

Agricultural Network Exchanging Witnesses and Leading Experiences Against the Fraud





FIGHTING FRAUDS

Legislative framework and models of governance against frauds and corruption

Padova, May 5th 2015

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A NEW LEAF

Agricultural Network Exchanging Witnesses and Leading Experiences Against the Fraud

Fighting fraud and corruption across Europe Results, prevention models and best practices

Padova, May 5th 2015

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Content of the presentation

1. INTRODUCTION : OLAF

2. WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT THE RISKS OF CORRUPTION AND FRAUD

- First EU Anti-corruption Report
- PwC study: Costs we pay for corruption
- Annual Report on the Protection of the EU Financial Interests and Fight against Fraud

3. WHAT WE THINK WE KNOW ABOUT THE PROBLEM: THEORETICAL MODELS

- ✓ Possible correlations
- Widening the picture
- A dynamic theoretical model

4. COMBATING FRAUD AND CORRUPTION: THE RESULTS

- Achievements
 - Shortcomings

5. ACTIONS TO CONTRAST FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

- Awareness raising
- A new legal framework
- Tools
- Strategies



SUMMARY



The European Anti-fraud Office (OLAF)

1. MISSION

- Step up fight against fraud, corruption and other illegal activities
- ✓ Assistance to Member States
- Contribute to design and development of methods of preventing and combating fraud, corruption and other illegal activities
- Promote and coordinate the sharing of operational experience and operational practices

2. INVESTIGATIVE ROLE

- Administrative investigations
- Recommendations
- Monitoring

3. POLICY ROLE

- Promote lesiglative proposals
- Coordinating policy initiatives
- Analysis

4. COOPERATION WITH AND SUPPORT TO MEMBER STATES

- Committees
- Joint Customs Operations
- Hercule







What we know: 1) The first EU Anti-corruption Report

PUBLISHED IN FEBRUARY 2014

- Nature and scope of corruption varies one MS to the other and effectiveness of anti-corruption policies is quite different
- Greater attention needed by MS

CONTROL MECHANISMS DIVERSIFIED AND OFTEN INSUFFICIENT

PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT

- Criminal law rules in place, but not evenly for private corruption
- Efficiency of law enforcement and police varies
- Comprehensive corruption statistics are missing

POLITICAL DIMENSION

RISK AREAS

- Regional and local levels
- Urban development and construction and health
- State-owned companies when supervision is lacking
- Widespread petty corruption
 - Public procurement

CORRUPTION ESTIMATED AT EUR 120 BILLION EACH YEAR



MAGNITUDE



MAGNITUDE

What we know:

2) Public procurement: Costs we pay for corruption (PwC study)

1. FIGURES

- Public procurement is worth EUR 2 406 billion every year (20% of EU GDP)
- EUR 447 billion published on the OJEU and the TED-database
- Study conducted on 8 MS and 5 economic sectors
- Direct public loss for corruption and grey cases: 18% of total project budgets
 - □ Higher in smaller projects
 - Overall lost amounts higher in large projects
 - □ Highest losses in training projects
- ✓ Ranges of % of procurement value lost to corruption
 - Lowest: 1.8-2.5% (Water and waste
 - Median: 1.7-3.9% (RTD)
 - Highest: 4.7-15.9% (Training)

2. TYPES OF CORRUPTION

- Bid rigging
- Kickbacks
- Conflict of interest
- Other including deliberate mismanagement/ignorance



MAGNITUDE

What we know:

3) Annual Report on the Protection of the EU Financial Interests (European Commission) (1)

1. DATA COLLECTION METHOD

- Reporting of detected fraudulent and non-fraudulent irregularities by MS
- Via the Irregularity Management System

2. SCOPE: the EU budget

- ✓ Revenue: Traditional Own Resources
- Expenditure all sectors: EUR 150 billion each year

3. FIGURES

Budgetary sector (expenditure)	N° of irregularities reported as fraudulent	Variation in relation to 2012	Involved amounts (in million EUR)	Variation in relation to 2012	As % of payments
Natural resources	588	175%	75.6	10%	0.13%
Agriculture market support and direct payments	279	87%	48.5	-18%	0.11%
Rural development	184	202%	13.7	53%	0.11%
Both	102	N/A	4.3	N/A	N/A
Fisheries	23	475%	9.1	1200%	1.89%
Cohesion Policy	321	15%	155.7	-22%	0.27%
Cohesion 2007-13	248	25%	124.0	-22%	0.23%
Structural funds 2000-2006 (Cohesion fund included)	73	-10%	31.8	-23%	0.95%
Pre accession	42	27%	15.57	-65%	1.87%
Pre-accession assistance (2000-06)	33	22%	14.4	-68%	51.14%
Instrument for Pre-accession (2007-13)	9	50%	1.2	300%	0.15%
Direct expenditure	25	-14%	1.2	-40%	0.01%
Total expenditure	976	76%	248.1	-21%	0.19%

✓ Fraud:

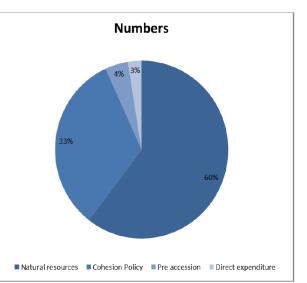


What we know:

3) Annual Report on the Protection of the EU Financial Interests (European Commission) (2)

3. FIGURES (follows from previous slide)

Fraud by policy area



Other irregularities

Budgetary sector (expenditure)	N° of irregularities not reported as fraudulent	Variation in relation to 2012	Involved amounts (in million EUR)		As % of payments
Natural resources	2 947	26%	202.3	58%	0.35%
Agriculture market support and direct payments	1 031	0%	110.0	75%	0.25%
Rural development	1 748	42%	76.0	49%	0.59%
Other / N/A	35	289%	2.0	100%	
Fisheries	133	80%	14.3	10%	2.97%
Cohesion Policy	4 672	15%	1 178.0	-49%	2.06%
Cohesion 2007-13	4 223	31%	1 012.4	-36%	1.88%
Structural funds 2000-06 (Cohesion fund included)	449	-48%	165.6	-77%	4.95%
Pre-accession	187	-15%	46.6	1%	5.60%
Pre-accession assistance (2000-06)	148	-27%	45.4	1%	161.57%
Instrument for Pre-accession (2007-13)	39	129%	1.2	20%	0.15%
Direct expenditure	2 220	35%	80.7	-32%	0.55%
Total expenditure	10 026	21%	1 507.6	-42%	1.15%

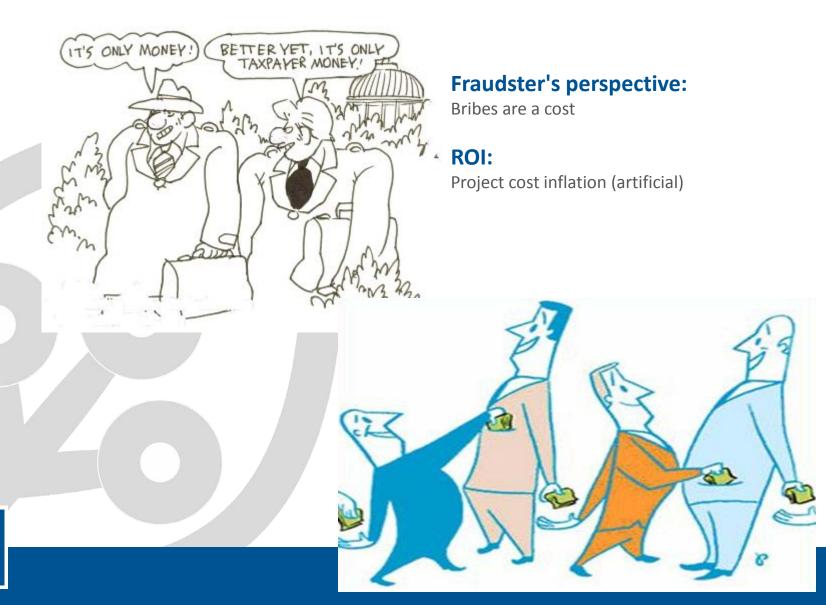


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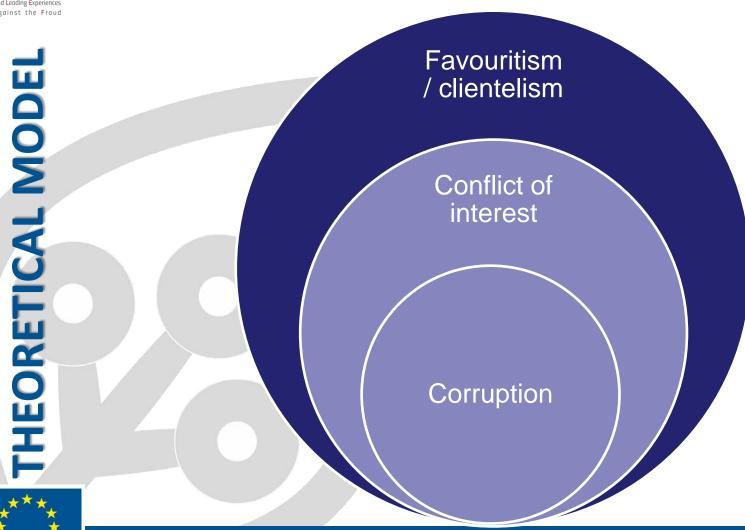
THEORETICAL MODEL

A DANGEROUS CORRELATION



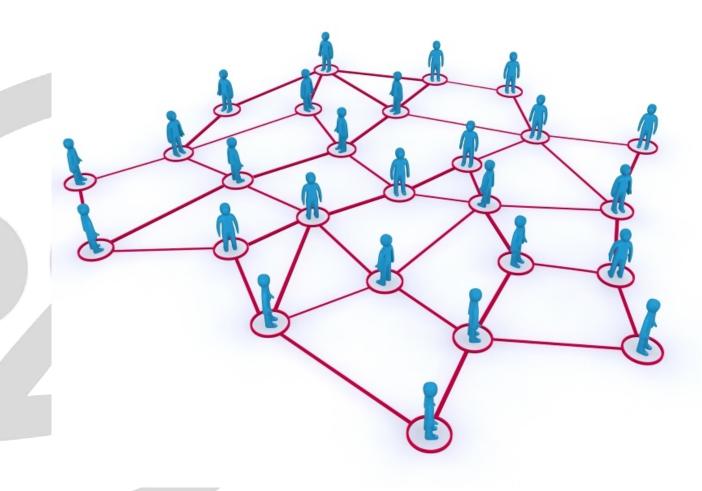


CORRUPTION ET SIMILIA





CORRUPTION AND FRAUD: SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS







FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND FRAUD IN THE EU: ACTIVITIES BY MEMBER STATES AND THE EC

- 1. THE PROTECTION OF THE EU FINANCIAL INTERESTS AGAINST FRAUD ARTICLE 325 TFUE
 - Requirements are the same
 - Implementation and approaches vary
 - Preventive vs Repressive approach
 - ✓ Different legal definitions concerning fraud affecting EU financial interests

2. COMMISSION / OLAF ACTION

- Commission anti-fraud strategy
- Regulation 883/2013 New OLAF Regulation
- ✓ New legal framework for the period 2014-20
- Proposals for PIF Directive and EPPO

3. OPERATIONAL RESULTS MS

- Diversified approaches lead to different results
- Atomised reaction to fraud detection and prevention

4. OPERATIONAL RESUTS OLAF

16% of total irregular amounts detected in the FU

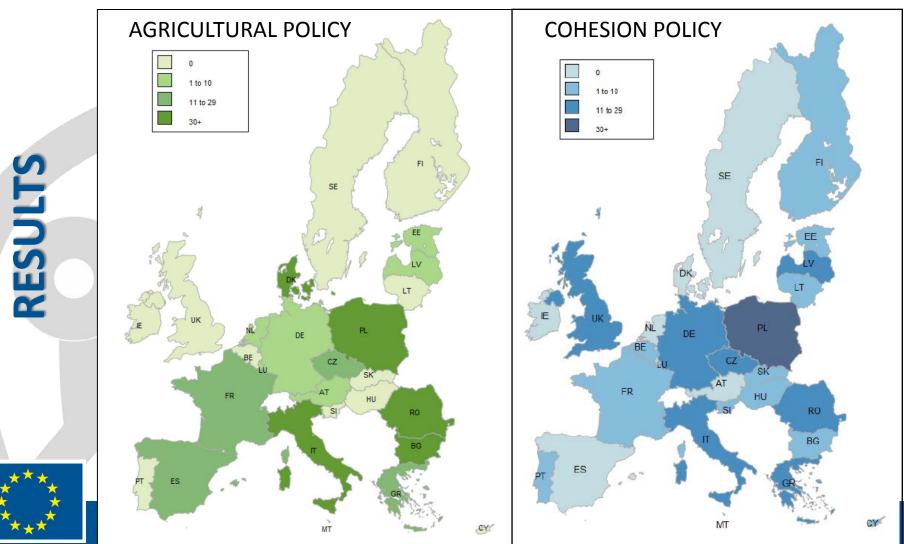
Sector	Recommended amount		
360101	million EUR		
Customs fraud	84.9		
Structural funds	111.7		
Agricultural funds	34.4		
External aid	100.4		
Centralised expenditure	4.5		
New financial instruments	66.3		
EU staff	0.6		
TOTAL	402.8		



RESULTS



FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND FRAUD IN THE UE: SHORTCOMINGS





FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND FRAUD IN THE UE: SHORTCOMINGS – SYSTEM WEAKNESSES

1. AT EUROPEAN LEVEL: INCONSISTENT APPROACH BETWEEN MS

- Implementation and approaches vary
- Preventive vs Repressive approach
- Different legal definitions concerning fraud affecting EU financial interests
- Legal complexity

2. AT 'SYSTEM' LEVEL

- Plurality of actors
- Fragmentation of knowledge, know-how and competences
- Individual actions are inconsistent actions
- Plurality of operations to be verified
- ✓ Shrinking resources



RESULTS



FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND FRAUD IN THE UE WHAT WE CAN DO: AWARENESS RAISING







FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND FRAUD IN THE UE WHAT WE CAN DO: A NEW LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1. REGULATION N. 883/2013

- Establishment / designation of an Anti-Fraud Coordination Service
- ✓ In all 28 MS

2. A NEW LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PERIOD 2014-20

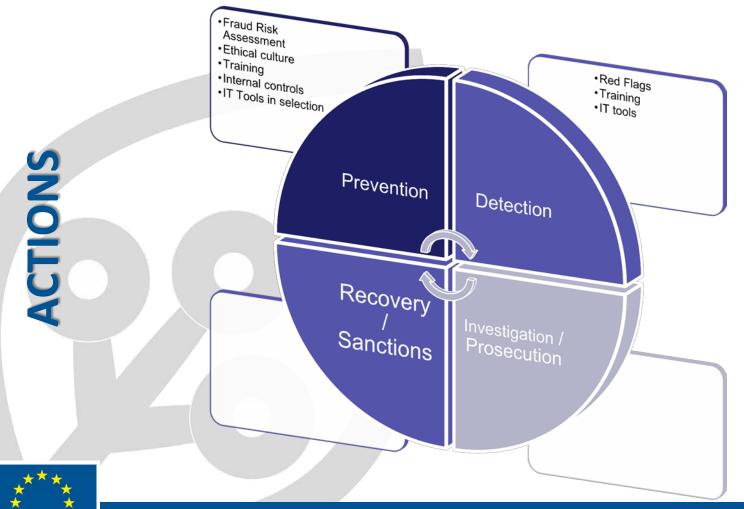
- MS to adopt all measures (proportionate) to ensure
 - effective protection of the financial interests of the Union
 - prevention against fraud
 - in areas with a higher level of risk



ACTIONS



FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND FRAUD IN THE UE WHAT WE CAN DO: TOOLS





ACTIONS

FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND FRAUD IN THE UE WHAT WE CAN DO: STRATEGY

ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES TO BE EMBEDDED IN A NATIONAL ANTI-FRAUD STRATEGY

- Bilding of mutual trust and cooperation among the several layers
 - administrative
 - Law enforcement
 - Judicial authorities
 - National and European
- ✓ Definition of roles
- Identification of needs, objectives and actions to achieve them
- Facilitate transferring of knowledge via feedback to competent authorities
- ✓ Virtous cirlce

