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Updated accounting maturities of EU governments and EPSAS implementation cost

Paper by PwC on behalf of Eurostat
- written consultation -

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Strictly private and confidential

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Executive summary

The present report provides an update to the accounting maturity scores of governments within the EU, and associated estimations of EPSAS implementation costs, which had been initially compiled in a PwC study made on behalf of the European Commission (Eurostat) and published in 2014.

The updated study highlights the progress made or being made in a number of Member States and the UK. Various governments are indeed on the path to a significant accounting reform and this is reflected by the increase in their accounting maturity score in 2018 compared to 2013. More concretely, in this period the (unweighted) estimated average accounting maturities have increased across all sub-sectors of government:

- Central governments from 51% up to 65%.
- State governments from 43% up to 54%.
- Local governments from 65% up to 73%.
- Social security funds from 54% up to 57%.

Those average accounting maturity scores are expected to increase further, for all sub-sectors of government, between 2018 and 2025.

Regarding the estimation of the total cost of EPSAS implementation, this study follows the same approach as the one developed in the 2014 study. It focusses on estimating the likely range of costs at the EU level. The updated ranges of cost estimates are in general somewhat lower than those estimated in the 2014 analysis, which partly reflects the increases in accounting maturity since then. However, the cost estimates are also influenced by other factors, making direct comparisons with the previous estimates difficult to interpret.

Depending on the scenario and the reform cost taken as a benchmark, the cost estimate scaled up at EU level ranges between € 0.8 billion and € 6.0 billion, which represents an average cost ranging from 0,006% to 0,045% of the GDP.

Background and methodology

Background

A key input to any future Impact Assessment on EPSAS would be the update to the accounting maturity scores of governments within the EU, and associated costs calculations, which had been compiled in a report by PwC made on behalf of the European Commission (Eurostat) in 2014.[1]

Indeed, a key element to estimate the cost of a future EPSAS reform within the EU is the accounting maturity of the governments in the scope of this reform. Using the methodology of the 2014 PwC study, such an accounting maturity reflects the estimated degree of compliance of the government's accounting rules with an IPSAS-based benchmark. Given that EPSAS do not exist yet, IPSAS have been taken as a proxy for EPSAS.

Taking into account that IPSAS has developed substantially since that time, and that accounting reforms and improvements have also taken place in several Member States, the European Commission (Eurostat) requested PwC to update the maturity scores and the related cost calculations based on current but also expected future accounting practices in case of on-going/ planned reforms where applicable.

The methodology that has been applied is the same as the one of the 2014 PwC study, both for the update of the accounting maturity scores and the estimation of the EPSAS implementation cost. The present document recalls only the main assumptions while making cross references to the other relevant parts of the study carried out in 2014.

Approach for updating the accounting and IT maturity scores

A survey has been conducted by PwC in autumn 2019, collecting data from all 28 Member States at that point and follow up work and analyses have been performed in the first half of 2020. The results presented in this study cover the EU-27[2] and the UK.

The research questionnaires of 2014, designed to capture an in-depth view of the accounting practices for all tiers of government in the EU, have been adapted to consider relevant new developments in the IPSAS standards since 2014. The questionnaires were sent out to all Member States' representatives at the EPSAS Working Group and the UK. Country representatives were asked to coordinate as necessary for the purposes of this exercise with experts or authorities from the different subsectors of General Government in their country.

The purpose of the questionnaires was to take stock of the accounting practices in the EU Member States and the UK across all sub-sectors of government at the end of 2018 and update the results of the 2014 survey. In addition, the exercise also covered the expected state of play of the EU-27 and the UK government accounting practices at the end of 2025, based on governments' expectations of planned reforms until that date.

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[1] Collection of information related to the potential impact, including costs, of implementing accrual accounting in the public sector and technical analysis of the suitability of individual IPSAS standards (Ref. 2013/S 107-182395) https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1015035/4261806/EPSAS-study-final-PwC-report.pdf

[2] EU-27 represents the European Union with 27 Member States after 1 February 2020.

Further detail as regards the approach can be found in Chapter 4 of the 2014 PwC Study in 4.2. Accounting Maturity and 4.3. IT Maturity. The accounting maturity has been measured for 10 different accounting areas, each of them being a cluster of IPSAS standards which are naturally related in terms of the type of transactions they cover. The accounting maturity score obtained is an effort-based score and gives an indication how much effort (cost) will be required to fully implement accrual accounting in compliance with IPSAS.

Approach for updating the estimated EPSAS implementation cost

It is important to remind that the objective of the present exercise is to estimate the costs of a future EPSAS reform at EU level. The scope of the reform includes all general government subsectors (central, State, local and social funds) across the EU-27 Member States and the UK. The reform costs are thus the estimated costs of EPSAS implementation that will be incurred by all levels of government in the different EU Member States and the UK. However, the present exercise is a high-level cost assessment only, which builds on certain working assumptions. The results are therefore indicative only and should be considered as establishing a trend at EU level rather than providing an accurate estimate of the EPSAS implementation cost for each government individually.

In short, actual costs of accrual accounting reforms have been gathered from various (mostly central) governments and taken as a benchmark in the costing exercise. Standard cost coefficients have been calculated, separately for non-IT and IT costs, with reference to these benchmarks. A standard cost coefficient indicates the cost (expressed in € million) which has been incurred, per € million of government expenditure, by benchmark governments to increase the accounting maturity by 1 point for a particular reform dimension (IT and non-IT).

Different scenarios and benchmark costs have been considered to address the specific circumstances of each government. The EPSAS cost for each level of government in each Member State and in the UK has been estimated by calculating the cost to reach 100% EPSAS compliance (effort-based scoring) and by multiplying it by the government expenditure as a proxy for the size for that government.

The estimated cost of the future EPSAS reform is measured by scaling up the benchmark countries reform costs to the European level. In other terms, the estimated EPSAS implementation cost of all levels of governments within all Member States have been added together.

We refer to Chapter 6 of the 2014 PwC study for more detail regarding the various aspects considered in the methodology to estimate the EPSAS implementation cost:

- the definition of the EPSAS compliance cost (6.1),
- PFM reform dimensions (6.2),
- the cost calculation approach (6.3),
- data collection and analysis (6.4),
- the identification of the cost drivers (6.5),
- the computation of the standard cost coefficients (6.6), and
- the scaling up of costs to the EU level (6.8).

The standard cost coefficients taken as a benchmark in the 2014 study have again been used.

The only modification relates to the 2013 government expenditures used in the formula of the standard cost coefficient. In 2014 PwC study, the government expenditure numbers were determined in accordance with ESA 95 rules whereas in the current exercise, these numbers have been recalculated in accordance with ESA 2010 rules. This has had an impact on the benchmark coefficients for Austria, Denmark and Switzerland as the government expenditures compiled in accordance with ESA 2010 are higher (and therefore the standard cost coefficients that compare the cost of the reforms to the total expenditures of the governments are lower).

Limitations and caveats

Following the analysis of cost data reported by the governments, certain limitations should be considered when interpreting the results of the scaling up calculations made to estimate the total EPSAS cost at the EU level.

- **Data quality**: cost information used as a benchmark as well as information collected through the questionnaires have been provided by the respondents. However, they have not been audited and therefore no assurance can be provided on the completeness and reliability of the collected data.

- **Response bias**: responses provided by governments in the accounting maturity questionnaires are judgmental, which may lead to slight inconsistencies in the way responses were provided. Some variations may also have happened in the judgment exercised when providing the answers in 2019 compared to the judgment that was made in 2014. In some cases, such variations may lead to classifying certain governments in a different accounting maturity bucket (below 40%, between 40 and 70%, above 70%) compared to 2014, which may significantly impact the cost assessment for these governments (especially for scenario 2 explained on pages 22 and 23).

- **Scarcity of information:** as only a limited number of countries reported on their prior reform experiences, the reference base for benchmarking the costs is limited. Furthermore, only four governments could provide sufficiently granular and reliable information and could be taken as benchmark.

- **Government size:** the use of the government expenditures as a proxy for the size is a simplification used as a proxy where input data could not be obtained for more targeted cost drivers (e.g. number of employees as a cost driver for training costs).

- **IT infrastructure:** information on IT infrastructure and maturity has been obtained for central governments only and is limited. For state and local governments and social security funds, virtually no information could be obtained because of the difficulty to have a good overview of the sophistication of the existing IT system due to the fragmentation of the IT landscape. An adapted accounting maturity has been taken as a proxy for IT-maturity.

- **Scale effects:** scale effects relating to the project size have not been considered, as no information is available on economies of scale and corresponding elasticity of the cost. Scale effects may also be expected in relation to the number of entities included in the scope as projects tend to have fixed cost elements which are independent of the size. These fixed costs would be incurred for each entity. For central governments, reform experiences show that the impact is on average limited, as these projects are often centrally coordinated and managed, hence avoiding the repetition of fixed costs.

  For local governments, the degree of autonomy between entities would lead to a repetition of these costs for each project. However, no project standard fixed cost could be determined. Furthermore, a centralized approach within the same government level, and the use of standard tools (standard IT software, accounting manuals, etc.) and centralized training can reduce this effect of repetitive costs at entity level.

- **Response rate:** the response rate for central governments was excellent with a full coverage of the EU Member States and the UK. The response rate was lower for local governments and social funds, however. Where no response was received from one level of government, either the 2014 scoring for that government or the 2019 scoring for the central government has been taken as a proxy, in agreement with the Member State representative at the EPSAS Working Group.

- **User of central government benchmarks**: aside from the City of Essen, only central government reform experiences have been taken as a reference. It should be noted that central governments have different objectives and activities than state and local governments. Conversely, the use of Essen for central and state governments can be questioned as local governments do not have all functionalities of a central government.

  The impact of this limitation is mitigated by the fact that the questionnaire used is an efforts-based questionnaire and the scoring for each level of government includes all key activities of that specific level of government. Questions that are not applicable to certain levels of government have been excluded from the accounting maturity scoring.

- **Use of cash-to-accrual benchmarks:** the benchmarks used are (modified) cash-to-accrual reforms. These benchmarks are relevant for governments transitioning from a (modified) cash basis to accrual accounting but could be less suitable for governments that are already on accruals basis and only need to adjust their current policies to “walk the last mile”. For an accruals-to-EPSAS reform, the standard cost coefficient for both non-IT and IT-work streams might be lower, as both the accounting and IT-infrastructure to produce accrual accounting are in place. The use of a (modified) cash-to-accrual benchmark may therefore lead to an overstatement of the cost for governments, which are already operating in an accrual accounting environment.

- **Determination of compliance cost**: it was often difficult to separate the compliance cost from the total costs reported as the projects are not naturally structured along this line of separation. Judgment has been applied, in cooperation with governments concerned, to make this determination.

- **Valuation of internal costs:** valuation of internal costs is judgmental, and several cost methods can be used. For Austria, only direct salary costs (€323/day) were considered. The Swiss central government used a different approach to valuation which resulted in a considerably higher unit cost (€700/day).

Data validation

A total of 69 questionnaires were collected for this study from governments in the EU-27 Member States and the UK. In some cases, the respondents indicated that the accounting laws and practices in place at the central level apply equally to other levels of government. Central government questionnaires could thus be considered applicable (i.e. see reference of “central applies”) for an additional 12 local governments and 1 social fund.

Where government accounting practices were not reported directly in the questionnaires, the results from the 2014 study were taken as a proxy for the other government sub-sectors in the same country.

Table 1 - Response rate by country

	Central	State	Local	Social Fund
Austria	Questionnaire	Central applies	Central applies	2014 study
Belgium	Questionnaire	Questionnaire	Questionnaire	Questionnaire
Bulgaria	Questionnaire	n/a	Central applies	Central applies
Croatia	Questionnaire	n/a	Questionnaire	Questionnaire
Cyprus	Questionnaire	n/a	Questionnaire	Questionnaire
Czechia	Questionnaire	n/a	Central applies	Central applies
Denmark	Questionnaire	n/a	Questionnaire	Questionnaire
Estonia	Questionnaire	n/a	Central applies	Central applies
Finland	Questionnaire	n/a	Questionnaire	Questionnaire
France	Questionnaire	n/a	Questionnaire	Central proxy
Germany	Questionnaire	Questionnaire	2014 study	Questionnaire
Greece	Questionnaire	n/a	Questionnaire	2014 study
Hungary	Questionnaire	n/a	Central applies	Central applies
Ireland	Questionnaire	n/a	2014 study	2014 study
Italy	Questionnaire	n/a	Questionnaire	2014 study
Latvia	Questionnaire	n/a	Questionnaire	Questionnaire
Lithuania	Questionnaire	n/a	Central applies	Central applies
Luxembourg	Questionnaire	n/a	Questionnaire	Questionnaire
Malta	Questionnaire	n/a	Central applies	n/a
Netherlands	Questionnaire	n/a	2014 study	2014 study
Poland	Questionnaire	n/a	Central applies	Central applies

	Central	State	Local	Social Fund
Portugal	Questionnaire	Questionnaire	Questionnaire	Questionnaire
Romania	Questionnaire	n/a	Central applies	Central applies
Slovakia	Questionnaire	n/a	Central applies	Questionnaire
Slovenia	Questionnaire	n/a	Central applies	Central applies
Spain	Questionnaire	Questionnaire	Questionnaire	Questionnaire
Sweden	Questionnaire	n/a	Central applies	Central applies
United Kingdom	Questionnaire	n/a	Questionnaire	Central applies

The following approach has been used for Germany:

- Particular attention has been paid to the German Bundesländer (State level) given the large size of this government sub-sector. Questionnaires have been sent by the German central government to all 16 Länder: responses have been received for 11 of them (Bundesländer Baden-Württemberg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Bremen, Niedersachsen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Thüringen, Brandenburg, Hamburg, Sachsen-Anhalt and Bayern) representing 64% of the total State level government expenditure in 2018, therefore providing quite a comprehensive basis to assess the overall accounting landscape at the State level. All Länder were grouped in one of the following categories: 'cameralistic' (cash accounting), extended cameralistic and accrual accounting. The accounting maturity retained for the Länder for which no response was received is the weighted average accounting maturity calculated for the Länder of the same category which submitted a completed questionnaire.
- Regarding local governments, the same approach as in 2014 has been used: it has been considered that 70% of the local governments apply accrual accounting and 30% apply cash accounting.
- For social security funds, a weighted average score has been calculated for the following four systems: 'Unfallversicherung', 'Rentenversicherung', 'Krankenversicherung' and 'Pflegeversicherung'. This more refined approach led to lowering the accounting and IT maturity below 40%, heavily impacting the estimated cost for that level of government.

Updated accounting and IT maturity in the EU-27 and the UK

The updated accounting and IT maturity scores reflect the current degree (as per 31 December 2018) of compliance of EU Member States' and the UK' accounting frameworks with an IPSAS-based benchmark, as a basis for determining the effort estimates and related costs in view of an EPSAS reform.

Table 2 - Weight of the different accounting areas in the accounting maturity scoring

The percentage attributed to the different accounting areas is a weighting factor, which indicates the relative weight of that specific area as compared to the total effort to move from a cash-based accounting environment to an IPSAS-based accounting environment. The score a government obtains in this questionnaire is an effort-based score rather than an accounting technical score. The current accounting maturity score that a government obtains indicates its starting point in respect of a future EPSAS reform.

Accounting area	IPSAS Standards	Central State Local		Social Funds	
		Scoring points	Weight	Scoring points	Weight
Reporting	IPSAS 1, IPSAS 2, IPSAS 3, IPSAS 18, IPSAS 20, IPSAS 22, IPSAS 24	12	12%	4	12%
Consolidation	IPSAS 34, IPSAS 35, IPSAS 36, IPSAS 37, IPSAS 38	7	7%	-	0%
Fixed assets	IPSAS 5, IPSAS 13, IPSAS 17, IPSAS 21, IPSAS 23, IPSAS 26, IPSAS 32	33	33%	-	0%
Intangible assets	IPSAS 31	2	2%	-	0%
Inventories	IPSAS 12	3	3%	-	0%
Revenue	IPSAS 9, IPSAS 23	14	14%	3	9%
Accruals and expenses	IPSAS 1	18	18%	18	55%
Employee benefits	IPSAS 39	5	5%	5	15%
Provisions	IPSAS 19	2	2%	-	0%
Financial instruments	IPSAS 28, IPSAS 29, IPSAS 30	4	4%	3	9%
Total		**100**	**100%**	**33**	**100%**

Compared to the 2014 study, no modification took place in terms of the methodological approach used for calculating the scoring and in the weights for each accounting area. Nonetheless, the applicable IPSAS standards have been updated to reflect IPSAS developments since the 2014 study.

The changes in the applicable standards can be summarised as follows:

Accounting area	IPSAS superseded	New IPSAS	
	Standard	Standard	Effective date
Employee benefits	IPSAS 25	IPSAS 39	01 January 2018
Consolidation	IPSAS 6, IPSAS 7, IPSAS 8	IPSAS 34, IPSAS 35, IPSAS 36, IPSAS 37, IPSAS 38	01 January 2017

Table 3 - Accounting maturity by country and government sector

The results of the accounting maturity assessment, based on the state of play of the accounting practices at the end of 2018, are provided below for general government and its sub-sectors. Detailed accounting and IT maturity scores per country, government level and accounting area are presented in Appendix D.

	Central	State	Local	Social	General government
Belgium	78%	66%	74%	59%	69%
Bulgaria	76%	-	76%	70%	74%
Czechia	83%	-	83%	72%	81%
Denmark	79%	-	71%	72%	75%
Germany	23%	31%	58%	31%	33%
Estonia	91%	-	91%	87%	90%
Ireland	57%	-	71%	-	58%
Greece	13%	-	68%	12%	16%
Spain	78%	79%	80%	65%	75%
France	90%	-	82%	92%	89%
Croatia	66%	-	69%	42%	60%
Italy	39%	-	55%	14%	35%
Cyprus	37%	-	82%	4%	33%
Latvia	88%	-	96%	85%	89%
Lithuania	91%	-	91%	75%	87%
Luxembourg	23%	-	11%	67%	36%
Hungary	71%	-	71%	57%	67%
Malta	24%	-	94%	-	25%
Netherlands	38%	-	58%	78%	55%
Austria	77%	45%	37%	61%	63%
Poland	72%	-	72%	59%	68%
Portugal	59%	49%	70%	64%	62%
Romania	71%	-	71%	36%	62%
Slovenia	72%	-	72%	34%	59%
Slovakia	78%	-	78%	44%	67%
Finland	77%	-	85%	63%	75%
Sweden	84%	-	84%	71%	82%
United Kingdom	96%	-	93%	-	95%

The evolution of the accounting maturity scores per government level compared to the 2014 study can be summarised as follows:

- Central government: the average accounting maturity has increased from 51% up to 65%.
- State government: the average accounting maturity has increased from 43% up to 54%.
- Local government: the average accounting maturity has increased from 65% up to 73%.
- Social security funds: the average accounting maturity has increased from 54% up to 57%.

This evolution reflects the accounting reforms that have been made or are currently undertaken by a number of governments.

Table 4 - IT maturity scoring by accounting area and government sector

The IT maturity reflects the degree of maturity of the IT systems and infrastructure of a government with respect to their capacity in supporting a full accrual accounting implementation with IPSAS being taken as a proxy for EPSAS.

Accounting area	IPSAS Standards	Central State Local		Social Funds	
		Scoring points	Weight	Scoring points	Weight
Reporting	IPSAS 1, IPSAS 2, IPSAS 3, IPSAS 18, IPSAS 20, IPSAS 22, IPSAS 24	12	13%	4	13%
Consolidation	IPSAS 34, IPSAS 35, IPSAS 36, IPSAS 37, IPSAS 38	7	8%	-	0%
Fixed assets	IPSAS 5, IPSAS 13, IPSAS 17, IPSAS 21, IPSAS 23, IPSAS 26, IPSAS 32	33	37%	-	0%
Intangible assets	IPSAS 31	2	2%	-	0%
Inventories	IPSAS 12	3	3%	-	0%
Revenue	IPSAS 9, IPSAS 23	7	8%	2	5%
Accruals and expenses	IPSAS 1	18	20%	18	60%
Employee benefits	IPSAS 39	5	6%	5	17%
Provisions	IPSAS 19	-	0%	-	0%
Financial instruments	IPSAS 28, IPSAS 29, IPSAS 30	2	2%	2	5%
Total		**89**	**100%**	**30**	**100%**

As already mentioned, no change has been made to the methodology but the assessment reflects the developments in IPSAS standards since 2014.

Table 5 - IT maturity by country and government sector

	Central	State	Local	Social	General government
Belgium	80%	67%	75%	60%	71%
Bulgaria	80%	-	80%	75%	79%
Czechia	84%	-	84%	74%	83%
Denmark	81%	-	73%	75%	77%
Germany	19%	30%	58%	31%	32%
Estonia	92%	-	92%	89%	92%
Ireland	58%	-	73%	-	59%
Greece	10%	-	70%	12%	14%
Spain	78%	79%	79%	67%	75%
France	91%	-	83%	94%	91%
Croatia	69%	-	71%	43%	62%
Italy	40%	-	57%	11%	35%
Cyprus	37%	-	83%	4%	33%
Latvia	90%	-	96%	89%	91%
Lithuania	90%	-	90%	74%	86%
Luxembourg	21%	-	9%	69%	35%
Hungary	74%	-	74%	62%	71%
Malta	24%	-	94%	-	24%
Netherlands	39%	-	59%	81%	56%
Austria	79%	45%	37%	63%	65%
Poland	76%	-	76%	64%	72%
Portugal	61%	51%	72%	65%	63%
Romania	72%	-	72%	36%	63%
Slovenia	75%	-	75%	35%	61%
Slovakia	79%	-	79%	46%	69%
Finland	82%	-	86%	65%	79%
Sweden	83%	-	83%	72%	82%
United Kingdom	95%	-	92%	0%	95%

The evolution of the IT maturity scores per government level compared to the 2014 study can be summarised as follows:

- Central government: the average accounting maturity has increased from 60% up to 66 %.
- State government: the average accounting maturity has increased from 42% up to 55%.
- Local government: the average accounting maturity has increased from 63% up to 74 %.
- Social security funds: the average accounting maturity has increased from 54% up to 56%.

The evolution of the different sub-sectors at country level is fully aligned with the evolution of the accounting maturity in the corresponding sub-sectors and countries.

Updated cost calculations in the EU-27 and the UK

The objective is to estimate the costs of a future EPSAS reform at EU level. The scope of the reform includes all sub-sectors of general government (central, state, local and social funds) across the EU-27 Member States and the UK.

Data collection and analysis

Table 6 - Cost data collected from benchmark governments (in € million)

The following government reforms have been used as benchmarks for cost estimation purposes: Austria (central government), Denmark (central government), Switzerland (central government) and the city of Essen (local government in Germany).

An overview of reform costs reported for each government in terms of IT and non-IT reform dimensions is presented in the below table. Only those 'compliance' costs considered directly attributable to the implementation of accrual accounting are included in the scaling-up calculation (estimate of the EPSAS cost at the EU level).

	Austria	Denmark (accrual reform)	Denmark (ERP implementation)	Germany (City of Essen)	Switzerland
Policies processes & people					
External cost	2.89			0.48	18
Internal Cost	10.48			3.52	20.73
A. Non-IT cost	**13.37**	**21.85**	**-**	**4.00**	**38.73**
Systems					
External cost	26.08			1.10	15.00
Internal Cost	7.07			1.75	17.27
B. IT cost	**33.15**	**0.87**	**32.81**	**2.85**	**32.27**
TOTAL COST (A+B)	46.52	22.72	32.81	6.85	71.00

The same benchmarks as in the 2014 PwC study have been used without modification.

Computation of standard cost coefficients

Table 7 - Computation of non-IT standard cost coefficients (in € million)

The non-IT costs of an accrual reform project encompass the efforts required in respect of the following dimensions of an accrual accounting reform: policies, processes and people.

The following formula is applied to determine the non-IT standard cost coefficients

*Standard cost coefficient (non-IT) = reform cost (non-IT) ([a]) / (accounting maturity change * budget).*

	Austria	Denmark	Switzerland	Germany (City of Essen)
External cost	2.89		18.00	0.48
Internal Cost	10.48		20.73	3.52
A. Total cost	*13.37*	*21.85*	*38.73*	*4.00*
Less: Non-accounting reform cost	8.53		19.36	1.05
B. Compliance cost	*4.84*	*21.85*	*19.36*	*2,95*
Accounting maturity change	45	59	61	49
Budget (*)	112,671.6	108,226.3	54,454.2	2,394.1
Inflation adjustment	1.14	1.20	1.04	1,.18
Standard cost coefficient	**0.0000011**	**0.0000042**	**0.0000060**	**0.0000293**

(*) Budget (government expenditure) has been remeasured in accordance with ESA 2010.

The standard cost coefficients have been determined on the same basis as in 2014. The historical project cost has been adjusted for inflation. The budget number in the denominator consists of the related government expenditure for the year 2013.

The underlying data have been slightly changed compared to the 2014 PwC study. The government expenditure (refer to the line "budget") of the benchmark countries, which was used as a reference, has been remeasured in accordance with ESA 2010 (in 2013 it was in accordance with ESA 95). ESA 2010 rules were published on 26 June 2013 and implemented in September 2014; from that date onwards the data transmission from Member States to Eurostat is following ESA 2010 rules.

Table 8 - Computation of IT standard cost coefficients

The following formula is applied to determine the IT standard cost coefficients:

*Standard cost coefficient (IT) = reform cost (IT) ([a]) / (IT maturity change * budget).*

The formula used for IT cost is similar to the formula for non-IT cost. The only substantial difference is the use of a specific IT maturity.

The standard cost coefficients have been determined on the same basis as for the 2014 study. The historical project cost has been adjusted for inflation. The denominator consists of the related government expenditure for the year 2013, remeasured in accordance with ESA 2010 rules (in the 2014 PwC study, ESA 95 rules were still used).

	Austria	Denmark (system adaptation)	Denmark (ERP)	Switzerland	Germany (City of Essen)
External cost	26.08			15.00	1.10
Internal Cost	7.07			17.27	1.75
A. Total cost	*33.16*	*0.87*	*32.81*	*32.27*	*2.85*
Less: Non-accounting reform cost	20.01			16.13	0.75
B. Compliance cost	*13.14*	*0.87*	*32.81*	*16.14*	*2.10*
Accounting maturity change	39	56	56	59	47
Budget (*)	112,671.6	108,226.3	108,226.3	54,454.2	2,394.1
Inflation adjustment	1.14	1.20	1.20	1.04	1.18
Standard cost coefficient	**0.0000034**	**0.0000002**	**0.0000067**	**0.0000052**	**0.0000217**

(*) Budget (government expenditure) has been remeasured in accordance with ESA 2010.

Results of the calculations

Table 9 - Scenario 1 benchmarks

The results of the scaling-up exercise at EU level and for the UK are provided below. Two different scenarios have been considered.

Scenario 1 assumes that all governments have an IT infrastructure in place that is sophisticated enough to be capable of supporting an accrual-based accounting environment. Under this assumption, only (limited) adaptations to the existing IT infrastructure would be needed to achieve compliance with EPSAS.

Scenario 2 assumes that it would be difficult for entities with a low accounting maturity and low IT maturity (below 40 %) to implement EPSAS without investing in a new system implementation. Under this scenario, the EPSAS compliance costs also include the cost of implementing a new IT system.

Within each scenario, two different benchmarks (the lowest and the highest) have been used to provide a range of possible costs in respect of the future EPSAS reform.

In interpreting the results, it should be noted that the estimated cost of EPSAS implementation will be spread over several years, therefore having a more limited impact on the government's expenditure of each year.

Finally, it could be argued that any cost incurred with the implementation of a new IT system should not be considered as a cost attributable to the EPSAS project, as article 3 of Directive 2011/85/EU already imposed to governments to have accounting systems in place that enable them to generate accrual data with a view to preparing the ESA reporting. Having in place such accounting systems is difficult without having at the same time the necessary IT infrastructure that can support accrual accounting. Nevertheless, we present scenario 2, which considers the cost of implementing a new IT system for governments with a low IT and accounting maturity because such implementation is likely to be necessary in practice, regardless of whether the cost is to be linked to the Budgetary Framework Directive or to the EPSAS project.

The same benchmarks are applicable as in the 2014 PwC study.

	Scenario 1A	Scenario 1B
Countries > = 70% maturity	Denmark (accrual reform central government)	Denmark (accrual reform central government)
Countries < 70% maturity	Austria (central government)	Switzerland (central government)

Member States with an advanced accounting /IT maturity (70% and more) have already achieved an important degree of compliance in the areas, which require the most important changes to the systems starting from a (modified) cash environment. For these, a scenario with minimal IT adaptations should be envisaged, which best corresponds with the accrual reform of the Danish central government. In Denmark, the central government could keep the changes to the IT environment to a minimum as it had already implemented a full ERP system (Navision) a few years before.

For Member States with a lower maturity, significant system adaptations can be expected. This corresponds with the Austrian scenario. Although Austria already had an ERP system (SAP) in place, new modules were to be implemented in order to capture and process the new data requirements. The Swiss reform has been used to calculate a variant.

Table 10 - Scenario 1 results (in € million)

Overall results of the cost calculation

Scenario 1	Non-IT costs	IT costs	Total
Scenario 1a	390,216	471,826	**862,042**
Scenario 1b	1.110,033	711,493	**1.821,526**

Table 11 - Scenario 2 benchmarks

The same assumptions have been retained as under scenario 1, except for countries with an accounting maturity below 40%. For these, a new system implementation has been considered necessary as the existing systems are developed to run a cash-based accounting system. The required changes to the systems are so significant that a new system implementation is the most likely scenario.

The same benchmarks as in the 2014 PwC study have been taken into account. See below.

	Scenario 1A	Scenario 1B
Countries > 70% maturity	Denmark (accrual reform central government)	Denmark (accrual reform central government)
Countries < 70% > 40% maturity	Austria (central government)	Switzerland (central government)
Countries < 40% maturity	Denmark (accrual reform + system implementation)	Essen (city - local government)

Table 12 - Scenario 2 results (in € million)

Overall results of the cost calculation

Scenario 2	Non-IT costs	IT costs	Total
Scenario 2a	759,693	753,993	**1.513,686**
Scenario 2b	3.920,433	2.134,972	**6.055,405**

Concerning the results, it has to be noted that the accounting and IT maturity and the size of the government are the cost drivers that most significantly influence the cost estimate. In practice, this means that under each scenario mostly Germany, Italy and the Netherlands are facing the highest implementation costs in nominal terms.

The costs estimates provided here are in general somewhat lower than those estimated in the 2014 analysis. While the reduced cost estimates partly reflect increases in accounting maturity since 2014, the costs estimates are also influenced by other factors, in particular the change in government expenditures from ESA 95 to ESA 2010, as mentioned above, making direct comparisons between them difficult to interpret. The costing methodology is intended to generate estimates of the range of likely reform costs - and for the EU as a whole rather than for each individual MS.

The tables on the following pages provide an overview by country and by government subsector under each scenario.

Table 13 - Scenario 1A detailed break-down by country and by sector (in € million)

Countries	Governments				Total
	Central	State	Local	Social Fund	
Belgium	10.378	9.403	2.932	3.765	26.477
Bulgaria	1.297	-	0.401	0.300	1.999
Czechia	4.170	-	1.678	0.446	6.294
Denmark	9.489	-	10.553	0.201	20.242
Germany	108.185	78.711	39.040	56.294	282.230
Estonia	0.313	-	0.087	0.029	0.430
Ireland	10.686	-	0.727	-	11.413
Greece	19.780	-	0.516	4.651	24.947
Spain	19.568	11.475	4.334	7.915	43.292
France	21.696	-	12.928	4.570	39.194
Croatia	1.917	-	0.166	0.673	2.756
Italy	119.572	-	32.549	42.064	194.184
Cyprus	1.817	-	0.017	0.169	2.003
Latvia	0.306	-	0.040	0.047	0.393
Lithuania	0.534	-	0.143	0.190	0.866
Luxembourg	5.329	-	0.742	0.132	6.203
Hungary	5.167	-	0.960	0.827	6.954
Malta	1.215	-	0.001	-	1.215
Netherlands	44.657	-	11.520	2.252	58.428
Austria	10.987	7.933	8.384	3.361	30.664
Poland	12.296	-	7.774	6.672	26.742
Portugal	9.121	-	0.375	0.949	10.445
Romania	5.738	-	1.951	1.881	9.571
Slovenia	1.260	-	0.416	0.608	2.285
Slovakia	2.130	-	0.582	1.001	3.713
Finland	5.514	-	2.788	2.070	10.372
Sweden	8.860	-	7.594	1.059	17.514
EU-27 Total	**441.982**	**107.522**	**149.196**	**142.127**	**840.827**
United Kingdom	15.747	-	5.469	-	21.215
Total Incl. UK	**457.729**	**107.522**	**154.665**	**142.127**	**862.042**

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Table 14 - Scenario 1B detailed break-down by country and by sector (in € million)

Countries	Governments				Total
	Central	State	Local	Social Fund	
Belgium	10,378	15,887	4,959	9,632	40,857
Bulgaria	1,297	-	0,401	0,300	1,999
Czechia	4,170	-	1,678	0,446	6,294
Denmark	9,489	-	10,553	0,201	20,242
Germany	274,094	197,627	74,192	143,112	689,025
Estonia	0,313	-	0,087	0,029	0,430
Ireland	27,450	-	0,727	-	28,177
Greece	50,086	-	1,336	11,865	63,287
Spain	19,568	11,475	4,334	20,517	55,895
France	21,696	-	12,928	4,570	39,194
Croatia	5,057	-	0,817	1,703	7,576
Italy	305,912	-	84,189	106,454	496,554
Cyprus	4,614	-	0,017	0,428	5,059
Latvia	0,306	-	0,040	0,047	0,393
Lithuania	0,534	-	0,143	0,190	0,866
Luxembourg	13,599	-	1,881	0,336	15,817
Hungary	5,167	-	0,960	2,199	8,326
Malta	3,098	-	0,001	-	3,098
Netherlands	115,405	-	29,569	2,252	147,227
Austria	10,987	20,400	21,559	8,776	61,722
Poland	12,296	-	7,774	8,062	28,132
Portugal	23,651	-	1,868	2,438	27,957
Romania	5,738	-	1,951	4,799	12,488
Slovenia	1,260	-	0,416	1,561	3,238
Slovakia	2,130	-	0,582	2,585	5,297
Finland	5,514	-	2,788	5,346	13,648
Sweden	8,860	-	7,594	1,059	17,514
EU-27 Total	**942,668**	**245,389**	**273,346**	**338,907**	**1.800,311**
United Kingdom	15,747	-	5,469	-	21,215
Total Incl. UK	**958,415**	**245,389**	**278,815**	**338,907**	**1.821,526**

Table 15 - Scenario 2A detailed break-down by country and by sector (in € million)

Countries	Governments				Total
	Central	State	Local	Social Fund	
Belgium	10,378	9,403	2,932	3,765	26,477
Bulgaria	1,297	-	0,401	0,300	1,999
Czechia	4,170	-	1,678	0,446	6,294
Denmark	9,489	-	10,553	0,201	20,242
Germany	261,430	189,375	72,621	136,260	659,686
Estonia	0,313	-	0,087	0,029	0,430
Ireland	10,686	-	0,727	-	11,413
Greece	47,786	-	0,516	11,276	59,578
Spain	19,568	11,475	4,334	7,915	43,292
France	21,696	-	12,928	4,570	39,194
Croatia	1,917	-	0,166	0,673	2,756
Italy	206,528	-	32,549	101,593	340,669
Cyprus	4,396	-	0,017	0,408	4,821
Latvia	0,306	-	0,040	0,047	0,393
Lithuania	0,534	-	0,143	0,190	0,866
Luxembourg	12,922	-	1,794	0,132	14,848
Hungary	5,167	-	0,960	0,827	6,954
Malta	2,945	-	0,001	-	2,945
Netherlands	108,961	-	11,520	2,252	122,733
Austria	10,987	7,933	20,407	3,361	42,687
Poland	12,296	-	7,774	6,672	26,742
Portugal	9,121	-	0,375	0,949	10,445
Romania	5,738	-	1,951	4,561	12,251
Slovenia	1,260	-	0,416	1,479	3,156
Slovakia	2,130	-	0,582	1,001	3,713
Finland	5,514	-	2,788	2,070	10,372
Sweden	8,860	-	7,594	1,059	17,514
EU-27 Total	**786,395**	**218,186**	**195,852**	**292,037**	**1.492,471**
United Kingdom	15,747	-	5,469	-	21,215
Total Incl. UK	**802,141**	**218,186**	**201,321**	**292,037**	**1.513,686**

Table 16 - Scenario 2B detailed break-down by country and by sector (in € million)

Countries	Governments				Total
	Central	State	Local	Social Fund	
Belgium	10,378	15,887	4,959	9,632	40,857
Bulgaria	1,297	-	0,401	0,300	1,999
Czechia	4,170	-	1,678	0,446	6,294
Denmark	9,489	-	10,553	0,201	20,242
Germany	1.243,912	895,833	283,828	649,767	3.073,340
Estonia	0,313	-	0,087	0,029	0,430
Ireland	27,450	-	0,727	-	28,177
Greece	227,287	-	1,336	53,894	282,517
Spain	19,568	11,475	4,334	20,517	55,895
France	21,696	-	12,928	4,570	39,194
Croatia	5,057	-	0,817	1,703	7,576
Italy	967,339	-	84,189	483,046	1.534,574
Cyprus	20,945	-	0,017	1,942	22,904
Latvia	0,306	-	0,040	0,047	0,393
Lithuania	0,534	-	0,143	0,190	0,866
Luxembourg	61,773	-	8,539	0,336	70,648
Hungary	5,167	-	0,960	2,199	8,326
Malta	14,070	-	0,001	-	14,071
Netherlands	525,068	-	29,569	2,252	556,889
Austria	10,987	20,400	98,029	8,776	138,191
Poland	12,296	-	7,774	8,062	28,132
Portugal	23,651	-	1,868	2,438	27,957
Romania	5,738	-	1,951	21,796	29,485
Slovenia	1,260	-	0,416	7,098	8,775
Slovakia	2,130	-	0,582	2,585	5,297
Finland	5,514	-	2,788	5,346	13,648
Sweden	8,860	-	7,594	1,059	17,514
EU-27 Total	**3.236,255**	**943,596**	**566,108**	**1.288,231**	**6.034,190**
United Kingdom	15,747	-	5,469	-	21,215
Total Incl. UK	**3.252,001**	**943,596**	**571,577**	**1.288,231**	**6.055,405**

Table 17 - Cost as a % of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Countries	2018 GDP (in € billion)	Scenario 1A	Scenario 1B	Scenario 2A	Scenario 2B
Belgium	459.820	0,006%	0,009%	0,006%	0,009%
Bulgaria	56.087	0,004%	0,004%	0,004%	0,004%
Czechia	207.570	0,003%	0,003%	0,003%	0,003%
Denmark	301.341	0,007%	0,007%	0,007%	0,007%
Germany	3.344.370	0,008%	0,021%	0,020%	0,092%
Estonia	26.036	0,002%	0,002%	0,002%	0,002%
Ireland	324.038	0,004%	0,009%	0,004%	0,009%
Greece	184.714	0,014%	0,034%	0,032%	0,153%
Spain	1.202.193	0,004%	0,005%	0,004%	0,005%
France	2.353.090	0,002%	0,002%	0,002%	0,002%
Croatia	51.625	0,005%	0,015%	0,005%	0,015%
Italy	1.766.168	0,011%	0,028%	0,019%	0,087%
Cyprus	21.138	0,009%	0,024%	0,023%	0,108%
Latvia	29.056	0,001%	0,001%	0,001%	0,001%
Lithuania	45.264	0,002%	0,002%	0,002%	0,002%
Luxembourg	60.053	0,010%	0,026%	0,025%	0,118%
Hungary	133.782	0,005%	0,006%	0,005%	0,006%
Malta	12.366	0,010%	0,025%	0,024%	0,114%
Netherlands	774.039	0,008%	0,019%	0,016%	0,072%
Austria	385.712	0,008%	0,016%	0,011%	0,036%
Poland	496.361	0,005%	0,006%	0,005%	0,006%
Portugal	204.305	0,005%	0,014%	0,005%	0,014%
Romania	204.641	0,005%	0,006%	0,006%	0,014%
Slovenia	45.755	0,005%	0,007%	0,007%	0,019%
Slovakia	89.721	0,004%	0,006%	0,004%	0,006%
Finland	234.370	0,004%	0,006%	0,004%	0,006%
Sweden	471.207	0,004%	0,004%	0,004%	0,004%
EU-27 Total	**13.484.822**	**0,006%**	**0,013%**	**0,011%**	**0,045%**
United Kingdom	2.423.737	0,001%	0,001%	0,001%	0,001%
Total Incl. UK	**15.908.559**	**0,005%**	**0,011%**	**0,010%**	**0,038%**

The cost as a percentage of the GDP measures the capacity of the economy to finance the reform.

The economic impact under scenario 1A is expected to be more important for Greece (0,014%), Italy (0,011%), Luxemburg (0,010%), Malta (0,010%), Cyprus (0,009%). The costs increase up to 0,153% of the GDP for Greece under scenario 2B.

Countries that already have reached an advanced stage of accrual accounting such as the three Baltic countries, Slovakia, Czechia, Sweden and France would only spend between 0,001% and 0,004% of the GDP on the future EPSAS reform. If if the costs were to be spread over five years, the cost would only range between 0,0002% (Latvia scenario 1A) and 0,0306% (Greece scenario 2B) of the GDP on a yearly basis.

Table 18 - Cost per inhabitant

The impact on the citizen in its capacity as taxpayer can be measured through the cost per inhabitant in each country.

Countries	Number of inhabitants	Scenario 1A	Scenario 1B	Scenario 2A	Scenario 2B
Belgium	11.427.000	2,32 €	3,58 €	2,32 €	3,58 €
Bulgaria	7.025.040	0,28 €	0,28 €	0,28 €	0,28 €
Czechia	10.626.430	0,59 €	0,59 €	0,59 €	0,59 €
Denmark	5.794.000	3,49 €	3,49 €	3,49 €	3,49 €
Germany	82.906.000	3,40 €	8,31 €	7,96 €	37,07 €
Estonia	1.319.100	0,33 €	0,33 €	0,33 €	0,33 €
Ireland	4.860.650	2,35 €	5,80 €	2,35 €	5,80 €
Greece	10.732.890	2,32 €	5,90 €	5,55 €	26,32 €
Spain	46.728.960	0,93 €	1,20 €	0,93 €	1,20 €
France	67.274.000	0,58 €	0,58 €	0,58 €	0,58 €
Croatia	4.090.870	0,67 €	1,85 €	0,67 €	1,85 €
Italy	60.458.700	3,21 €	8,21 €	5,63 €	25,38 €
Cyprus	870.070	2,30 €	5,81 €	5,54 €	26,32 €
Latvia	1.926.250	0,20 €	0,20 €	0,20 €	0,20 €
Lithuania	2.801.540	0,31 €	0,31 €	0,31 €	0,31 €
Luxembourg	608.810	10,19 €	25,98 €	24,39 €	116,04 €
Hungary	9.775.560	0,71 €	0,85 €	0,71 €	0,85 €
Malta	485.230	2,50 €	6,39 €	6,07 €	29,00 €
Netherlands	17.232.000	3,39 €	8,54 €	7,12 €	32,32 €
Austria	8.837.710	3,47 €	6,98 €	4,83 €	15,64 €
Poland	38.413.000	0,70 €	0,73 €	0,70 €	0,73 €
Portugal	10.283.800	1,02 €	2,72 €	1,02 €	2,72 €
Romania	19.472.070	0,49 €	0,64 €	0,63 €	1,51 €
Slovenia	2.071.960	1,10 €	1,56 €	1,52 €	4,24 €
Slovakia	5.446.010	0,68 €	0,97 €	0,68 €	0,97 €
Finland	5.516.200	1,88 €	2,47 €	1,88 €	2,47 €
Sweden	10.175.210	1,72 €	1,72 €	1,72 €	1,72 €
EU-27 Total	**447.159.060**	**1,88 €**	**4,03 €**	**3,34 €**	**13,49 €**
United Kingdom	66.436.000	0,32 €	0,32 €	0,32 €	0,32 €
Total Incl. UK	**513.595.060**	**1,68 €**	**3,55 €**	**2,95 €**	**11,79 €**

The average cost of the EPSAS reform per inhabitant varies between €1,68 and €11,79. The highest costs per inhabitant under scenario 1A are for Luxemburg (€10,19), Denmark (€3,49), Germany (€3,40), Italy (€3,21), the Netherlands (€3,39) and Austria (€3,47). The highest cost under scenario 2B is for Luxembourg (€116,04).

For Member States with the highest accounting maturity (above 90%), e.g. Estonia, France, and Lithuania, the total cost per inhabitant would be less than €1.

Spread over five years, the cost per inhabitant (taking into account the most expensive scenario) would be less than €1 per year for more than a half of the Member States (19).

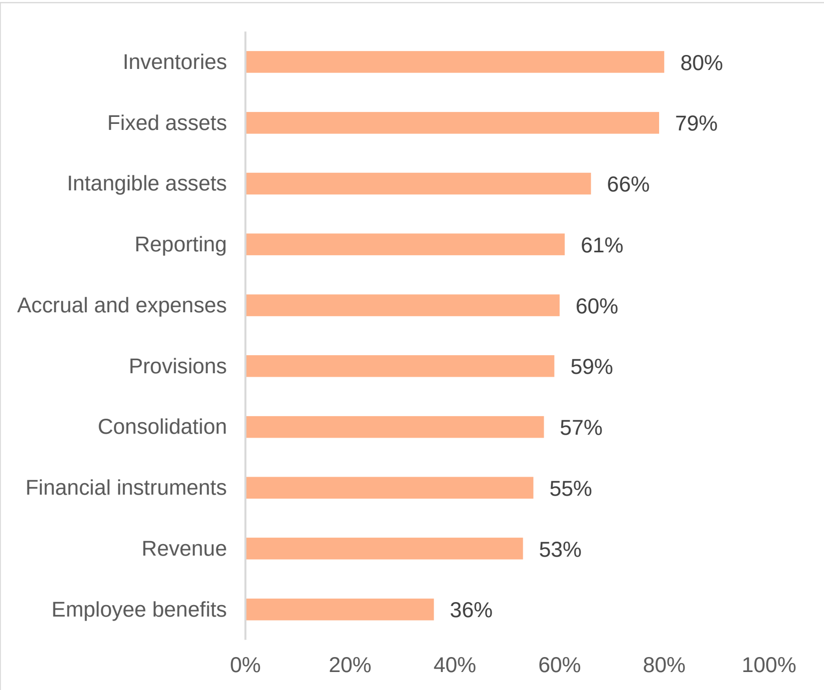
Application of IPSAS by accounting area

This section presents the current state of play in respect of the application of IPSAS by the EU-27 Member States and the UK at the central government level. It establishes a baseline understanding of current government accounting and reporting rules across the EU-27 and the UK, analysed per accounting area.

The results presented focus solely on the central government level, as comprehensive data was received from all the EU-27 and the UK central governments to support the analysis at this level only. Information received from state and local governments as well as from social security funds, was not complete enough as to draw general conclusions for these levels.

Figure 1 - Average accounting maturity per accounting area across the EU-27 and the UK

Figure 1 gives an overview of the average accounting maturity score per accounting area across the EU-27 governments and the UK; it highlights the areas which are more closely aligned with IPSAS requirements.

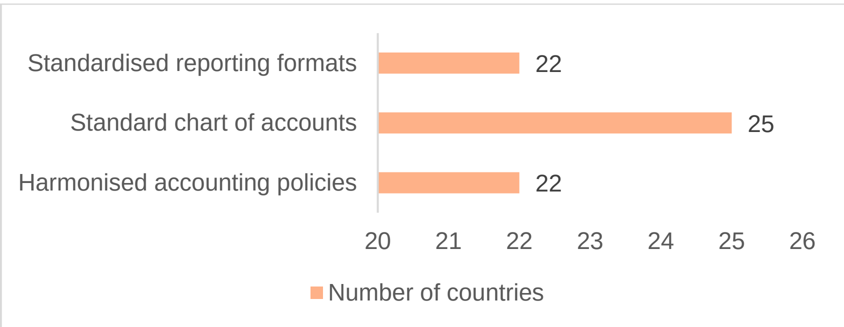


The same findings as in 2014 are made: accounting for inventories has reached highest score on average whereas employee benefits accounting has obtained the lowest accounting maturity as few governments apply the IPSAS 39 principles in respect of defined benefit accounting schemes.

Figure 2 - Disclosures included in the government's financial statements across the EU-27 and the UK

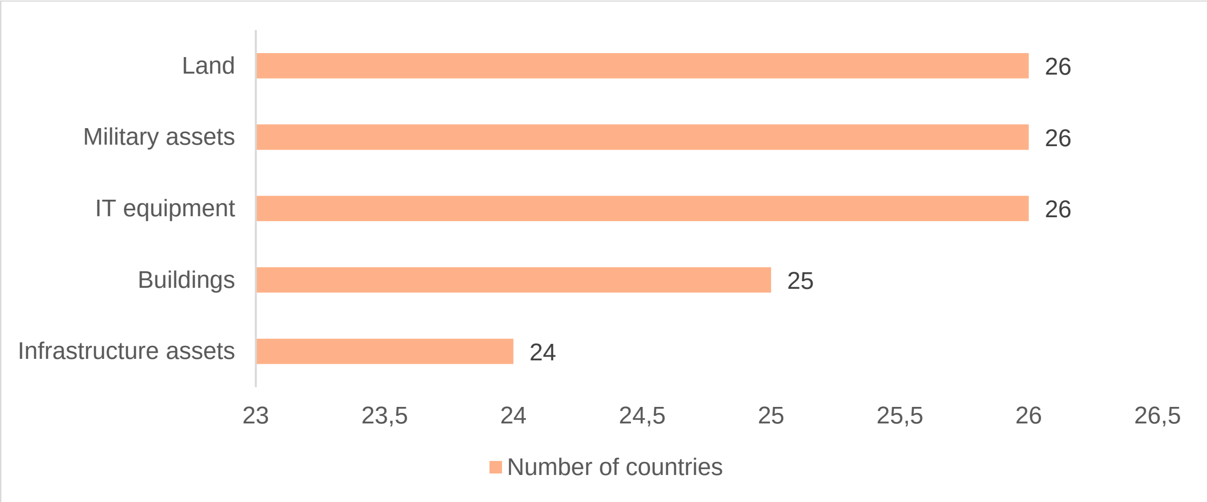
The volume of information presented as disclosures in the notes to the financial statements varies widely from country to country. 21 central governments declare to report detailed (13) or very detailed (8) disclosures compared to 20 governments in 2014 (+1). These governments are likely to be better prepared (better data availability, etc.) than those which declare providing no or only some disclosures in their financial statements.

Figure 3 - Harmonisation across entities in the EU-27 and the UK



Once the consolidation scope is defined, an efficient consolidation process that enables timely and reliable reporting by all entities in the consolidation scope needs to be put in place. As shown in Figure 3, best practices such as the use of standardised reporting formats (22 central governments / 2014: 22central governments), a standard chart of accounts (25 central governments/ 2014: 21 central governments), as well as harmonised accounting policies (22 central governments / 2014: 20 central governments) are already widely implemented.

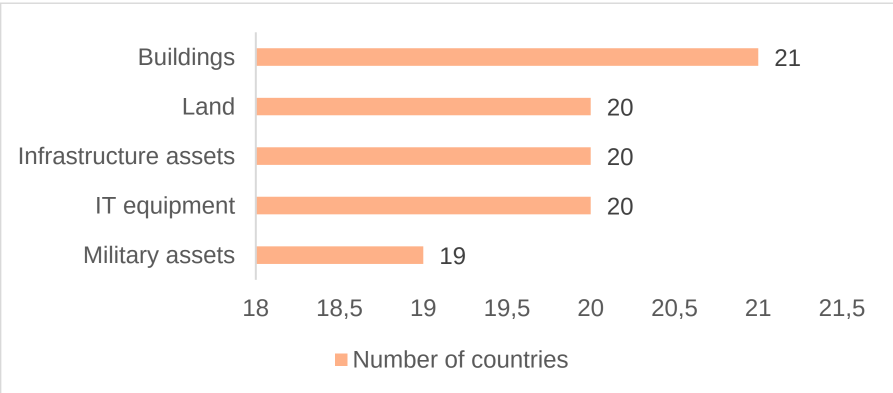
Figure 4 - Number of governments maintaining a physical inventory of fixed assets in the EU-27 and the UK



As shown in Figure 4, most central governments maintain a physical inventory of land, buildings, infrastructure assets, military assets and IT equipment. However, the effort and complexity of the data collection exercise across the EU-27 and the UK should not be underestimated, as there are still a number of countries, which do not keep a comprehensive inventory of assets:

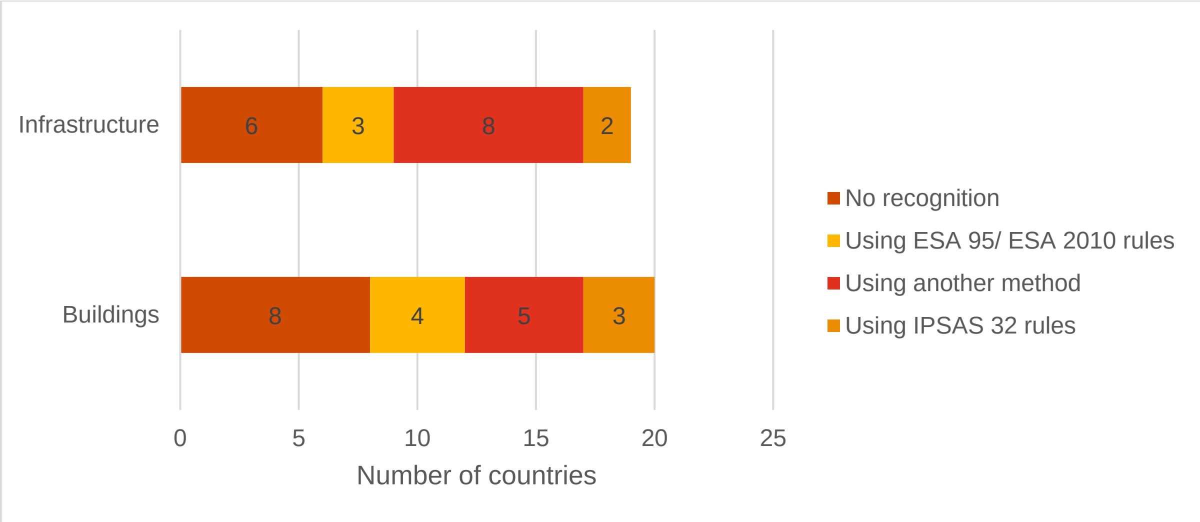
- 3 central governments (2014: 7) do not keep any inventory of infrastructure assets (the latter category being indicated as 'not applicable' by one (2014: zero) central government),
- 3 central governments (2014: 5) do not keep any inventory of buildings,
- 2 central governments (2014: 4) do not keep any inventory of land and
- 1 central government (2014: 4) does not keep any inventory of military assets (the latter category being indicated as 'not applicable' by 1 central government).

Figure 5 - Number of governments recognising fixed assets in the statement of financial position in the EU-27 and the UK



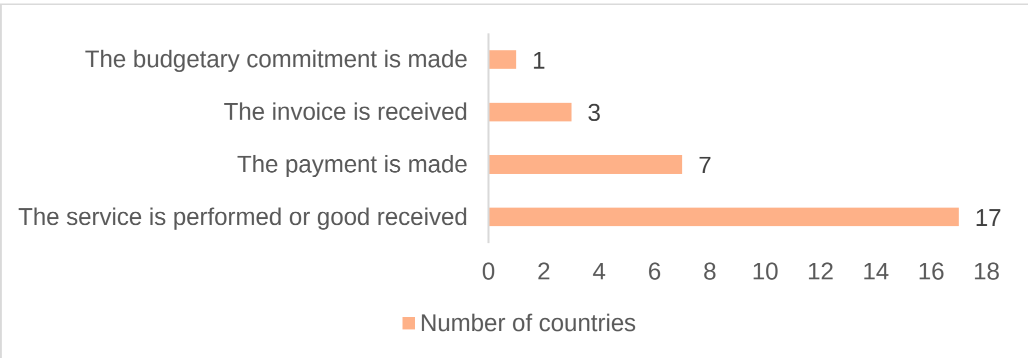
In addition, not all entities, which maintain a physical inventory of assets recognise those in their financial statements.

Figure 6 - Number of governments recognising assets held under service concession and/or PPP arrangements in the statement of financial position in the EU-27 and the UK



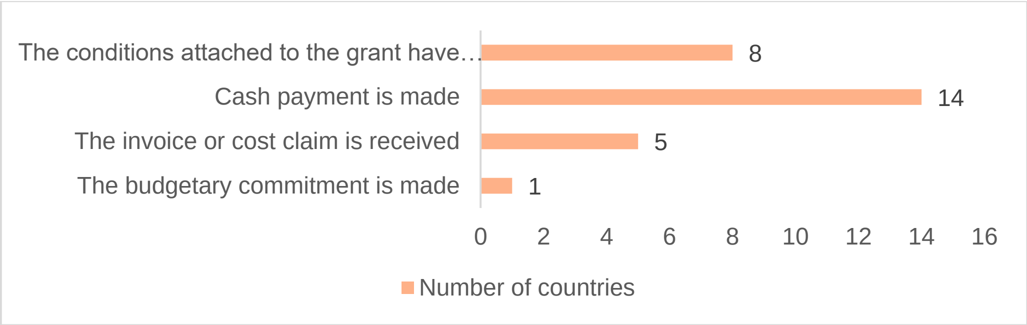
Overall almost 20 (2014: slightly more than 20) central governments report holding infrastructure assets and buildings under service concession arrangements and/or public to private partnerships (PPPs). Out of those, less than 5 (2014: 10) countries declare to recognise such assets in the statement of financial position using IPSAS 32 rules2 (2014: 8) in respect of infrastructure assets, 3 (2014: 7) in respect of buildings), which reflects a significant gap inside the EU in the application of IPSAS 32. Under IPSAS, recognition of the asset by the grantor (i.e. the public sector entity) is based on whether it controls that asset and not on whether it bears the risks and rewards related to it (as under ESA rules). All facts and circumstances of the arrangement should be considered in making this assessment.

Figure 7 - Timing of recognition of exchange transactions in the EU-27 and the UK



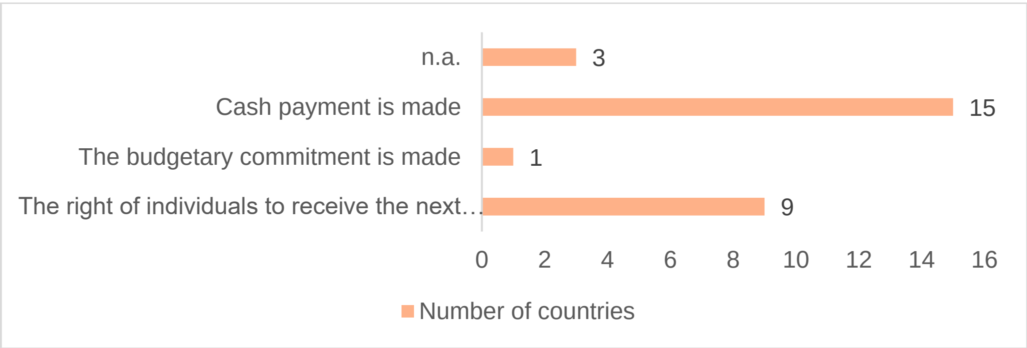
The accounting treatment of accruals and expenses varies widely from country to country. With regards to the timing of recognition of exchange transactions, 17 (2014:16) countries out of 28 recognise the accounting transaction when the service is carried out or the good received, as required by good accrual accounting practices.

Figure 8 - Timing of recognition of grants and other transfers in the EU-27 and the UK



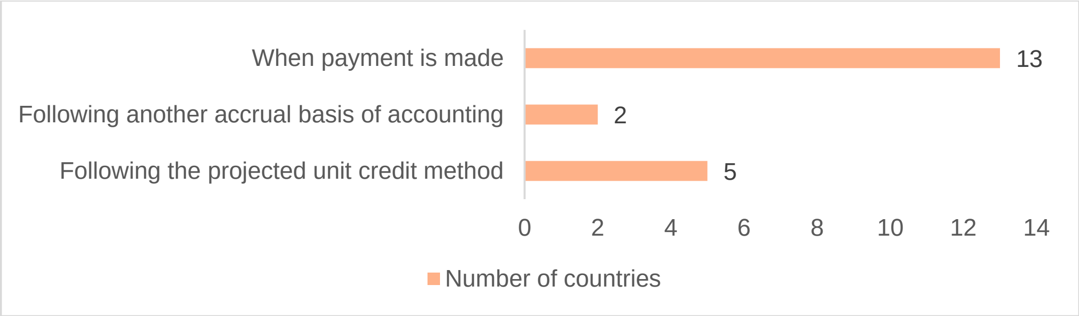
Concerning the timing of recognition of grants and other transfers, 8 (2014: 10) central governments out of 28 recognise the transaction when the conditions attached to the grant have been fulfilled by the recipient/beneficiary, as is required by IPSAS, whereas 5 (2014: 4) recognise it when the invoice or cost claim is received.

Figure 9 Timing of recognition of social benefits in the EU-27 and the UK



As regards the timing of recognition of social benefits, 9 (2014: 9) central governments out of 28 only consider the moment the right of individuals to receive the benefit is established, whereas 15 (2014:16) central governments take into account the moment the cash payment is made.

Figure 10 - Timing of recognition of pension expenses for defined benefit pension schemes in the EU-27 and the UK



20 (2014: 21) central governments out of 28 have confirmed that defined benefit pension schemes (or equivalent) have been granted to civil servants/government employees. Out of those 20 (2014: 21), only 7 (2014: 4) countries recognise defined benefit pension liabilities in the statement of financial position. 5 (2014: 3) EU central governments recognised defined benefit schemes following the projected unit credit method, 2 (2014: 1) follows another accrual basis of accounting.

Figure 11 - Timing of recognition of revenue from taxes in the EU-27 and the UK

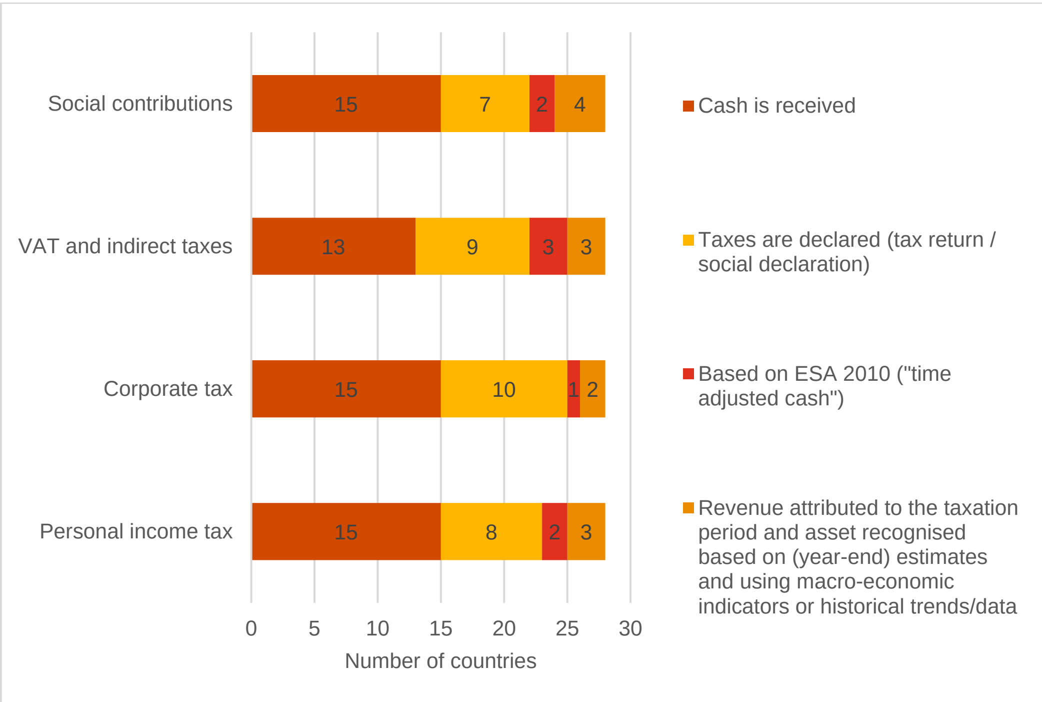
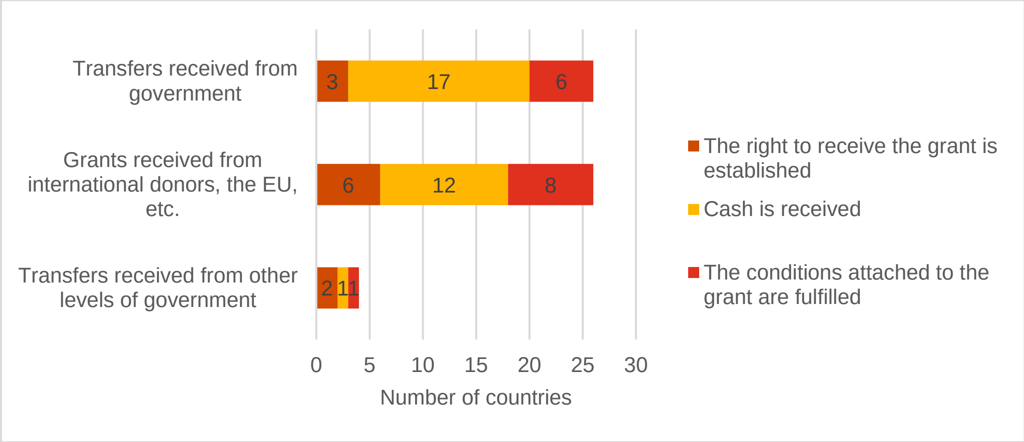


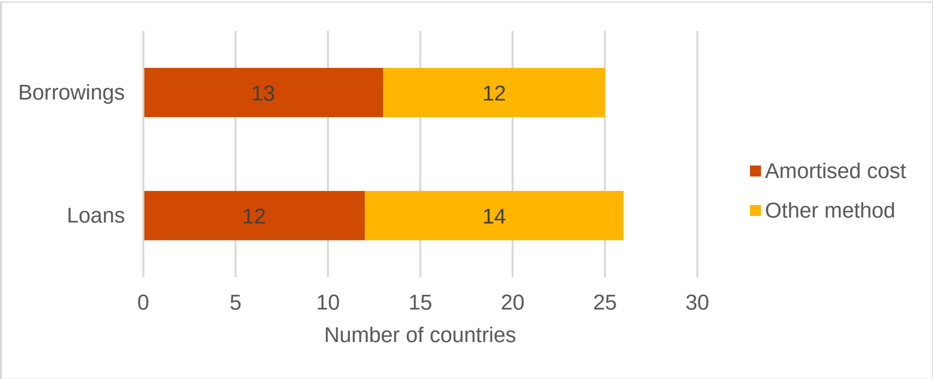
Figure 11 shows that most central governments recognise revenue from taxes (non-exchange transactions) when cash is received, and about 10 (2014: 10) out of 28 recognise it when taxes are declared (tax return/social declaration). Very few central governments base the recognition of revenue from taxes on the 'time adjusted cash' method, or attribute the revenue to the taxation period, with asset recognition based on (year-end) estimates and the use of macro-economic indicators or historical trends/data.

Figure 12 - Timing of recognition of revenue from transfers in the EU-27 and the UK



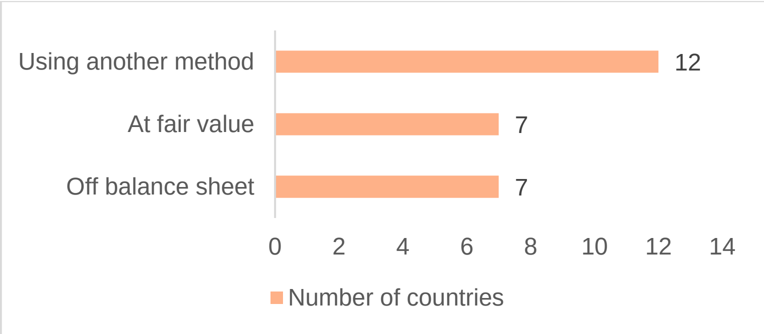
When it comes to recognition of revenue from transfers, again most central governments consider the moment cash is received as timing of recognition.

Figure 13 - Measurement of loans and borrowings in the EU-27 and the UK



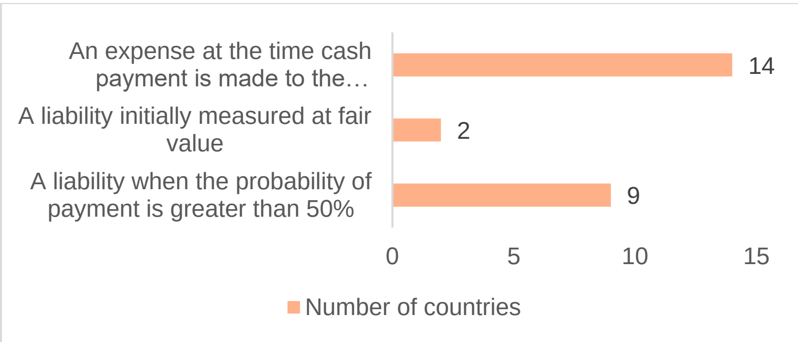
13 central governments account for borrowings (2014:15) and 12 for loans (2014:14) using the amortised cost method. The amortised cost method is the measurement method prescribed by IPSAS for loans and borrowings. It uses the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability.

Figure 14 - Measurement of derivatives in the EU-27 and the UK



Currently 26 (2014: 13) out of 28 central governments declare using derivatives; of these, only 19 (2014: 9) recognise them on the balance sheet and 7 (2014: 4) account for derivatives at fair value. 7 (2014: 4) central governments thus do not recognise derivatives in their balance sheet.

Figure 15 - Accounting for financial guarantees in the EU-27 and the UK



Under IPSAS, financial guarantee contracts that are treated as financial instruments, should be measured by the issuer at fair value on initial recognition. Only 2 (2014: 2) central governments account for financial guarantees as a liability initially measured at fair value. 14 (2014: 16) central governments do not reflect the risk associated with the guarantees issued in their financial position, even if the probability that they will need to pay is greater than 50%.

Tables with provisional maturities for 2025

The following tables reflect and describe the degree of compliance of the EU-27 Member States' and the UK' accounting framework with an IPSAS-based benchmark for 2025, as a basis for estimating the efforts and related costs in the case of an EPSAS reform.

Table 19 - Accounting maturity by country and government sector

The results of the accounting maturity assessment are provided below.

	Central	State	Local	Social	General government
Belgium	79%	76%	74%	59%	72%
Bulgaria	76%	-	76%	70%	74%
Czechia	85%	-	85%	72%	83%
Denmark	80%	-	71%	72%	76%
Germany	23%	31%	58%	31%	33%
Estonia	91%	-	91%	87%	90%
Ireland	57%	-	71%	-	58%
Greece	88%	-	96%	12%	62%
Spain	78%	79%	80%	65%	75%
France	90%	-	82%	92%	89%
Croatia	66%	-	69%	42%	60%
Italy	76%	-	74%	14%	56%
Cyprus	89%	-	82%	87%	89%
Latvia	93%	-	98%	91%	94%
Lithuania	91%	-	91%	75%	87%
Luxembourg	23%	-	11%	67%	36%
Hungary	71%	-	71%	57%	67%
Malta	92%	-	94%	-	92%
Netherlands	38%	-	58%	78%	55%
Austria	77%	73%	73%	61%	72%
Poland	72%	-	72%	59%	68%
Portugal	100%	95%	99%	64%	91%
Romania	75%	-	75%	37%	65%
Slovenia	72%	-	72%	34%	59%
Slovakia	83%	-	83%	68%	78%
Finland	77%	-	85%	67%	77%
Sweden	84%	-	84%	71%	82%
United Kingdom	96%	0%	93%	0%	95%

The main evolutions since 2018 are the following:

1) Central government: the average accounting maturity has increased from 65% up to 76%. The following countries declare an expected significant increase: Greece (+74 percentage points - p.p), Malta (+67 p.p.), Cyprus (+52 p.p.), Portugal (+41 p.p.) and Italy (+36 p.p.), reflecting the accounting reforms that are currently underway in these countries.

2) State government: the average accounting maturity has increased from 54% up to 59%.

3) Local government: the average accounting maturity has increased from 73% up to 77%.

4) Social fund: the average accounting maturity has increased from 57% up to 59%.

Table 20 - IT maturity by country and government sector

	Central	State	Local	Social	General government
Belgium	80%	77%	75%	59%	73%
Bulgaria	80%	-	80%	77%	79%
Czechia	87%	-	87%	75%	86%
Denmark	82%	-	73%	77%	78%
Germany	19%	30%	58%	31%	32%
Estonia	92%	-	92%	87%	91%
Ireland	58%	-	73%	-	59%
Greece	87%	-	96%	12%	62%
Spain	78%	79%	79%	68%	76%
France	91%	-	83%	94%	91%
Croatia	69%	-	71%	43%	62%
Italy	77%	-	75%	11%	56%
Cyprus	91%	-	83%	88%	90%
Latvia	94%	-	98%	89%	94%
Lithuania	90%	-	90%	75%	86%
Luxembourg	21%	-	9%	62%	33%
Hungary	74%	-	74%	64%	71%
Malta	92%	-	94%	-	92%
Netherlands	39%	-	59%	81%	56%
Austria	79%	73%	73%	63%	73%
Poland	76%	-	76%	64%	72%
Portugal	100%	96%	99%	69%	92%
Romania	77%	-	77%	40%	68%
Slovenia	75%	-	75%	36%	62%
Slovakia	86%	-	86%	72%	82%
Finland	82%	-	86%	69%	80%
Sweden	83%	-	83%	72%	82%
United Kingdom	95%	-	92%	0%	94%

The IT maturity has been updated for all subsectors of government in the EU-27 MSs and the UK. The main evolutions since 2019 are closely related to the evolutions noted in the accounting maturity scores:

1) Central government: the average IT maturity has increased from 66% up to 77%, with the most noticeable evolutions noted for Greece (+77 p.p.), Malta (+69 p.p.), Cyprus (+54 p.p.), Portugal (+39 p.p.) and Italy (+37 p.p.).

2) State government: the average IT maturity has increased from 54% up to 71%.

3) Local government: the average IT maturity has increased from 74% up to 78%.

4) Social fund: the average IT maturity has increased from 56% up to 61%.

Appendices

Appendix A - EPSAS impact assessment questionnaire (sample countries)

IPSAS Accounting Maturity Questionnaire

Thank you!

Thank you for taking the time to participate in the update of the study regarding the development of harmonised European Public Sector Accounting Standards currently being considered for application in the EU member states.

Research objectives

The purpose of the questionnaire is to gather information on both the current state of accounting practices in the EU member states (taking the last annual financial statements as a reference point, i.e. the 2018 annual financial statements) and the expected state in 2025 taking into consideration any ongoing or planned reforms (or a later date if the ongoing or planned reform is expected to be completed after 2025). The current exercise is an update of the accounting maturity assessment that was conducted by means of a similar questionnaire end of 2013/early 2014 and whose results were published end September 2014. The data gathered will be used to update the assessment of the cost of implementing accrual-accounting in EU member states.

Questionnaire design

The questionnaire has been designed to capture binary (yes/no) answers to the greatest extent possible. The objective is to assess the efforts still to be done to comply with the future EPSAS, taking IPSAS as a reference point. Respondents are asked to provide their best judgement in selecting the single option from the drop-down lists provided to best reflect the situation in their government(s). Where appropriate, respondents are encouraged to elaborate on these answers by using the 'explanatory comments' boxes to provide additional relevant details (e.g. to provide examples or note exceptions). Please indicate questions that are "not applicable" to your government or respond that "unknown" where information is not available or answers are otherwise unknown.

How to proceed

Please refer to the Table of Contents tab for an overview of the sections included in the questionnaire and add your respondent details on the 'Respondent Information' page. Please complete all applicable sections of the questionnaire in Excel format and return the file electronically to be.epsas.helpdesk@pwc.com along with any additional documentation you feel may be useful (e.g. financial statements, accounting manuals, IPSAS studies etc.).

Questions?

Please contact the PwC EPSAS Team for assistance:

Email: be.epsas.helpdesk@pwc.com
Phone: +32 2 710 40 28 (Patrice Schumesch) or +32 2 710 9721 (Anton De Greef)

Table of Contents

A. Respondent identification

1 Country	
2 Name	
3 Position	
4 Organisation	
4 Level of government	
5 Phone	
6 Email	

B. Size and complexity of the government sector

Central Government

1 Please indicate:

a. The total number of ministries, agencies, and other central government entities
b. The total budget (in million EUR) FY2019 of all central government entities (included in 1.a)
c. The total number of finance staff (for all entities included in 1.a)

2 For each accounting law/regulation please indicate:

a. The name of the law/regulation
b. The Number of entities to which the law/regulation applies
c. The central government budget covered by the law/regulation (in million EUR)

(see electronic file for response fields)

Law/Regulation #1	Law/Regulation #2	Law/Regulation #3	Law/Regulation #4	Law/Regulation #5	Law/Regulation #6	Law/Regulation #7	Law/Regulation #8	Law/Regulation #9	Law/Regulation #10

State Government

3 Please indicate:

a. The total number of ministries, agencies, and other state government entities
b. The total budget 2019 (in million EUR) of all state government entities (included in 3.a)
c. The total number of finance staff (for all entities included in 3.a)

4 For each accounting law/regulation please indicate:

a. The name of the law/regulation
b. The number of entities to which the law/regulation applies
c. The state government budget covered by the law/regulation (in million EUR)

(see electronic file for response fields)

Law/Regulation #1	Law/Regulation #2	Law/Regulation #3	Law/Regulation #4	Law/Regulation #5	Law/Regulation #6	Law/Regulation #7	Law/Regulation #8	Law/Regulation #9	Law/Regulation #10

Local Government

5 Please indicate:

a. The total number of local government entities
b. The total budget 2019 (in million EUR) of all local government entities (included in 5.a)
c. The total number of finance staff (for all entities included in 5.a)

6 For each accounting law/regulation please indicate:

a. The name of the law/regulation
b. The number of entities to which the law/regulation applies
c. The local government budget covered by the law/regulation (in million EUR)

(see electronic file for response fields)

Law/Regulation #1	Law/Regulation #2	Law/Regulation #3	Law/Regulation #4	Law/Regulation #5	Law/Regulation #6	Law/Regulation #7	Law/Regulation #8	Law/Regulation #9	Law/Regulation #10

Social Security Funds

7 Please indicate:

a. The total number government social security and pension funds
b. The total budget 2019 (in million EUR) of all social funds (included in 7.a)
c. The total number of finance staff (for all entities included in 7.a)

8 For each social security or pension fund please indicate:

a. The name of the social security or pension fund
b. The purpose of the fund
c. The fund budget 2019 (in million EUR)

(see electronic file for response fields)

Social Fund #1	Social Fund #2	Social Fund #3	Social Fund #4	Social Fund #5	Social Fund #6	Social Fund #7	Social Fund #8	Social Fund #9	Social Fund #10

9 For each accounting law/regulation related to social security or pension funds please indicate:

a. The name of the law/regulation
b. The number of entities to which the law/regulation applies
c. The security funds budget covered by the law/regulation

(see electronic file for response fields)

Law/Regulation #1	Law/Regulation #2	Law/Regulation #3	Law/Regulation #4	Law/Regulation #5	Law/Regulation #6	Law/Regulation #7	Law/Regulation #8	Law/Regulation #9	Law/Regulation #10

C. Ongoing or Planned Reforms

AS IS

1 Name of the ongoing/ planned reform:

2 What is the level of enforcement of the reform?
a. Already ongoing or enacted in law?
b. Planned/communicated publicly but not yet ongoing or enacted
c. Planned but not yet communicated publicly

3 If applicable, name of the new law and date of enactment of the law

4 Financial Year new law/reform becomes effective

5 Timing of the reform project:
a. Start
b. End

6 Total duration of the reform (in months):

7 Key objectives of the reform:

8 Scope of the reform (central government, state government, local government, social funds, related government agencies and entities,

9 Number of reporting units involved:

10 Percentage of government budget covered by the reform:

11 Please describe the major changes in accounting policies by accounting area

1. Reporting:
2. Consolidation:
3. Fixed Assets:
4. Intangible Assets:
5. Inventories:
6. Revenue:
7. Accruals and expenses:
8. Employee Benefits:
9. Provisions:
10. Financial Instruments:

12 Please provide the expected cost of the reform by dimension (policies, processes, IT-systems and people) (in '000' CU)

1. Policies	
2. Processes	
3. Systems	
4. People	

D. Government IT Systems

	AS IS							2025 *						

* A later year may be taken as a reference to include any ongoing or planned reform that is expected to be completed after 2025

Government IT systems

1 The following IT systems (rows) are in place to manage the government's financial flows (columns)

	General accounting (AS IS)	Fixed assets (AS IS)	Procure-ment (AS IS)	Social Benefits (AS IS)	Inventory (AS IS)	Treasury (AS IS)	Budget (AS IS)	General accounting (2025)	Fixed assets (2025)	Procure-ment (2025)	Social Benefits (2025)	Inventory (2025)	Treasury (2025)	Budget (2025)

a. Integrated ERP system
b. Mainframe operating system with interfaces to main modules/flows
c. Stand-alone IT tools/software packages
d. No IT system (manual spreadsheets, paper records)

2 Approximately how many business applications does the government currently use (in total for all financial flows listed under 1 above)?

3 Does the integrated ERP/ Mainframe operating sytems manage
- Budgetary flows and reporting
- Financial accounting
- ESA - reporting

4 Explanatory comments

Consolidation

5 The government's consolidation process is organised:
(Select one response)
a. Using specific consolidation software
b. Manually or using spreadsheet (e.g. Excel)

6 Explanatory comments

E1. Reporting, presentation and disclosures

	AS IS	2025 *

* A later year may be taken as a reference to include any ongoing or planned reform that is expected to be completed after 2025

1 The government's financial statements include:
(Select all that apply)
a. A statement of financial position (balance sheet)
b. A statement of financial performance (income statement / P&L)
c. A statement of cash flows
d. A statement of changes in net assets
e. A statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts (budget execution)

2 The government budget is prepared the following basis:
(Select one response)
a. Accrual basis
b. Modified accrual
c. Modified cash
d. Cash

3 The government budget is made publicly available

4 The government prepares a reconciliation of the actual amounts on a budgetary basis (budget execution) and the amounts in the financial statements

5 Statements of financial position and financial performance are produced for each ministry ,agency, and other major entity included in the scope of the general government sector

6 The government's financial statements include:
(Select one response)
a. Very detailed disclosures
b. Detailed disclosures
c. Some disclosures
d. Very few or no disclosures

7 The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements', IPSAS 2 'Cash flows statements', and other IPSAS disclosure requirements

8 Explanatory comments

E2. Consolidation

	AS IS	2025 *

* A later year may be taken as a reference to include any ongoing or planned reform that is expected to be completed after 2025

1 The government's consolidated financial statements include the following general government sector entities in the scope of consolidation:
(Select all that apply)
a. All government ministries / departments
b. All government agencies and other related entites
c. State governments (potential option for central governments)
d. Local governments (potential option for central governments and State governments)
e. Social security funds

2 All entities included in the consolidated financial statements of the general government sector are consolidated in full (assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses)
(Select all that apply)
a. All government ministries / departments
b. All government agencies and other related entites
c. State governments (potential option for central governments)
d. Local governments (potential option for central governments and State governments)
e. Social security funds

3 Other entities controlled by the government (though not necessarily part of the general government sector - e.g. government business entities) are included in the government's consolidated financial
(select one response)
a. Yes - in full (assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses)
b. Yes - at the net asset value
c. Yes - at cost
d. No - other entities are excluded from the scope of consolidation

4 The accounting policies of all entities included in the scope of the government consolidated financial statements are harmonised

5 The government uses standardised reporting formats to prepare consolidated financial statements

6 Most government entities use a standard chart of accounts

7 The government applies a procedure to reconcile and eliminate intra-government transactions and balances

8 statements', IPSAS 36 'Investments in associates and joint ventures' and IPSAS 37 'Joint Arrangements'.

9 The scope of the government's consolidated financial statements is prepared based on
a. IPSAS 35 Consolidated financial statements, IPSAS 36 Investments in associates and joint ventures, IPSAS 37 Joint control
b. ESA 2010
c. Other reference framework

10 Please list the major entities that are excluded from the scope of consolidation and the main reason for this exclusion

AS IS (Sept 2019)

In 5 years (Sept 2024)

11 Explanatory comments

E3. Fixed assets

	AS IS							2025 *						
	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure assets	Military assets	Heritage assets	IT equipment	Other	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure assets	Military assets	Heritage assets	IT equipment	Other

* A later year may be taken as a reference to include any ongoing or planned reform that is expected to be completed after 2025

Fixed asset regcognition and measurement

1 The government maintains a physical inventory of fixed assets

2 The government maintains a fixed assets register which records the acquisition cost of fixed assets

3 Fixed assets are recognised in the statement of financial position *(Select one response)*
- *a. Yes - recognised in the statement of financial position*
- *b. No - expensed in the statement of financial performance*

4 The acquisition cost of fixed assets includes the purchase price and all costs directly attributable to the acquisition

5 Fixed assets are measured at: *(Select one response)*
- *a. Cost (cost model)*
- *b. Replacement cost*
- *c. Fair value (revaluation model)*

6 Fixed assets are depreciated over their useful life

7 Fixed assets are depreciated following the *components approach*
i.e. major components are recognised as separate assets and depreciated over their respective useful lives (see glossary)

8 The government constructs (some of) its fixed assets

9 The book value of self-constructed fixed assets includes all direct and indirect construction/production costs

10 The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 17 'Property, plant and equipment'?

Assets held under leases

11 The government holds assets under lease arrangements

12 The government accounts for its financial leases on the balance sheet (local GAAP or IPSAS)

13 The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 13 'Leases'

Service concession arrangements and/or public private partnerships (PPPs)

14 The government is involved in service concession arrangements and/or public-private partnership arrangements

15 Infrastructure or other assets held under service concession and/or PPP arrangements are recognised in the statement of financial position *(Select one response)*
- *a. Yes - using ESA 95/ ESA 2010 rules*
- *b. Yes - using IPSAS 32 rules*
- *c. Yes - using another method*
- *d. No*

16 The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 32 'Concession arrangements: grantor"

General

17 The government applies an impairment procedure to ensure that impairment losses on fixed assets are recorded appropriately

18 The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 21 'Impairment of non-cash generating assets"

19 Please list the major categories of fixed assets that are not recognised as assets and explain the main reasons for the exclusion

20 Explanatory comments

E4. Intangible assets

	AS IS		2025 *	
			* A later year may be taken as a reference to include any ongoing or planned reform that is expected to be completed after 2025	
1 Software and software licenses are recognised on the balance sheet as intangible assets				
	Internally developed software	Other internal developmen	Internally developed software	Other internal developmen
2 Internally developed intangible assets are recognised in the statement of financial position *(Select one response)* *a. Yes - recognised in the statement of financial position* *b. No - expensed in the statement of financial performance*				
3 In recognising internally developed intangible assets, a distinction is made between research costs (expensed) and development costs (capitalised)				
4 Major licences are recognised as intangible assets in the statement of financial position				
5 Intangible assets are amortised over their useful life				
6 The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 31 'Intangible assets'				

7 Please list the major categories of intangibles that are not recognised as assets and explain the main reasons for this

AS IS (Sept 2019)

In 5 years (Sept 2024)

8 Explanatory comments

9 Please list the major categories of other intangibles not referred to above that are recognised as assets on the balance sheet and explain the main reasons for this

AS IS (Sept 2019)

In 5 years (Sept 2024)

10 Explanatory comments

E5. Inventories

	AS IS	2025 *
		* A later year may be taken as a reference to include any ongoing or planned reform that is expected to be completed after 2025
1 The government maintains a physical stocktake of items of inventory		
2 The government maintains permanent inventory records (IT-system)		
3 The government maintains an inventory register which records the acquisition cost of inventory items		
4 The inventory acquisition cost includes the purchase price and all costs necessary to bring it in its current location and condition		
5 A procedure is applied to ensure that book value of slow moving items is reduced to net realisable value where appropriate		
6 The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 12 Inventory'		

7 Please list the major categories of inventories that are not recognised as assets and explain the main reasons for the exclusion

AS IS (Sept 2019)

In 5 years (Sept 2024)

8 Explanatory comments

E6. Revenue

	AS IS						2025 *					
							* A later year may be taken as a reference to include any ongoing or planned reform that is expected to be completed after 2025					

Revenue from taxes

	Personal income tax	Corporate tax	VAT and indirect taxes	Social contributions	Other (specify here)	Other (specify here)	Personal income tax	Corporate tax	VAT and indirect taxes	Social contributions	Other (specify here)	Other (specify here)
1 Revenue (and related assets) are recognised when:												
2 The government applies an impairment procedure to ensure that impairment losses and taxes recoverable are recorded appropriately												

a. Cash is received
b. Taxes are declared (tax return / social declaration)
c. Based on ESA 2010 ("time adjusted cash")
d. Revenue attributed to the taxation period and asset recognised based on (year-end) estimates and using macro-economic indicators or historical trends/data

Revenue from transfers (grants, etc.)

	Transfers received from other levels of government	Grants received from international donors, the EU, etc.	Other (specify here)	Transfers received from other levels of government	Grants received from international donors, the EU, etc.	Other (specify here)
3 An asset is recognised when:						
4 Revenue is recognised when:						

3 An asset is recognised when:
(Select one response)
a. The right to receive the grant is established
b. Cash is received
c. Other method

4 Revenue is recognised when:
(Select one response)
a. The right to receive the grant is established
b. Cash is received
c. The conditions attached to the grant are fulfilled
d. Other method

General

	AS IS	2025
5 a. The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 23 'Revenue from non-exchange transactions'		
b. The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 9 'Revenue from exchange transactions'		

6 Please list the main reasons for recognising tax revenue on a cash basis (if applicable)

7 Explanatory comments

E7. Accruals and expenses

	AS IS	2025 *

* A later year may be taken as a reference to include any ongoing or planned reform that is expected to be completed after 2025

1 For exchange transactions (goods or services received in exchange for payment), expenses are recognised in the statement of financial performance when:
(Select one response)
a. The budgetary commitment is made
b. The service is performed or good received
c The invoice is received
d. The payment is made

2 For grants and other transfers (non-exchange transactions), expenses are recognised in the statement of financial performance when:
(Select one response):
a. The budgetary commitment is made
b. The invoice or cost claim is received
c. Cash payment is made
d. The conditions attached to the grant have been fulfilled by the recipient/ beneficiary

3 For social benefits (non-exchange transactions) that are not intended to be fully funded by contributions, expenses are recognised in the statement of financial performance when:
(Select one response):
a. The right of individuals to receive the next benefit is established
b. The budgetary commitment is made
c. Cash payment is made

4 For social benefits (non-exchange transactions) that are intended to be fully funded by contributions, expenses are recognised in the statement of financial performance:
(Select one response):
a. When the right of individuals to receive the next benefit is established
b. When the budgetary commitment is made
c. When cash payment is made
d. In accordance with the insurance approach (based on IFRS 17 or equivalent standards

5 What process is in place to calculate year-end accruals?
(Select one response):
a. Accounting transactions are posted through an ERP in which the workflows are designed for accruals accounting
b. Data is collected outside the accounting system
c. No specific process in place

6 The process(es) in place collect information on year-end accruals do so in a comprehensive, timely and reliable manner
a. Strongly agree
b. Somewhat agree
c. Disagree
d. Strongly disagree

7 The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 42 'Social Benefits '

8 Please list the major categories of expenses that are not accounted for in the year-end cut-off (i.e. recognised as expenses in the period they occur) and the main reasons for the exclusion

AS IS (Sept 2019)

In 5 years (Sept 2024)

8 Explanatory comments

E8. Employee benefits

	AS IS	2025 *
		* A later year may be taken as a reference to include any ongoing or planned reform that is expected to be completed after 2025
1 The government has granted defined benefit pension schemes (or equivalent) to civil servants		
2 The governement has provided the following other long term/post employment benefits:		
- Jubilee premiums		
- Post employment medical care and similar benefits		
- Other significant long-term/post-employment benefits		
(specify here)		
3 Defined benefit pension liabilities (or assets) are recognised on the statement of financial position		
4 Pension expenses for defined benefit pension schemes are recognised: *(Select one response)* *a. Following the projected unit credit method* *b. Following another accrual basis of accounting* *c. When payment is made*		
5 Pensions are managed centrally (i.e. by one single government entity)		
6 The government uses uses an external actuary service to calculate pension obligations		
7 The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 39 'Employee Benefits'		

8 Please list the major categories of employee benefits (pensions or other benefits) that are not included in the actuarial valuation and the main reasons for the exclusion

AS IS (Sept 2019)

In 5 years (Sept 2024)

9 Explanatory comments

E9. Provisions

	AS IS	2025 *
		* A later year may be taken as a reference to include any ongoing or planned reform that is expected to be completed after 2025
1 The government has major obligations for dismantling assets, decommissioning/site restoration, and environmental clean-up		
2 Provisions are recognised in the statement of financial position for these obligations		
3 The following recognition criteria apply for provisions (of any kind): *(Select one response)* *a. A future charge is probable/possible, without necessarily the existence of an obligation as a result of a past event* *b. An obligation exists as a result of a past event and it is probable that the expense will be paid*		
4 The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 19 'Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities'		

5 Please list the major categories of provisions that are not recognised as liabilities the main reasons for the exclusion

AS IS (Sept 2019)

In 5 years (Sept 2024)

6 Explanatory comments

E10. Financial instruments

	AS IS	2025 *
		* A later year may be taken as a reference to include any ongoing or planned reform that is expected to be completed after 2025
1 Loans are accounted for using: *(Select one response)* *a. Amortised cost* *b. Other method*		
2 *Concessionary loans are accounted for* *a. Initially at fair value* *b. At a nominal amount*		
3 Financial investments are accounted for using: *(Select one response)* *a. Amortised cost* *b. Fair value* *c. Other method*		
4 In order to determine whether loans and financial investments are accounted for at either amortised cost or fair value, the government has assessed the financial asset meets the SPPI (solely payment of principal and interest) criteria and the business model (held to collect, held to collect and sell, trading) as required by IPSAS 41		
5 The government applies an impairment procedure to ensure that impairment losses on loans and financial assets are recorded in accordance with *a. Expected credit loss model* *b. Incurred loss model* *c. Other*		
6 Borrowings are accounted for using: *(Select one response)* *a. Amortised cost* *b. Other method*		
7 Financial guarantees are accounted for as: *(Select one response)* *a. A liability when the probability of payment is greater than 50%* *b. A liability initially measured at fair value* *c. An expense at the time cash payment is made to the beneficiary*		
8 Derivatives (primarily to hedge exposure to financial risk such as foreign currency exposure or interest rate risk) are: *(Select one response)* *a. Not used or use insignificant* *b. Moderately used* *c. Extensively used*		
9 Derivatives are accounted for: *(Select one response)* *a. Off balance sheet* *b. At fair value* *c. Using another method*		
10 Liabilities related to public private partnerships and/or service concession arrangements are recognised on the statement of financial position		
11 Liabilities related to public private partnerships or/or service concession arrangements are recognised based on: *(Select one response)* *a. ESA 95 / ESA 2010 rules* *b. IPSAS* *c. Other method*		
12 The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 4, IPSAS 28, IPSAS 30, IPSAS 41 dealing with financial instruments accounting		
13 The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 32 dealing with concession arrangements (grantor)		

14 Please list the major categories of financial liabilities that are not recognised as liabilities in the statement of financial position and the main reasons for the exclusion

AS IS (Sept 2019)

In 5 years (Sept 2024)

15 Explanatory comments

F. Glossary

Presentation and disclosure

IPSAS sets minimum requirements in terms of presentation and disclosures of your financial statements.

Consolidation

Consolidation: the process of presenting financial statements of all entities that make up the economic entity on a consolidated basis, i.e. as if they were the financial statements of a single entity.

Examples: the consolidated financial statements of the Central Government includes all Ministeries and all central government ministries/agencies.

Fixed assets

Property, Plant & Equipment: tangible items that are: (a) held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and (b) expected to be used during more than one reporting period. PP&E can either be acquired from third parties or constructed by the reporting entity.

Examples:

- *Land*
- *Buildings:* specialized and non-specialised buildings, administrative buildings, stadiums, etc.
- *Infrastructure Assets:* gas/ electricity/ water supply, bridges, roads, or communication networks, road
- *Military assets:* submarines, aircraft & spacecraft, strategic missiles, specific buildings, vehicles & land
- *Heritage assets*: works of art, historical buildings, monuments, archaelogical sites, conservation areas, etc.
- *IT equipment:* computer hardware, servers, etc. (excludes software)
- *Other:* machinery, motor vehicles, fixtures and fittings, transport equipment, other technical equipment

Component accounting: when an asset includes major components with different useful lives, each of these components is considered a separate asset and is depreciated separately from the principal asset to which it relates.

Useful life: management determines its best estimate for an asset's useful life in accordance with the asset's expected utility to the entity. The expected useful life may be shorter than its economic useful life, which represents the maximum

Leased assets: an asset leased under a finance lease, which transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership from the lessor to the lessee, is recognised on the statement of financial position (e.g. in the corresponding category of PP&E).

Public private partnerships: related to infrastructure and other assets built and/or operated in partnership with private sector or other public sector entities.

Intangible assets

Intangible asset: is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets may be acquired from third parties or internally generated (i.e. through research and development projects).

Examples:

- IT software
- Certain types of development costs
- Large projects of new information systems
- Trademarks and licenses
- Military developments

Inventories

Inventories: assets in the form of materials or supplies that are either to be consumed in the production process, or to be consumed or distributed in the rendering of services, or held for sale or distribution in the ordinary course of operations, or in the process of procudtion for sale or distribution.

Examples:

- Consumables
- Ammunitions
- Stocks of unissued currency
- Reference materials
- Land/property held for sale
- Vaccines & medicines
- Other biological assets: forests, etc.
- Maintenance materials,
- Strategic stockpiles: energy reserves, fuel, etc.
- Postal service supplies held for sale
- Publications and supplies awaiting distribution
- Livestock
- Spare parts: aeronautics, equipments, etc.

Revenue

Revenue: the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential that results in an increase in net assets/equity,

Exchange - revenue from commercial transactions including the sale of goods and services, interest, royalties, and

Examples of non-exchange revenue:

Tax revenue :
- Corporate Income tax
- Personal income tax
- Value Added Taxes (VAT)
- Property taxes
- Social contributions paid
- Death taxes

Transfers :
- Grants received
- Donated assets

Accruals and expenses

Expenses: operational, administrative, and financial costs including grants and transfers.

Social benefits: cash transfers provided to (a) specific individuals and/or households who meet eligibility criteria, (b) mitigate the effects of social risks and (c) address the needs of the society as a whole.

Examples: State pensions, unemployment benefits, disability benefits and income support.

IPSAS implies recognition of the expense at the time of receipt of the good or services, or (in the case of social benefits) when the right to receive the next benefit is established, not when the invoice is received or payment is processed.

Employee benefits

Employee benefits: an employee benefit is any form of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service

Examples:
- Medical plans funded by the employer
- Government staff pension plans
- Post-employment life insurance
- Salaries, paid leave,employer-paid social contributions

Provisions

Provision: a liability of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are recognised when an entity has a present obligation as

Examples:
- Provisions for legal claims
- Restructuring obligations
- Dismantling costs (in respect of PP&E assets)
- Warranties
- Environmental provisions

Financial instruments

Financial assets: assets that are (a) cash, (b) and equity instrument of another entity, of (c) a contractual right to

Examples:
- Loans
- Investments in notes
- Bonds
- Structured debt instruments
- Receivables
- Commercial papers
- Shares
- Derivatives that have a positive fair value

Financial liabilities: any liability that is a contractual obligation: (i) to deliver cash or another financial asset; or (ii) to

Examples:
- Accounts payable
- Borrowings
- Derivatives that have a negative fair value
- Financial guarantees that are treated as financial instruments

Appendix B - Accounting and IT maturity scoring

The detailed accounting and maturity scoring, as presented below, relates to the questionnaire submitted to EU countries for the purpose of this study. The following table reflects the maximum score attributed to each accounting area, per government level, when assessing the accounting maturity and the IT maturity of the governments in scope of this reform.

Number	Questions	Central, State, Local Scoring points Accounting maturity	Central, State, Local Scoring points IT maturity	Only social funds Scoring points Accountin g maturity	Only social funds Scoring points IT maturity
Reporting		*12.00*	*12.00*	*4.10*	*4.10*
E1.1	The government's financial statements include:				
	a. A statement of financial position (balance sheet)	2.00	2.50	0.80	0.80
	b. A statement of financial performance (income statement / P&L)	1.50	1.50	0.50	0.50
	c. A statement of cash flows	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50
	d. A statement of changes in net assets	-	-	-	-
	e. A statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts (budget execution)	1.00	1.00	-	-
E1.2	The government budget is prepared the following basis: a. Accrual basis b. Modified accrual c. Modified cash d. Cash	-	-	-	-
E1.3	The government budget is made publicly available.	-	-	-	-
E1.4	The government prepares a reconciliation of the actual amounts on a budgetary basis (budget execution) and the amounts in the financial statements	0.50	-	0.3	0.3
E1.5	Statements of financial position and financial performance are produced for each ministry, agency and other major entity included in the scope of the general government sector	2.00	2.00	-	-
E1.6	The government's financial statements include a certain amount of disclosures	3.50	3.50	2.00	2.00
E1.7	The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements', IPSAS 2 'Cash flows statements', and other IPSAS disclosure requirements	0.50	0.50	-	-
Consolidation		*7.00*	*7.00*	*-*	*-*
E2.1	The government's consolidated financial statements include the following general government sector entities in the scope of consolidation:				
	a. All government ministries / departments	-	-	-	-
	b. All government agencies and other related entities				

Number	Questions	Central, State, Local Scoring points Accounting maturity	Central, State, Local Scoring points IT maturity	Only social funds Scoring points Accounting maturity	Only social funds Scoring points IT maturity
E2.2	All entities included in the consolidated financial statements of the general government sector are consolidated in full (assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses): a. All government ministries / departments b. All government agencies and other related entities	2.00	2.50	-	-
E2.3	Other entities controlled by the government (though not necessarily part of the general government sector - e.g. government business entities) are included in the government's consolidated financial statements	0.50	0.50	-	-
E2.4	The accounting policies of all entities included in the scope of the government consolidated financial statements are harmonised	0.50	0.50	-	-
E2.5	The government uses standardised reporting formats to prepare consolidated financial statements	1.00	1.00	-	-
E2.6	Most government entities use a standard chart of accounts	0.50	0.50	-	-
E2.7	The government applies a procedure to reconcile and eliminate intra-government transactions and balances	1.50	2.00	-	-
E2.8	The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 35 'Consolidated financial statements', IPSAS 36 'Investments in associates and joint ventures' and IPSAS 37 'Joint Arrangements'.	-	-	-	-
E2.9	The scope of the government's consolidated financial statements is prepared based on: a. IPSAS 35 Consolidated financial statements, IPSAS 36 Investments in associates and joint ventures, IPSAS 37 Joint control b. ESA 2010 c. Other reference framework	1.00	-	-	-
Fixed assets		***33.00***	***33.00***	***-***	***-***
E3.1	The government maintains a physical inventory of fixed assets	7.25	8.00	-	-
E3.2.	The government maintains a fixed asset register which records the acquisition cost of fixed assets	7.50	9.75	-	-
E3.3.	Fixed assets are recognised in the statement of financial position	1.00	1.00	-	-
E3.4	The acquisition cost of fixed assets includes the purchase price and all costs directly attributable to the acquisition	1.00	1.00	-	-
E3.5	Fixed assets are measured at: a. Cost (cost model) b. Replacement cost c. Fair value (revaluation model)	5.00	-	-	-

Number	Questions	Central, State, Local Scoring points Accounting maturity	Central, State, Local Scoring points IT maturity	Only social funds Scoring points Accounting maturity	Only social funds Scoring points IT maturity
E3.6	Fixed assets are depreciated over their useful life	2.00	2.00	-	-
E3.7.	Fixed assets are depreciated following the components approach	2.00	5.00	-	-
E3.8.	The government constructs (some of) its fixed assets	-	-	-	-
E3.9.	The book value of self-constructed fixed assets includes all direct and indirect construction/production costs	1.25	1.25	-	-
E3.10	The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 17 'Property, plant and equipment'?	-	-	-	-
E3.11.	The government holds assets under lease arrangements	-	-	-	-
E3.12	The government accounts for its financial leases on the balance sheet (local GAAP or IPSAS)	1.00	-	-	-
E3.13	The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 13 'Leases'	-	-	-	-
E3.14	The government is involved in service concession arrangements and/or public-private partnership arrangements	-	-	-	-
E3.15	Infrastructure or other assets held under service concession and/or PPP arrangements are recognised in the statement of financial position	4.00	4.00	-	-
E3.16	The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 32 'Concession arrangements: grantor''	-	-	-	-
E3.17	The government applies an impairment procedure to ensure that impairment losses on fixed assets are recorded appropriately	1.00	1.00	-	-
E3.18	The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 21 'Impairment of non-cash generating assets''	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets		***2.00***	***2.00***	***-***	***-***
E4.1	Software and software licenses are recognised on the balance sheet as intangible assets	0.50	0.50	-	-
E4.2	Internally developed intangible assets are recognised in the statement of financial position	0.50	0.50	-	-
E4.3	In recognising internally developed intangible assets, a distinction is made between research costs (expensed) and development costs (capitalised)	0.25	-	-	-
E4.4	Major licences are recognised as intangible assets in the statement of financial position	0.25	0.50	-	-
E4.5	Intangible assets are amortised over their useful life	0.50	0.50	-	-

Number	Questions	Central, State, Local Scoring points Accounting maturity	Central, State, Local Scoring points IT maturity	Only social funds Scoring points Accounting maturity	Only social funds Scoring points IT maturity
E4.6	The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 31 'Intangible assets'	-	-	-	-
Inventories		***3.00***	***3.00***	***-***	***-***
E5.1	The government maintains a physical stocktake of items of inventory	1.00	1.50	-	-
E5.2	The government maintains permanent inventory records (IT-system)	0.50	-	-	-
E5.3	The government maintains an inventory register which records the acquisition cost of inventory items	0.50	0.50	-	-
E5.4	The inventory acquisition cost includes the purchase price and all costs necessary to bring it in its current location and condition	0.50	0.50	-	-
E5.5	A procedure is applied to ensure that book value of slow-moving items is reduced to net realisable value where appropriate	0.50	0.50	-	-
E5.6	The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 12 Inventory'	-	-	-	-
Revenue		***14.00***	***14.00***	***3.00***	***3.00***
E6.1	Revenue (and related assets) are recognised	10.50	10.50	2.00	2.00
E6.2	The government applies an impairment procedure to ensure that impairment losses and taxes recoverable are recorded appropriately	1.50	1.50	0.50	0.50
E6.3	An asset is recognised	1.00	1.00	0.25	0.25
E6.4	Revenue is recognised	1.00	1.00	0.25	0.25
E6.5 a	The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 23 'Revenue from non-exchange transactions'	-	-	-	-
E6.5 b	The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 9 'Revenue from exchange transactions'	-	-	-	-
Accruals and expenses		***18.00***	***18.00***	***18.00***	***18.00***
E7.1	For exchange transactions (goods or services received in exchange for payment), expenses are recognised in the statement of financial performance	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
E7.2	For grants and other transfers (non-exchange transactions), expenses are recognised in the statement of financial performance	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
E7.3	For social benefits (non-exchange transactions) are not intended to be fully funded by contributions, expenses are recognised in the statement of financial performance	2.50	5.00	2.50	2.50

Number	Questions	Central, State, Local Scoring points Accounting maturity	Central, State, Local Scoring points IT maturity	Only social funds Scoring points Accounting maturity	Only social funds Scoring points IT maturity
E7.4	For social benefits (non-exchange transactions) are intended to be fully funded by contributions, expenses are recognised in the statement of financial performance	2.50	-	2.50	2.50
E7.5	What process is in place to calculate year-end accruals?	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
E7.6	The process(es) in place collect information on year-end accruals do so in a comprehensive, timely and reliable manner	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
E7.7	The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 42 'Social Benefits '	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits		***5.00***	***5.00***	***5.00***	***5.00***
E8.1	The government has granted defined benefit pension schemes (or equivalent) to civil servants/government employees	-	-	-	-
E8.2	The government has provided the following other long term/ post-employment benefits: Jubilee premiums, Post employment medical care and similar benefits, Other significant long-term/post-employment benefits	-	1.00	-	-
E8.3	Defined benefit pension liabilities (or assets) are recognised on the statement of financial position	1.00	-	1.00	1.00
E8.4	Pension expenses for defined benefit pension schemes are recognised	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
E8.5	Pensions are managed centrally (i.e. by one single government entity)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
E8.6	The government uses an internal/external actuary service to calculate pension obligations	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
E8.7	The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 25 'Employee Benefits'	-	-	-	-
Provisions		***2.00***	***2.00***	***-***	***-***
E9.1	The government has major obligations for dismantling assets, decommissioning/site restoration, and environmental clean-up	-	-	-	-
E9.2	Provisions are recognised in the statement of financial position for these obligations	1.00	1.00	-	-
E9.3	The following recognition criteria apply for provisions (of any kind): a. A future charge is probable/possible, without necessarily the existence of an obligation as a result of a past event b. An obligation exists as a result of a past event and it is probable that the expense will be paid	1.00	1.00	-	-

Number	Questions	Central, State, Local Scoring points Accounting maturity	Central, State, Local Scoring points IT maturity	Only social funds Scoring points Accountin g maturity	Only social funds Scoring points IT maturity
E9.4	The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 19 'Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities'	-	-	-	-
Financial instruments		***4.00***	***4.00***	***3.00***	***3.00***
E10.1	Loans are accounted for	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
E10.2	Concessionary loans are accounted for	-	-	-	-
E10.3	Financial investments accounted for	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
E10.4	In order to determine whether loans and financial investments are accounted for at either amortised cost or fair value, the government has assessed the financial asset meets the SPPI (solely payment of principal and interest) criteria and the business model (held to collect, held to collect and sell, trading) as required by IPSAS 41	-	-	-	-
E10.5	The government applies an impairment procedure to ensure that impairment losses on loans and financial assets are recorded appropriately	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
E10.6	Borrowings are accounted for	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.50
E10.7	Financial guarantees are accounted for	0.50	0.50	-	-
E10.8	Derivatives (primarily to hedge exposure to financial risk such as foreign currency exposure or interest rate risk)	-	-	-	-
E10.9	Derivatives are accounted for	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50
E10.10	Liabilities related to public private partnerships and/or service concession arrangements are recognised on the statement of financial position	-	-	-	-
E10.11	Liabilities related to public private partnerships or/or service concession arrangements are recognised based on: a. ESA 95 / ESA 2010 rules b. IPSAS c. Other method	0.50	-	0.50	0.50
E10.12	The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 4, IPSAS 28, IPSAS 30, IPSAS 41 dealing with financial instruments accounting	-	-	-	-
E10.13	The government has assessed and confirmed compliance with IPSAS 32 dealing with concession arrangements (grantor)	-	-	-	-

Appendix C - Accounting and IT maturity scores per country, government level and accounting area

COUNTRY: Austria

LEVEL: Central | State (As requested from Austria) | Local (As requested from Austria) | Social (As 2014)

Accounting Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	State %	State Points	State Max Points	Local %	Local Points	Local Max Points	Social %	Social Points	Social Max Points
E1	Reporting	100%	12.0	12.0	45%	5.4	12.0	37%	4.4	12.0	100%	4.0	4.0
E2	Consolidation	82%	5.75	7.00	45%	3.15	7.00	37%	2.59	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	93%	26.33	28.33	45%	14.85	33.00	37%	12.21	33.00	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	63%	1.25	2.00	45%	0.90	2.00	37%	0.74	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	83%	2.50	3.00	45%	1.35	3.00	37%	1.11	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	52%	6.25	12.00	45%	6.30	14.00	37%	5.18	14.00	0%	-	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	72%	13.00	18.00	45%	8.10	18.00	37%	6.66	18.00	72%	13.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	0%	-	4.00	45%	2.25	5.00	37%	1.85	5.00	20%	1.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	100%	2.00	2.00	45%	0.90	2.00	37%	0.74	2.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	42%	1.25	3.00	45%	1.80	4.00	37%	1.48	4.00	67%	2.00	3.00
TOTAL		77%	70.3	91.3	45%	45.0	100.0	37%	37.0	100.0	61%	20.0	33.0

IT Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	State %	State Points	State Max Points	Local %	Local Points	Local Max Points	Social %	Social Points	Social Max Points
E1	Reporting	100%	12.0	12.0	45%	5.4	12.0	37%	4.4	12.0	100%	4.0	4.0
E2	Consolidation	82%	5.75	7.00	45%	3.15	7.00	37%	2.59	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	93%	26.33	28.33	45%	14.85	33.00	37%	12.21	33.00	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	63%	1.25	2.00	45%	0.90	2.00	37%	0.74	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	83%	2.50	3.00	45%	1.35	3.00	37%	1.11	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	52%	3.13	6.00	45%	3.15	7.00	37%	2.59	7.00	0%	-	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	72%	13.00	18.00	45%	8.10	18.00	37%	6.66	18.00	72%	13.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	0%	-	4.00	45%	2.25	5.00	37%	1.85	5.00	20%	1.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	42%	0.63	1.50	45%	0.90	2.00	37%	0.74	2.00	67%	1.00	1.50
TOTAL		79%	64.6	81.8	45%	40.1	89.0	37%	32.9	89.0	63%	19.0	30.0

COUNTRY: Belgium

LEVEL: Central | Flanders (State) | Brussels (State) | Wallonia (State) (As 2014)

Accounting Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Flanders %	Flanders Points	Flanders Max Points	Brussels %	Brussels Points	Brussels Max Points	Wallonia %	Wallonia Points	Wallonia Max Points
E1	Reporting	75%	9.0	12.0	83%	10.0	12.0	74%	8.5	11.5	71%	8.5	12.0
E2	Consolidation	89%	6.25	7.00	57%	4.00	7.00	89%	6.25	7.00	36%	2.50	7.00
E3	Fixed assets	86%	24.75	28.75	79%	21.03	26.60	92%	23.60	25.60	68%	16.25	23.97
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	71%	1.25	1.75	60%	0.75	1.25	25%	0.50	2.00
E5	Inventories	83%	2.50	3.00	50%	1.50	3.00	0%	-	1.00	50%	1.50	3.00
E6	Revenue	63%	6.50	10.25	45%	1.25	2.75	63%	1.25	2.00	55%	1.50	2.75
E7	Accruals and expenses	89%	16.00	18.00	58%	9.00	15.50	69%	9.00	13.00	54%	7.00	13.00
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	2.00
E9	Provisions	50%	1.00	2.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	1.00	0%	-	2.00
E10	Financial instruments	70%	1.75	2.50	57%	2.00	3.50	92%	2.75	3.00	33%	0.50	1.50
TOTAL		78%	70.8	90.5	69%	50.0	72.1	80%	52.1	65.4	55%	38.3	69.2

IT Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Flanders %	Flanders Points	Flanders Max Points	Brussels %	Brussels Points	Brussels Max Points	Wallonia %	Wallonia Points	Wallonia Max Points
E1	Reporting	75%	9.0	12.0	83%	10.0	12.0	74%	8.5	11.5	71%	8.5	12.0
E2	Consolidation	89%	6.25	7.00	57%	4.00	7.00	89%	6.25	7.00	36%	2.50	7.00
E3	Fixed assets	86%	24.75	28.75	79%	21.03	26.60	92%	23.60	25.60	68%	16.25	23.97
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	71%	1.25	1.75	60%	0.75	1.25	25%	0.50	2.00
E5	Inventories	83%	2.50	3.00	50%	1.50	3.00	0%	-	1.00	50%	1.50	3.00
E6	Revenue	63%	3.25	5.13	45%	0.63	1.38	63%	0.63	1.00	55%	0.75	1.38
E7	Accruals and expenses	89%	16.00	18.00	58%	9.00	15.50	69%	9.00	13.00	54%	7.00	13.00
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	2.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	70%	0.88	1.25	57%	1.00	1.75	92%	1.38	1.50	33%	0.25	0.75
TOTAL		80%	65.6	82.1	70%	48.4	69.0	81%	50.1	61.9	57%	37.3	65.1

COUNTRY: Belgium

LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Wallonia (Local) (As 2014)			Flanders (Local) as 2019			Brussels (Local) as 2019			Social		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	96%	11.5	12.0	96%	11.5	12.0	70%	7.0	10.0	75%	3.0	4.0
E2	Consolidation	100%	6.50	6.50	6%	0.25	4.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	89%	23.18	26.18	99%	26.18	26.35	84%	18.60	22.10	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	75%	1.50	2.00	71%	1.25	1.75	0%	-	1.25	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	47%	3.50	7.50	61%	5.00	8.25	62%	2.00	3.25	0%	-	0.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	0%	-	18.00	86%	12.00	14.00	61%	11.00	18.00	58%	9.00	15.50
E8	Employee benefits	100%	5.00	5.00	0%	-	5.00	40%	2.00	5.00	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	50%	1.00	2.00	100%	1.00	1.00	0%	-	1.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	83%	2.50	3.00	67%	2.00	3.00	57%	2.00	3.50	50%	1.25	2.50
TOTAL		**68%**	**57.7**	**85.2**	**79%**	**62.2**	**78.4**	**63%**	**42.6**	**67.1**	**59%**	**13.3**	**22.5**

IT Maturity

		Wallonia (Local) (As 2014)			Flanders (Local) as 2019			Brussels (Local) as 2019			Social		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	96%	11.5	12.0	96%	11.5	12.0	70%	7.0	10.0	75%	3.0	4.0
E2	Consolidation	100%	6.50	6.50	6%	0.25	4.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	89%	23.18	26.18	99%	26.18	26.35	84%	18.60	22.10	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	75%	1.50	2.00	71%	1.25	1.75	0%	-	1.25	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	47%	1.75	3.75	61%	2.50	4.13	62%	1.00	1.63	0%	-	0.25
E7	Accruals and expenses	0%	-	18.00	86%	12.00	14.00	61%	11.00	18.00	58%	9.00	15.50
E8	Employee benefits	100%	5.00	5.00	0%	-	5.00	40%	2.00	5.00	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	83%	1.25	1.50	67%	1.00	1.50	57%	1.00	1.75	50%	0.63	1.25
TOTAL		**69%**	**53.7**	**77.9**	**80%**	**57.7**	**71.7**	**65%**	**40.6**	**62.7**	**60%**	**12.6**	**21.0**

COUNTRY: Bulgaria

LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central			Local (As Central)			Social (As Central)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	79%	9.5	12.0	79%	9.5	12.0	69%	2.8	4.0
E2	Consolidation	79%	5.50	7.00	79%	5.50	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	88%	28.25	32.25	88%	28.25	32.25	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	30%	4.25	14.00	30%	4.25	14.00	0%	-	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	89%	16.00	18.00	89%	16.00	18.00	89%	16.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	50%	1.00	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00
E9	Provisions	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	50%	2.00	4.00	50%	2.00	4.00	42%	1.25	3.00
TOTAL		**76%**	**73.5**	**96.3**	**76%**	**73.5**	**96.3**	**70%**	**21.0**	**30.0**

IT Maturity

		Central			Local (As Central)			Social (As Central)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	79%	9.5	12.0	79%	9.5	12.0	69%	2.8	4.0
E2	Consolidation	79%	5.50	7.00	79%	5.50	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	88%	28.25	32.25	88%	28.25	32.25	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	30%	2.13	7.00	30%	2.13	7.00	0%	-	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	89%	16.00	18.00	89%	16.00	18.00	89%	16.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	50%	1.00	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	50%	1.00	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00	42%	0.63	1.50
TOTAL		**80%**	**68.4**	**85.3**	**80%**	**68.4**	**85.3**	**75%**	**20.4**	**27.0**

COUNTRY: Croatia
LEVEL:

		Central			Local			Social		
Accounting Maturity		**%**	**Points**	**Max Points**	**%**	**Points**	**Max Points**	**%**	**Points**	**Max Points**
E1	Reporting	67%	8.0	12.0	55%	5.5	10.0	0%	-	4.0
E2	Consolidation	86%	6.00	7.00	89%	4.00	4.50	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	88%	28.00	32.00	86%	22.12	25.62	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	63%	1.25	2.00	63%	1.25	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	42%	5.25	12.50	13%	0.25	2.00	0%	-	0.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	56%	10.00	18.00	56%	10.00	18.00	56%	10.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	0%	-	-	40%	2.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	50%	1.00	2.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	29%	1.00	3.50	33%	1.00	3.00	25%	0.50	2.00
TOTAL		**66%**	**64.5**	**97.0**	**69%**	**47.1**	**68.1**	**42%**	**12.5**	**29.5**

E1	Reporting	67%	8.0	12.0	55%	5.5	10.0	0%	-	4.0
E2	Consolidation	86%	6.00	7.00	89%	4.00	4.50	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	88%	28.00	32.00	86%	22.12	25.62	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	63%	1.25	2.00	63%	1.25	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	42%	2.63	6.25	13%	0.13	1.00	0%	-	0.25
E7	Accruals and expenses	56%	10.00	18.00	56%	10.00	18.00	56%	10.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	0%	-	-	40%	2.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	29%	0.50	1.75	33%	0.50	1.50	25%	0.25	1.00
TOTAL		**69%**	**60.4**	**87.0**	**71%**	**46.5**	**65.6**	**43%**	**12.3**	**28.3**

COUNTRY: Cyprus
LEVEL:

		Central			Local			Social		
Accounting Maturity		**%**	**Points**	**Max Points**	**%**	**Points**	**Max Points**	**%**	**Points**	**Max Points**
E1	Reporting	0%	-	12.0	85%	8.5	10.0	0%	-	4.0
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	7.00	40%	2.00	5.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	85%	24.00	28.25	100%	22.68	22.68	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	2.00	100%	1.25	1.25	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	50%	1.50	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	44%	5.25	12.00	62%	2.00	3.25	0%	-	2.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	6%	1.00	18.00	77%	12.00	15.50	6%	1.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	60%	3.00	5.00	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	17%	0.25	1.50	38%	0.75	2.00	0%	-	0.50
TOTAL		**37%**	**33.0**	**88.8**	**82%**	**57.2**	**69.7**	**4%**	**1.0**	**25.0**

IT Maturity										
E1	Reporting	0%	-	12.0	85%	8.5	10.0	0%	-	4.0
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	7.00	40%	2.00	5.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	85%	24.00	28.25	100%	22.68	22.68	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	2.00	100%	1.25	1.25	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	50%	1.50	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	44%	2.63	6.00	62%	1.00	1.63	0%	-	1.25
E7	Accruals and expenses	6%	1.00	18.00	77%	12.00	15.50	6%	1.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	60%	3.00	5.00	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	17%	0.13	0.75	38%	0.38	1.00	0%	-	0.25
TOTAL		**37%**	**30.3**	**82.0**	**83%**	**53.8**	**65.1**	**4%**	**1.0**	**23.5**

COUNTRY: Czech Republic
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central			Local (As Central)			Social (As Central)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	71%	8.5	12.0	71%	8.5	12.0	69%	2.8	4.0
E2	Consolidation	93%	6.50	7.00	93%	6.50	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	96%	26.18	27.18	96%	26.18	27.18	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	1.75	1.75	100%	1.75	1.75	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	64%	8.00	12.50	64%	8.00	12.50	50%	1.50	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	89%	16.00	18.00	89%	16.00	18.00	89%	16.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	40%	2.00	5.00	40%	2.00	5.00	40%	2.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	57%	2.00	3.50	57%	2.00	3.50	50%	1.25	2.50
TOTAL		**83%**	**75.9**	**91.9**	**83%**	**75.9**	**91.9**	**72%**	**23.5**	**32.5**

IT Maturity

		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	71%	8.5	12.0	71%	8.5	12.0	69%	2.8	4.0
E2	Consolidation	93%	6.50	7.00	93%	6.50	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	96%	26.18	27.18	96%	26.18	27.18	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	1.75	1.75	100%	1.75	1.75	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	64%	4.00	6.25	64%	4.00	6.25	50%	0.75	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	89%	16.00	18.00	89%	16.00	18.00	89%	16.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	40%	2.00	5.00	40%	2.00	5.00	40%	2.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	57%	1.00	1.75	57%	1.00	1.75	50%	0.63	1.25
TOTAL		**84%**	**68.9**	**81.9**	**84%**	**68.9**	**81.9**	**74%**	**22.1**	**29.8**

COUNTRY: Denmark
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central			Local			Social		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	88%	10.5	12.0	75%	9.0	12.0	69%	2.8	4.0
E2	Consolidation	38%	2.25	6.00	50%	2.00	4.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	93%	28.00	30.00	78%	19.62	25.10	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	71%	1.25	1.75	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	83%	2.50	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	56%	7.00	12.50	51%	6.25	12.25	42%	1.25	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	89%	16.00	18.00	67%	12.00	18.00	88%	14.00	16.00
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	100%	5.00	5.00	0%	-	1.00
E9	Provisions	100%	1.00	1.00	100%	1.00	1.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	79%	2.75	3.50	71%	2.50	3.50	40%	1.00	2.50
TOTAL		**79%**	**73.5**	**93.0**	**71%**	**61.1**	**85.6**	**72%**	**19.0**	**26.5**

IT Maturity

		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	88%	10.5	12.0	75%	9.0	12.0	69%	2.8	4.0
E2	Consolidation	38%	2.25	6.00	50%	2.00	4.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	93%	28.00	30.00	78%	19.62	25.10	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	71%	1.25	1.75	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	83%	2.50	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	56%	3.50	6.25	51%	3.13	6.13	42%	0.63	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	89%	16.00	18.00	67%	12.00	18.00	88%	14.00	16.00
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	100%	5.00	5.00	0%	-	1.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	79%	1.38	1.75	71%	1.25	1.75	40%	0.50	1.25
TOTAL		**81%**	**67.6**	**84.0**	**73%**	**55.7**	**76.7**	**75%**	**17.9**	**23.8**

COUNTRY: Estonia
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Local (As Central) %	Local (As Central) Points	Local (As Central) Max Points	Social (As Central) %	Social (As Central) Points	Social (As Central) Max Points
E1	Reporting	83%	10.0	12.0	83%	10.0	12.0	75%	3.0	4.0
E2	Consolidation	86%	6.00	7.00	86%	6.00	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	100%	29.50	29.50	100%	29.50	29.50	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	88%	1.75	2.00	88%	1.75	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	68%	8.50	12.50	68%	8.50	12.50	50%	1.50	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	100%	15.50	15.50	100%	15.50	15.50	100%	15.50	15.50
E8	Employee benefits	80%	4.00	5.00	80%	4.00	5.00	80%	4.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	100%	1.00	1.00	100%	1.00	1.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	100%	4.00	4.00	100%	4.00	4.00	83%	2.50	3.00
TOTAL		91%	83.3	91.5	91%	83.3	91.5	87%	26.5	30.5

IT Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Local (As Central) %	Local (As Central) Points	Local (As Central) Max Points	Social (As Central) %	Social (As Central) Points	Social (As Central) Max Points
E1	Reporting	83%	10.0	12.0	83%	10.0	12.0	75%	3.0	4.0
E2	Consolidation	86%	6.00	7.00	86%	6.00	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	100%	29.50	29.50	100%	29.50	29.50	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	88%	1.75	2.00	88%	1.75	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	68%	4.25	6.25	68%	4.25	6.25	50%	0.75	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	100%	15.50	15.50	100%	15.50	15.50	100%	15.50	15.50
E8	Employee benefits	80%	4.00	5.00	80%	4.00	5.00	80%	4.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	83%	1.25	1.50
TOTAL		92%	76.0	82.3	92%	76.0	82.3	89%	24.5	27.5

COUNTRY: Finland
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Local %	Local Points	Local Max Points	Social Public %	Social Public Points	Social Public Max Points
E1	Reporting	96%	11.5	12.0	100%	11.5	11.5	73%	2.8	3.8
E2	Consolidation	79%	5.50	7.00	60%	3.00	5.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	92%	26.68	29.00	83%	22.43	26.93	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	83%	2.50	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	44%	5.25	12.00	53%	4.00	7.50	0%	-	2.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	83%	15.00	18.00	94%	17.00	18.00	75%	13.50	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	40%	2.00	5.00	80%	4.00	5.00	40%	2.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	2.00	100%	1.00	1.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	50%	1.75	3.50	75%	2.25	3.00	75%	0.75	1.00
TOTAL		77%	72.2	93.5	85%	70.2	82.9	63%	19.0	30.3

IT Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Local %	Local Points	Local Max Points	Social Public %	Social Public Points	Social Public Max Points
E1	Reporting	96%	11.5	12.0	100%	11.5	11.5	73%	2.8	3.8
E2	Consolidation	79%	5.50	7.00	60%	3.00	5.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	92%	26.68	29.00	83%	22.43	26.93	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	83%	2.50	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	44%	2.63	6.00	53%	2.00	3.75	0%	-	1.25
E7	Accruals and expenses	83%	15.00	18.00	94%	17.00	18.00	75%	13.50	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	40%	2.00	5.00	80%	4.00	5.00	40%	2.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	50%	0.88	1.75	75%	1.13	1.50	75%	0.38	0.50
TOTAL		82%	68.7	83.8	86%	66.1	76.7	65%	18.6	28.5

COUNTRY: France
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central			Local			Social (As 2014)			Central (As 2014)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points			
E1	Reporting	90%	9.0	10.0	68%	6.5	9.5	100%	4.0	4.0	79%	9.5	12.0
E2	Consolidation	82%	5.75	7.00	50%	0.50	1.00	0%	-	-	89%	6.25	7.00
E3	Fixed assets	93%	30.60	33.00	87%	21.62	24.87	0%	-	-	93%	30.60	33.00
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-	100%	2.00	2.00
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	2.50	2.50	0%	-	-	100%	3.00	3.00
E6	Revenue	70%	9.25	13.25	75%	1.50	2.00	100%	0.50	0.50	77%	8.50	11.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	100%	15.50	15.50	86%	15.50	18.00	100%	13.00	13.00	100%	13.00	13.00
E8	Employee benefits	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-	67%	2.00	3.00	67%	2.00	3.00
E9	Provisions	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-	100%	2.00	2.00
E10	Financial instruments	75%	2.25	3.00	50%	1.75	3.50	70%	1.75	2.50	70%	1.75	2.50
TOTAL		**90%**	**81.4**	**90.8**	**82%**	**53.9**	**65.4**	**92%**	**21.3**	**23.0**	**89%**	**78.6**	**88.5**

IT Maturity

		Central			Local			Social (As 2014)			Central (As 2014)		
E1	Reporting	90%	9.0	10.0	68%	6.5	9.5	100%	4.0	4.0	79%	9.5	12.0
E2	Consolidation	82%	5.75	7.00	50%	0.50	1.00	0%	-	-	89%	6.25	7.00
E3	Fixed assets	93%	30.60	33.00	87%	21.62	24.87	0%	-	-	93%	30.60	33.00
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-	100%	2.00	2.00
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	2.50	2.50	0%	-	-	100%	3.00	3.00
E6	Revenue	70%	4.63	6.63	75%	0.75	1.00	100%	0.25	0.25	77%	4.25	5.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	100%	15.50	15.50	86%	15.50	18.00	100%	13.00	13.00	100%	13.00	13.00
E8	Employee benefits	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-	67%	2.00	3.00	67%	2.00	3.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	75%	1.13	1.50	50%	0.88	1.75	70%	0.88	1.25	70%	0.88	1.25
TOTAL		**91%**	**73.6**	**80.6**	**83%**	**50.2**	**60.6**	**94%**	**20.1**	**21.5**	**90%**	**71.5**	**79.8**

COUNTRY: Germany
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central	Central	Central	State Average (Bundeslaender)			Average Local			Average Social Fund		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points				%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	0%	-	12,0	16%	1,6	10,5	-	6,7	10,6	0%	-	3,8
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	7,00	15%	0,92	3,66	-	2,8	4,9	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	17%	3,75	22,00	40%	9,02	20,67	56%	14,8	26,2	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	0,75	28%	0,39	1,16	-	0,7	1,7	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	50%	1,00	2,00	9%	0,26	2,58	-	1,4	3,0	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	40%	4,00	10,00	28%	2,76	5,85	58%	3,4	6,3	18%	0,5	2,8
E7	Accruals and expenses	14%	2,00	14,00	15%	2,41	7,45	59%	10,4	16,8	42%	7,5	17,9
E8	Employee benefits	80%	4,00	5,00	33%	1,66	5,00	-	3,2	5,0	23%	0,5	3,7
E9	Provisions	100%	2,00	2,00	43%	0,67	0,93	50%	1,0	2,0	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	30%	0,75	2,50	35%	1,08	2,42	55%	2,2	4,0	40%	0,5	1,3
TOTAL		**23%**	**17,5**	**77,3**	**31%**	**20,78**	**60,2**	**58%**	**46,5**	**80,5**	**31%**	**9,1**	**29,4**

IT Maturity

		Central	Central	Central	State Average (Bundeslaender)			Average Local			Average Social Fund		
E1	Reporting	0%	-	12,0	16%	1,6	10,5	-	6,65	10,60	0%	-	3,8
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	7,00	15%	0,92	3,66	-	2,80	4,90	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	17%	3,75	22,00	40%	9,02	20,67	56%	14,75	26,18	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	0,75	28%	0,39	1,16	-	0,70	1,65	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	50%	1,00	2,00	9%	0,26	2,58	-	1,40	3,00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	40%	2,00	5,00	28%	2,76	5,85	58%	1,70	3,16	18%	0,25	1,39
E7	Accruals and expenses	14%	2,00	14,00	15%	2,41	7,45	59%	10,40	16,80	42%	7,54	17,87
E8	Employee benefits	80%	4,00	5,00	33%	1,66	5,00	-	3,15	5,00	14%	0,52	3,70
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	43%	0,67	0,93	-	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	30%	0,38	1,25	35%	1,08	2,42	55%	1,10	2,00	39%	0,25	0,65
TOTAL		**19%**	**13,1**	**69,0**	**31%**	**20,78**	**60,2**	**58%**	**46,5**	**80,5**	**31%**	**8,6**	**27,4**

COUNTRY: Germany
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		State - Baden-Württemberg			State - Hesse			State - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern			State - Freie_Hansestadt_Bre		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	35%	3,0	8,5	71%	8,5	12,0	0%	-	8,5	67%	8,0	12,0
E2	Consolidation	35%	1,75	5,00	82%	5,75	7,00	0%	-	-	7%	0,50	7,00
E3	Fixed assets	84%	19,37	23,12	86%	21,68	25,18	0%	-	12,25	75%	20,93	27,93
E4	Intangible assets	100%	1,25	1,25	71%	1,25	1,75	0%	-	-	75%	0,75	1,00
E5	Inventories	0%	-	3,00	83%	2,50	3,00	0%	-	2,00	67%	2,00	3,00
E6	Revenue	62%	5,75	9,25	70%	7,75	11,00	0%	-	-	44%	5,25	12,00
E7	Accruals and expenses	0%	-	-	94%	17,00	18,00	0%	-	-	33%	6,00	18,00
E8	Employee benefits	60%	3,00	5,00	60%	3,00	5,00	20%	1,00	5,00	80%	4,00	5,00
E9	Provisions	100%	1,00	1,00	0%	-	1,00	0%	-	-	100%	2,00	2,00
E10	Financial instruments	70%	1,75	2,50	100%	4,00	4,00	0%	-	1,00	29%	1,00	3,50
TOTAL		**63%**	**36,9**	**58,6**	**81%**	**71,4**	**87,9**	**3%**	**1,0**	**28,8**	**55%**	**50,4**	**91,4**

IT Maturity

		State - Baden-Württemberg			State - Hesse			State - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern			State - Freie_Hansestadt_Bre		
E1	Reporting	35%	3,0	8,5	71%	8,5	12,0	0%	-	8,5	67%	8,0	12,0
E2	Consolidation	35%	1,75	5,00	82%	5,75	7,00	0%	-	-	7%	0,50	7,00
E3	Fixed assets	84%	19,37	23,12	86%	21,68	25,18	0%	-	12,25	75%	20,93	27,93
E4	Intangible assets	100%	1,25	1,25	71%	1,25	1,75	0%	-	-	75%	0,75	1,00
E5	Inventories	0%	-	3,00	83%	2,50	3,00	0%	-	2,00	67%	2,00	3,00
E6	Revenue	62%	2,88	4,63	70%	3,88	5,50	0%	-	-	44%	2,63	6,00
E7	Accruals and expenses	0%	-	-	94%	17,00	18,00	0%	-	-	33%	6,00	18,00
E8	Employee benefits	60%	3,00	5,00	60%	3,00	5,00	20%	1,00	5,00	80%	4,00	5,00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	70%	0,88	1,25	100%	2,00	2,00	0%	-	0,50	29%	0,50	1,75
TOTAL		**62%**	**32,1**	**51,7**	**83%**	**65,6**	**79,4**	**4%**	**1,0**	**28,3**	**55%**	**45,3**	**81,7**

COUNTRY: Germany
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity		State - Finanzbehörde Hamburg %	Points	Max Points	State - Lower Saxony %	Points	Max Points	State - Land Rheinland-Pfalz %	Points	Max Points	State - Thuringia %	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	80%	8,0	10,0	0%	-	12,0	0%	-	10,0	0%	-	8,5
E2	Consolidation	64%	4,50	7,00	0%	-	0,50	0%	-	4,00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	87%	23,43	26,93	35%	5,50	15,50	34%	6,50	19,00	0%	-	16,25
E4	Intangible assets	71%	1,25	1,75	0%	-	1,50	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	60%	1,50	2,50	0%	-	2,00	0%	-	2,00	0%	-	2,00
E6	Revenue	66%	7,25	11,00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E7	Accruals and expenses	68%	10,50	15,50	11%	1,00	9,50	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E8	Employee benefits	80%	4,00	5,00	20%	1,00	5,00	20%	1,00	5,00	20%	1,00	5,00
E9	Provisions	100%	2,00	2,00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	43%	1,50	3,50	17%	0,25	1,50	0%	-	1,00	0%	-	1,00
TOTAL		75%	63,9	85,2	16%	7,8	47,5	18%	7,5	41,0	3%	1,0	32,8

IT Maturity		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	80%	8,0	10,0	0%	-	12,0	0%	-	10,0	0%	-	8,5
E2	Consolidation	64%	4,50	7,00	0%	-	0,50	0%	-	4,00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	87%	23,43	26,93	35%	5,50	15,50	34%	6,50	19,00	0%	-	16,25
E4	Intangible assets	71%	1,25	1,75	0%	-	1,50	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	60%	1,50	2,50	0%	-	2,00	0%	-	2,00	0%	-	2,00
E6	Revenue	66%	3,63	5,50	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E7	Accruals and expenses	68%	10,50	15,50	11%	1,00	9,50	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E8	Employee benefits	80%	4,00	5,00	20%	1,00	5,00	20%	1,00	5,00	20%	1,00	5,00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	43%	0,75	1,75	17%	0,13	0,75	0%	-	0,50	0%	-	0,50
TOTAL		76%	57,6	75,9	16%	7,6	46,8	19%	7,5	40,5	3%	1,0	32,3

COUNTRY: Germany
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity		State - Brandenburg %	Points	Max Points	State - Anhalt %	Points	Max Points	State - Bayern %	Points	Max Points	Cameralistic (Local) : Weight 30% %	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	0%	-	12,0	0%	-	12,0	0%	-	12,0	0%	-	12,0
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	-	0%	-	7,00	0%	-	7,00	0%	-	7,00
E3	Fixed assets	13%	2,17	17,33	19%	5,00	26,18	19%	5,00	26,18	19%	5,00	26,18
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	1,25	0%	-	2,00	0%	-	2,00	0%	-	2,00
E5	Inventories	0%	-	3,00	0%	-	3,00	0%	-	3,00	0%	-	3,00
E6	Revenue	34%	4,25	12,50	24%	2,00	8,25	24%	2,00	8,25	24%	2,00	8,25
E7	Accruals and expenses	14%	2,00	14,00	14%	2,00	14,00	14%	2,00	14,00	14%	2,00	14,00
E8	Employee benefits	60%	3,00	5,00	0%	-	5,00	0%	-	5,00	0%	-	5,00
E9	Provisions	100%	2,00	2,00	50%	1,00	2,00	50%	1,00	2,00	50%	1,00	2,00
E10	Financial instruments	30%	0,75	2,50	38%	1,50	4,00	38%	1,50	4,00	38%	1,50	4,00
TOTAL		20%	14,2	69,6	14%	11,5	83,4	14%	11,5	83,4	14%	11,5	83,4

IT Maturity		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	0%	-	12,0	0%	-	12,0	0%	-	12,0	0%	-	12,0
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	-	0%	-	7,00	0%	-	7,00	0%	-	7,00
E3	Fixed assets	13%	2,17	17,33	19%	5,00	26,18	19%	5,00	26,18	19%	5,00	26,18
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	1,25	0%	-	2,00	0%	-	2,00	0%	-	2,00
E5	Inventories	0%	-	3,00	0%	-	3,00	0%	-	3,00	0%	-	3,00
E6	Revenue	34%	2,13	6,25	24%	2,00	8,25	24%	2,00	8,25	24%	1,00	4,13
E7	Accruals and expenses	14%	2,00	14,00	14%	2,00	14,00	14%	2,00	14,00	14%	2,00	14,00
E8	Employee benefits	60%	3,00	5,00	0%	-	5,00	0%	-	5,00	0%	-	5,00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	50%	1,00	2,00	50%	1,00	2,00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	30%	0,38	1,25	38%	1,50	4,00	38%	1,50	4,00	38%	0,75	2,00
TOTAL		16%	9,7	60,1	14%	11,5	83,4	14%	11,5	83,4	12%	8,8	75,3

COUNTRY: Germany
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity		Accruals (Local) : Weight 70% %	Points	Max Points	- Deutsche Gesetzliche Unfallversicheru %	Points	Max Points	Social - Deutsche Rentenversicherung %	Points	Max Points	iche Krankenversicherung + Soziale Pfle %	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	95%	9,5	10,0	0%	-	4,0	0%	-	4,0	0%	-	3,5
E2	Consolidation	100%	4,00	4,00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	72%	18,93	26,18	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	67%	1,00	1,50	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	67%	2,00	3,00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	73%	4,00	5,50	18%	0,50	2,75	17%	0,50	3,00	20%	0,50	2,50
E7	Accruals and expenses	78%	14,00	18,00	52%	7,00	13,50	44%	8,00	18,00	39%	7,00	18,00
E8	Employee benefits	90%	4,50	5,00	60%	3,00	5,00	0%	-	5,00	50%	1,00	2,00
E9	Provisions	50%	1,00	2,00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	63%	2,50	4,00	25%	0,50	2,00	33%	0,50	1,50	50%	0,50	1,00
TOTAL		78%	61,4	79,2	40%	11,0	27,3	29%	9,0	31,5	33%	9,0	27,0

IT Maturity		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	95%	9,5	10,0	0%	-	4,0	0%	-	4,0	0%	-	3,5
E2	Consolidation	100%	4,00	4,00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	72%	18,93	26,18	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	67%	1,00	1,50	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	67%	2,00	3,00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	73%	2,00	2,75	18%	0,25	1,38	17%	0,25	1,50	20%	0,25	1,25
E7	Accruals and expenses	78%	14,00	18,00	52%	7,00	13,50	44%	8,00	18,00	39%	7,00	18,00
E8	Employee benefits	90%	4,50	5,00	60%	3,00	5,00	0%	-	5,00	50%	1,00	2,00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	63%	1,25	2,00	25%	0,25	1,00	33%	0,25	0,75	50%	0,25	0,50
TOTAL		79%	57,2	72,4	42%	10,5	24,9	29%	8,5	29,3	34%	8,5	25,3

COUNTRY: Greece
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central			Local			Social (As 2014)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	0%	-	11.5	50%	6.0	12.0	0%	-	4.0
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	0.50	100%	0.50	0.50	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	0%	-	24.58	78%	17.42	22.42	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	2.00	63%	1.25	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	0%	-	3.00	83%	2.50	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	46%	5.75	12.50	64%	1.75	2.75	0%	-	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	17%	3.00	18.00	77%	10.00	13.00	11%	2.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	0%	-	-	20%	1.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	1.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	33%	1.00	3.00	33%	1.00	3.00	33%	1.00	3.00
TOTAL		**13%**	**10.8**	**80.1**	**68%**	**40.4**	**59.7**	**12%**	**4.0**	**33.0**

IT Maturity

		Central			Local			Social (As 2014)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	0%	-	11.5	50%	6.0	12.0	0%	-	4.0
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	0.50	100%	0.50	0.50	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	0%	-	24.58	78%	17.42	22.42	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	2.00	63%	1.25	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	0%	-	3.00	83%	2.50	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	46%	2.88	6.25	64%	0.88	1.38	0%	-	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	17%	3.00	18.00	77%	10.00	13.00	11%	2.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	0%	-	-	20%	1.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	33%	0.50	1.50	33%	0.50	1.50	33%	0.50	1.50
TOTAL		**10%**	**7.4**	**72.3**	**70%**	**39.0**	**55.8**	**12%**	**3.5**	**30.0**

COUNTRY: Hungary
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central			Local (As Central)			Social (As Central)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	63%	7.5	12.0	63%	7.5	12.0	50%	2.0	4.0
E2	Consolidation	64%	4.50	7.00	64%	4.50	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	90%	29.75	33.00	90%	29.75	33.00	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	1.75	1.75	100%	1.75	1.75	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	50%	1.50	3.00	50%	1.50	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	45%	5.50	12.25	45%	5.50	12.25	0%	-	2.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	72%	13.00	18.00	72%	13.00	18.00	72%	13.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	25%	1.00	4.00	25%	1.00	4.00	25%	0.75	3.00
TOTAL		**71%**	**64.5**	**91.0**	**71%**	**64.5**	**91.0**	**57%**	**15.8**	**27.5**

IT Maturity

		Central			Local (As Central)			Social (As Central)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	63%	7.5	12.0	63%	7.5	12.0	50%	2.0	4.0
E2	Consolidation	64%	4.50	7.00	64%	4.50	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	90%	29.75	33.00	90%	29.75	33.00	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	1.75	1.75	100%	1.75	1.75	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	50%	1.50	3.00	50%	1.50	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	45%	2.75	6.13	45%	2.75	6.13	0%	-	1.25
E7	Accruals and expenses	72%	13.00	18.00	72%	13.00	18.00	72%	13.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	25%	0.50	2.00	25%	0.50	2.00	25%	0.38	1.50
TOTAL		**74%**	**61.3**	**82.9**	**74%**	**61.3**	**82.9**	**62%**	**15.4**	**24.8**

COUNTRY: Ireland
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central			Local (As 2014)			Social (As 2014)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	63%	7.5	12.0	75%	9.0	12.0	0%	-	-
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	1.50	21%	1.50	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	65%	18.30	28.10	89%	25.18	28.18	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	1.50	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	83%	2.50	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	50%	5.75	11.50	50%	1.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E7	Accruals and expenses	64%	9.00	14.00	83%	15.00	18.00	0%	-	-
E8	Employee benefits	0%	-	3.00	0%	-	5.00	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	2.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	38%	0.75	2.00	80%	2.00	2.50	0%	-	-
TOTAL		**57%**	**43.8**	**76.6**	**71%**	**56.7**	**79.7**	**0%**	-	-

IT Maturity

		Central			Local (As 2014)			Social (As 2014)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	63%	7.5	12.0	75%	9.0	12.0	0%	-	-
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	1.50	21%	1.50	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	65%	18.30	28.10	89%	25.18	28.18	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	1.50	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	83%	2.50	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	50%	2.88	5.75	50%	0.50	1.00	0%	-	-
E7	Accruals and expenses	64%	9.00	14.00	83%	15.00	18.00	0%	-	-
E8	Employee benefits	0%	-	3.00	0%	-	5.00	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	38%	0.38	1.00	80%	1.00	1.25	0%	-	-
TOTAL		**58%**	**40.6**	**69.9**	**73%**	**55.2**	**75.4**	**0%**	**-**	**-**

COUNTRY: Italy
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central			Local			Social (As 2014)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	0%	-	12.0	46%	5.5	12.0	0%	-	4.0
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	7.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	61%	18.75	30.60	74%	20.18	27.18	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	-	88%	1.75	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	67%	2.00	3.00	67%	2.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	37%	4.25	11.50	47%	4.50	9.50	17%	0.50	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	39%	7.00	18.00	32%	5.00	15.50	0%	-	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	60%	3.00	5.00	0%	-	-	40%	2.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	1.00	0%	-	1.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	0%	-	1.00	38%	0.75	2.00	67%	2.00	3.00
	TOTAL	**39%**	**35.0**	**89.1**	**55%**	**39.7**	**72.2**	**14%**	**4.5**	**33.0**

IT Maturity

		Central			Local			Social (As 2014)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	0%	-	12.0	46%	5.5	12.0	0%	-	4.0
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	7.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	61%	18.75	30.60	74%	20.18	27.18	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	-	88%	1.75	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	67%	2.00	3.00	67%	2.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	37%	2.13	5.75	47%	2.25	4.75	17%	0.25	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	39%	7.00	18.00	32%	5.00	15.50	0%	-	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	60%	3.00	5.00	0%	-	-	40%	2.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	0%	-	0.50	38%	0.38	1.00	67%	1.00	1.50
	TOTAL	**40%**	**32.9**	**81.9**	**57%**	**37.1**	**65.4**	**11%**	**3.3**	**30.0**

COUNTRY: Latvia

LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity		Central			Local			Social		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	83%	10.0	12.0	83%	10.0	12.0	69%	2.8	4.0
E2	Consolidation	82%	5.75	7.00	79%	4.75	6.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	98%	26.75	27.25	100%	27.10	27.10	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	49%	5.00	10.25	91%	2.50	2.75	17%	0.50	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	100%	18.00	18.00	100%	18.00	18.00	100%	18.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	0%	-	2.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	100%	1.00	1.00	100%	1.00	1.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	114%	4.00	3.50	114%	4.00	3.50	80%	2.00	2.50
TOTAL		**88%**	**75.5**	**86.0**	**96%**	**72.4**	**75.4**	**85%**	**23.3**	**27.5**

IT Maturity		Central			Local			Social		
E1	Reporting	83%	10.0	12.0	83%	10.0	12.0	69%	2.8	4.0
E2	Consolidation	82%	5.75	7.00	79%	4.75	6.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	98%	26.75	27.25	100%	27.10	27.10	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	49%	2.50	5.13	91%	1.25	1.38	17%	0.25	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	100%	18.00	18.00	100%	18.00	18.00	100%	18.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	0%	-	2.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	114%	2.00	1.75	114%	2.00	1.75	80%	1.00	1.25
TOTAL		**90%**	**70.0**	**78.1**	**96%**	**68.1**	**71.2**	**89%**	**22.0**	**24.8**

COUNTRY: Lithuania

LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity		Central			Local (As Central)			Social (As Central)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	83%	9.5	11.5	83%	9.5	11.5	69%	2.8	4.0
E2	Consolidation	96%	6.75	7.00	96%	6.75	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	100%	31.25	31.25	100%	31.25	31.25	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	92%	11.50	12.50	92%	11.50	12.50	100%	3.00	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	83%	15.00	18.00	83%	15.00	18.00	83%	15.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	25%	1.00	4.00	25%	1.00	4.00	25%	1.00	4.00
E9	Provisions	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	107%	3.75	3.50	107%	3.75	3.50	80%	2.00	2.50
TOTAL		**91%**	**85.8**	**94.8**	**91%**	**85.8**	**94.8**	**75%**	**23.8**	**31.5**

IT Maturity		Central			Local (As Central)			Social (As Central)		
E1	Reporting	83%	9.5	11.5	83%	9.5	11.5	69%	2.8	4.0
E2	Consolidation	96%	6.75	7.00	96%	6.75	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	100%	31.25	31.25	100%	31.25	31.25	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	92%	5.75	6.25	92%	5.75	6.25	100%	1.50	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	83%	15.00	18.00	83%	15.00	18.00	83%	15.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	25%	1.00	4.00	25%	1.00	4.00	25%	1.00	4.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	107%	1.88	1.75	107%	1.88	1.75	80%	1.00	1.25
TOTAL		**90%**	**76.1**	**84.8**	**90%**	**76.1**	**84.8**	**74%**	**21.3**	**28.8**

COUNTRY: Luxembourg
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Local %	Local Points	Local Max Points	Social %	Social Points	Social Max Points
E1	Reporting	0%	-	11.5	0%	-	11.5	0%	-	-
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	7.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	30%	7.50	24.83	0%	-	22.00	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	2.00	0%	-	0.50	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	33%	1.00	3.00	0%	-	1.50	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	34%	4.25	12.50	33%	3.25	10.00	0%	-	-
E7	Accruals and expenses	22%	4.00	18.00	22%	4.00	18.00	77%	5.00	6.50
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	0%	-	3.00	50%	1.00	2.00
E9	Provisions	50%	1.00	2.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	50%	1.75	3.50	17%	0.25	1.50	0%	-	0.50
TOTAL		23%	20.5	89.3	11%	7.5	68.0	67%	6.0	9.0

IT Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Local %	Local Points	Local Max Points	Social %	Social Points	Social Max Points
E1	Reporting	0%	-	11.5	0%	-	11.5	0%	-	-
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	7.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	30%	7.50	24.83	0%	-	22.00	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	2.00	0%	-	0.50	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	33%	1.00	3.00	0%	-	1.50	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	34%	2.13	6.25	33%	1.63	5.00	0%	-	-
E7	Accruals and expenses	22%	4.00	18.00	22%	4.00	18.00	77%	5.00	6.50
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	0%	-	3.00	50%	1.00	2.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	50%	0.88	1.75	17%	0.13	0.75	0%	-	0.25
TOTAL		21%	16.5	79.3	9%	5.8	62.3	69%	6.0	8.8

COUNTRY: Malta
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Local (As 2014) %	Local (As 2014) Points	Local (As 2014) Max Points	Social %	Social Points	Social Max Points
E1	Reporting	0%	-	12.0	100%	12.0	12.0	0%	-	-
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	4.50	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	37%	9.25	25.25	85%	17.93	21.18	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	-	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	67%	2.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	34%	4.25	12.50	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E7	Accruals and expenses	17%	3.00	18.00	100%	13.00	13.00	0%	-	-
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	29%	1.00	3.50	100%	1.50	1.50	0%	-	-
TOTAL		24%	20.5	83.8	######	53.4	56.7	0%	-	-

IT Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Local (As 2014) %	Local (As 2014) Points	Local (As 2014) Max Points	Social %	Social Points	Social Max Points
E1	Reporting	0%	-	12.0	100%	12.0	12.0	0%	-	-
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	4.50	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	37%	9.25	25.25	85%	17.93	21.18	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	-	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	67%	2.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	34%	2.13	6.25	100%	1.00	1.00	0%	-	-
E7	Accruals and expenses	17%	3.00	18.00	100%	13.00	13.00	0%	-	-
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	29%	0.50	1.75	100%	0.75	0.75	0%	-	-
TOTAL		24%	17.9	75.8	94%	49.7	52.9	0%	-	-

COUNTRY: Netherlands
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central			Local (As 2014)			Social (As 2014)			Social (As 2014)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	0%	-	10.0	75%	9.0	12.0	75%	3.0	4.0	75%	3.0	4.0
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	6.00	100%	0.50	0.50	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	71%	20.92	29.43	80%	17.37	21.62	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	2.50	2.50	17%	0.50	3.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	42%	5.25	12.50	36%	1.00	2.75	50%	0.25	0.50	25%	0.75	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	22%	4.00	18.00	33%	6.00	18.00	100%	11.00	11.00	100%	11.00	11.00
E8	Employee benefits	0%	-	3.00	0%	-	-	20%	1.00	5.00	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	0%	-	2.00	0%	-	1.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	38%	1.50	4.00	50%	2.00	4.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
TOTAL		38%	34.2	89.4	58%	37.4	64.9	74%	15.3	20.5	82%	14.8	18.0

IT Maturity

		Central			Local (As 2014)			Social (As 2014)			Social (As 2014)		
E1	Reporting	0%	-	10.0	75%	9.0	12.0	75%	3.0	4.0	75%	3.0	4.0
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	6.00	100%	0.50	0.50	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	71%	20.92	29.43	80%	17.37	21.62	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	2.50	2.50	17%	0.50	3.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	42%	2.63	6.25	36%	0.50	1.38	50%	0.13	0.25	25%	0.38	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	22%	4.00	18.00	33%	6.00	18.00	100%	11.00	11.00	100%	11.00	11.00
E8	Employee benefits	0%	-	3.00	0%	-	-	20%	1.00	5.00	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	38%	0.75	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
TOTAL		39%	30.8	79.2	59%	35.9	60.5	75%	15.1	20.3	87%	14.4	16.5

COUNTRY: Poland
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central			Local (As Central)			Social (As Central)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	75%	9.0	12.0	75%	9.0	12.0	63%	2.5	4.0
E2	Consolidation	75%	3.75	5.00	75%	3.75	5.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	86%	26.43	30.68	86%	26.43	30.68	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	75%	1.50	2.00	75%	1.50	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	46%	5.75	12.50	46%	5.75	12.50	17%	0.50	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	72%	13.00	18.00	72%	13.00	18.00	72%	13.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	50%	1.00	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	1.00	0%	-	1.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	21%	0.75	3.50	21%	0.75	3.50	20%	0.50	2.50
TOTAL		72%	64.2	89.7	72%	64.2	89.7	59%	17.5	29.5

IT Maturity

		Central			Local (As Central)			Social (As Central)		
E1	Reporting	75%	9.0	12.0	75%	9.0	12.0	63%	2.5	4.0
E2	Consolidation	75%	3.75	5.00	75%	3.75	5.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	86%	26.43	30.68	86%	26.43	30.68	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	75%	1.50	2.00	75%	1.50	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	46%	2.88	6.25	46%	2.88	6.25	17%	0.25	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	72%	13.00	18.00	72%	13.00	18.00	72%	13.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	50%	1.00	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	21%	0.38	1.75	21%	0.38	1.75	20%	0.25	1.25
TOTAL		76%	60.9	80.7	76%	60.9	80.7	64%	17.0	26.8

COUNTRY: Portugal
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central			State 1			State 2			Local			Social		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	54%	6.5	12.0	0%	-	12.0	79%	9.5	12.0	75%	7.5	10.0	94%	3.8	4.0
E2	Consolidation	50%	3.50	7.00	0%	-	6.50	0%	-	7.00	86%	6.00	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	92%	24.43	26.43	70%	18.37	26.37	86%	23.18	26.93	83%	22.43	26.93	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	88%	1.75	2.00	0%	-	-	50%	1.00	2.00	88%	1.75	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	80%	2.00	2.50	50%	1.50	3.00	67%	2.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	32%	3.25	10.25	34%	4.25	12.50	30%	4.25	14.00	47%	5.50	11.75	33%	1.00	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	22%	4.00	18.00	22%	4.00	18.00	61%	11.00	18.00	61%	11.00	18.00	61%	9.50	15.50
E8	Employee benefits	100%	1.00	1.00	100%	1.00	1.00	100%	1.00	1.00	0%	-	-	50%	1.00	2.00
E9	Provisions	100%	1.00	1.00	0%	-	1.00	100%	1.00	1.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	44%	1.75	4.00	19%	0.75	4.00	75%	3.00	4.00	25%	1.00	4.00	100%	1.00	1.00
TOTAL		59%	50.2	84.7	36%	30.4	83.9	62%	55.4	88.9	70%	59.2	84.7	64%	16.3	25.5

IT Maturity

		Central			State 1			State 2			Local			Social		
E1	Reporting	54%	6.5	12.0	0%	-	12.0	79%	9.5	12.0	75%	7.5	10.0	94%	3.8	4.0
E2	Consolidation	50%	3.50	7.00	0%	-	6.50	0%	-	7.00	86%	6.00	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	92%	24.43	26.43	70%	18.37	26.37	86%	23.18	26.93	83%	22.43	26.93	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	88%	1.75	2.00	0%	-	-	50%	1.00	2.00	88%	1.75	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	80%	2.00	2.50	50%	1.50	3.00	67%	2.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	32%	1.63	5.13	34%	2.13	6.25	30%	2.13	7.00	47%	2.75	5.88	33%	0.50	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	22%	4.00	18.00	22%	4.00	18.00	61%	11.00	18.00	61%	11.00	18.00	61%	9.50	15.50
E8	Employee benefits	100%	1.00	1.00	100%	1.00	1.00	100%	1.00	1.00	0%	-	-	50%	1.00	2.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	44%	0.88	2.00	19%	0.38	2.00	75%	1.50	2.00	25%	0.50	2.00	100%	0.50	0.50
TOTAL		61%	46.7	76.6	37%	27.9	74.6	64%	50.8	78.9	72%	53.9	74.8	65%	15.3	23.5

COUNTRY: Romania

LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Local (As Central) %	Local (As Central) Points	Local (As Central) Max Points	Social (As Central) %	Social (As Central) Points	Social (As Central) Max Points
E1	Reporting	100%	12.0	12.0	100%	12.0	12.0	0%	-	4.0
E2	Consolidation	86%	6.00	7.00	86%	6.00	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	83%	24.45	29.45	83%	24.45	29.45	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	88%	1.75	2.00	88%	1.75	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	83%	2.50	3.00	83%	2.50	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	50%	6.50	13.00	50%	6.50	13.00	17%	0.50	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	50%	9.00	18.00	50%	9.00	18.00	50%	9.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	20%	1.00	5.00	20%	1.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	100%	1.00	1.00	100%	1.00	1.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	67%	2.00	3.00	67%	2.00	3.00	50%	1.00	2.00
TOTAL		**71%**	**66.2**	**93.5**	**71%**	**66.2**	**93.5**	**36%**	**11.5**	**32.0**

IT Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Local (As Central) %	Local (As Central) Points	Local (As Central) Max Points	Social (As Central) %	Social (As Central) Points	Social (As Central) Max Points
E1	Reporting	100%	12.0	12.0	100%	12.0	12.0	0%	-	4.0
E2	Consolidation	86%	6.00	7.00	86%	6.00	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	83%	24.45	29.45	83%	24.45	29.45	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	88%	1.75	2.00	88%	1.75	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	83%	2.50	3.00	83%	2.50	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	50%	3.25	6.50	50%	3.25	6.50	17%	0.25	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	50%	9.00	18.00	50%	9.00	18.00	50%	9.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	20%	1.00	5.00	20%	1.00	5.00	20%	1.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	67%	1.00	1.50	67%	1.00	1.50	50%	0.50	1.00
TOTAL		**72%**	**61.0**	**84.5**	**72%**	**61.0**	**84.5**	**36%**	**10.8**	**29.5**

COUNTRY: Slovakia

LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Local (As Central) %	Local (As Central) Points	Local (As Central) Max Points	Social (As Central) %	Social (As Central) Points	Social (As Central) Max Points
E1	Reporting	75%	9.0	12.0	75%	9.0	12.0	0%	-	4.0
E2	Consolidation	100%	7.00	7.00	100%	7.00	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	97%	29.00	30.00	97%	29.00	30.00	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	56%	7.25	13.00	56%	7.25	13.00	17%	0.50	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	56%	10.00	18.00	56%	10.00	18.00	56%	10.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	60%	3.00	5.00	60%	3.00	5.00	60%	3.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	100%	1.00	1.00	100%	1.00	1.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	63%	2.50	4.00	63%	2.50	4.00	33%	1.00	3.00
TOTAL		**78%**	**73.8**	**95.0**	**78%**	**73.8**	**95.0**	**44%**	**14.5**	**33.0**

IT Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Local (As Central) %	Local (As Central) Points	Local (As Central) Max Points	Social (As Central) %	Social (As Central) Points	Social (As Central) Max Points
E1	Reporting	75%	9.0	12.0	75%	9.0	12.0	0%	-	4.0
E2	Consolidation	100%	7.00	7.00	100%	7.00	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	97%	29.00	30.00	97%	29.00	30.00	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	56%	3.63	6.50	56%	3.63	6.50	17%	0.25	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	56%	10.00	18.00	56%	10.00	18.00	56%	10.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	60%	3.00	5.00	60%	3.00	5.00	60%	3.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	63%	1.25	2.00	63%	1.25	2.00	33%	0.50	1.50
TOTAL		**79%**	**67.9**	**85.5**	**79%**	**67.9**	**85.5**	**46%**	**13.8**	**30.0**

COUNTRY: Slovenia
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central			Local (As Central)			Social (As Central)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	100%	12.0	12.0	100%	12.0	12.0	0%	-	4.0
E2	Consolidation	79%	5.50	7.00	79%	5.50	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	87%	27.00	31.00	87%	27.00	31.00	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	88%	1.75	2.00	88%	1.75	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	39%	5.00	12.75	39%	5.00	12.75	8%	0.25	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	44%	8.00	18.00	44%	8.00	18.00	44%	8.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	50%	1.50	3.00	50%	1.50	3.00	50%	1.00	2.00
TOTAL		**72%**	**63.8**	**88.8**	**72%**	**63.8**	**88.8**	**34%**	**9.3**	**27.0**

IT Maturity

		Central			Local (As Central)			Social (As Central)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	100%	12.0	12.0	100%	12.0	12.0	0%	-	4.0
E2	Consolidation	79%	5.50	7.00	79%	5.50	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	87%	27.00	31.00	87%	27.00	31.00	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	88%	1.75	2.00	88%	1.75	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	39%	2.50	6.38	39%	2.50	6.38	8%	0.13	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	44%	8.00	18.00	44%	8.00	18.00	44%	8.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	50%	0.75	1.50	50%	0.75	1.50	50%	0.50	1.00
TOTAL		**75%**	**60.5**	**80.9**	**75%**	**60.5**	**80.9**	**35%**	**8.6**	**24.5**

COUNTRY: Spain
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central			State			Local			Social		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	79%	9.5	12.0	79%	9.5	12.0	79%	9.5	12.0	69%	2.8	4.0
E2	Consolidation	86%	6.00	7.00	100%	0.50	0.50	100%	0.50	0.50	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	84%	25.75	30.50	90%	22.60	25.10	90%	22.43	24.93	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	17%	0.50	3.00	17%	0.50	3.00	17%	0.50	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	76%	7.75	10.25	86%	3.00	3.50	91%	2.50	2.75	33%	1.00	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	72%	13.00	18.00	72%	13.00	18.00	72%	13.00	18.00	83%	15.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	50%	1.00	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00	20%	1.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	100%	1.00	1.00	100%	1.00	1.00	100%	1.00	1.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	86%	3.00	3.50	86%	3.00	3.50	86%	3.00	3.50	50%	1.00	2.00
TOTAL		**78%**	**69.5**	**89.3**	**79%**	**56.1**	**70.6**	**80%**	**55.4**	**69.7**	**65%**	**20.8**	**32.0**

IT Maturity

		Central			State			Local			Social		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	79%	9.5	12.0	79%	9.5	12.0	79%	9.5	12.0	69%	2.8	4.0
E2	Consolidation	86%	6.00	7.00	100%	0.50	0.50	100%	0.50	0.50	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	84%	25.75	30.50	90%	22.60	25.10	90%	22.43	24.93	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	17%	0.50	3.00	17%	0.50	3.00	17%	0.50	3.00	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	76%	3.88	5.13	86%	1.50	1.75	91%	1.25	1.38	33%	0.50	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	72%	13.00	18.00	72%	13.00	18.00	72%	13.00	18.00	83%	15.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	50%	1.00	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00	50%	1.00	2.00	20%	1.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	86%	1.50	1.75	86%	1.50	1.75	86%	1.50	1.75	50%	0.50	1.00
TOTAL		**78%**	**63.1**	**81.4**	**79%**	**52.1**	**66.1**	**79%**	**51.7**	**65.6**	**67%**	**19.8**	**29.5**

COUNTRY: Sweden
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central			Local (As Central)			Social (As 2014)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	83%	10.0	12.0	83%	10.0	12.0	75%	3.0	4.0
E2	Consolidation	82%	5.75	7.00	82%	5.75	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	100%	28.75	28.75	100%	28.75	28.75	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	80%	2.00	2.50	80%	2.00	2.50	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	84%	10.50	12.50	84%	10.50	12.50	46%	1.38	3.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	58%	9.00	15.50	58%	9.00	15.50	72%	13.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	60%	3.00	5.00	60%	3.00	5.00	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	88%	3.50	4.00	88%	3.50	4.00	83%	2.50	3.00
TOTAL		**84%**	**76.5**	**91.3**	**84%**	**76.5**	**91.3**	**71%**	**19.9**	**28.0**

IT Maturity

		Central			Local (As Central)			Social (As 2014)		
		%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points	%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	83%	10.0	12.0	83%	10.0	12.0	75%	3.0	4.0
E2	Consolidation	82%	5.75	7.00	82%	5.75	7.00	0%	-	-
E3	Fixed assets	100%	28.75	28.75	100%	28.75	28.75	0%	-	-
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00	0%	-	-
E5	Inventories	80%	2.00	2.50	80%	2.00	2.50	0%	-	-
E6	Revenue	84%	5.25	6.25	84%	5.25	6.25	46%	0.69	1.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	58%	9.00	15.50	58%	9.00	15.50	72%	13.00	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	60%	3.00	5.00	60%	3.00	5.00	0%	-	-
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	88%	1.75	2.00	88%	1.75	2.00	83%	1.25	1.50
TOTAL		**83%**	**67.5**	**81.0**	**83%**	**67.5**	**81.0**	**72%**	**17.9**	**25.0**

COUNTRY: Switzerland
LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity

		Central		
		%	Points	Max Points
E1	Reporting	0%	-	12.0
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	7.00
E3	Fixed assets	0%	-	33.00
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	2.00
E5	Inventories	0%	-	3.00
E6	Revenue	0%	-	14.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	0%	-	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	0%	-	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	2.00
E10	Financial instruments	0%	-	4.00
TOTAL		**0%**	**-**	**100.0**

IT Maturity

E1	Reporting	0%	-	12.0
E2	Consolidation	0%	-	7.00
E3	Fixed assets	0%	-	33.00
E4	Intangible assets	0%	-	2.00
E5	Inventories	0%	-	3.00
E6	Revenue	0%	-	7.00
E7	Accruals and expenses	0%	-	18.00
E8	Employee benefits	0%	-	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	0%	-	2.00
TOTAL		**0%**	**-**	**89.0**

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

LEVEL:

Accounting Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Local %	Local Points	Local Max Points
E1	Reporting	100%	11.5	11.5	100%	8.5	8.5
E2	Consolidation	86%	6.00	7.00	50%	2.50	5.00
E3	Fixed assets	94%	31.00	33.00	93%	25.18	27.18
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00
E6	Revenue	100%	12.50	12.50	100%	2.50	2.50
E7	Accruals and expenses	100%	18.00	18.00	100%	15.50	15.50
E8	Employee benefits	80%	4.00	5.00	80%	4.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00
E10	Financial instruments	100%	3.50	3.50	100%	4.00	4.00
TOTAL		**96%**	**93.5**	**97.5**	**93%**	**69.2**	**74.7**

IT Maturity		Central %	Central Points	Central Max Points	Local %	Local Points	Local Max Points
E1	Reporting	100%	11.5	11.5	100%	8.5	8.5
E2	Consolidation	86%	6.00	7.00	50%	2.50	5.00
E3	Fixed assets	94%	31.00	33.00	93%	25.18	27.18
E4	Intangible assets	100%	2.00	2.00	100%	2.00	2.00
E5	Inventories	100%	3.00	3.00	100%	3.00	3.00
E6	Revenue	100%	6.25	6.25	100%	1.25	1.25
E7	Accruals and expenses	100%	18.00	18.00	100%	15.50	15.50
E8	Employee benefits	80%	4.00	5.00	80%	4.00	5.00
E9	Provisions	0%	-	-	0%	-	-
E10	Financial instruments	100%	1.75	1.75	100%	2.00	2.00
TOTAL		**95%**	**83.5**	**87.5**	**92%**	**63.9**	**69.4**