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PART 2/2

## **COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT**

**Statistical evaluation of irregularities reported for 2017: own resources, agriculture, cohesion and fisheries policies, pre-accession and direct expenditure**

*Accompanying the document*

### **REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL**

**29th Annual Report on the Protection of the European Union's financial interests - Fight  
against fraud - 2017**

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#### 4. THE EUROPEAN STRUCTURAL AND INVESTMENT FUNDS (ESIF)

Over half of EU funding is channelled through the 5 European structural and investment funds (ESIF). They are jointly managed by the European Commission and the EU countries.

The purpose of all these funds is to invest in job creation and a sustainable and healthy European economy and environment.

The ESIF mainly focus on 5 areas:

- research and innovation;
- digital technologies;
- supporting the low-carbon economy;
- sustainable management of natural resources;
- small businesses.

The European structural and investment funds are:

- **European regional development fund (ERDF)** – promotes balanced development in the different regions of the EU;
- **European social fund (ESF)** - supports employment-related projects throughout Europe and invests in Europe's human capital – its workers, its young people and all those seeking a job;
- **Cohesion fund (CF)** – funds transport and environment projects in countries where the gross national income (GNI) per inhabitant is less than 90% of the EU average. In 2014-2020, these are Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia;
- **European agricultural fund for rural development (EAFRD)** <sup>1</sup> – focuses on resolving the particular challenges facing EU's rural areas;
- **European maritime and fisheries fund (EMFF)** – helps fishermen to adopt sustainable fishing practices and coastal communities to diversify their economies, improving quality of life along European coasts.

Due to the rules of functioning of the EMFF and (European Fisheries Fund (EFF)), which are very similar to those of the other structural funds, irregularities reported by Member States in relation to fisheries policies are treated in this chapter jointly with the funds for cohesion and economic convergence.

All these funds are managed by the EU countries themselves, by means of partnership agreements. Each country prepares an agreement, in collaboration with the European Commission, setting out how the funds will be used during the current funding period 2014-2020. Partnership agreements lead to a series of investment programmes channelling the funding to the different regions and projects in the policy areas concerned.

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<sup>1</sup> Expenditure through EAFRD is considered in Section 3 'Common Agricultural Policy', when focusing on rural development.

For 2014-2020, EUR 454 billion<sup>2</sup> in ESIF funding has been allocated to promote job creation and growth. National co-financing is expected to amount to at least EUR 183 billion, with total investment reaching EUR 637 billion.

These resources will contribute to:

- Strengthening Research and Innovation;
- Supporting the digital single market;
- Supporting the growth of Europe's small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs);
- Supporting the energy union and the low-carbon economy;
- Investing in environmental protection and resource efficiency;
- Climate change and risk prevention;
- Supporting sustainable transport;
- Promoting sustainable and quality employment;
- Promoting social inclusion;
- Investing in education and training;
- Support youth employment;
- Strengthening institutional capacity and efficient public administration.

However, this section of the report will focus on previous programming periods<sup>3</sup>, as only a very limited part of the reported irregularities refer to the period 2014-2020.

#### 4.1. General analysis

In comparison with the other budget sectors, the analysis of the cohesion policy poses a higher level of complexity, as information refers to different programming periods, which are regulated by different rules.<sup>4</sup>

Table CP1 offers an overview of the number of irregularities (both fraudulent and non-fraudulent) reported from 2013 to 2017, by programming period (PP) and fund.

Table CP1 does not suggest any major diversion from known trends and patterns in detection and reporting of irregularities, with the exception of year 2015. In this year, the number of reported irregularities doubled, before decreasing in the following years. In relation to this 2015 peak, the following can be pointed out:

- 1) The increase was mainly related to the PP 2007-13.

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<sup>2</sup> In 2011 prices.

<sup>3</sup> For a description of the objectives of the programming period 2007-13, see the Commission Staff Working Document '*Statistical evaluation of irregularities reported for 2014 Own Resources, Natural Resources, Cohesion Policy, Pre-accession and Direct expenditure*', chapter 5, pages 48-49.

<sup>4</sup> When inputting a case, the contributor is requested to specify the currency in which the amounts are expressed. Where the value of this field is 'EUR' or the field has been left blank, no transformation is applied. Where this field has been filled with another currency, the financial amounts involved in the irregularity are transformed on the basis of the exchange rates published by the ECB at the beginning of 2018.

- a. It was for the greatest part linked to the reporting of irregularities by one Member State (Spain), which covered almost half of the total number of irregularities reported in 2015.
  - a. This Spanish anomalous increase was due to delayed reporting of irregularities detected throughout the programming period. If they were excluded, the number of reported irregularities would still be higher than in 2014. However, this increase would be more in line with the programming cycle of the funds.
  - b. When support is based on multi-annual programmes, it can be expected that the number of irregularities increases around the end of the eligibility period and decreases afterwards, when routine controls are less intense. In general, it should be kept in mind that increases in the number of reported irregularities can be influenced by detection capacity building by the Member State.
- 2) A minor, yet still striking increase in reporting was observed in relation to the previous PP 2000-06. The number of irregularities almost doubled from 2014 to 2015. In this respect, the explanation is belated reporting by another Member State (Ireland).

Table CP2 offers an overview by PP and fund of the financial amounts involved in irregularities detected and reported to the European Commission over the last five years. While the number of reported irregularities peaked in 2015 and gradually, but significantly decreased in the following years, the involved financial amounts were stable in 2016, before declining at a slower pace. This trend implied a raise of the average financial amounts, both in 2016 (+17%) and 2017 (+40.5%).

This was mainly due to:

- the high amounts involved in the irregularities affecting the Cohesion Fund, which finances infrastructure projects of very high value and in relation to which, sometimes, individual cases of irregularities involving very high amounts can be detected. The financial amounts related to PP 2007-2013 significantly increased in 2016 (+36%) while the financial amounts in 2017 were pushed further by irregularities related to PP 2014-2020;
- the steep upward trend in the average amount of the irregularities pertaining to the ERDF in the programming period 2007-2013 (+16% in 2016 and +53% in 2017) which represent the large majority of all irregularities. Furthermore, in 2017 irregularities related to PP 2014-2020 started to be significantly reported.



Table CP1: Number of irregularities reported between 2013 and 2017 by programming period - Cohesion and Fisheries Policies

FUND / PROGRAMMING PERIOD	REPORTING YEAR					TOTAL PERIOD
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	N	N	N	N	N	
Programming Period 2014-20	0	0	2	119	449	570
Cohesion fund	0	0	0	2	41	43
ERDF	0	0	1	16	200	217
ESF	0	0	1	99	205	305
EMFF	0	0	0	2	3	5
Programming Period 2007-13	4,492	4,762	10,117	8,529	5,013	32,913
Cohesion fund	240	280	464	439	426	1,849
ERDF	2,869	3,055	8,009	6,412	3,612	23,957
ESF	1,239	1,339	1,453	1,411	782	6,224
EFF	144	88	191	267	193	883
Programming Period 2000-06	517	330	601	61	12	1,521
Cohesion fund	94	33	6	2	1	136
ERDF	334	196	568	49	5	1,152
ESF	43	60	19	4	4	130
EAGGF - Guidance	44	41	7	6	2	100
FIFG	2	0	1	0	0	3
Programming Period 1994-1999	1	3	1	1	0	6
Cohesion fund	1	0	0	0	0	1
ERDF	0	1	1	1	0	3
EAGGF - Guidance	0	2	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,010</b>	<b>5,095</b>	<b>10,721</b>	<b>8,710</b>	<b>5,474</b>	<b>35,010</b>

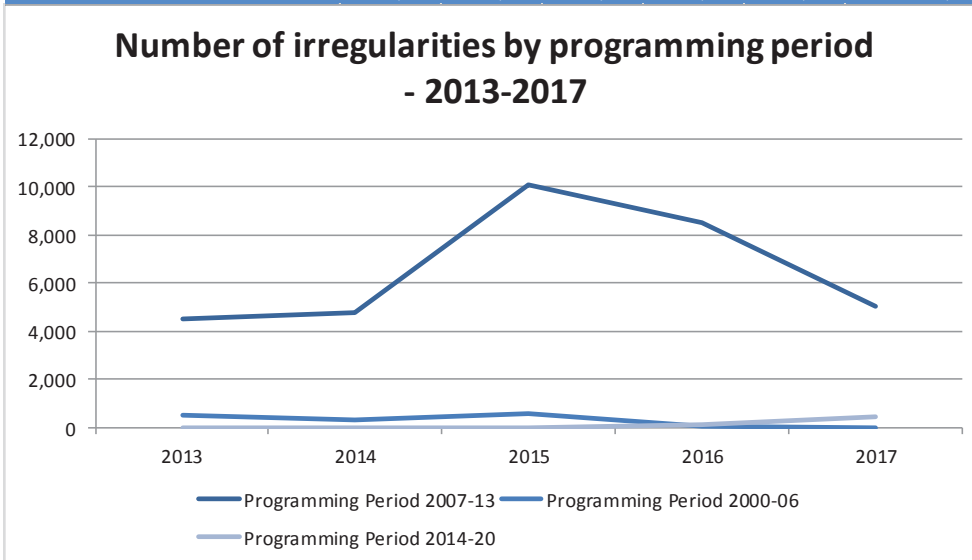
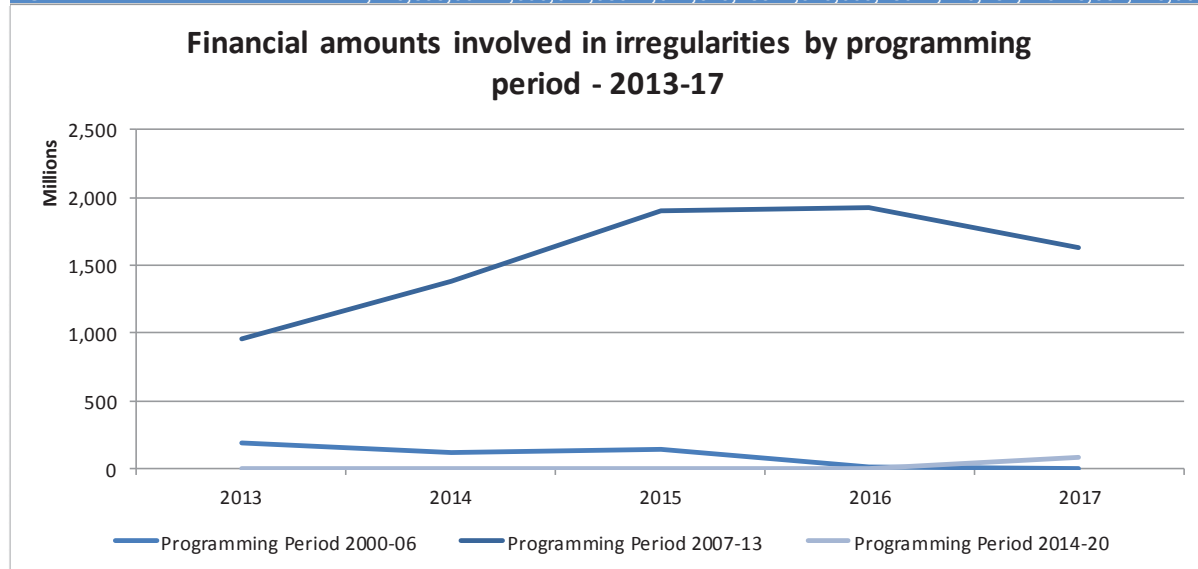


Table CP2: Financial amounts related to irregularities reported between 2013 and 2017 by programme period - Cohesion and Fisheries Policies

FUND / PROGRAMMING PERIOD	REPORTING YEAR					TOTAL PERIOD
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
<b>Programming Period 2014-20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>166,544</b>	<b>5,270,099</b>	<b>87,801,268</b>	<b>93,237,911</b>
Cohesion fund	0	0	0	671,052	40,872,003	41,543,055
ERDF	0	0	15,872	3,242,298	40,043,647	43,301,817
ESF	0	0	150,672	1,188,821	6,607,735	7,947,228
EMFF	0	0	0	167,928	277,883	445,811
<b>Programming Period 2007-13</b>	<b>954,324,078</b>	<b>1,382,789,100</b>	<b>1,905,504,731</b>	<b>1,925,288,616</b>	<b>1,624,412,133</b>	<b>7,792,318,658</b>
Cohesion fund	137,588,929	223,801,204	288,512,397	393,527,226	335,118,663	1,378,548,419
ERDF	697,278,512	1,045,019,246	1,460,840,666	1,357,588,519	1,170,202,861	5,730,929,804
ESF	98,038,632	105,866,568	130,910,677	144,345,197	95,829,661	574,990,735
EFF	21,418,005	8,102,082	25,240,991	29,827,674	23,260,948	107,849,700
<b>Programming Period 2000-06</b>	<b>187,478,529</b>	<b>123,654,219</b>	<b>136,473,886</b>	<b>12,438,335</b>	<b>4,038,015</b>	<b>464,082,984</b>
Cohesion fund	39,773,680	13,871,745	1,332,039	3,412,302	1,915,597	60,305,363
ERDF	130,502,430	96,859,496	85,155,687	5,252,772	827,746	318,598,131
ESF	13,736,583	7,642,494	48,459,535	137,061	1,228,806	71,204,479
EAGGF - Guidance	3,112,155	5,280,484	669,253	3,636,200	65,866	12,763,958
FIFG	353,681	0	857,372	0	0	1,211,053
<b>Programming Period 1994-1999</b>	<b>2,095,397</b>	<b>229,661</b>	<b>474,024</b>	<b>6,430</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,805,512</b>
Cohesion fund	2,095,397	0	0	0	0	2,095,397
ERDF	0	12,110	474,024	6,430	0	492,564
EAGGF - Guidance	0	217,551	0	0	0	217,551
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,143,898,004</b>	<b>1,506,672,980</b>	<b>2,042,619,185</b>	<b>1,943,003,480</b>	<b>1,716,251,416</b>	<b>8,352,445,065</b>



The trend of the financial amounts must be assessed while bearing in mind that it can be strongly influenced by single observations of significant value. During 2013-2017, cases which involved over EUR 5 million represented less than 1% in terms of numbers, but 38% in terms of amounts.<sup>5</sup> 71% of these cases concerned the ERDF, while 22% concerned the Cohesion Fund. The average financial amount of cases related to the Cohesion fund was 33% higher than that of ERDF cases. In such a context, where such a significant portion of the financial amounts is linked to a relatively low number of cases, fluctuations are more likely and should not be misinterpreted.

<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, it can be noticed that there were just 28 cases over EUR 20 million accounting for 16% of the financial amounts.

While focusing on PP 2007-2013, section 4.3 will deal with the reasons why controls that led to discover irregularities were performed. That analysis will bring to a number of findings about the frequency and potential of information from media, EU bodies, tips and risk analysis. Here a different perspective is taken. Reference is made to the irregularities reported during the period 2013-2017, including all programming periods. Within this context, when focusing on the '*over 5 mln*' cases, it can be noticed that these reasons for performing the control were more present than in the overall set of cases, in particular with regard to information from EU bodies.<sup>6</sup> Even if this is based on a relatively low number of cases, this corroborates the hypothesis that these targeted controls based on information from media, EU bodies, tips or risk analysis have the potential to lead to better results.

#### *4.1.1. Irregularities reported as fraudulent*

##### *4.1.1.1. Trend by programming period*

Table CP3 provides an overview by PP and fund of the irregularities reported as fraudulent in the last five years (2013-2017).

Irregularities reported as fraudulent in 2017 have increased by 10% since 2013, while they have decreased by 18% in comparison with the 2015 peak.

During the last five years, while the fraudulent irregularities linked to the PP 2000-06 have been decreasing to reach nearly 0 in 2017, those linked to the PP 2007-13 have peaked in 2015 and gradually decreased in the following years. These trends are linked to the implementation cycle of PP 2007-2013 and the closure of PP 2000-2006. Apart from very few cases in 2015 and 2016, reporting related to PP 2014-2020 started in 2017 (more than 10% of all cases reported in 2017 as fraudulent)

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<sup>6</sup> (1) 'Information/request from or irregularity detected by EU body' is reported in 13% of the '*over 5 mln*' cases, against 1.6% of all cases; (2) 'Information published by the media': 2.6% in the '*over 5 mln*' subset, against 0.4% in the all set; (3) 'Tip from informant, whistle-blower, etc.': 3.5% in the '*over 5 mln*' subset, against 1.3% in the all set; (4) 'Risk analysis': 2.2% in the '*over 5 mln*' subset, against 0.8% in the all set. With reference to the financial amounts, similar differences were not noticed, with the exception of 'Information/request from or irregularity detected by EU body': 13.1% in the '*over 5 mln*' subset, against 7.3% in the all set. Only cases where the amount of the reported irregularity is greater than zero have been considered.

Table CP3: Number of irregularities reported as fraudulent between 2013 and 2017 by programming period - Cohesion and Fisheries Policies

FUND / PROGRAMMING PERIOD	REPORTING YEAR					TOTAL PERIOD
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	N	N	N	N	N	N
Programming Period 2014-20	0	0	1	2	37	40
Cohesion fund	0	0	0	0	2	2
ERDF	0	0	0	0	12	12
ESF	0	0	1	2	23	26
Programming Period 2007-13	247	225	411	375	305	1,563
Cohesion fund	9	6	11	10	18	54
ERDF	146	130	266	266	228	1,036
ESF	71	81	118	89	50	409
EFF	21	8	16	10	9	64
Programming Period 2000-06	68	44	10	4	3	129
Cohesion fund	1	0	0	0	0	1
ERDF	27	8	2	2	0	39
ESF	27	29	7	0	3	66
EAGGF - Guidance	13	7	1	2	0	23
Programming Period 1994-99	0	1	0	0	0	1
EAGGF - Guidance	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1,733</b>

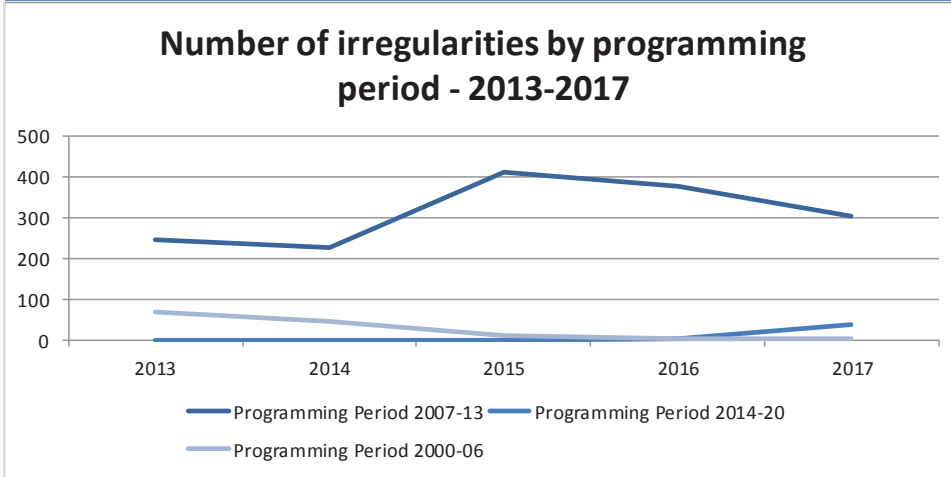
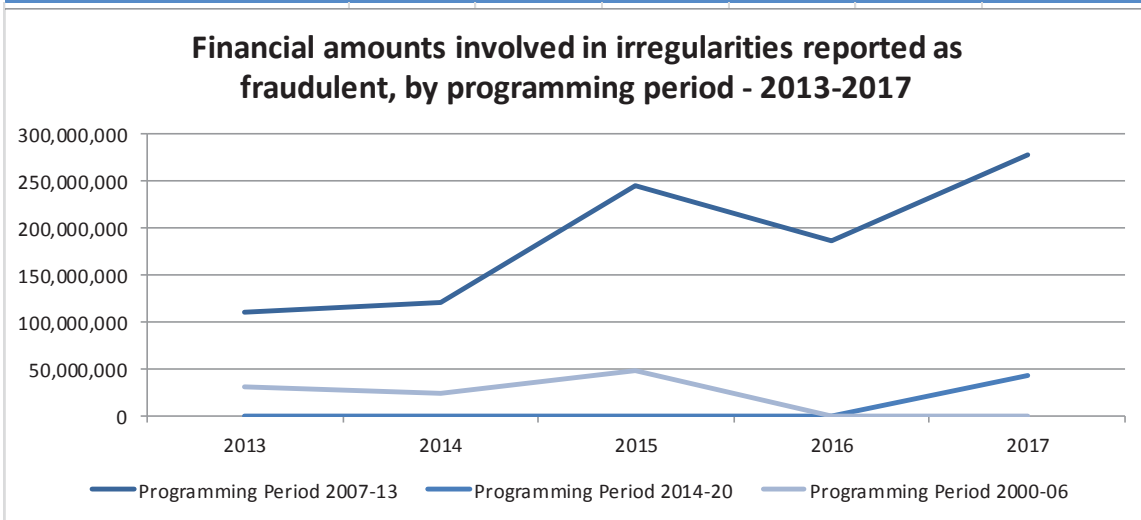


Table CP4 provides an overview by PP and Fund of the financial amounts involved in cases reported as fraudulent. As already indicated on several occasions, the trend of the financial amounts is more subject to fluctuations due to the possibility of individual cases involving high amounts. While the number of irregularities peaked in 2015, the involved financial amounts resumed strong growth in 2017. This was mainly due to irregularities pertaining the programming period 2007-2013, with noticeable increases for the Cohesion fund (+349%) and the ERDF (+34%), and the programming period 2014-2020, where significant reporting started for the Cohesion Fund. These increases were mainly due to higher financial amounts reported by Slovakia (Cohesion Fund and ERDF), Romania (ERDF) and Portugal (ERDF).

Table CP4: Financial amounts related to the irregularities reported as fraudulent between 2013-2017 by programming period - Cohesion and Fisheries Policies

FUND / PROGRAMMING PERIOD	REPORTING YEAR					TOTAL PERIOD
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Programming Period 2014-20	0	0	150,672	382,136	42,861,231	43,394,040
Cohesion fund	0	0	0	0	32,498,103	32,498,103
ERDF	0	0	0	0	6,449,648	6,449,648
ESF	0	0	150,672	382,136	3,913,480	4,446,289
Programming Period 2007-13	110,314,886	120,607,350	245,240,069	186,681,371	277,231,058	940,074,733
Cohesion fund	14,034,097	38,962,780	18,116,437	12,371,444	55,542,576	139,027,333
ERDF	72,203,511	70,039,293	186,340,806	153,217,970	205,991,576	687,793,156
ESF	15,224,970	9,831,286	36,243,315	20,282,682	11,522,982	93,105,236
EFF	8,852,308	1,773,991	4,539,511	809,275	4,173,924	20,149,008
Programming Period 2000-06	30,992,885	23,356,284	48,102,445	752,576	298,536	103,502,725
Cohesion fund	5,063,005	0	0	0	0	5,063,005
ERDF	12,870,947	18,439,407	61,297	224,147	0	31,595,797
ESF	11,011,548	4,461,373	47,822,953	0	298,536	63,594,410
EAGGF - Guidance	2,047,385	455,504	218,195	528,429	0	3,249,513
Programming Period 1994-99	0	145,855	0	0	0	145,855
EAGGF - Guidance	0	145,855	0	0	0	145,855
	141,307,771	144,109,489	293,493,186	187,816,083	320,390,825	1,087,117,353



Focusing on PP 2007-2013, the financial amounts involved in irregularities reported as fraudulent for the ERDF were predominant (73% in 2013-2017), also due to the high share of EU financing that is channel through this fund..

#### 4.1.1.2. Trend by Fund

The analysis of the same data presented in Tables CP3 and CP4 but focussed on the distribution of the irregularities reported as fraudulent by Fund (Tables CP5 and CP6), highlights the following situations:

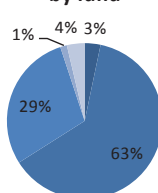
- (1) 2015 witnessed a peak in the number of irregularities: this was the end year of eligibility for Cohesion programmes (PP 2007-2013), when irregularities reported can be expected to increase. The number of irregularities reported by the MS in relation to PP 2007-2013 jumped, both with reference to the ERDF (+105%) and the ESF (+46%). The related financial amounts moved in the same direction (+166% for the ERDF and +268% for the ESF). In 2016, figures concerning the ESF reverted down to previous levels.

- (2) 2017 showed an increase in financial amounts despite a decrease in the number of irregularities. This was the year of closure of Cohesion programmes, when the number of irregularities can be expected to decrease, while the amounts involved are not strictly correlated to the number of irregularities. This increase was due to a growth in the financial amounts involved in CF irregularities (+611%) and, to a lesser extent, in ERDF irregularities (+38%);
- (3) The highest number of cases and absolute financial amounts (not relative to payments) relate to the ERDF. The number of cases increased significantly from 2013 to 2017, due to an upward shift in 2015, followed by stable reporting in 2016 and a slight decline in 2017. The financial amounts increased until 2017 (with the exception of 2016). The average financial amount significantly increased in 2017 (+55%);
- (4) Potential frauds affecting the Cohesion fund are now reported regularly (since 2010), and from 2016 to 2017 doubled, in terms of number, and became seven times higher, in terms of financial amounts. Fluctuations of the amounts, however, can be particularly significant in respect of these cases, because of fewer cases and high amounts involved in the projects financed by the Cohesion Fund.
- (5) Both in terms of numbers and, even more, of financial amounts, cases related to the ESF peaked in 2015 and their share on the total during 2013-2017 exceeded 15%, in terms of financial amounts (similar to CF);

Table CP5: Number of irregularities reported as fraudulent between 2013-2017 by Fund - Cohesion and Fisheries Policies

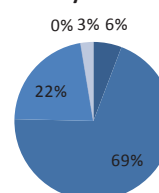
FUND	REPORTING YEAR					TOTAL PERIOD
	2013 EUR	2014 EUR	2015 EUR	2016 EUR	2017 EUR	
Cohesion fund	10	6	11	10	20	57
ERDF	173	138	268	268	240	1,087
ESF	98	110	126	91	76	501
EAGGF - Guidance	13	8	1	2	0	24
EFF	21	8	16	10	9	64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1,733</b>

Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-2017 by fund



■ Cohesion fund ■ ERDF ■ ESF ■ EAGGF - Guidance ■ EFF

Irregularities reported as fraudulent in 2017 by fund



■ Cohesion fund ■ ERDF ■ ESF ■ EAGGF - Guidance ■ EFF

Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-2017 by fund

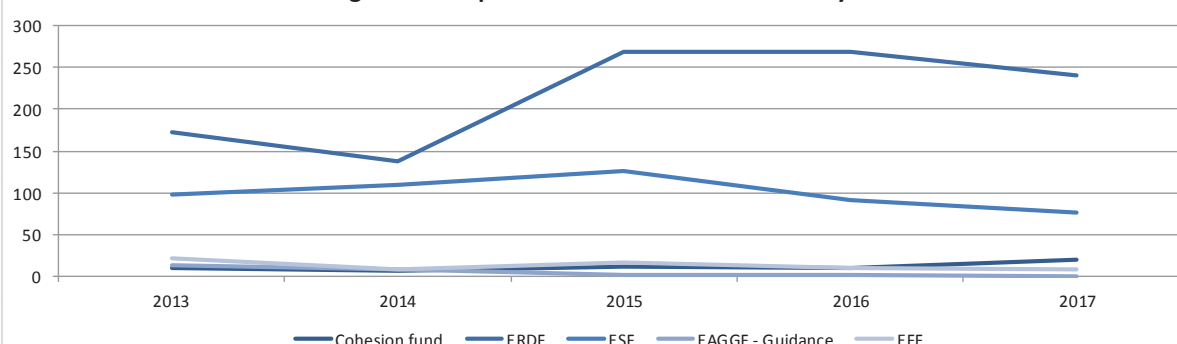
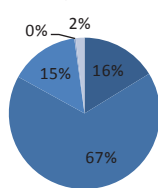


Table CP6: Financial amounts related to irregularities reported as fraudulent between 2013-2017 by Fund - Cohesion and Fisheries Policies

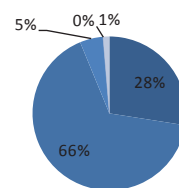
FUND	REPORTING YEAR					TOTAL PERIOD
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Cohesion fund	19,097,102	38,962,780	18,116,437	12,371,444	88,040,679	176,588,442
ERDF	85,074,458	88,478,699	186,402,102	153,442,117	212,441,224	725,838,600
ESF	26,236,518	14,292,659	84,216,941	20,664,818	15,734,998	161,145,934
EAGGF - Guidance	2,047,385	601,358	218,195	528,429	0	3,395,367
EFF	8,852,308	1,773,991	4,539,511	809,275	4,173,924	20,149,009
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141,307,771</b>	<b>144,109,487</b>	<b>293,493,186</b>	<b>187,816,083</b>	<b>320,390,825</b>	<b>1,087,117,352</b>

Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-2017 by fund



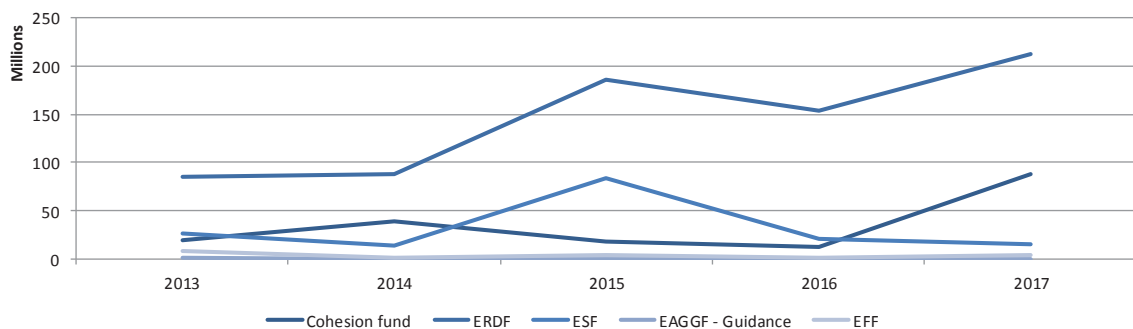
■ Cohesion fund ■ ERDF ■ ESF ■ EAGGF - Guidance ■ EFF

Irregularities reported as fraudulent in 2017 by fund



■ Cohesion fund ■ ERDF ■ ESF ■ EAGGF - Guidance ■ EFF

Financial amounts involved in irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-2017 by fund



#### 4.1.2. Irregularities not reported as fraudulent

Table CP7 provides an overview by PP and fund of the irregularities not reported as fraudulent in the last five years (2013-2017).

The reasons behind the high increase in 2015 have already been explained under section 4.1.

After 2015, the decrease in the number of irregularities was fast for the ERDF (as from 2016) and the ESF (as from 2017) and more gradual for the CF.<sup>7</sup> The financial amounts followed a different pattern and increased further in 2016, before falling in 2017, but not as much as the number of irregularities.

The average financial amounts for PP 2007-2013 have been increasing since 2016: CF (+49% in 2016), ERDF (+19% in 2016, +45% in 2017), ESF (+32% in 2016, +23% in 2017). For PP 2000-2006, the financial amounts reported in relation to the ERDF dropped in 2016. In general, irregularities for this PP are fading towards zero. Considering the fact that

<sup>7</sup> CF spending takes longer to implement, typically involving large infrastructure and environmental projects. Spending stretches until the very end of the eligibility period (i.e. 2015). Controls continue during the spending years. Spending under ERDF reached the 95% ceiling earlier for some MS, who stopped declaring expenditure until closure. This may have an impact on the timing of detection of the irregularities.

irregularities reported as fraudulent usually imply higher financial amounts, one may suppose that some of the cases notified as non-fraudulent might be reclassified later as potentially fraudulent.

In 2016, the reporting of irregularities referring to PP 2014-2020 started and increased in 2017, as implementation is progressing. Number and financial amounts are still low, but they can be expected to grow during next years, in line with the implementation cycle. Anti-fraud capacity building by Member States and new anti-fraud provisions may contribute to this increase. The average financial amounts are still lower than for PP 2007-2013 but, in this comparison with previous PP, the ESF sticks out, with very low averages of about EUR 8,300 and 14,800 in 2016 and 2017, respectively.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> This appears to be mainly due to cases by the UK, which is reporting amounts implausibly low, probably due to a problem when inputting data into the Irregularity Management System (IMS).



Table CP7: Number of irregularities not reported as fraudulent between 2013 and 2017 by programming period - Cohesion and Fisheries Policies

FUND / PROGRAMMING PERIOD	REPORTING YEAR					TOTAL PERIOD
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	N	N	N	N	N	
<b>Programming Period 2014-20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>530</b>
Cohesion fund	0	0	0	2	39	41
ERDF	0	0	1	16	188	205
ESF	0	0	0	97	182	279
EMFF	0	0	0	2	3	5
<b>Programming Period 2007-13</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>9,706</b>	<b>8,154</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>31,350</b>
Cohesion fund	231	274	453	429	408	1,795
ERDF	2,723	2,925	7,743	6,146	3,384	22,921
ESF	1,168	1,258	1,335	1,322	732	5,815
EFF	123	80	175	257	184	819
<b>Programming Period 2000-06</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,392</b>
Cohesion fund	93	33	6	2	1	135
ERDF	307	188	566	47	5	1,113
ESF	16	31	12	4	1	64
EAGGF - Guidance	31	34	6	4	2	77
FIFG	2	0	1	0	0	3
<b>Programming Period 1994-1999</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
Cohesion fund	1	0	0	0	0	1
ERDF	0	1	1	1	0	3
EAGGF - Guidance	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,695</b>	<b>4,825</b>	<b>10,299</b>	<b>8,329</b>	<b>5,129</b>	<b>33,277</b>

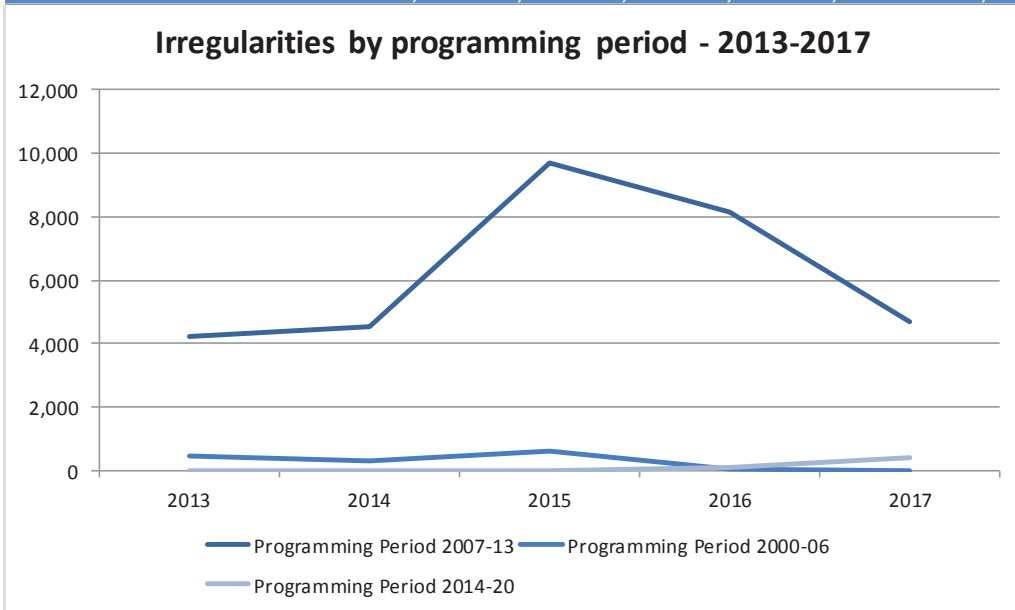
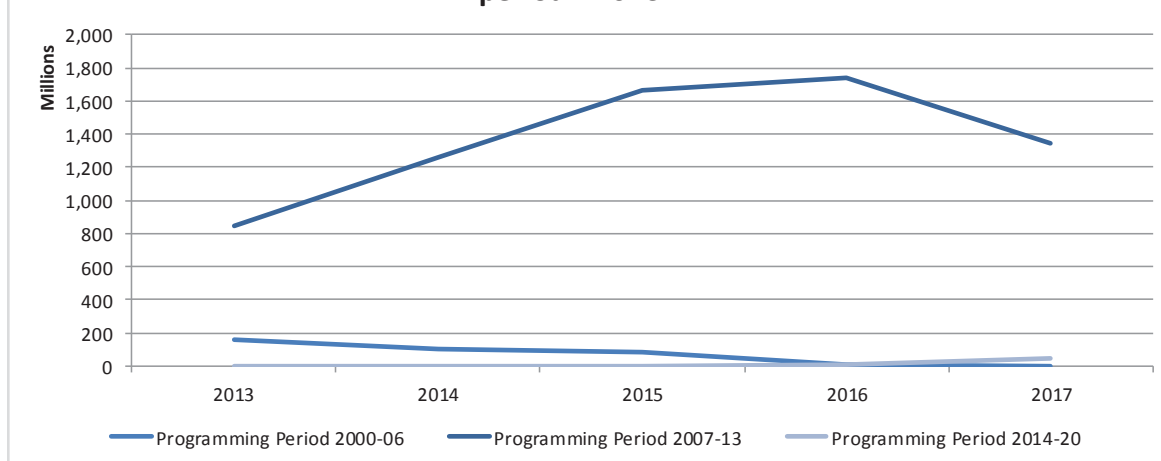


Table CP8 shows the financial amounts involved in the irregularities not reported as fraudulent. Once more, as already mentioned several times in relation to the financial amounts, fluctuations can happen more often, as they can be linked to individual irregularities or groups of irregularities of significant value, which produce distortive effects from one year to the next.

Table CP8: Financial amounts related to irregularities not reported as fraudulent between 2013 and 2017 by programme period - Cohesion and Fisheries Policies

FUND / PROGRAMMING PERIOD	REPORTING YEAR					TOTAL PERIOD
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	
Programming Period 2014-20	0	0	15,872	4,887,963	44,940,037	49,843,872
Cohesion fund	0	0	0	671,052	8,373,900	9,044,952
ERDF	0	0	15,872	3,242,298	33,594,000	36,852,170
ESF	0	0	0	806,685	2,694,254	3,500,939
EMFF	0	0	0	167,928	277,883	445,811
Programming Period 2007-13	844,009,191	1,262,181,750	1,660,264,663	1,738,607,244	1,347,181,076	6,852,243,924
Cohesion fund	123,554,832	184,838,424	270,395,961	381,155,782	279,576,088	1,239,521,087
ERDF	625,075,001	974,979,953	1,274,499,860	1,204,370,548	964,211,285	5,043,136,647
ESF	82,813,661	96,035,282	94,667,362	124,062,515	84,306,679	481,885,499
EFF	12,565,697	6,328,091	20,701,480	29,018,399	19,087,024	87,700,691
Programming Period 2000-06	156,485,642	100,297,938	88,371,441	11,685,760	3,739,479	360,580,260
Cohesion fund	34,710,675	13,871,745	1,332,039	3,412,302	1,915,597	55,242,358
ERDF	117,631,482	78,420,090	85,094,391	5,028,626	827,746	287,002,335
ESF	2,725,034	3,181,122	636,582	137,061	930,270	7,610,069
EAGGF - Guidance	1,064,770	4,824,981	451,057	3,107,771	65,866	9,514,445
FIFG	353,681	0	857,372	0	0	1,211,053
Programming Period 1994-1999	2,095,397	83,806	474,024	6,430	0	2,659,657
Cohesion fund	2,095,397	0	0	0	0	2,095,397
ERDF	0	12,110	474,024	6,430	0	492,564
EAGGF - Guidance	0	71,696	0	0	0	71,696
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,002,590,230</b>	<b>1,362,563,494</b>	<b>1,749,126,000</b>	<b>1,755,187,397</b>	<b>1,395,860,592</b>	<b>7,265,327,713</b>

Financial amounts involved in irregularities by programming period - 2013-17



#### 4.1.3. Irregularities reported in relation to the Programming Period 2014-2020

Table CP9 provides an overview of all the irregularities and related financial amounts that have been reported up to 2017 with reference to PP 2014-2020.

Apart from a few cases in 2015, reporting of these irregularities started in 2016 and increased in 2017. This is consistent with the implementation cycle of the ongoing programming period. There is not enough data yet to present a meaningful analysis focusing on PP 2014-2020.

Table CP9: Number of irregularities and financial amounts involved - programming period 2014-2020 - Cohesion and Fisheries Policies

FUND	REPORTING YEAR						TOTAL	
	2015		2016		2017			
	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR
Cohesion fund	0	0	2	671,052	41	40,872,003	43	41,543,055
EMFF	0	0	2	167,928	3	277,883	5	445,811
ERDF	1	15,872	16	3,242,298	200	40,043,647	217	43,301,818
ESF	1	150,672	99	1,188,821	205	6,607,735	305	7,947,228
TOTAL	2	166,545	119	5,270,099	449	87,801,269	570	93,237,912

#### 4.2. Specific Analysis – Irregularities reported in relation to the Programming Period 2007-13

This section of the analysis focuses on the irregularities reported in relation to the PP 2007-13. The closure for the programming period started in March 2017<sup>9</sup>; it therefore offers an ideal opportunity to present an overview of what has happened. Consequently, the analysis will cover a greater time span than the previous section (2013 to 2017), to examine all information available, which dates back to 2008.

It will cover the following aspects:

- Objectives;
- Priorities and themes affected;
- Types of irregularity

##### 4.2.1. Objectives concerned by the reported irregularities

The reported irregularities followed the pattern that could be expected in relation to the implementation cycle (Table CP10). The majority of the irregularities were notified over the last three years of the reference period and mainly concerned the Convergence objective (60% of the total), in line with the fact that this is the objective to which the greatest financial resources are allocated and in relation to which higher risks are associated. The anomaly concerning the year 2015 has already been explained. For 187 irregularities, the objective was not mentioned by the Member States.

<sup>9</sup> The deadline for the presentation of the documents for closure was 31 March 2017.

Table CP10: Number of irregularities reported in relation to the programming period 2007-13 by objective - Cohesion and Fisheries Policies

Objective	REPORTING YEAR										TOTAL
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Convergence	7	124	714	1,504	2,149	2,708	2,943	5,247	4,933	3,375	23,704
Regional comp. and Empl.	0	9	351	404	495	789	891	3,158	1,828	692	8,617
Territorial cooperation	0	0	14	39	46	79	118	98	155	55	604
Multiobjective	0	30	156	230	504	770	713	1,328	1,303	683	5,717
Fisheries	0	0	6	30	75	144	81	180	266	192	974
blank	0	0	0	3	0	2	16	106	44	16	187
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>10,117</b>	<b>8,529</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>39,803</b>

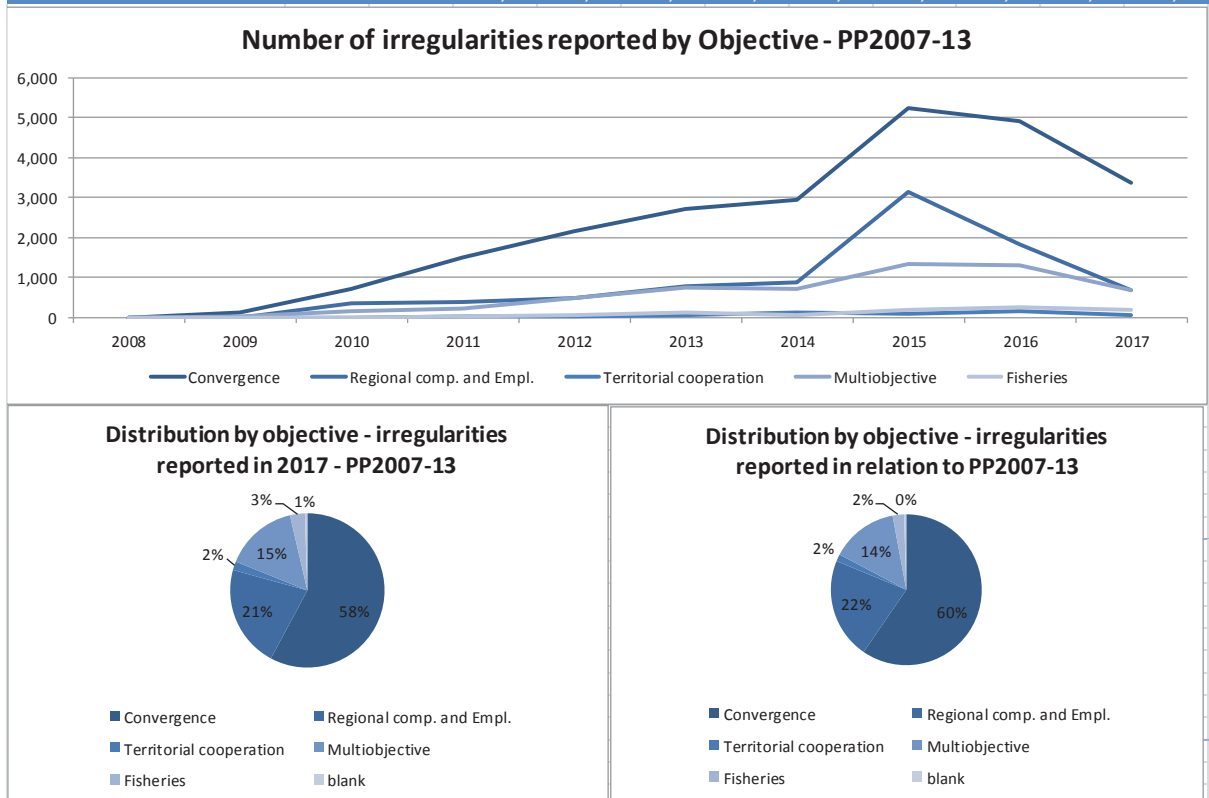


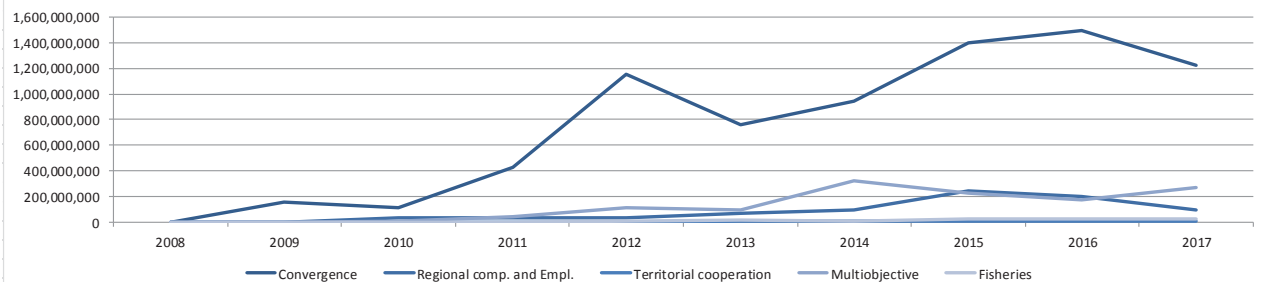
Table CP11 provides information about the financial amounts involved in the reported irregularities. They broadly followed the same pattern of the number of irregularities in Table CP10, with the exception of the amounts linked to the Convergence objective reported in 2012, which exceeded those related to the following two years, and those related to 2016, which are higher than those reported in 2015. In 2016, irregular amounts reported in relation to the Cohesion Fund were exceptionally high, as already showed in Table CP2 and highlighted in section 4.1.

As for the number of irregularities, the majority of financial amounts were notified over the last three years and mainly concerned the Convergence objective (77%).

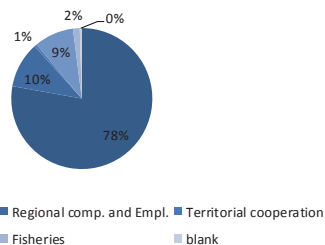
Table CP11: Financial amounts related to the irregularities reported in relation to the programming period 2007-13 by objective - Cohesion and Fisheries Policies

Objective	REPORTING YEAR											TOTAL
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR		
Convergence	71,325	153,448,799	114,528,613	424,241,772	1,150,705,033	762,439,717	941,536,282	1,395,699,447	1,498,107,561	1,224,901,374	7,665,679,923	
Regional comp. and Empl.	0	556,264	34,515,357	37,417,324	34,660,382	67,251,055	100,097,836	244,489,005	202,363,019	95,102,706	816,452,948	
Territorial cooperation	0	0	1,142,832	1,930,949	2,487,433	5,155,265	5,460,246	4,667,046	11,029,487	11,247,495	43,120,753	
Multiobjective	0	2,371,472	11,133,866	39,293,083	113,346,887	97,651,222	327,029,239	227,635,260	175,088,652	268,226,572	1,261,776,253	
Fisheries	0	0	233,816	577,343	6,774,686	21,418,005	7,798,185	24,891,512	29,827,304	23,211,225	114,732,076	
blank	0	0	0	676,946	0	408,814	867,310	8,122,462	8,872,593	1,722,762	20,670,887	
TOTAL	71,325	156,376,535	161,554,484	504,137,417	1,307,974,421	954,324,078	1,382,789,098	1,905,504,732	1,925,288,616	1,624,412,134	9,922,432,840	

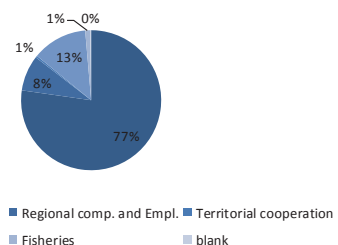
Financial amounts involved in irregularities reported by objective - PP2007-13



Distribution by Objective - amounts involved in irregularities reported in 2017 - PP2007-13



Distribution by objective - amount involved in irregularities reported in relation to PP2007-13



#### 4.2.1.1. Irregularities reported as fraudulent by Objective

Table CP12 and CP13 include only the irregularities reported as fraudulent in relation to PP 2007-13. The trends are similar to those presented in the previous section for all irregularities in relation to PP 2007-2013. A difference that is worth highlighting is the strong increase in the number of irregularities in 2016 in relation to Convergence (while the sum of fraudulent and non fraudulent irregularities decreased) and the exceptional drop in 2016 in relation to 'Regional competitiveness and employment'.

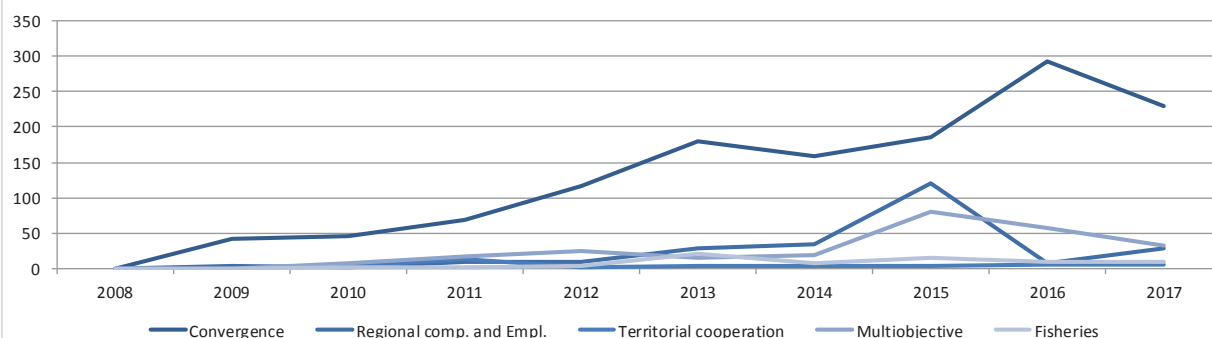
With reference to the financial amounts, fluctuations are emphasized, as high profile cases can have a significant impact.

The higher share represented by the Convergence objective in comparison with that presented in the previous section is also significant (68% of cases and 88% of financial amounts).

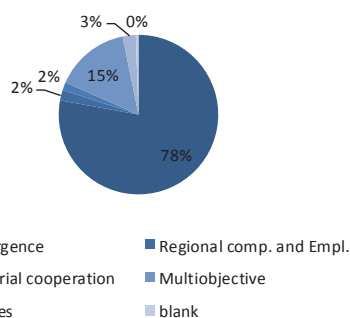
Table CP12: Number of irregularities reported as fraudulent in relation to the programming period 2007-13 by objective - Cohesion and Fisheries Policies

Objective	REPORTING YEAR										TOTAL
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Convergence	0	43	45	69	116	179	159	185	292	230	1,318
Regional comp. and Empl.	0	4	1	10	10	28	35	120	8	29	245
Territorial cooperation	0	0	3	13	2	4	3	4	6	5	40
Multiobjective	0	0	7	17	25	15	19	80	57	32	252
Fisheries	0	0	1	1	4	21	8	15	10	9	69
blank	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	0	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>1,934</b>

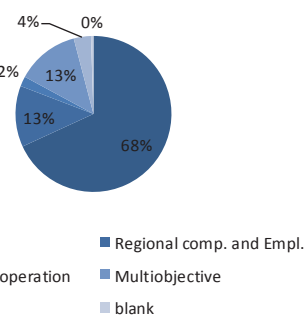
Number of irregularities reported by Objective - PP2007-13



Distribution by objective - irregularities reported in 2017 - PP2007-13

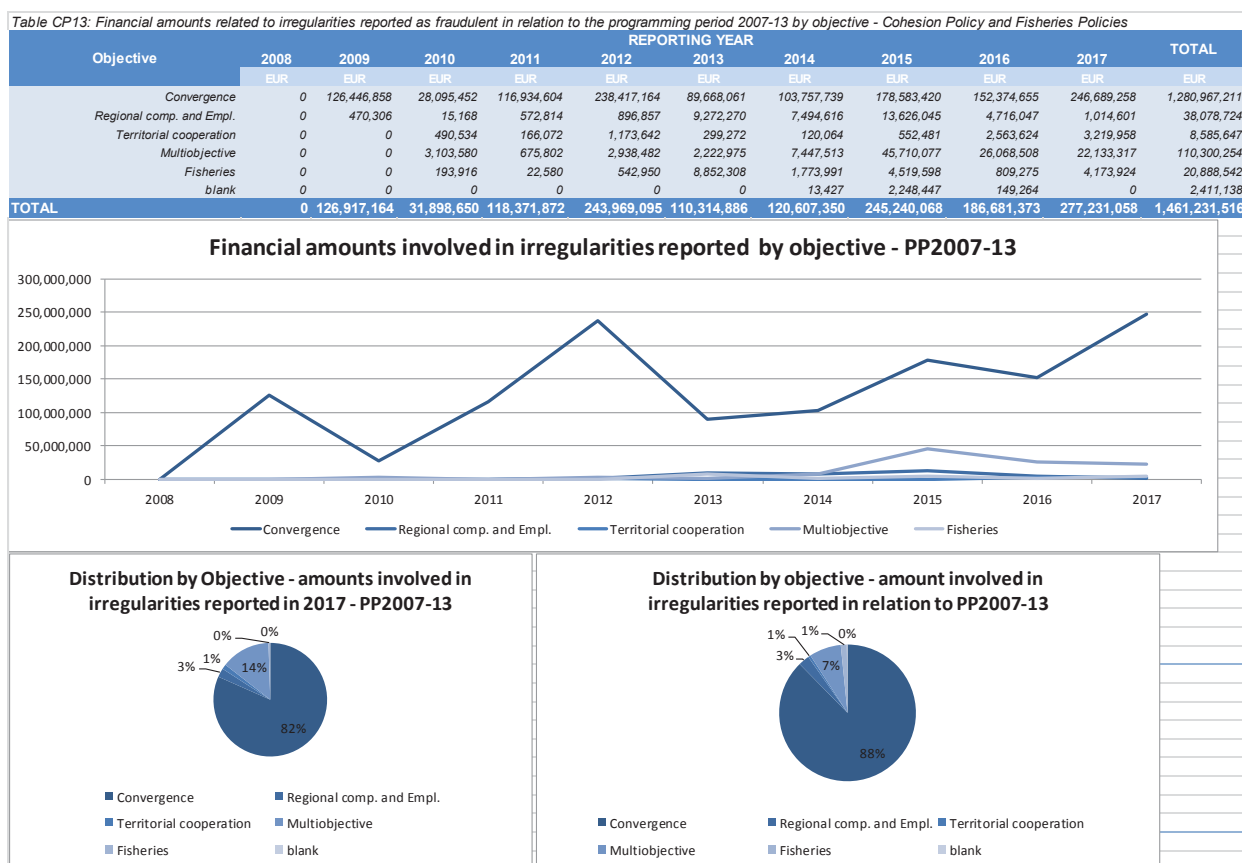


Distribution by objective - irregularities reported in relation to PP2007-13



Irregularities reported as fraudulent represented about 4.9% of the total number of irregularities reported for PP 2007-13. The highest percentage (Fraud Frequency Level – FFL<sup>10</sup>) was related to the Fisheries (7.1%), the European Territorial Cooperation (6.6%) and to the Convergence (5.6%) objectives. Regional competitiveness and Employment had the lowest FFL (2.8%).

<sup>10</sup> For details about the calculation of the FFL, see SWD(2016)237final [http://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/sites/antifraud/files/methodology\\_statistical\\_evaluation\\_2015\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/sites/antifraud/files/methodology_statistical_evaluation_2015_en.pdf)



Financial amounts involved in irregularities reported as fraudulent represented about 14.7% of the total reported for PP 2007-13. The highest share (Fraud Amount Level – FAL<sup>11</sup>) was related to the European Territorial Cooperation (19.9%), the Fisheries (18.2%) and the Convergence (16.7%) objectives. Regional competitiveness and Employment had the lowest FAL (4.7%).

The difference between FFL and FAL indicates the higher financial impact of fraudulent irregularities compared to the non-fraudulent infringements. As a matter of fact, the average financial value involved in irregularities reported as fraudulent is more than three times higher than that related to the non-fraudulent types.

#### 4.2.1.2. Fraud and Irregularity Detection Rates by Objective

Table CP14 shows the FDR and the IDR per objective.

<sup>11</sup> For details about the calculation of the FAL, see SWD(2016)237final [http://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/sites/antifraud/files/methodology\\_statistical\\_evaluation\\_2015\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/sites/antifraud/files/methodology_statistical_evaluation_2015_en.pdf)

Table CP14: FDR and IDR by Objective			
Objective	Irregularities detected and reported PP 2007-2013 / Expenditure PP 2007-13 (1)		
	% FDR	% IDR	% Total
Convergence (1)	0.5	2.6	3.1
Regional comp. and Empl. (1)	0.1	1.7	1.8
Territorial cooperation (1)	0.1	0.4	0.5
Multiobjective (1)	0.2	2.6	2.8
Fisheries (2)	0.6	2.6	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
(1) Calculations based on the decided amounts			
(2) Calculations based on payments made			

Looking at the overall detection rate (FDR+IDR), Regional competitiveness and employment programmes show a relatively low level of detection. European Territorial Cooperation programmes, however, show an anomalously low level of detection (about four times lower than the previous objective), especially if one considers that the previous two indicators (FFL and FAL) were high. The situation is different for Convergence, Fisheries and Multiobjective programmes, where the detection rate approaches or is higher than 3%.

#### 4.2.2. Priorities concerned by the reported irregularities

##### 4.2.2.1. Irregularities reported as fraudulent (fisheries not included)

The operational programmes financed by the Cohesion Policy are implemented in relation to the already mentioned objectives, but also along identified Priorities and Themes.

The information provided by the Member States allows for an analysis of the priority areas in relation to which projects potentially affected by fraudulent practices have been identified.

Table CP15 shows the number of irregularities reported as fraudulent by priority area since the beginning of the PP 2007-13, their related financial amounts, the average amount per irregularity, FFL, FAL and FDR.

In terms of numbers, the 'Priorities' most concerned were '*Research and Technological Development (RTD)*', '*Increasing the adaptability of workers and firms, enterprises and entrepreneurs*' and '*Improving access to employment and sustainability*'.

Irregularities reported as fraudulent in relation to these three priorities represent about 37% of the total.

FFL is highest for '*Tourism*' (11.7%) and '*Strengthening institutional capacity*' (9.7%), while the top four priorities (in terms of FFL) in the Table are all above or equal to 9%, which is double the average.

From the financial amounts point of view, the most significant results concern '*Transport, RTD*' and '*Urban and rural regeneration*'. '*Transport*' retains by far the highest average value, more than ten times R&TD and the overall average. Financial amounts related to the irregularities reported as fraudulent in relation to these three priorities represent 49% of the total.

FAL is highest for '*Urban and rural regeneration*' (40%), '*Tourism*' (33%), '*Investment in social infrastructure*' (24%), and '*Increasing the adaptability of workers, firms, enterprises*'



(20%).<sup>12</sup> The priorities '*Tourism*' and '*Urban and rural regeneration*' stand out in terms of FDR.

**Table CP 15: PP2007-13 - Irregularities reported as fraudulent by Priority**

Programming period 2007-13		Irregularities reported as fraudulent				
Priority	Total	Amounts involved	Average amount	FFL	FAL	FDR (1)
	N	EUR	EUR	%	%	%
Research and technological development (R&TD), innovation and entrepreneurship	398	296,396,254	744,714	8.0%	16.8%	0.44
Improving access to employment and sustainability	138	14,554,174	105,465	9.0%	10.0%	0.06
Increasing the adaptability of workers and firms, enterprises	154	30,226,795	196,278	9.6%	20.2%	0.25
Investment in social infrastructure	118	68,916,970	584,042	6.7%	23.9%	0.49
Tourism	121	61,755,963	510,380	11.7%	32.8%	1.08
Improving human capital	84	11,487,069	136,751	5.3%	12.2%	0.04
Environment protection and risk prevention	70	81,417,376	1,163,105	2.8%	13.1%	0.17
Urban and rural regeneration	80	93,217,060	1,165,213	6.4%	39.9%	0.93
Improving the social inclusion of less-favoured persons	44	4,676,531	106,285	6.4%	13.0%	0.05
Transport	41	321,930,625	7,851,966	2.3%	18.7%	0.42
Strengthening institutional capacity at national, regional and	32	3,815,391	119,231	9.7%	11.6%	0.17
Information society	34	54,416,308	1,600,480	2.7%	16.7%	0.39
Energy	28	11,927,526	425,983	5.7%	13.0%	0.10
Technical assistance Fishery	11	11,106,242	1,009,658	5.4%	26.3%	N/A
Culture	4	2,373,804	593,451	1.2%	4.9%	0.04
Technical assistance	2	53,023	26,512	0.6%	0.1%	0.00
Measures of common interest - fishery	4	159,333	39,833	9.5%	0.3%	N/A
(blank)	501	371,892,616	742,301	2.9%	11.8%	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>1,440,323,060</b>	<b>772,706</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>0.42</b>
<b>% of (blank) on Total</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>below avg</b>			

(1) FDR is calculated as amounts involved in irregularities affecting a specific priority (third column) divided by the amounts decided for the same priority

Irregularities linked to the EFF have not been included. Reference to '*Technical assistance Fisheries*' and '*Measures of common interest – fishery*' in Table CP15 may depend on errors in encoding by Member States.

For about 27% of the irregularities used for this analysis information was not provided about the priority area concerned, decreasing in comparison with previous years.

#### 4.2.2.2. Irregularities not reported as fraudulent (fisheries not included)

The same analysis showed in the previous section for the irregularities reported as fraudulent is presented here for the irregularities not reported as fraudulent in relation to the PP 2007-13.

Table CP16 provides an overview of the number of irregularities not reported as fraudulent by priority area since the beginning of the PP 2007-13, their related financial amounts and average amount per irregularity and IDR.

Again, '*Research and Technological Development (R&TD)*' was the priority with the highest number of occurrences, followed by '*Environmental protection and risk prevention*' and '*Transport*'. '*Research and Technological Development (R&TD)*' was first also in terms of financial amounts, closely followed by '*Transport*' and, at a distance, by '*Environmental*

<sup>12</sup> As a matter of fact, 'Technical Assistance – fishery' would be second with 29.3%. As this priority seems linked to another fund (EFF) than those taken into consideration here, it may result from errors in reporting.

*protection and risk prevention*'. Irregularities linked to these three priorities together represent 23.6% of the total number and 45.4% of the total amounts.

The priorities '*Tourism*', '*Research and Technological Development (R&TD)*', '*Information society*' and '*Transport*' show a IDR higher than or equal to 2%.

Table CP 16: PP2007-13 - Irregularities not reported as fraudulent by Priority				
Programming period 2007-13		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
Priority	Total	Amounts involved	Average amount	IDR (1)
	N	EUR	EUR	%
Research and technological development (R&TD), innovation and entrepreneurship	4,567	1,677,891,992	367,395	2.48
Improving access to employment and sustainability	1,399	142,638,279	101,957	0.57
Increasing the adaptability of workers and firms, enterprises	1,451	130,498,389	89,937	1.09
Investment in social infrastructure	1,636	262,752,199	160,606	1.87
Tourism	911	150,454,795	165,153	2.64
Improving human capital	1,487	92,331,888	62,093	0.35
Environment protection and risk prevention	2,403	588,343,534	244,837	1.24
Urban and rural regeneration	1,179	155,725,325	132,083	1.56
Improving the social inclusion of less-favoured persons	640	36,693,118	57,333	0.36
Transport	1,744	1,529,316,565	876,902	2.00
Strengthening institutional capacity at national, regional and	298	30,605,957	102,705	1.39
Information society	1,215	286,418,548	235,735	2.03
Energy	460	98,074,598	213,206	0.82
Technical assistance Fishery	194	43,747,708	225,504	N/A
Culture	335	47,595,145	142,075	0.77
Technical assistance	317	50,917,981	160,625	0.52
Measures of common interest - fishery	38	62,387,245	1,641,770	N/A
Aquaculture, inland fishing, processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products	3	199,880	66,627	N/A
Measures for the adaptation of the Community fishing fleet	1	11,047	11,047	N/A
Mobilisation of reforms in the field of employment and inclusion	63	5,226,967	82,968	0.51
Reduction of additional costs hindering the outermost regions	22	2,917,662	132,621	0.43
Sustainable development of fishery areas	3	140,166	46,722	N/A
(blank)	16,578	2,971,383,880	179,237	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,944</b>	<b>8,366,272,867</b>	<b>226,458</b>	<b>2.42</b>
<b>% of (blank) on Total</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>35.5%</b>	<b>below avg</b>	
(1) IDR is calculated as amounts involved in irregularities affecting a specific priority (third column) divided by the amounts decided for the same priority				

Irregularities linked to the EFF have not been included. Reference to priorities specific to this policy area may depend on errors in encoding by national authorities.

The number of cases not reported as fraudulent for which information about the priority area concerned was missing remains high (45%) and higher than for the fraudulent irregularities, while it is improving.

#### 4.2.2.3. Irregularities related to the priorities 'R&TD' and 'Transport' by theme

##### *Research and Technological Development (R&TD)*

As mentioned, '*Research and Technological Development (R&TD)*' is the priority for which the highest number of irregularities, fraudulent and non-fraudulent, have been detected and reported: in total, 4 965 cases, involving over EUR 2 billion.

Figure CP1 below, details the specific priority themes that were affected by these irregularities. The description of the themes has been shortened to simplify, but the full description can be consulted in Annex 15. Please note that the larger the square, the higher the number of irregularities; the darker the colour, the higher the financial amounts involved.

Two "residual" themes are those showing the highest number of reported irregularities: *'Other investment in firms'* and *'Other measures to stimulate research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs'*. Together they represented 48% of the reported irregularities, but only 21% of the related financial amounts. Conversely, the themes *'Investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation '* and *'R&TD activities in research centres'* represented only 23.5% of the total number of reported irregularities, but accounted for almost 52% of the total financial amounts involved.

Figure CP2 shows the same level of detail for the irregularities reported as fraudulent.

Similarly to the overall picture, the highest number of irregularities reported as fraudulent affected the theme *'Other investment in firms'*, but it was followed by the theme *'Investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation'*. The latter was also the theme with the largest share of the financial amounts involved in cases reported as fraudulent (40.5%), followed again - but at a distance - by the theme *'R&TD activities in research centres'*. The latter was not frequent, but involved relatively high amounts, similarly to the theme *'Assistance in RTD, in particular SMEs'*. On the contrary, the most frequently affected theme *'Other investment in firms'* involved a low average financial amount.

The two most frequent themes accounted for 53.5% of cases and 53% of financial amounts. The two themes with the highest financial amounts accounted for 28% of cases and 55% of value.

Figure CP1: PP2007-13 - Irregularities (fraudulent and non-fraudulent) reported in relation to the 'R&TD' Priority by theme

Other investment in firms 1,307 277,699,126	Investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation 634 735,484,128	R&TD activities in research centres 535 286,302,370	Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks involving SMEs 186 79,566,797
Other measures to stimulate research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs 1,059 140,262,064	R&TD infrastructure and centres of competence in a specific technology 384 227,406,665	Assistance to R&TD, particularly in SMEs 328 101,174,472	
	Advanced support services for firms and groups of firms 383 61,713,859		
			SMEs for env. 54 13,266,735

Figure CP2: PP2007-13 - Irregularities reported as fraudulent in relation to the 'R&TD' Priority by theme

Other investment in firms 132 36,603,206	Other measures to stimulate research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs 71 18,938,346		R&TD activities in research centres 29 43,904,057	
	Assistance to R&TD, particularly in SMEs 23 34,129,440		R&TD infrastructure and centres of competence in a specific technology 15 9,307,417	
	Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks involving SMEs 16 15,789,456		Advanced support services for firms and groups of firms 14 10,146,099	
Investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation 81 120,131,220			SMEs for env. 8 6,387,965	

## *Transport*

As mentioned, *'Transport'* was the priority for which the financial amounts involved in irregularities was similar to *'Research and Technological Development (R&TD)'* (over EUR 1.8 billion). However, the average amount was the highest, both for irregularities reported as fraudulent (EUR 7,851,966) and not (EUR 876,902).<sup>13</sup>

Similar to Figure CP1, Figure CP3 below, details the specific priority themes that were affected by these irregularities.

*'Regional/local roads'* was the theme most frequently affected by irregularities (either fraudulent or non fraudulent), accounting alone for 46% of the total number. Nevertheless, the financial amounts involved in these cases were only 11% of the total. On the contrary, the themes *'Motorways (TEN-T)'* and *'Railways'* accounted only for 13% of the irregularities, but 60% of the financial amounts.

Figure CP4 shows the same level of detail for the irregularities reported as fraudulent.

The picture is similar when the focus is moved on the irregularities reported as fraudulent. 46% of these irregularities concern *'Regional/local roads'* involving just 13% of the financial amounts. *'Motorways (TEN-T)'* and *'Railways'* accounted only for 19% of the irregularities reported as fraudulent, but 72% of the financial amounts.

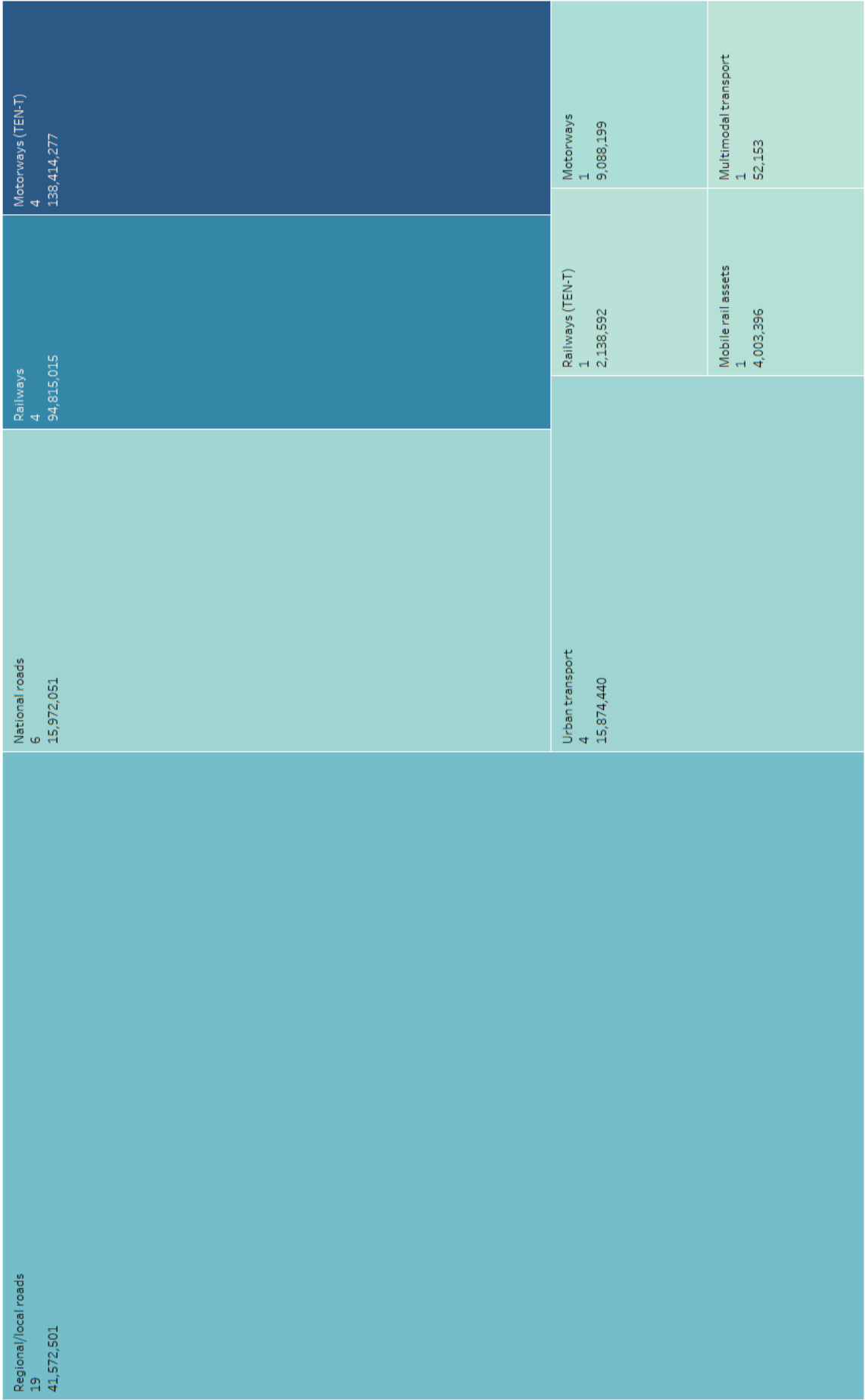
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<sup>13</sup> As a matter of fact, *'Measures of common interest – fishery'* would have a higher average amount for irregularities not reported as fraudulent. As this priority seems linked to another fund (EFF) than those taken into consideration here, it may result from errors in reporting.

Figure CP3: PP2007-13 - Irregularities (fraudulent and non-fraudulent) reported in relation to the 'Transport' Priority by theme

Regional/local roads 816 202,441,329	National roads 203 132,448,795		Urban transport 140 104,668,260		Motorways (TEN-T) 124 609,577,119				
	Railways 109 500,370,439	Motorways 78 104,018,319		Mobile rail assets 26 26,825,724		Cycle tracks 26 1,422,929			
		Railways (TEN-T) 88 70,890,259		Ports 50 19,285,681		Multimodal transport 22 11,250,787		Intelligent transport systems 18 29,338,334	
				Airports 43 17,285,455		Inland waterways (regional and local)		Inland	
						11			

Figure CP4: PP2007-13 - Irregularities reported as fraudulent in relation to the 'Transport' Priority by theme





#### 4.2.2.4. Types of irregularities / *modus operandi* detected related to the priorities 'R&TD' and 'Transport'

Table CP17 provides an overview of the categories of irregularities reported in connection with the priority '*Research and Technological Development (R&TD)*' within PP 2007-2013, including a focus on the irregularities reported as fraudulent.<sup>14</sup>

Table CP17: PP 2007-13 - Categories of irregularity/*Modus operandi* detected in relation to priority "RTD"

Categories of irregularities	Irregularities reported as fraudulent			All reported irregularities		
	N	EUR	EUR/avg	N	EUR	EUR/avg
Infringement of contract provisions/rules	166	184,588,789	1,111,981	1,929	1,104,780,658	572,722
Incorrect, missing, false or falsified supporting documents	147	109,791,684	746,882	905	259,935,561	287,222
Eligibility / Legitimacy of expenditure/measure	59	32,981,049	559,001	849	314,488,549	370,422
Infringements concerning the request	34	12,556,667	369,314	146	60,250,749	412,676
Incorrect, absent, falsified accounts	29	9,406,829	324,373	203	46,206,584	227,619
Violations/breaches by the operator	26	10,026,981	385,653	160	47,441,418	296,509
Infringement of public procurement rules	22	21,727,839	987,629	715	348,205,975	487,001
Product, species and/or land	13	7,728,566	594,505	61	16,920,334	277,383
Ethics and integrity	12	23,847,138	1,987,262	25	26,245,127	1,049,805
Multiple financing	7	1,399,503	199,929	48	87,433,967	1,821,541
Bankruptcy	5	6,987,455	1,397,491	73	26,784,787	366,915
Movement	1	661,260	661,260	8	2,825,732	353,217
State aid	0	0	0	1	14,152	14,152
Other	63	37,519,608	595,549	633	219,130,574	346,178
blank	11	2,940,146	267,286	186	128,882,527	692,917

The same irregularity may be associated to several categories of infringement. That is why the row of totals has been omitted: it would have resulted in multiple counting of the same notification of irregularity.

In general, 8% of cases affecting the priority '*Research and Technological Development (R&TD)*' were reported as fraudulent (see table CP15).

Irregularities mainly took place during the implementation of a project as contract infringements, which implied that the project was not implemented according to what was initially agreed (category '*Infringement of contract provisions/rules*'). This happened in 39% of all cases and 42% of cases reported as fraudulent. 8.6% of these violations were reported as fraudulent.

The following category refers to *incorrect, missing, false or falsified supporting documents*, which were used in 18% of all cases and 37% of cases reported as fraudulent. 84% of these violations were not reported as fraudulent, among which there were a few cases (17) of false or falsified supporting documents.

The category '*Eligibility / Legitimacy of expenditure / measure*' was similarly present in all cases (17%) and in cases reported as fraudulent (15%).

Violation of *public procurement* rules were perpetrated in 14% of all 'RTD' cases (715 out of 4,965 irregularities – see Table CP17 and compare with Tables CP15 and CP16) and only 5.5% of cases reported as fraudulent (22 out of 398 irregularities – see Table CP17 and compare with Table CP15). Only 3% of the violations concerning public procurement were reported as fraudulent (22 violations out of 715 – see Table CP17).

<sup>14</sup> For details about the content of the categories listed in Tables CP17 and CP18, please see Annex 12.

In general, the category '*Ethics and Integrity*' refers to violations concerning conflict of interest, bribery, corruption, but the residual type '*Other irregularities concerning integrity and ethics*' was the most used (followed by '*conflict of interest*'). Besides these two types of violation, only one case of corruption was reported.

Violations concerning '*ethics and integrity*' were rarely reported, but were more frequent among irregularities reported as fraudulent (3%) than within the entire population of irregularities (0.5%). These violations are the ones with the relative highest frequency of potential fraud (48%).

Similarly to Table CP17, Table CP18 provides an overview of the categories of irregularities reported in connection with the priority '*Transport*' within PP 2007-2013, including a focus on the irregularities reported as fraudulent.

In general, it can be noticed that 2.3% of cases affecting the priority '*Transport*' were reported as fraudulent.

Table CP18: Programming period 2007-13 - Categories of irregularity/Modus operandi detected in relation to priority "Transport"

Typologies of irregularities	Irregularities reported as fraudulent			All reported irregularities		
	N	EUR	EUR/avg	N	EUR	EUR/avg
Incorrect, missing, false or falsified supporting documents	23	106,874,292	4,646,708	75	131,935,265	1,759,137
Eligibility / Legitimacy of expenditure/measure	12	86,454,055	7,204,505	394	331,172,172	840,539
Ethics and integrity	11	217,617,703	19,783,428	12	217,631,941	18,135,995
Infringement of public procurement rules	9	23,185,898	2,576,211	1,198	1,164,272,466	971,847
Infringement of contract provisions/rules	6	8,242,963	1,373,827	172	67,647,551	393,300
Violations/breaches by the operator	3	66,796,825	22,265,608	12	150,989,181	12,582,432
Product, species and/or land	2	9,665,952	4,832,976	8	11,409,383	1,426,173
Movement	1	2,004,942	2,004,942	2	2,045,248	1,022,624
Infringements concerning the request	1	50,121	50,121	15	3,902,937	260,196
Incorrect, absent, falsified accounts	0	0	0	15	9,159,148	610,610
Multiple financing	0	0	0	5	786,926	157,385
Bankruptcy	0	0	0	0	0	0
State aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6	41,309,172	6,884,862	104	262,581,739	2,524,824
blank	1	3,863,700	3,863,700	32	13,829,449	432,170

Infringements of '*public procurement*' rules were the most reported (in 67% of cases), but only in less than 1% of cases these infringement were reported as fraudulent (9 violations out of 1,198 – see Table CP18).

Violations concerning '*ethics and integrity*' were rarely reported, but were more frequent among irregularities reported as fraudulent (27%) than within the entire population of irregularities (0.7%). These violations were the ones with the highest relative frequency of potential fraud (92%). More specifically, the types of violations reported included '*Conflict of interest*', '*Corruption*' and '*Other irregularities concerning ethics and integrity*'

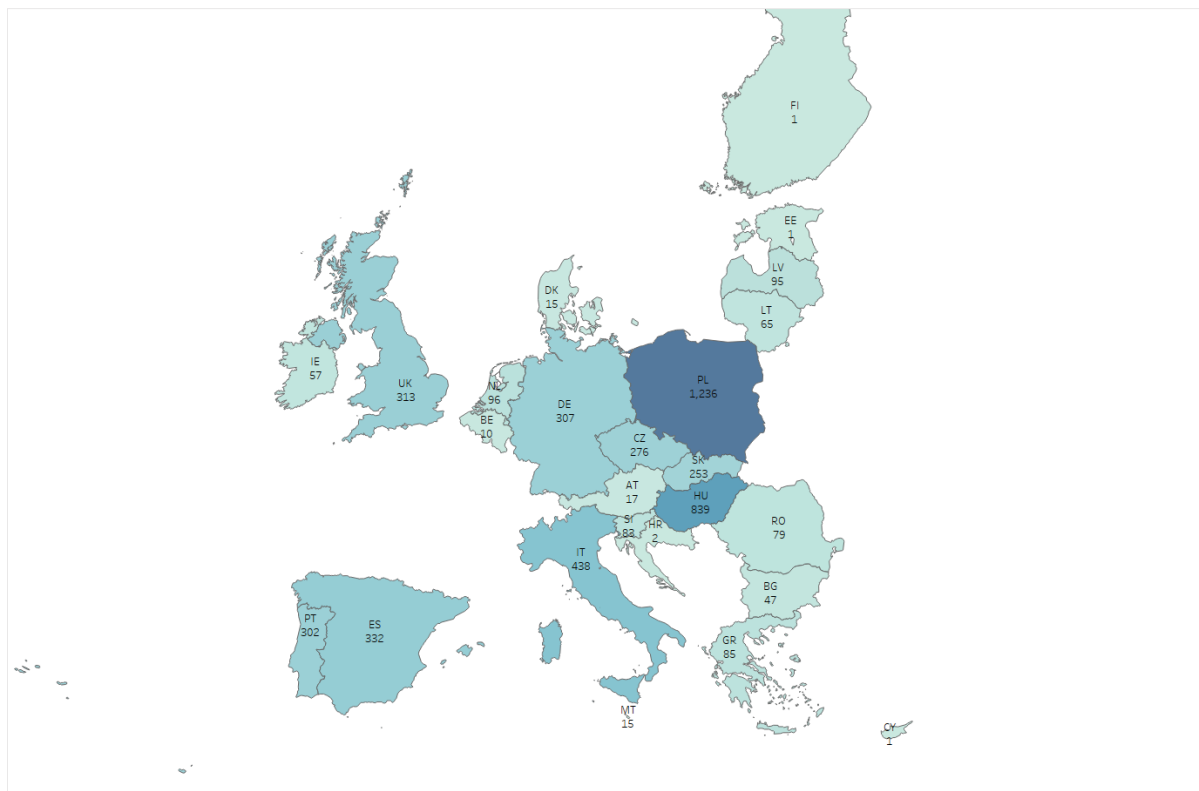
*Incorrect, missing, false or falsified documents* were used only in 4% of all cases, but in 56% of cases reported as fraudulent. 70% of these violations were reported as non fraudulent, among which there were a few cases (3) of use of false or falsified documents.

Violations concerning '*Eligibility / Legitimacy of expenditure / measure*' were the second most frequent category both among all irregularities and among the subset on irregularities reported as fraudulent.

#### 4.2.2.5. Geographical distribution of irregularities (fraudulent and non-fraudulent) detected in relation to the 'R&TD' and 'Transport' priorities

Maps CP1 and CP2 show the geographical distribution of the irregularities (fraudulent and non-fraudulent) reported in relation to the priorities 'R&TD' and 'Transport'.

Map CP1: Number of irregularities (fraudulent and non-fraudulent) reported by Member State in relation to the theme 'R&TD' - programming period 2007-13

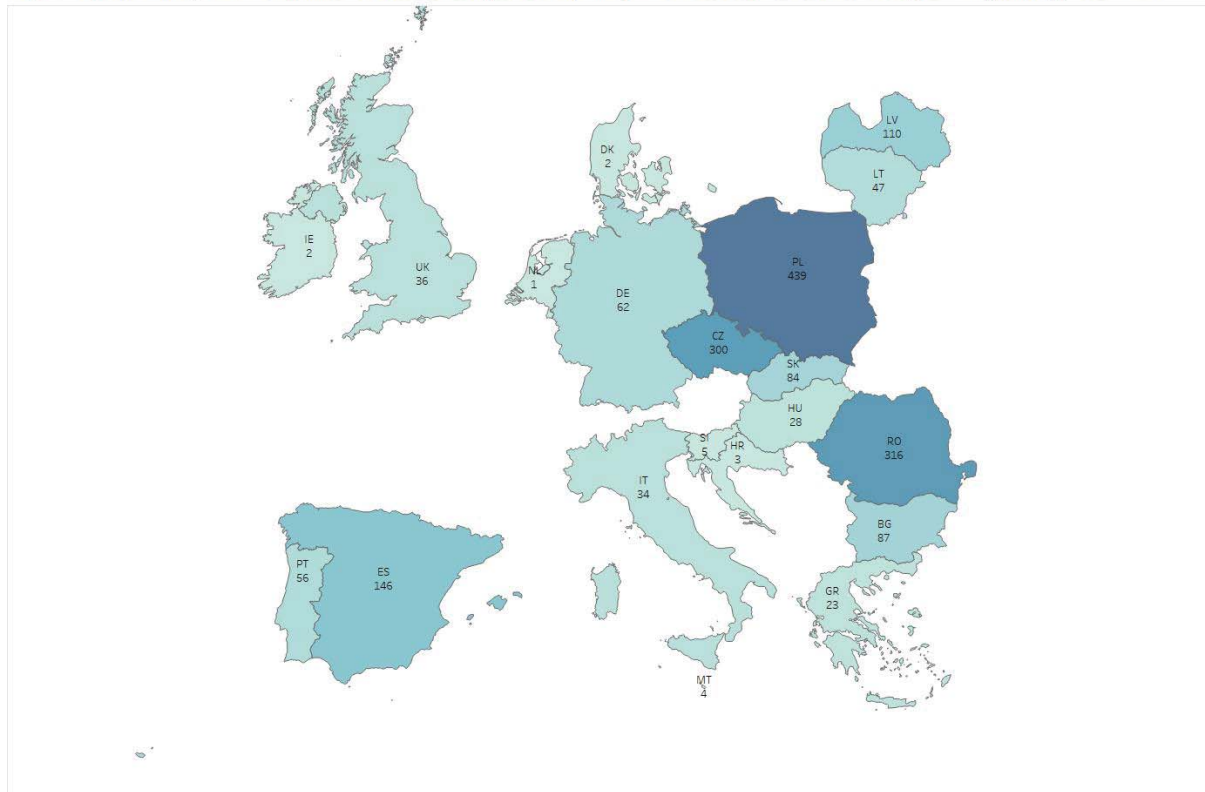


The contribution of Poland was significant and balanced between 'RTD' and 'Transport', as in both priorities this Member State detected about 25% of all relevant irregularities.

Other Member States were relatively more affected by (or were more efficient in detecting) irregularities related to 'RTD', such as Hungary, Italy, the United Kingdom, Portugal and Germany, while in other Member States irregularities related to 'Transport' weighed more, such as in Romania, Czech Republic, Latvia and Bulgaria.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> This is assessed through the difference between the percentage of the irregularities reported by a Member State (over the total number of irregularities reported by all Member States) in 'RTD' and in 'Transport'. Where this difference (between the 'RTD' percentage and the 'Transport' percentage) in a Member State approached or exceeded 3 pp, the same Member State has been mentioned in the main body of the text as relatively more affected by (or more efficient in detecting) 'RTD' or 'Transport' irregularities.

Map CP2: Number of irregularities (fraudulent and non-fraudulent) reported by Member State in relation to the theme 'Transport' - Programming period 2007-13



### 4.3 Reasons for performing control

#### 4.3.1 Irregularities reported as fraudulent

In the context of the antifraud cycle, the detection capability is a key feature, which contributes to the effectiveness and efficiency of the system for the protection of the EU budget.

Table CP19 provides an overview of the reasons why controls were performed with reference to the Cohesion policy for the PP 2007-2013, with a focus on controls that led to discover irregularities reported as fraudulent.<sup>16</sup> The description of the 'reason for performing control' has been shortened to simplify the Table and associated Charts and Graphs, but the full description can be consulted in Annex 14.

The straight lines in the graphs associated to Table CP19 represent the border between 'reasons' that led to identify irregularities with an average amount above or below the global average (that takes into account all potential frauds affecting the Cohesion policy for PP

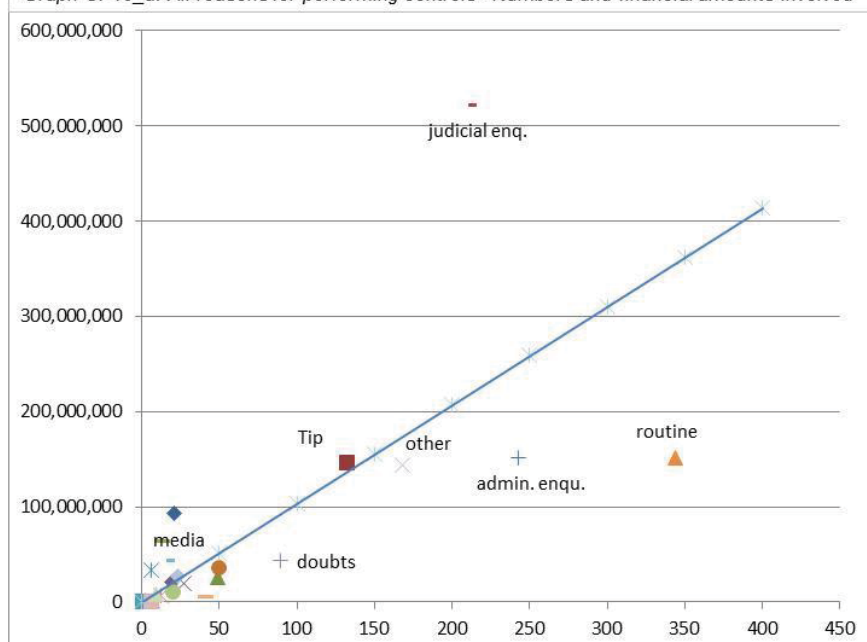
<sup>16</sup> For the analysis of the reasons for performing controls, only cases where the amount of the reported irregularity is greater than zero have been considered. Within the same case, reference can be made to more than one reason for performing the control. This case has been counted in each 'reason' mentioned in the notification by the Member State. As a consequence, the sum of irregularities in Table CP19 (and similar Tables in this section) is higher than the actual number of relevant cases. This is why the row of totals is not included in the Table. Whenever reference is made to a 'global average', this must be understood as the average financial amount of the relevant cases (potential frauds affecting Cohesion policy for PP 2007\_13, for comments related to Table CP19, or non fraudulent irregularities affecting the same domain, for comments related to Table CP20). It is calculated on the basis of data in Table CP19 (or CP20) so it implies some double counting.

2007-2013). The vertical distance between a point representing a specific reason and the straight line is an indicator of how higher or lower was the yield of controls started for that specific reason, in comparison with the hypothetical situation where these controls involved financial amounts in line with the global average<sup>17</sup>.

Table CP19: Reasons for performing controls leading to irregularities reported as fraudulent in Cohesion policy

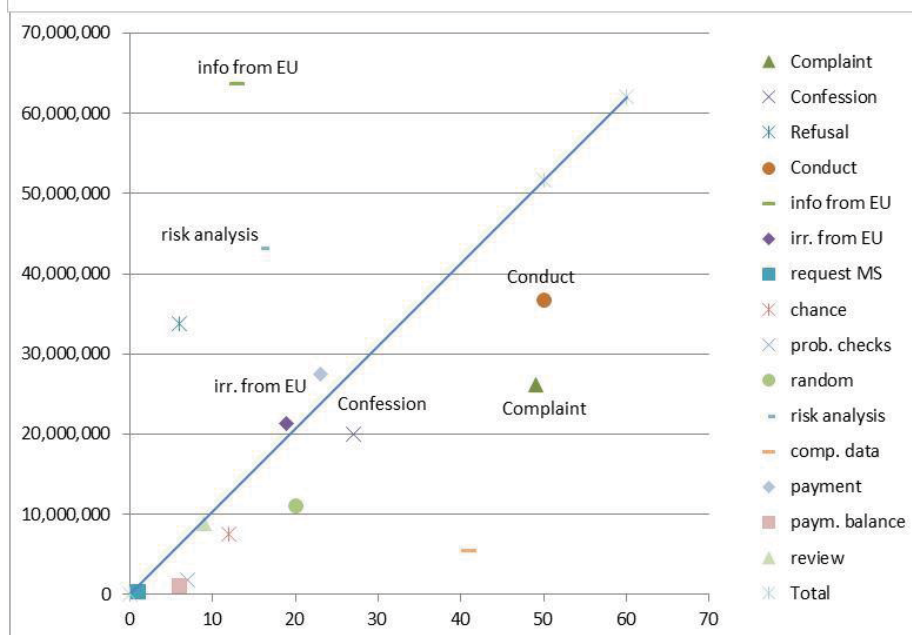
Reason for performing control	Irregularities reported as fraudulent - Cohesion policy - Programming period 2007-2013		
	Reported N	Involved amounts EUR	Average amounts EUR
media	21	92,710,721	4,414,796
Tip	132	146,290,564	1,108,262
Complaint	49	26,099,836	532,650
Confession	27	19,928,268	738,084
Refusal	6	33,734,337	5,622,390
Conduct	50	36,678,973	733,579
admin. enq.	243	151,446,600	623,237
judicial enq.	211	521,028,930	2,469,331
info from EU	13	63,654,810	4,896,524
irr. from EU	19	21,372,405	1,124,863
request MS	1	308,992	308,992
routine	344	150,925,594	438,737
prob. checks	7	1,751,051	250,150
chance	12	7,520,278	626,690
random	20	10,995,366	549,768
doubts	89	43,710,125	491,125
risk analysis	16	43,184,324	2,699,020
comp. data	41	5,526,638	134,796
payment	23	27,406,639	1,191,593
paym. balance	6	1,021,328	170,221
review	9	8,816,593	979,621
other	168	144,426,807	859,683

Graph CP19\_a: All reasons for performing controls - Numbers and financial amounts involved



<sup>17</sup> This comparison takes into consideration both the number of controls started for a specific reason and the difference between average financial amount associated to that specific reason and the global average.

Graph CP19\_b: Zoom on less frequent reasons for performing controls - Numbers and financial amounts involved



'Routine' is the most reported reason, but it shows a low average financial amount of the related irregularities.

The highest financial amounts were involved in irregularities where '*Judicial enquiry*' was mentioned as a reason for performing the control. 62% of controls that started because of a judicial enquiry were concentrated in 3 Member States: Czech Republic, Poland and Romania.

Controls that were started because of information provided by whistle-blowers, informants, etc. or media were fewer, but led to good results, in particular in the case of media. The Czech Republic and Germany were the Member States with more tip-motivated controls leading to discover a potentially fraudulent irregularity (informants, whistle-blowers, etc.). Media-motivated controls were performed more frequently in the Czech Republic.

Controls that started because of '*information and/or request by an EU-body*' are largely above-the-average, in terms of average financial amount of the related irregularities.

'*Risk analysis*' is not often reported as the reason for performing a control that led to identify an irregularity reported as fraudulent. Basically, all of these instances were reported by Slovakia. The average financial amount of these cases is largely above-the-average.

#### 4.3.2 Irregularities not reported as fraudulent

Table CP20 provides an overview of the reasons why controls were performed with reference to the Cohesion policy and PP 2007-2013, with a focus on controls that led to identify irregularities not reported as fraudulent.<sup>18</sup> For an explanation of the associate graphs, please

<sup>18</sup> For the analysis of the reasons for performing controls, only cases where the amount of the reported irregularity is greater than zero have been considered. Within the same case, reference can be made to more than one reason for performing the control. This case has been counted in each 'reason' mentioned in the notification by the Member State. As a consequence, the sum of irregularities in Table CP20 (and similar Tables in this



see section 3.3.1. The description of the 'reason for performing control' has been shortened to simplify the Table and associated Charts and Graphs, but the full description can be consulted in Annex 14.

'Routine' is the most reported reason, but it shows a low average financial amount.

On average, when a control is started because of a '*judicial*' enquiry, the financial amount involved is very high. These cases were concentrated in Italy, the Czech Republic, Poland and Lithuania.

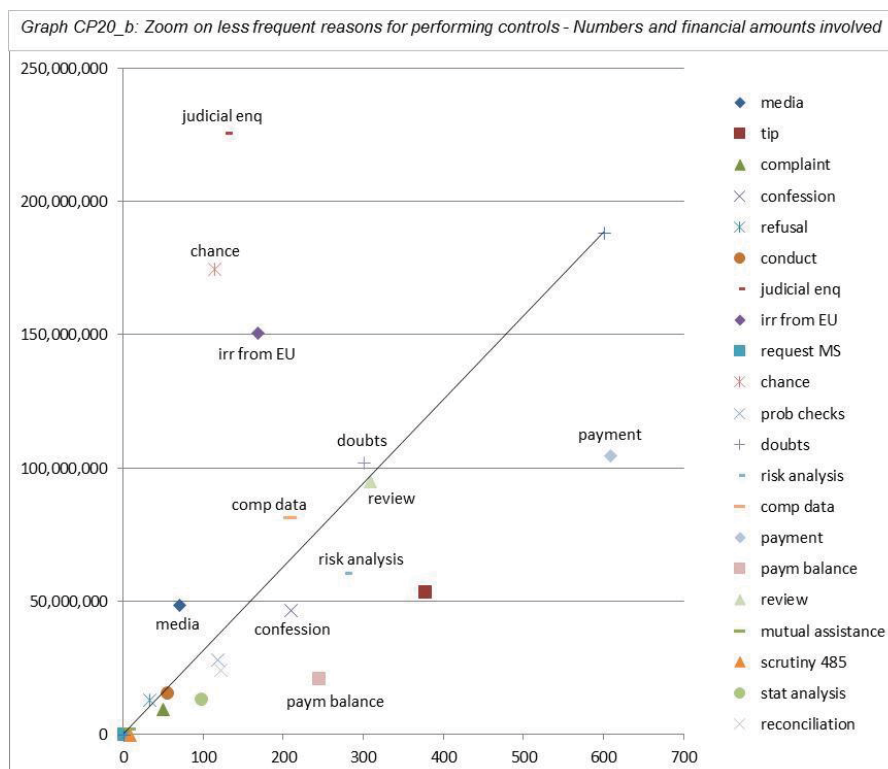
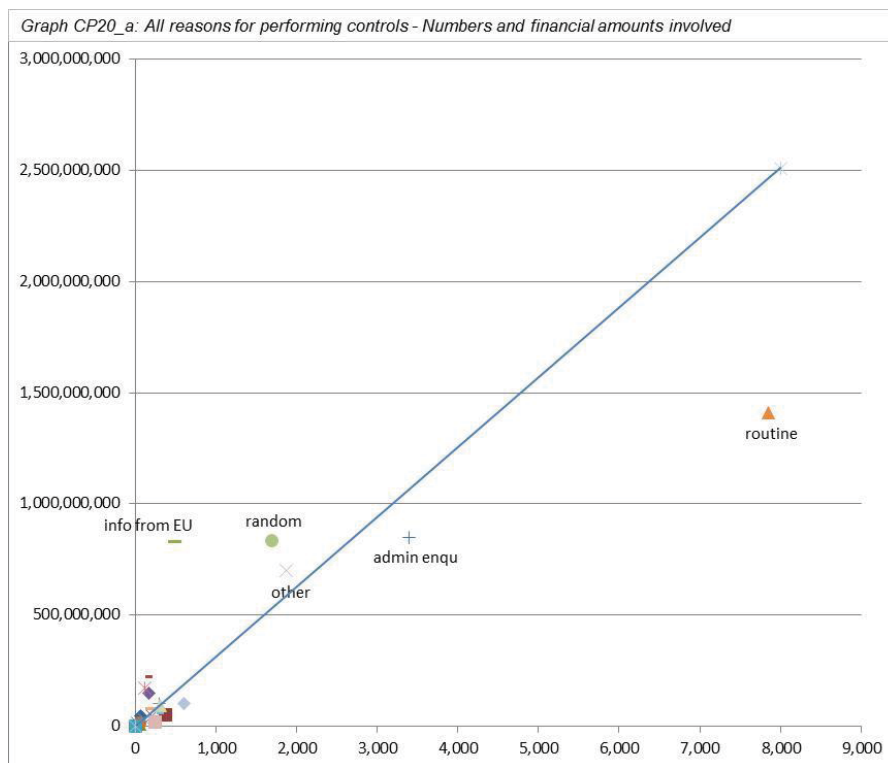
Also '*Media*' is a reason that led to discover irregularities with an average financial amount above the relevant global average. Similarly to the irregularities reported as fraudulent, many of these cases were reported by the Czech Republic.

A noticeable number of cases were started because of information from an EU body or an irregularity detected and reported by an EU body. Both typologies showed high average financial amounts.

Table CP20: Reasons for performing controls leading to irregularities not reported as fraudulent in Cohesion policy

Reason for performing control	Irregularities not reported as fraudulent - Cohesion policy - Programming period 2007-2013		
	Reported N	Involved amounts EUR	Average amounts EUR
media	69	48,609,131	704,480
tip	377	53,312,414	141,412
complaint	49	9,856,769	201,159
confession	208	46,841,916	225,202
refusal	32	13,155,776	411,118
conduct	55	15,307,272	278,314
admin enq	3401	851,414,752	250,342
judicial enq	128	225,429,746	1,761,170
mutual assistance	7	2,094,214	299,173
info from EU	483	831,344,550	1,721,210
irr from EU	167	150,893,045	903,551
request MS	1	79,529	79,529
scrutiny 485	7	132,465	18,924
routine	7851	1,411,357,187	179,768
prob checks	117	28,324,397	242,089
chance	113	174,828,721	1,547,157
random	1691	833,694,451	493,019
doubts	300	102,057,368	340,191
risk analysis	278	60,348,003	217,079
stat analysis	98	13,197,260	134,666
comp data	208	81,459,750	391,633
reconciliation	121	24,393,859	201,602
payment	608	104,777,080	172,331
paym balance	244	20,713,277	84,890
review	308	95,308,036	309,442
other	1877	700,015,285	372,944

section) is higher than the actual number of relevant cases. This is why the row of totals is not included in the Table.



'Risk analysis' led to identify a number of irregularities, which involved an average financial amount below the relevant global average. Most of these irregularities were detected in Poland.

Another reason that might imply some form of risk analysis ('comparison of data') led to better results in terms of financial amounts, but it also showed a relatively low frequency or



low 'detection capability' (208 cases against 7,851 cases identified by 'routine'). Lithuania, the Czech Republic and Portugal reported the majority of the '*Comparison of data*' cases.

#### 4.4. Antifraud and control activities by Member States – programming period 2007-2013

Previous sections have examined the trend and main characteristics of the reported irregularities.

The present section aims at examining some aspects linked to the antifraud and control activities and results of Member States. Four elements are taken into account:

- the duration of the irregularities;
- the number of irregularities reported as fraudulent by each Member State;
- the fraud detection rate (FDR - the ratio between the amounts involved in cases reported as fraudulent and the payments occurred in relation to the PP 2007-13) and the irregularity detection rate (IDR - the ratio between the amounts involved in cases not reported as fraudulent and the payments occurred in relation to the PP 2007-13)<sup>19</sup>;
- the ratio of cases of established fraud on the total number of irregularities reported as fraudulent.

##### 4.4.1. Duration of irregularities

Of the 39,803 irregularities (fraudulent and non-fraudulent) reported by Member States in relation to the PP 2007-13, 19,663 (49% of the total) involved infringements that have been protracted during a span of time. For the 1,934 irregularities reported as fraudulent, this percentage is higher at about 61%. The remaining part of the dataset refers to irregularities which consisted of a single act identifiable on a precise date (about 23% of the whole dataset and 28% of that including exclusively the fraudulent irregularities) or for which no reliable information has been provided<sup>20</sup> (28% of the whole dataset and 12% of the irregularities reported as fraudulent).

The average duration of the irregularities which have been protracted over time was 21 months (*i.e.* 1 year and 9 month). For the irregularities reported as fraudulent, this average was similar: 20 months.

##### 4.4.2. Detection of irregularities reported as fraudulent by Member State in relation to the programming period 2007-13

Map CP3 shows the number of irregularities reported as fraudulent by Member State in relation to the PP 2007-13.

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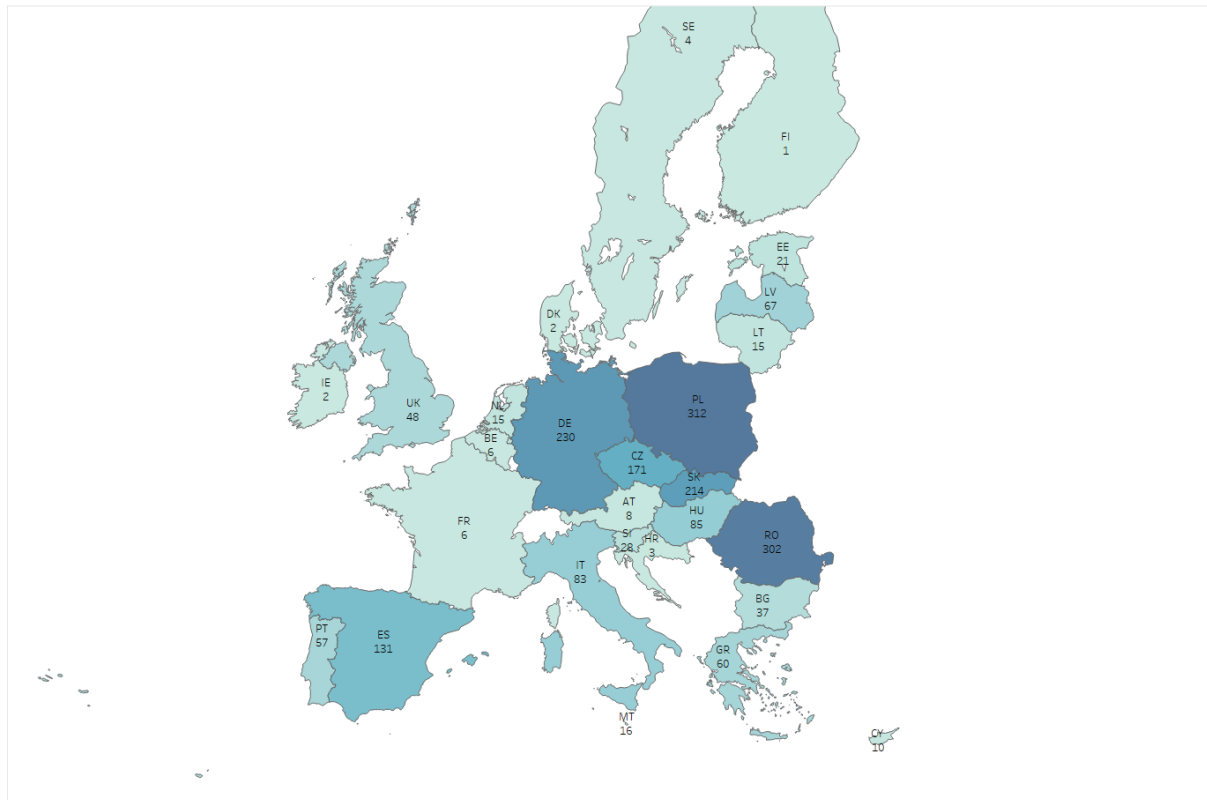
<sup>19</sup> The Member States have the obligation to report only irregularities for which payment and certification to the European Commission occurred. As a consequence, the IDR focuses on the 'repressive' side of the anti-fraud cycle and does not include the results of 'prevention' activities. This does not apply to the FDR, as fraudulent cases must be reported regardless.

<sup>20</sup> This includes cases where start date and end date were not filled in (11,057 cases, of which 224 cases reported as fraudulent) and cases where only the end date was filled in (71 cases).

Only Luxembourg has notified no irregularity as fraudulent; thirteen (13) Member States reported less than 30 potentially fraudulent irregularities; four (4) countries reported between 30 and 60; three (3) Member States between 60 and 90; six (6) more than 90.

Poland, Romania and Germany are the three countries which have reported the highest numbers.

Map CP3: Number of irregularities reported as fraudulent by Member State in relation to the programming period 2007-13 - Cohesion and fisheries policy



#### 4.4.3. Fraud detection rate

The fraud detection rate compares the results obtained by Member States in their fight against fraud with the related payments. Considering the multi-annual nature of the cohesion policy spending programmes, no annual analysis is proposed, focusing instead on the whole PP 2007-13, for which the documents for closure have been presented during 2017.

The FDR is the highest for Slovakia and Romania, above 1%. Other Member States (Czech Republic, Latvia, Slovenia, Poland and Portugal) show a FDR between 0.5% and 1%.

Table CP 21: Number of irregularities reported as fraudulent, amounts involved and fraud detection rate by Member State - Programming period 2007-13

Member State	Irregularities reported as fraudulent PP 2007-13		Payments PP 2007-2013	Fraud detection rate
	Reported	Involved amounts		
	N	EUR	EUR	%
AT	8	1,554,144	1,120,099,482	0.14
BE	6	437,725	1,998,516,738	0.02
BG	37	7,758,774	6,325,558,560	0.12
CY	10	1,052,437	601,298,020	0.18
CZ	171	221,615,505	25,132,381,632	0.88
DE	230	33,387,259	24,618,869,733	0.14
DK	2	234,251	631,974,458	0.04
EE	21	11,184,525	3,316,509,753	0.34
ES	131	17,534,266	33,700,535,994	0.05
FI	1	26,786	1,626,153,860	0.00
FR	6	2,886,409	13,046,284,044	0.02
EL	60	13,729,274	20,357,127,810	0.07
HR	3	2,184,460	703,687,186	0.31
HU	85	8,278,844	23,130,387,246	0.04
IE	2	15,672	772,685,912	0.00
IT	83	104,250,575	26,063,663,360	0.40
LT	15	1,859,994	6,541,258,484	0.03
LV	67	37,152,942	4,457,884,217	0.83
MT	16	305,510	812,125,083	0.04
NL	15	4,324,984	1,674,894,731	0.26
PL	312	409,592,342	66,484,533,073	0.62
PT	57	119,805,392	21,057,286,061	0.57
RO	302	188,521,567	17,134,694,028	1.10
SE	4	66,797	1,620,376,667	0.00
SI	28	28,662,772	3,915,978,900	0.73
SK	214	233,276,610	10,918,995,796	2.14
UK	48	11,531,701	9,520,567,090	0.12
CB*	40	8,585,647	7,680,387,723	0.11
TOTAL	1,934	1,461,231,517	334,964,715,638	0.44

Programmes under the Territorial Cooperation Programme (designated in the table under the country code 'CB', last row before the total) can involve several countries and, therefore, paid amounts are spread among the beneficiaries in various Member States. However, in general, irregularities for these programmes are reported by the Member State in which the expenditure is paid out by the beneficiary in implementing the operation. For this reason, the sums paid have been included in the total, while the irregularities reported as fraudulent and the related amounts have already been computed in relation to the country having reported them. The 'CB' numbers have been included in the table to calculate the FDR related to these programmes, but they are not summed in the total row to avoid a double counting.

#### 4.4.4. Irregularity Detection Rate

The irregularity detection rate compares the results obtained by Member States in detecting non-fraudulent irregularities with the related payments. Considering the multi-annual nature of the Cohesion policy spending programmes, no annual analysis is proposed, focusing instead on the whole programming period 2007-13, for which the documents for closure have been presented during 2017.

The IDR is the highest for Slovakia (nearly 10%) and for Czech Republic, Spain and Greece (between 4% and 5%).

*Table CP 22: Number of irregularities not reported as fraudulent, amounts involved and irregularity detection rate by Member State - Programming period 2007-13*

Member State	Irregularities not reported as fraudulent PP 2007-13		Payments PP 2007-2013	Irregularity detection rate (1)
	Reported	Involved amounts		
	N	EUR	EUR	%
AT	313	24,980,137	1,120,099,482	2.23
BE	392	24,847,359	1,998,516,738	1.24
BG	701	146,719,250	6,325,558,560	2.32
CY	55	4,436,574	601,298,020	0.74
CZ	3,723	1,257,334,740	25,132,381,632	5.00
DE	1,322	124,637,521	24,618,869,733	0.51
DK	51	2,559,868	631,974,458	0.41
EE	337	33,917,589	3,316,509,753	1.02
ES	9,712	1,638,905,070	33,700,535,994	4.86
FI	80	3,763,761	1,626,153,860	0.23
FR	417	61,963,657	13,046,284,044	0.47
EL	1,982	833,207,034	20,357,127,810	4.09
HR	15	2,467,797	703,687,186	0.35
HU	1,557	247,490,670	23,130,387,246	1.07
IE	270	16,257,085	772,685,912	2.10
IT	1,620	404,978,892	26,063,663,360	1.55
LT	554	144,633,835	6,541,258,484	2.21
LU	8	210,788	50,487,332	0.42
LV	485	104,965,626	4,457,884,217	2.35
MT	80	15,797,733	812,125,083	1.95
NL	428	37,453,627	1,674,894,731	2.24
PL	5,327	1,290,156,567	66,484,533,073	1.94
PT	1,252	184,555,179	21,057,286,061	0.88
RO	2,224	494,418,040	17,134,694,028	2.89
SE	147	8,105,895	1,620,376,667	0.50
SI	256	51,093,616	3,915,978,900	1.30
SK	1,487	1,088,825,432	10,918,995,796	9.97
UK	3,074	212,517,980	9,520,567,090	2.23
CB	564	34,535,106	7,680,387,723	0.45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,869</b>	<b>8,461,201,322</b>	<b>335,015,202,970</b>	<b>2.53</b>

Programmes under the Territorial Cooperation Programme (designated in the table under the "country-code" 'CB', last row before the total) can involve several countries and, therefore, paid amounts are spread among the beneficiaries in various Member States. However, in general, irregularities for these programmes are reported by the Member State in which expenditure is paid out by the beneficiary in implementing the operation. For this reason, the sums paid have been included in the total, while the irregularities not reported as fraudulent and the related amounts have already been computed in relation to the country having reported them. The 'CB' numbers have been included in the table to calculate the IDR related to these programmes, but they are not summed in the total row to avoid a double counting.

#### 4.4.5. Ratio of established fraud (programming period 2007-13)

Table CP23 shows the ratio between the cases of established fraud and the total number of irregularities reported as fraudulent (including suspected and established fraud) in the period 2009-13. Taking into account only cases reported in 2017 would be meaningless, as the criminal proceedings leading to a conviction for fraud may take several years, while using the

period 2010-14 or later periods would make it impossible to make a sound comparison with figures published in the 2013 Report.

Table CP23 is integrated with the ‘Dismissal ratio’, calculated as the differences between the total number of irregularities reported as fraudulent at the time of the 2013 Report and the total that takes into account the updates received until the end of 2017. A positive ratio means that Member States have classified as ‘suspected’ or ‘established fraud’ irregularities appearing as non-fraudulent in 2013.

In this respect, the average ratio of established fraud at EU level is 16%, increasing from 14% of 2016. The dismissal ratio is 11%.

If one considers exclusively the “decisions” (established + dismissed) of the 176 decided cases (98 established fraud and 78 dismissals), 56% is the ‘conviction rate’ and 44% the ‘dismissal rate’.

*Table CP23: Number of cases of suspected and established fraud, ratio of established fraud, dismissal ratio - cases reported between 2009-13 in relation to the programming period 2007-2013*

Member State	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	Ratio established fraud	TOTAL 2013	Dismissal ratio
	N	N	N	%	N	%
AT	5	1	6	17%	6	0%
BE	2	0	2	0%	2	0%
BG	24	2	26	8%	30	-13%
CY	5	1	6	17%	4	50%
CZ	42	4	46	9%	63	-27%
DE	59	49	108	45%	125	-14%
EE	4	4	8	50%	7	14%
ES	1	0	1	0%	4	-75%
FI	0	0	0	N/A	3	-100%
FR	1	0	1	0%	1	0%
GR	18	3	21	14%	22	-5%
HU	8	0	8	0%	8	0%
IE	2	0	2	0%	2	0%
IT	62	0	62	0%	62	0%
LT	9	0	9	0%	9	0%
LV	24	6	30	20%	45	-33%
MT	14	0	14	0%	14	0%
NL	1	0	1	0%	0	N/A
PL	110	18	128	14%	140	-9%
PT	12	0	12	0%	12	0%
RO	61	1	62	2%	60	3%
SE	1	0	1	0%	5	-80%
SI	8	5	13	38%	13	0%
SK	22	4	26	15%	21	24%
UK	25	0	25	0%	38	-34%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>-11%</b>

#### 4.5 Other shared management Funds

There are other funds used under shared management. Table CP24 provides an overview of all the irregularities and related financial amounts that have been reported up to 2017 with reference to:

- *Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)*: This Fund was set up for the period 2014-20, with a total of about EUR 3.1 billion. It is meant to promote the efficient management of migration flows and the implementation, strengthening and development of a common Union approach to asylum and immigration. The largest share of the total amount of the AMIF (approximately 88%) is to be channelled through shared management. Member States implement their multiannual National Programmes, which are prepared, implemented, monitored and evaluated by the responsible national authorities, in partnership with the relevant stakeholders in the field, including the civil society. All Member States except Denmark participate in the implementation of this Fund. Examples of beneficiaries of the programmes implemented under this Fund can be state and federal authorities, local public bodies, non-governmental organisations, humanitarian organisations, private and public law companies and education and research organisations.
- *Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)*: Over EUR 3.8 billion are earmarked for this Fund for the period 2014-2020. FEAD supports Member States' actions to provide material assistance to the most deprived, including food, clothing and other essential items for personal use. Material assistance needs to go hand in hand with social inclusion measures, such as guidance and support to help people out of poverty. National authorities may also support non-material assistance to the most deprived people, to help them integrate better into society. Following the Commission's approval of national programmes, national authorities decide about the delivery of the assistance through partner organisations (public bodies or often non-governmental organisations).
- *European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)*: This Fund provides support to people losing their jobs as a result of major structural changes in world trade patterns due to globalisation or as a result of the global economic and financial crisis. The EGF has a maximum annual budget of EUR 150 million for the period 2014-2020. It can fund up to 60% of the cost of projects designed to help workers made redundant find another job or set up their own business. EGF cases are managed and implemented by national or regional authorities. Each project runs for 2 years.
- *Internal Security Fund (ISF)*: This fund was set up for the period 2014-20, with a total of EUR 3.8 billion. The Fund promotes the implementation of the Internal Security Strategy, law enforcement cooperation and the management of the Union's external borders. The ISF is composed of two instruments, ISF Borders and Visa (B&V) and ISF Police. For the 2014-20 period
  - EUR 2.76 billion is available for funding actions under the ISF B&V instrument, of which EUR 1.55 billion are to be channelled through shared management. All Member States except Ireland and the United Kingdom participate in the implementation;

- about EUR 1 billion is available for funding actions under the ISF Police instrument, of which EUR 662 million are to be channelled through shared management. All Member States except Denmark and the United Kingdom participate in the implementation.
- *Youth Employment Initiative (YEI)*: While supporting the Youth Guarantee, YEI is targeted to young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEETs), including the long-term unemployed or those not registered as job-seekers. It ensures that in parts of Europe where the challenges are most acute, young people can receive targeted support. The total budget of the YEI is EUR 8.8 billion for the period 2014-2020. Of the total budget of EUR 8.8 billion, EUR 4.4 billion comes from a dedicated Youth Employment budget line, which is complemented by EUR 4.4 billion more from ESF national allocations.

Table CP24: Number of irregularities and financial amounts involved - AMIF, FEAD, ISF and YEI

FUND	REPORTING YEAR				TOTAL	
	2016		2017			
	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR
AMIF	0	0	1	11,951	1	11,951
FEAD	3	463,921	0	0	3	463,921
ISF	1	178,812	0	0	1	178,812
YEI	0	0	2	978,381	2	978,381
TOTAL	4	642,732	3	990,333	7	1,633,065



## **5. PRE-ACCESSION POLICY (PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE AND INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION I AND II)**

Pre-Accession Assistance is provided through decentralised management where third countries distribute funds but account to the EU for how it is spent. In the last stages new Member States manage pre-accession funds under shared management to help them complete the transition. The goal of the EU as a global player is also promoted through direct management.

The assistance in pre-accession is provided on the basis of the European Partnerships of the potential candidates and the Accession Partnerships of the candidate countries. The current candidate countries are Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. Potential candidate countries are Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo<sup>21</sup>.

### **5.1. The Pre-accession Assistance (PAA), 2000-06**

The old Pre-accession Assistance (PAA), regarding the period 2000-06, was financed by a number of European Union programmes and financial instruments for candidate countries or potential candidate countries, namely the programmes for candidate countries, PHARE, SAPARD and ISPA, Phare Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC) and Coordination, Pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey<sup>22</sup>, Assistance for reconstruction, development and stabilisation for potential candidate countries (CARDS)<sup>23</sup> and Transition facility<sup>24</sup>.

### **5.2. The Instrument for Pre-accession 2007-13 – IPA I**

The Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), which covered the period 2007-2013, was delivered through five components. The policy and programming of IPA consisted of Multi-Annual Indicative Financial Framework (MIFF) on a three year basis, established by country, component and a theme, and Multi-Annual Indicative Planning Documents (MIPDs) per country or per groups of countries (regional and horizontal programmes). The Candidate Countries had to submit also Strategic Coherence Frameworks (SCF) and Multi-annual Operational Programmes, both regarding IPA Components III and IV. Their principal aim was to prepare beneficiary countries for the future use of the Cohesion policy instruments by imitating closely its strategic documents, National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) and Operational Programmes (OP), and management modes.

The financing of IPA was provided by the five following different components and European Commission's Directorate General 'Neighbourhood & Enlargement Negotiations' leads in the coordination of the instrument:

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<sup>21</sup> This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

<sup>22</sup> Turkey has been receiving pre-accession assistance since 2002.

<sup>23</sup> Albania, Croatia, FYROM, Serbia, Kosovo and Bosnia Herzegovina, Council Regulation (EC) No 2666/2000 of 5 December 2000.

<sup>24</sup> The EU-10 that joined European Union in 2004 received a Transition facility during 2004-2006. However the EU-2 received a Transition facility in 2007 which is regarded as a post-accession assistance.



- (1) Component I, *Transition Assistance and Institution Building (TAIB)*, managed by the European Commission's Directorate General 'Neighbourhood & Enlargement Negotiations';
- (2) Component II, *Cross-Border Cooperation*, in part managed by the European Commission's Directorate General 'Neighbourhood & Enlargement Negotiations' and in part managed, under shared management with Member States, by European Commission's Directorate General 'Regional Policy';
- (3) Component III, *Regional Development*, managed by the European Commission's Directorate General 'Regional Policy';
- (4) Component IV, *Human Resources Development*, managed by the European Commission's Directorate General 'Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion'; and
- (5) Component V - *Rural Development*, managed by the European Commission's Directorate General 'Agriculture and Rural Development'.

The pre- and post-accession assistance was implemented through a variety of *management modes* which take into account different levels of preparedness of the beneficiary countries. The assistance under IPA was designed also to prepare the beneficiary countries to assume full responsibility for the management of financial assistance granted by the EU.

The eligibility for IPA components differs depending on the state of preparedness. In the use of funds the IPA beneficiary countries were divided into two categories. Croatia and the EU candidate countries: the Former Yugoslav Republic of FYROM, Serbia and Turkey; were eligible for all five components of IPA. While the new candidate countries, Albania and Montenegro (candidate status awarded in 2010), remained outside the scope of intervention of IPA Component III, the regional development. The Potential candidate countries in the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Kosovo) were eligible only for the first two components.<sup>25</sup>

Implementation of Components I and II falls under the responsibility of DG 'Neighbourhood & Enlargement Negotiations', which initiated the components under a centralised management mode, with a view to transferring implementation management powers to the beneficiary countries as soon as their administrative capacities are considered sufficiently developed to ensure sound financial management. The EU Delegations play a major role in the delivery of IPA, in particular under the de-concentrated and decentralised management modes.<sup>26</sup>

The implementation can be handled:

- directly by central management: funds are managed by DG 'Neighbourhood & Enlargement Negotiations' at headquarters;
- directly de-concentrated: funds are managed by EU Delegations under the supervision;

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<sup>25</sup> Potential candidate countries were defined at the Santa Maria da Feira European Council of 20 June 2000.

<sup>26</sup> Following the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon, Delegations have become a part of the European External Action Service, with effect from 1 December 2010.

- directly centralised: cross-delegated when funds are managed by another service of the Commission through cross sub-delegation;
- indirectly in a centralised indirect management: funds are managed by executive agencies, specialised Community bodies (such as the European Investment Bank or the European Investment Fund) and national or international public-sector bodies or bodies governed by private law with a public-service mission;
- indirectly decentralised with ex ante control: funds are managed by accredited national authorities of the beneficiary country, but procurement is subject to ex ante control by the EC Delegation;
- decentralised without ex ante control: funds are managed by accredited national authorities of the beneficiary country and are not subject to ex ante controls by an EC Delegation;
- joint: funds are jointly managed with International Organisations (EBRD, EIB, Sigma, UN agencies, etc.)

### 5.3. The Instrument for Pre-accession 2014-20 – IPA II

Prepared in partnership with the beneficiaries, IPA II sets a new framework for providing pre-accession assistance for the period 2014-2020.

The most important novelty of IPA II is its strategic focus. Country Strategy Papers are the specific strategic planning documents made for each beneficiary for the 7-year period. These will provide for a stronger ownership by the beneficiaries through integrating their own reform and development agendas. A Multi-Country Strategy Paper will address priorities for regional cooperation or territorial cooperation.

IPA II targets reforms within the framework of pre-defined sectors. These sectors cover areas closely linked to the enlargement strategy, such as democracy and governance, rule of law or growth and competitiveness. This sector approach promotes structural reform that will help transform a given sector and bring it up to EU standards. It allows a move towards a more targeted assistance, ensuring efficiency, sustainability and focus on results.

IPA II also allows for a more systematic use of sector budget support. Finally, it gives more weight to performance measurement: indicators agreed with the beneficiaries will help assess to what extent the expected results have been achieved.

- The priorities outlined in the Strategy Papers are translated into detailed actions, which are included in annual or multi-annual Action Programmes. IPA II Action Programmes take the form of Financing Decisions adopted by the European Commission.
- The bulk of the assistance is channelled through the Country Action Programmes for IPA II Beneficiaries, which are the main vehicles for addressing country-specific needs in priority sectors as identified in the indicative Strategy Papers.
- Multi-Country Action Programmes aim at enhancing regional cooperation (in particular in the Western Balkans) and at adding value to the Country Action Programmes through other multi-beneficiary actions.

- Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes represent the focus of assistance in the area of territorial cooperation between IPA II beneficiaries, another important form of financial assistance.

Assistance for agriculture and rural development is also addressed via Rural Development Programmes.

IPA II funded activities are implemented and managed in various ways, in accordance with the Financial Regulation:

- Under direct management; *i.e.* the implementation of the budget is carried out directly by the European Commission until the relevant national authorities are accredited to manage the funds.
- Under indirect management; *i.e.* budget implementation tasks are delegated to and carried out by entities entrusted by the European Commission; they can be:
  - the IPA II beneficiary or an entity designated by it (one of the main objectives of IPA II is to encourage beneficiaries to take ownership and responsibility for implementation; indirect management by the IPAII beneficiary is therefore expected to become the norm);
  - an agency of a Member State or, exceptionally, of a third donor country;
  - an international organisation; or
  - an EU specialised (but not executive) agency.

In other words, the European Commission delegates the management of certain actions to external entities, while still retaining overall final responsibility for the general budget execution.

- Shared management; *i.e.* implementation tasks are delegated to EU member states (only for cross-border cooperation programmes with EU countries).

In the context of direct management, Sector Budget Support is yet another tool for delivering pre-accession assistance and achieving sustainable results under IPA II. It consists of financial transfers to the national treasury account of an IPA II beneficiary and requires performance assessment and capacity development, based on partnership and mutual accountability. It is delivered through Sector Reform Contracts.

Implementation of IPA II includes a comprehensive monitoring mechanism. It provides for a review of overall performance of the progress in achieving results at the strategic, sector and action levels (*i.e.* results-based performance), in addition to monitoring of financial execution. Performance measurement will be based on indicators set out in the indicative Strategy Papers and the Programmes.

Joint monitoring committees (European Commission and beneficiaries) will continue to monitor the implementation of financial assistance programmes, as was the case for the previous period of IPA.

The Commission publishes an annual report on pre-accession assistance. This report covers the previous budget year.

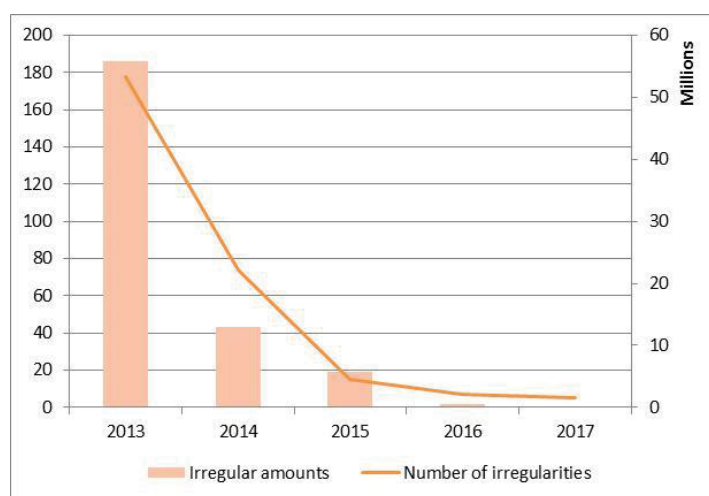
#### 5.4. General analysis

##### 5.4.1. Pre-accession assistance (PAA)

Regarding the Pre-Accession Assistance (PAA), the number of reported irregularities decreased further in 2017 compared to the previous year. The downward trend, which started in 2009, was confirmed during the last five years, as Table PA1 shows.

With the phasing out of the pre-accession programmes, for the second year in a row, the number of irregularities reported as fraudulent approached zero.

Year	Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		Irregularities reported as fraudulent		TOTAL	
	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR
2013	148	44,814,746	30	11,017,126	178	55,831,872
2014	53	6,878,720	21	6,053,792	74	12,932,511
2015	7	1,200,645	8	4,560,389	15	5,761,034
2016	6	286,894	1	262,634	7	549,528
2017	4	121,749	1	0	5	121,749
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>53,302,753</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>21,893,940</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>75,196,693</b>



In the past five years, most of the irregularities, fraudulent and non-fraudulent (97% of the total) and the highest aggregate amount (99.7% of the total) were reported by Romania and Bulgaria. In relation to the distribution of irregularities according to funds, the highest numbers related to SAPARD (58%), while the highest amounts involved related to ISPA (50.5%) and SAPARD (42%). Irregularities concerning ISPA recorded the highest average financial amount involved, which was nearly four times the average related to SAPARD.

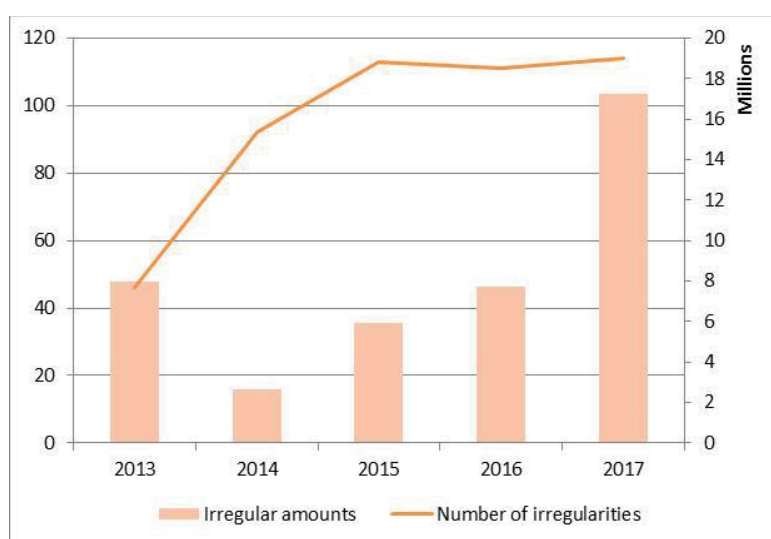
##### 5.4.2. Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA I)

Generally it can be said that the trend of IPA reporting (financial framework 2007-13) has begun to develop in a stable upward curve which means a continuous increase in the number of irregularities reported and involved amounts since 2014. The increasing trend can be

considered within the norm as the reporting of irregularities of IPA has only begun in recent years.

Table PA2 details the underlining data and shows the evolution of reporting of all the irregularities (reported and not reported as fraudulent) since 2013. The number of irregularities reported as non fraudulent jumped to a new level in 2014 and then experienced limited fluctuations in the following years. The financial amounts involved did not mirror this trend. In 2017, they doubled with respect to 2016 and reached the peak since 2013. Similarly to what happened for the irregularities not reported as fraudulent, the number of irregularities reported as fraudulent shifted upwards, but in 2015. The financial amounts experienced fluctuations that did not follow changes in numbers. Nevertheless, in 2017, the highest financial amounts were recorded (since 2013).

Year	Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		Irregularities reported as fraudulent		TOTAL	
	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR
2013	38	6,724,296	8	1,236,327	46	7,960,623
2014	86	2,542,871	6	95,051	92	2,637,922
2015	94	4,099,045	19	1,814,570	113	5,913,615
2016	89	7,053,585	22	658,342	111	7,711,926
2017	97	14,166,549	17	3,094,814	114	17,261,363
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>34,586,347</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>6,899,103</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>41,485,449</b>



During the last five years, the highest number of reported irregularities was communicated by Turkey, Bulgaria and Croatia. Most of the financial amounts (89%) were involved in irregularities reported by Turkey. The highest number of irregularities was recorded in relation to Cross-Border Cooperation (38% of the total number) and IPARD (33%). IPARD recorded by far the highest financial amounts (55% of the total).

## 5.5. Specific analysis – Financial year 2017

### 5.5.1. Pre-Accession Assistance (PAA)

In 2017, only one irregularity was reported as fraudulent by Romania, as shown in Table PA3. Turkey reported 4 irregularities as non fraudulent.

Table PA3 - Reported irregularities per country (PAA), 2017						
Country	Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		Irregularities reported as fraudulent		TOTAL	
	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR
TR	4	121,749			4	121,749
RO			1	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>121,749</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>121,749</b>

All cases reported as non fraudulent concerned the Pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey. The irregularity reported as fraudulent cases concerned PHARE.

Table PA4 - Reported irregularities per Fund (PAA), 2017						
Fund	Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		Irregularities reported as fraudulent		TOTAL	
	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR
TIPAA	4	121,749			4	121,749
PHARE			1	0	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>121,749</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>121,749</b>

### 5.5.2. Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA)

In relation to IPA I (2007-13), there were 17 irregularities reported as fraudulent in 2017, for an overall financial impact of more than EUR 3 million. Tables PA5 and PA6 show, respectively, the breakdown per country and per component.

Table PA5 - Reported irregularities per country (IPA), 2017						
Country	Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		Irregularities reported as fraudulent		TOTAL	
	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR
BG	15	20,932			15	20,932
HR	10	1,368,047			10	1,368,047
ME	9	0			9	0
MK	1	27,950			1	27,950
RO			1	649,636	1	649,636
RS			1	22,388	1	22,388
TR	62	12,749,621	15	2,422,790	77	15,172,411
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>14,166,549</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,094,814</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>17,261,363</b>

In 2017 Turkey was the country reporting the highest number of irregularities and the related financial amounts. Concerning the irregularities reported as fraudulent, 15 out of these 17 cases were notified by Turkey.

Rural Development programmes accounted for the highest number of cases (49%) and, even more, financial amounts involved (72%).

Table PA6 - Reported irregularities per component (IPA), 2017						
FUND	Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		Irregularities reported as fraudulent		TOTAL	
	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR
CBC	19	25,072	2	672,024	21	697,096
HRD	11	1,507,334	4	136,244	15	1,643,578
IPARD	46	10,132,751	10	2,286,546	56	12,419,297
REGD	9	0	1	0	10	0
TAIB	12	2,501,393			12	2,501,393
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>14,166,549</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,094,814</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>17,261,363</b>

Concerning the *modus operandi*, the most frequent category of irregularity refers to '*public procurement*' (not in combination with other categories) and most of these cases are not reported as fraudulent. When the focus move on the irregularities reported as fraudulent, the most frequent category is '*documentary proof*': in all these cases, the '*false and/or falsified documents*' type of violation is mentioned.

For the programming period 2014-2020, no specific analysis is presented, because only one case has been reported so far.

## 6. DIRECT MANAGEMENT

### 6.1. Introduction

This chapter contains a descriptive analysis of the data on recovery orders issued by Commission services in relation to expenditures managed under ‘direct management’ mode, which is one of the three implementation modes the Commission can use to implement the budget.

According to the Financial Regulation<sup>27</sup>, ‘direct management’ means that the Commission implements the budget by its departments, including its staff in the Union Delegations under the authority of their respective Head of Delegation, or through executive agencies.

For financial year 2017, a total of EUR 19.65 billion<sup>28</sup> has been effectively disbursed under the ‘direct management’ mode. Table DM1 presents the actual payments made in financial year 2017 for the twenty policy areas corresponding to 97.6% of the overall operational payments made under ‘direct management’.

*Table DM1 – Payments made in financial year 2017 per policy area*

Policy area	Payments 2017	
	EUR million	%
Communication	78	0.39
Communications networks, content and technology	1 767	8.78
Direct research	98	0.49
Economic and financial affairs	2 575	12.79
Education and culture	1 267	6.29
Employment, social affairs and inclusion	134	0.66
Energy	661	3.28
Environment	276	1.37
Foreign policy instruments	236	1.17
Health and food safety	298	1.48
Humanitarian aid and civil protection	797	3.96
Internal market, industry, entrepreneurship and SMEs	450	2.24
International cooperation and development	1 752	8.70
Justice and consumers	109	0.54
Maritime affairs and fisheries	201	1.00
Migration and home affairs	615	3.05
Mobility and transport	1 711	8.50
Neighbourhood and enlargement negotiations	1 692	8.40
Research and innovation	4 834	24.01
Taxation and customs union	102	0.51
<b>Sub total of 20 policy areas</b>	<b>19 653</b>	<b>97.62</b>
<i>Other policy areas</i>	478	2.38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20 131</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<sup>27</sup> The Financial Regulation provides for three types of management, one of them is the direct management mode. In accordance with the European Parliament and the Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 2015/1929 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2015/2462.

<sup>28</sup> Own calculation based on ABAC data for the twenty policy areas representing 97.6% of operational payments under the direct management mode, excluding administrative expenditure.



## 6.2. General analysis

In 2017, for the twenty policy areas, the Commission services registered 1650 recovery items<sup>29</sup> in ABAC that were qualified as irregularities for a total financial value EUR 71.48 million. Among these recovery items, 65 have been reported as fraudulent, involving EUR 7.33 million irregular amounts.

However, it has to be underlined that qualifications attributed to recovery items may change over the years: it may happen that cases of irregularities are turned to suspicions of fraud or the other way round, suspicions of fraud are reclassified as non-fraudulent irregularities upon the closure of the OLAF investigation. As a consequence, no direct conclusion can be drawn from the data with regard to the general trend of irregularities or fraud in this budget area.

### 6.2.1. Five year analysis 2013-2017

The below analysis gives an overview of recovery data recorded in the ABAC system in the last five years. From a purely statistical point of view, it can be said that between 2013 and 2017, the average number of recovery items qualified as 'irregularities reported as fraudulent'<sup>30</sup> was 41. 2014 and 2017 are years where more such recovery items were registered with higher corresponding recovery amounts. The ratio between the amounts related to 'irregularities reported as fraudulent' and relative expenditure<sup>31</sup> is very small, it remains close to zero (0.027%) in the given five year period. This ratio has been stable for many years now. Figures are presented in Table DM2 below.

*Table DM2 – Irregularities reported as fraudulent and related amounts, financial years 2013-2017*

Year	Payments	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregular amounts / Payments
	EUR million	EUR million	N	%
2013	14 641	2.71	22	0.018
2014	12 055	4.06	61	0.034
2015	16 015	1.35	14	0.008
2016	18 469	6.09	44	0.033
2017	19 653	7.33	65	0.037
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80 833</b>	<b>21.54</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>0.027</b>

With regard to 'irregularities not reported as fraudulent' the average number of recovery items registered per year is 1575. The figure for 2017 is exactly in line with this average, as it is demonstrated by table DM3 below.

<sup>29</sup> Recovery items mean 'recovery context' elements in ABAC. There can be more recovery context elements associated to one recovery order issued.

<sup>30</sup> 'Irregularities reported as fraudulent' are cases of recovery items qualified in the ABAC system as 'OLAF notified'.

<sup>31</sup> Relative expenditure means that for the calculation only the effective operational payments related to the twenty policy areas are taken into account.

*Table DM3 – Irregularities not reported as fraudulent and related amounts, financial years 2013-2017*

Year	Payments	Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		Irregular amounts/ Payments
	EUR million	EUR million	N	%
2013	14 641	53.07	989	0.363
2014	12 055	89.74	1701	0.744
2015	16 015	117.96	1958	0.737
2016	18 469	71.09	1642	0.385
2017	19 653	64.15	1585	0.326
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80 833</b>	<b>396.02</b>	<b>7875</b>	<b>0.490</b>

Between 2013 and 2017, there were all together 7875 registered recovery items qualified as ‘irregularities not reported as fraudulent’ with the aggregate recovery amount of EUR 396.02 million.

The ratio between the aggregate irregular amounts corresponding to the recovery items (classified as ‘irregularities not reported as fraudulent’ between 2013 and 2017) and the reference figure of the related expenditure is about half a percent (0.490%). This ratio has been stable for many years now.

All these figures have to be interpreted in positive terms; they demonstrate the efficiency of the irregularity detection and recovery mechanisms in place.

### 6.3. Specific analysis

#### 6.3.1. Recoveries according policy areas

Table DM4 provides a picture of irregularity statistics with a breakdown of the twenty policy areas for year 2017.

*Table DM4 – Irregularities reported by policy areas and related amounts, 2017*

Policy area	Payments 2017	Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		Irregularities reported as fraudulent	
	EUR million	EUR million	N	EUR million	N
Communication	78	0.00	0	0.00	0
Communications networks, content and technology	1 767	15.32	300	3.84	38
Direct research	98	0.00	0	0.00	0
Economic and financial affairs	2 575	0.00	0	0.00	0
Education and culture	1 267	3.04	129	0.59	7
Employment, social affairs and inclusion	134	0.16	11	0.00	0
Energy	661	1.23	45	0.00	0
Environment	276	0.14	17	0.00	0
Foreign policy instruments	236	5.23	69	0.25	4
Health and food safety	298	0.94	20	0.00	0
Humanitarian aid and civil protection	797	4.42	138	0.32	1
Internal market, industry, entrepreneurship and SMEs	450	3.29	54	0.00	0
International cooperation and development	1 752	3.97	118	0.77	5
Justice and consumers	109	0.7	32	0.00	0
Maritime affairs and fisheries	201	0.32	8	0.00	0
Migration and home affairs	615	1.09	43	0.00	0
Mobility and transport	1 711	4.78	32	1.03	1
Neighbourhood and enlargement negotiations	1 692	3.13	66	0.00	1
Research and innovation	4 834	16.37	487	0.52	8
Taxation and customs union	102	0.01	16	0.00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19 653</b>	<b>64.15</b>	<b>1 585</b>	<b>7.33</b>	<b>65</b>

In the financial year 2017, the highest numbers of recovery items qualified as 'irregularities not reported as fraudulent' were recorded in the 'Research and innovation' budget area (487). It was also this policy field where the highest irregular amounts were registered (EUR 16.37 million). It was followed by 'Communications networks, content and technology' with the second highest number of recovery items (300) and related financial amount (EUR 15.32 million). These two policy areas account for almost half of the overall irregular recovery amounts for the year 2017 (49.40%). They are followed by the next policy areas: 'Foreign Policy Instruments' (EUR 5.23 million), 'Mobility and transport' (EUR 4.78 million) and 'Humanitarian aid and civil protection' (EUR 4.42 million). These three policy areas account for another 22.49% of the total irregular amounts recovered.

Regarding 'irregularities reported as fraudulent', there were 65 recovery items registered. Over the half of them concerned budget area 'Communications networks, content and technology' (38 items), followed by 'Research and innovation' (8 items), 'Education and Culture' (7 items) and budget areas.

The total relate irregular amounts were EUR 7.33 million, out of which policy area 'Communications networks, content and technology' alone counts for more than half (EUR 3.84 million).

The five year perspective of irregularities regarding the twenty policy fields is presented hereunder by table DM5.

*Table DM5 – Irregularities reported by policy areas and related amounts, financial years 2013-2017*

Policy area	Payments 2013-2017	Irregularities not reported as fraudulent	Irregular amounts/ Payments	Irregularities reported as fraudulent	Irregular amounts/ Payments
	EUR million	EUR million	%	EUR million	%
Communication	503	0.23	0.046	0.01	0.001
Communications networks, content and technology	7 904	61.95	0.784	11.88	0.150
Direct research	534	0.24	0.044	0.00	0.000
Economic and financial affairs	3 820	0.04	0.001	0.00	0.000
Education and culture	6 356	21.56	0.339	1.69	0.027
Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion	616	1.96	0.317	0.00	0.000
Energy	3 074	25.35	0.825	0.00	0.000
Environment	1 343	10.21	0.761	0.12	0.009
Foreign Policy Instruments	2 633	23.48	0.892	0.71	0.027
Health and food safety	1 442	2.52	0.175	0.00	0.000
Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection	3 636	10.66	0.293	0.32	0.009
Internal market, industry, entrepreneurship and SMEs	2 588	13.90	0.537	1.08	0.042
International cooperation and development	9 499	29.69	0.313	1.79	0.019
Justice and consumers	471	3.20	0.679	0.00	0.000
Maritime affairs and fisheries	958	1.80	0.188	0.00	0.000
Migration and home affairs	1 834	6.61	0.361	0.09	0.005
Mobility and transport	6 683	85.01	1.272	1.12	0.017
Neighbourhood and enlargement negotiations	4 943	19.90	0.402	0.27	0.006
Research and Innovation	21 545	77.64	0.360	2.47	0.011
Taxation and customs union	450	0.07	0.016	0.00	0.000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80 833</b>	<b>396.02</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>21.54</b>	<b>0.027</b>

Over a five year period, it is also in 'Communications networks, content and technology' policy field, where the highest aggregate recovery amounts (EUR 11.88 million) were recorded in relation to 'irregularities reported as fraudulent' Representing more than half (55.15%) of the total amounts. It is followed by policy areas 'Research and innovation' (EUR 2.47 million), 'International Cooperation and Development' (EUR 1.79 million), and 'Education and culture' (EUR 1.69 million), yet with much smaller amounts.

Regarding 'irregularities not reported as fraudulent', the highest aggregate recovery amounts were recorded in the policy area of 'Mobility and transport' during the last five years (EUR 85.01 million). It is followed by 'Research and innovation' (EUR 77.64 million) and then by 'Communications networks, content and technology' (EUR 61.95 million) policy fields. These three policy areas account for about one third (32.27%) of the total recovery amounts related to 'irregularities not reported as fraudulent' over the past five years. Another one third (30.30%) of the aggregate recovery amounts were recorded in relation to policy fields 'International Cooperation and Development', 'Energy', 'Foreign Policy Instruments', 'Education and culture', and 'Neighbourhood and enlargement negotiations'. However, compared to the overall payments made during the last five years for the twenty policy fields, the irregularity rate remains very low, on average 0.490%.

#### *6.3.2. Recoveries according to legal entity residence*

87.0% of the total number of recovery items and 88.7% if the corresponding recovery amounts qualified as 'irregularities not reported as fraudulent' concerned legal entities that are resident of the European Union. It should be noted however, that the residence of the legal entity is not necessarily the same as that of the main beneficiary. Nevertheless, in 84.3% of these irregularities and 86.5% of the corresponding amounts, the main beneficiary was also an EU Member State. In case of 'irregularities reported as fraudulent', these ratios are somewhat higher: 93.7% of the total number of recovery items and 95.2% if the corresponding recovery amounts concerned a legal entity residing in an EU country, and in 82.9% of these cases and 86.8% of the amounts concerned a final beneficiary that is also resident in an EU country.

Table DM6 – Recoveries per country of residence of the legal entity, 2013-2017

LE Country name	Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		Irregularities reported as fraudulent	
	EUR million	N	EUR million	N
Austria	4.25	128	0.00	0
Belgium	27.3	634	0.56	10
Bulgaria	1.03	60	0.00	0
Croatia	3.21	48	0.67	2
Cyprus	2.29	37	0.00	1
Czech Republic	5.80	65	0.52	7
Denmark	8.80	146	0.00	0
Estonia	1.47	36	0.00	0
Finland	3.21	135	0.26	1
France	24.73	728	2.22	38
Germany	34.43	743	1.39	14
Greece	12.90	266	1.09	6
Hungary	2.48	92	1.02	15
Ireland	4.26	102	0.09	2
Italy	45.53	679	7.41	29
Latvia	0.17	26	0.00	0
Lithuania	0.51	37	0.00	0
Luxembourg	1.74	29	0.00	0
Malta	1.45	23	0.00	0
Netherlands	31.47	805	0.84	6
Poland	3.42	84	0.06	1
Portugal	35.02	114	1.02	6
Romania	9.18	79	0.17	4
Slovakia	0.64	23	0.49	3
Slovenia	1.57	37	0.00	0
Spain	23.76	514	1.63	39
Sweden	16.01	216	0.25	3
United Kingdom	44.73	967	0.80	6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>351.35</b>	<b>6 853</b>	<b>20.51</b>	<b>193</b>
<i>Total other countries</i>	<i>44.67</i>	<i>1 022</i>	<i>1.04</i>	<i>13</i>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>396.02</b>	<b>7 875</b>	<b>21.54</b>	<b>206</b>

Table DM6 above summarises the total recoveries made in the past five years according to the country of the legal entity to which the payment was unduly disbursed.

### 6.3.3. Method of detection

For each recovery item, the Commission service issuing the recovery order has to indicate how the irregularity has been detected. Six different categories are pre-defined for this purpose, two of which fall under the direct responsibility of the European Commission: ‘Ex-ante controls’ and ‘Ex-post controls’. Table DM7 gives a breakdown of the recoveries by source of detection and by qualification in the last five years.

Table DM7 – Irregularities reported by source of detection and by qualification, 2013-2017

Source of detection 2013-2017	Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		Irregularities reported as fraudulent	
	EUR million	N	EUR million	N
Ex-ante controls	129.80	1 809	0.71	8
Ex-post controls	186.53	4 675	5.83	71
Other controls (ECA)	15.72	76	0.02	1
Other controls (Member States)	3.85	13	0.00	0
Other controls (OLAF)	4.17	26	14.50	118
Other controls (To identify) and n.a.	55.95	1 276	0.49	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>396.02</b>	<b>7 875</b>	<b>21.54</b>	<b>206</b>

Regarding the ‘irregularities reported as fraudulent’, ‘OLAF’ has been marked as the source of detection in relation to 57.3% of recovery items corresponding to 67.3% of total recovery amounts. In 2017, 78.5% of such cases were detected by ‘OLAF’ together with 79.6% of related amounts. Meanwhile ‘Ex-post controls’ was the source of detection of another 34.5% of this type of recovery items corresponding to another 27.0% of recovery amounts.

The 82.3% of ‘irregularities not reported as fraudulent’ were detected through Commission controls. There is an increasing tendency over the past five years both in terms of number and of financial value of cases detected due to the effective *ex-ante* and *ex-post* controls. In 2017, 93.9% of these recovery items were detected by such controls involving 88.8% of the corresponding irregular amounts.

#### 6.3.4. Types of irregularity

The Commission services also have to indicate the type of irregularity in the recovery context for the respective recovery item in question. Several types can be attributed to one recovery item. When it comes to ‘irregularities reported as fraudulent’ irregularity type ‘Amount ineligible’ appears the most frequently in the past five years, followed by types ‘Documents missing’. In relation to ‘irregularities not reported as fraudulent’, ‘Amount ineligible’ remains the most frequent irregularity type, followed by ‘Under-performance/Non-performance’ and then by ‘Documents missing’. Table DM8 provides the full picture regarding the frequency of occurrence of each type over the last five years.

Table DM8 – Types of irregularity, 2013-2017

Type of irregularity 2013-2017	Irregularities not reported as fraudulent (frequency %)		Irregularities reported as fraudulent (frequency %)	
	Amount	Number	Amount	Number
Amount ineligible	53.2	73.0	66.6	53.3
Beneficiary	2.6	2.2	5.4	4.6
Documents missing	9.3	9.5	10.2	22.9
Double funding	6.9	1.2	3.5	5.0
Profit	0.4	0.4	3.6	2.9
Public procurement rules not respected	6.8	2.5	1.5	2.1
Under-performance / non-performance	19.4	9.1	6.5	8.3
(blank)	1.4	2.1	2.7	0.8

The figures for irregularity type frequency are stable and have been providing the same pattern since many years.

#### 6.3.5. Recovery

Once a recovery order is issued, the beneficiary is requested to pay back the amount unduly received or the amount is offset from remaining payments for the beneficiary.

For the recovery orders issued between 2013 and 2017, 63.26% of the total irregular amounts have already been recovered. This percentage is exactly the same as for period 2012-2016. Yet, there are differences between the recovery rates depending on the qualification. The recovery rate for ‘irregularities reported as fraudulent’ (34.49%) remains well below the one calculated for ‘irregularities not reported as fraudulent’ (64.82%).



## COUNTRY FACTSHEETS

### Belgium - Belgique/België

#### 1. Traditional Own Resources

Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	26	15,502,626	189	14,579,103	1.14%

#### 2. Natural Resources

Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)			13	259,137		0.04%
Rural Development (RD)			4	53,803		0.14%
SA/RD						
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>17</b>	<b>312,940</b>		<b>0.05%</b>

Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	1	390,000	40	904,262	0.01%	0.03%
Rural Development (RD)			25	541,378		0.25%
SA/RD			8	173,542		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>390,000</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,619,182</b>	<b>0.01%</b>	<b>0.05%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	10	1	11	9%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17		1	1	100%

#### 3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy

Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017			50	6,070,332		
ERDF			10	3,908,289		
ESF			40	2,162,043		
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>437,725</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>24,847,359</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.24</b>
ERDF	3	1,936	137	11,733,115	0.00	1.26
ESF	3	435,789	255	13,114,244	0.04	1.26

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	3	0	3	0%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	7	0	7	0%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.



## Bulgaria - България

### 1. Traditional Own Resources

Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	19	1,192,724	1	253,408	1.52%

### 2. Natural Resources

Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)						
Rural Development (RD)	16	3,852,238	121	10,944,825	1.96%	5.58%
SA/RD			3	266,213		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3,852,238</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>11,211,038</b>	<b>0.38%</b>	<b>1.11%</b>
Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	23	1,005,856	2	1,164,002	0.03%	0.03%
Rural Development (RD)	73	15,437,404	223	22,513,707	0.94%	1.37%
SA/RD	63	1,809,402	4	277,550		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>18,252,662</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>23,955,259</b>	<b>0.36%</b>	<b>0.48%</b>
Ratio of established fraud		Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF	
		N	N	N	%	
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13		162	59	221	27%	
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17		127	32	159	20%	

### 3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy

Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	1	64,425	71	29,311,250		
<i>Cohesion fund</i>			20	23,733,411		
<i>ERDF</i>			31	3,586,635		
<i>ESF</i>	1	64,425	5	550,307		
<i>EFF</i>			15	1,440,897		
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7,758,773</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>146,719,250</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>2.32</b>
<i>Cohesion fund</i>	1	5,019,507	182	80,432,044	0.23	3.71
<i>ERDF</i>	10	790,358	381	56,193,946	0.03	1.89
<i>ESF</i>	22	1,590,993	93	7,887,672	0.14	0.70
<i>EFF</i>	4	357,915	45	2,205,588	0.59	3.66

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	24	2	26	8%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	15	0	15	0%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Czech Republic - Česká republika

### 1. Traditional Own Resources

Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated			89	8,608,026	2.58%

### 2. Natural Resources

Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)			7	132,877		0.02%
Rural Development (RD)	8	494,086	18	950,135	0.19%	0.37%
SA/RD						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>494,086</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,083,012</b>	<b>0.04%</b>	<b>0.10%</b>

Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	11	223,713	26	1,339,954	0.01%	0.03%
Rural Development (RD)	48	4,350,401	214	11,605,552	0.30%	0.80%
SA/RD						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>4,574,114</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>12,945,506</b>	<b>0.08%</b>	<b>0.22%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	23	1	24	4%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	50	9	59	15%

### 3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy

Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	<b>30</b>	<b>6,311,266</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>60,156,132</b>		
<i>Cohesion fund</i>	8	870,686	47	7,570,204		
<i>ERDF</i>	19	5,337,641	198	50,617,662		
<i>ESF</i>	3	102,939	22	1,796,770		
<i>EFF</i>			7	171,496		
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>221,615,505</b>	<b>3,723</b>	<b>1,257,334,740</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>5.00</b>
<i>Cohesion fund</i>	17	12,536,407	344	117,211,064	0.15	1.36
<i>ERDF</i>	112	205,815,658	2,042	1,035,676,356	1.59	7.98
<i>ESF</i>	42	3,263,440	1,308	102,918,164	0.09	2.95
<i>EFF</i>			29	1,529,156		6.26

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	44	4	48	8%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	140	7	147	5%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Denmark - Danmark

1. Traditional Own Resources					
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	1	87,967	55	2,038,865	0.50%

2. Natural Resources						
Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	2	8,119	5	208,174	0.00%	0.02%
Rural Development (RD)	1	0	4	97,323	0.00%	0.10%
SA/RD						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8,119</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>305,497</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.03%</b>
Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	72	2,517,789	40	8,679,285	0.06%	0.19%
Rural Development (RD)	5	64,909	47	3,090,719	0.02%	0.73%
SA/RD	1	0	8	656,381		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2,582,698</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>12,426,385</b>	<b>0.05%</b>	<b>0.25%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	118	0	118	0%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	76	2	78	3%

3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy						
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	1	32,352	2	392,790		
ERDF	1	32,352	1	22,441		
ESF						
EFF			1	370,349		
Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative	2	234,251	51	2,559,868	0.04	0.41
ERDF	2	234,251	19	778,032	0.09	0.31
ESF			15	523,079		0.21
EFF			17	1,258,757		1.03

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	1	1	2	50%

## Germany - Deutschland

1. Traditional Own Resources						
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR	
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	
Established and estimated	46	6,586,501	1,617	85,727,353	1.80%	
2. Natural Resources						
Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	1	281,884	26	993,280	0.01%	0.02%
Rural Development (RD)	4	674,003	25	1,161,417	0.07%	0.12%
SA/RD	1	25,314	10	283,228		
TOTAL	6	981,201	61	2,437,925	0.02%	0.04%
Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	7	440,734	113	4,483,747	0.00%	0.02%
Rural Development (RD)	12	1,449,487	238	10,202,322	0.03%	0.21%
SA/RD	1	25,314	25	841,366		
TOTAL	20	1,915,535	376	15,527,435	0.01%	0.05%
Ratio of established fraud		Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF	
		N	N	N	%	
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13		12	4	16	25%	
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17		15	5	20	25%	
3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy						
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	15	1,607,859	78	10,435,772		
ERDF	4	1,364,455	63	9,867,922		
ESF	11	243,404	12	311,666		
EFF			3	256,184		
Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative	230	33,387,260	1,322	124,637,520	0.14	0.51
ERDF	43	13,514,633	892	97,678,081	0.09	0.63
ESF	186	19,858,507	424	26,168,430	0.22	0.29
EFF	1	14,120	6	791,009	0.01	0.73
Ratio of established fraud		Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF	
		N	N	N	%	
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*		176	127	303	42%	
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17		173	18	191	9%	

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Estonia - Eesti

1. Traditional Own Resources					
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	4	310,930	1	11,149	0.85%
2. Natural Resources					
Irregularities reported in 2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
	N	EUR	N	EUR	FDR IDR
Support to agriculture (SA)					% %
Rural Development (RD)	8	2,199,728	37	1,812,973	2.21% 1.82%
SA/RD					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,199,728</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1,812,973</b>	<b>0.98% 0.81%</b>
Irregularities reported 2013-2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
	N	EUR	N	EUR	FDR IDR
Support to agriculture (SA)					% %
Rural Development (RD)	24	9,308,040	169	6,057,824	2.39% 1.55%
SA/RD					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9,308,040</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>6,057,824</b>	<b>0.98% 0.64%</b>
Ratio of established fraud		Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
		N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13		17	6	23	26%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17		19	5	24	21%
3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy					
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	% %
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	2	3,960,272	7	178,302	
<i>Cohesion fund</i>			1	25,438	
<i>ERDF</i>	1	3,880,893	2	23,573	
<i>ESF</i>			1	32,000	
<i>EFF</i>	1	79,379	3	97,291	
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11,184,526</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>33,917,589</b>	<b>0.34 1.02</b>
<i>Cohesion fund</i>	5	2,691,616	17	2,666,543	0.25 0.24
<i>ERDF</i>	11	7,966,702	254	28,806,842	0.45 1.63
<i>ESF</i>	3	252,912	46	1,286,159	0.07 0.35
<i>EFF</i>	2	273,296	20	1,158,045	0.33 1.39
Ratio of established fraud		Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
		N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*		5	5	10	50%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17		17	3	20	15%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Ireland - Éire

1. Traditional Own Resources						
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR	
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	
Established and estimated	1	33,992	31	2,947,035	0.84%	
2. Natural Resources						
Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	1	12,492	2	36,022	0.00%	0.00%
Rural Development (RD)	1	2,750	16	766,834	0.00%	0.30%
SA/RD						
TOTAL	2	15,242	18	802,856	0.00%	0.05%
Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	1	12,492	257	5,622,067	0.00%	0.09%
Rural Development (RD)	33	376,187	127	4,865,168	0.03%	0.37%
SA/RD			18	306,074		
TOTAL	34	388,679	402	10,793,309	0.01%	0.14%
Ratio of established fraud		Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF	
		N	N	N	%	
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13		4		4	0%	
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17		31	3	34	9%	
3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy						
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017			44	3,299,833		
ERDF			31	1,635,228		
ESF			13	1,664,605		
EFF						
Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative	2	15,672	270	16,257,085	0.00	2.10
ERDF			95	4,107,230		1.15
ESF	2	15,672	165	12,013,395	0.00	3.20
EFF			10	136,460		0.34
Ratio of established fraud		Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF	
		N	N	N	%	
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*		3		3	0%	

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Greece - Ελλάδα

1. Traditional Own Resources						
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR	
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	
Established and estimated	31	14,131,439	10	274,902	7.17%	
2. Natural Resources						
Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)			50	874,453		0.04%
Rural Development (RD)	2	26,628	67	829,257	0.00%	0.12%
SA/RD			1	833,632		
TOTAL	2	26,628	118	2,537,342	0.00%	0.09%
Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	18	1,181,848	93	3,052,969	0.01%	0.03%
Rural Development (RD)	10	369,247	359	6,444,815	0.01%	0.25%
SA/RD	3	679,230	8	39,520,862		
TOTAL	31	2,230,325	460	49,018,646	0.02%	0.36%
Ratio of established fraud		Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF	
		N	N	N	%	
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13		26	1	27	4%	
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17		30	1	31	3%	
3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy						
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	10	1,343,670	497	269,564,517		
Cohesion fund			82	101,337,941		
ERDF	9	1,303,490	280	142,985,196		
ESF	1	40,180	132	25,073,449		
EFF			3	167,931		
Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative	60	13,729,274	1,982	833,207,034	0.07	4.09
Cohesion fund			180	158,830,409		4.30
ERDF	50	13,468,564	1,427	605,520,436	0.11	4.98
ESF	10	260,710	356	64,318,082	0.01	1.47
EFF			19	4,538,107		3.09
Ratio of established fraud		Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF	
		N	N	N	%	
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*		22	7	29	24%	
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17		66	7	73	10%	

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.





## Spain - España

### 1. Traditional Own Resources

Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	34	3,911,652	230	78,825,931	4.31%

### 2. Natural Resources

Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	2	129,590	190	9,606,763	0.00%	0.17%
Rural Development (RD)	3	168,712	145	7,826,554	0.02%	1.11%
SA/RD						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>298,302</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>17,433,317</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.28%</b>

Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	26	1,382,176	819	38,828,009	0.00%	0.14%
Rural Development (RD)	29	1,485,982	953	69,998,620	0.03%	1.53%
SA/RD						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,868,158</b>	<b>1772</b>	<b>108,826,629</b>	<b>0.01%</b>	<b>0.33%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	21	1	22	5%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	55		55	0%

### 3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy

Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	<b>20</b>	<b>410,096</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>366,925,910</b>		
<i>Cohesion fund</i>			129	41,115,644		
<i>ERDF</i>	19	381,056	918	316,915,319		
<i>ESF</i>	1	29,040	53	7,165,916		
<i>EFF</i>			15	1,729,031		
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>17,534,266</b>	<b>9,712</b>	<b>1,638,905,069</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>4.86</b>
<i>Cohesion fund</i>	2	95,639	338	90,679,246	0.00	2.69
<i>ERDF</i>	124	15,340,636	8,630	1,473,635,806	0.07	6.76
<i>ESF</i>	4	362,884	551	52,891,303	0.00	0.69
<i>EFF</i>	1	1,735,107	193	21,698,714	0.19	2.40

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	14	2	16	13%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	130		130	0%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## France

1. Traditional Own Resources					
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	98	13,221,533	200	16,578,121	1.43%

2. Natural Resources						
Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	8	1,224,628	66	3,264,486	0.02%	0.04%
Rural Development (RD)	1	101,627	96	1,757,350	0.01%	0.10%
SA/RD						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,326,255</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>5,021,836</b>	<b>0.01%</b>	<b>0.05%</b>
Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	57	29,342,550	413	54,403,371	0.07%	0.13%
Rural Development (RD)	7	1,015,585	419	8,205,302	0.02%	0.17%
SA/RD			2	11,914		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>30,358,135</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>62,620,587</b>	<b>0.07%</b>	<b>0.14%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	13		13	0%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	63	1	64	2%

3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy						
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017			26	4,008,636		
ERDF			26	4,008,636		
ESF						
EFF						
Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative	6	2,886,409	417	61,963,657	0.02	0.47
ERDF	1	197,681	259	42,888,935	0.00	0.56
ESF	4	2,688,728	149	18,083,088	0.05	0.35
EFF	1		9	991,634		0.56

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	1	1	2	50%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	6		6	0%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Croatia - Hrvatska

1. Traditional Own Resources					
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	8	852,915	7	262,098	1.96%

2. Natural Resources						
Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	1	135,153	11	151,925	0.06%	0.07%
Rural Development (RD)	1	222,895	17	359,775	0.15%	0.24%
SA/RD						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>358,047</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>511,700</b>	<b>0.10%</b>	<b>0.14%</b>
Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	1	135,153	17	334,177	0.03%	0.07%
Rural Development (RD)	10	2,193,907	35	1,282,344	0.73%	0.43%
SA/RD			1	18,201		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2,329,059</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,634,722</b>	<b>0.29%</b>	<b>0.21%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	8	3	11	27%

3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy						
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017			6	152,101		
ERDF			3	82,063		
ESF			2	48,439		
EFF			1	21,599		
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,184,460</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2,467,797</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.35</b>
ERDF	1	2,138,592	11	2,377,191	0.65	0.72
ESF	2	45,868	3	69,007	0.05	0.07
EFF			1	21,599		0.27

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	4		4	0%

## Italy - Italia

### 1. Traditional Own Resources

Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	20	1,036,186	119	12,024,057	0.57%

### 2. Natural Resources

Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	28	978,814	419	25,444,323	0.02%	0.57%
Rural Development (RD)			108	14,505,028		1.84%
SA/RD	8	391,757	48	4,810,361		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,370,571</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>44,759,712</b>	<b>0.03%</b>	<b>0.86%</b>

Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	179	28,915,934	1,241	87,041,323	0.13%	0.38%
Rural Development (RD)	65	5,214,339	818	49,530,222	0.10%	0.92%
SA/RD	27	4,247,820	171	15,422,945		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>38,378,093</b>	<b>2230</b>	<b>151,994,490</b>	<b>0.14%</b>	<b>0.54%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	280	10	290	3%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	259	12	271	4%

### 3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy

Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	<b>3</b>	<b>703,086</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>85,133,618</b>		
ERDF	3	703,086	520	83,707,727		
ESF			31	1,425,891		
EFF						
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>104,250,575</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>404,978,892</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>1.55</b>
ERDF	47	93,327,765	1,424	383,114,757	0.48	1.99
ESF	12	2,031,801	180	20,433,512	0.03	0.32
EFF	24	8,891,009	16	1,430,623	2.55	0.41

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	315	16	331	5%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	86	3	89	3%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Cyprus - Κύπρος

1. Traditional Own Resources					
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	4	118,402	1	10,564	0.48%

2. Natural Resources					
Irregularities reported in 2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
	N	EUR	N	EUR	FDR % IDR %
Support to agriculture (SA)					
Rural Development (RD)					
SA/RD					
<b>TOTAL</b>					

Irregularities reported 2013-2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
	N	EUR	N	EUR	FDR % IDR %
Support to agriculture (SA)	2	81,332	19	939,181	0.03% 0.33%
Rural Development (RD)	4	170,890	25	719,607	0.18% 0.76%
SA/RD					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>252,222</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,658,788</b>	<b>0.07% 0.44%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	6		6	0%

3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy					
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
	N	EUR	N	EUR	FDR % IDR %
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	3	520,212	30	3,214,442	
<i>Cohesion fund</i>			8	1,568,017	
<i>ERDF</i>	1	451,617	16	1,107,555	
<i>ESF</i>	2	68,595	3	449,204	
<i>EFF</i>			3	89,666	
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,052,437</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4,436,575</b>	<b>0.18 0.74</b>
<i>Cohesion fund</i>			9	1,583,683	0.78
<i>ERDF</i>	4	766,866	28	1,390,156	0.29 0.52
<i>ESF</i>	4	82,121	13	1,312,228	0.07 1.15
<i>EFF</i>	2	203,450	5	150,508	1.04 0.77

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	5	1	6	17%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	8	1	9	11%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Latvia - Latvija

### 1. Traditional Own Resources

Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	6	257,710	4	196,843	1.06%

### 2. Natural Resources

Irregularities reported in 2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
	N	EUR	N	EUR	
Support to agriculture (SA)					
Rural Development (RD)	1	4,353	17	764,690	0.00%
SA/RD			1	14,412	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,353</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>779,102</b>	<b>0.00%</b>

Irregularities reported 2013-2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
	N	EUR	N	EUR	
Support to agriculture (SA)			4	82,751	0.01%
Rural Development (RD)	31	2,299,285	109	3,970,283	0.37%
SA/RD			4	135,967	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2,299,285</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>4,189,001</b>	<b>0.15%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	5	2	7	29%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	25	6	31	19%

### 3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy

Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	<b>3</b>	<b>7,141,851</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3,664,831</b>		
<i>Cohesion fund</i>	1	2,597,875	8	644,234		
<i>ERDF</i>	2	4,543,976	16	2,552,154		
<i>ESF</i>			1	10,006		
<i>EFF</i>			3	458,437		
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>37,152,942</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>104,965,626</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>2.35</b>
<i>Cohesion fund</i>	2	2,598,379	69	22,637,304	0.18	1.55
<i>ERDF</i>	56	34,243,270	372	75,237,638	1.50	3.29
<i>ESF</i>	8	127,497	33	5,868,007	0.02	1.01
<i>EFF</i>	1	183,796	11	1,222,677	0.15	0.98

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	26	6	32	19%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	53	8	61	13%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Lithuania - Lietuva

1. Traditional Own Resources					
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	38	1,538,484	19	1,026,160	2.56%

2. Natural Resources						
Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	1	42,299	31	665,435	0.01%	0.15%
Rural Development (RD)	5	1,204,096	95	4,412,156	0.47%	1.73%
SA/RD			11	308,184		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,246,395</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>5,385,775</b>	<b>0.18%</b>	<b>0.77%</b>
Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	1	42,299	137	2,699,918	0.00%	0.13%
Rural Development (RD)	38	9,290,847	486	41,163,587	0.85%	3.77%
SA/RD			23	525,332		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>9,333,146</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>44,388,837</b>	<b>0.30%</b>	<b>1.42%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	5		5	0%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	39		39	0%

3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy						
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	1	41,360	46	17,544,966		
Cohesion fund	1	41,360	36	14,540,343		
ERDF			7	2,778,432		
ESF			1	166,052		
EFF			2	60,139		
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,859,994</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>144,633,834</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>2.21</b>
Cohesion fund	5	773,507	189	101,840,213	0.04	4.65
ERDF	5	526,379	315	40,495,145	0.02	1.24
ESF	5	560,108	31	1,322,177	0.05	0.13
EFF			19	976,299		1.81

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	12		12	0%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	5	3	8	38%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

# Luxembourg

1. Traditional Own Resources					
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated					

2. Natural Resources					
Irregularities reported in 2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
	N	EUR	N	EUR	FDR % IDR %
Support to agriculture (SA)					
Rural Development (RD)					
SA/RD	1	15,857			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15,857</b>			<b>0.04%</b>

Irregularities reported 2013-2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
	N	EUR	N	EUR	FDR % IDR %
Support to agriculture (SA)					
Rural Development (RD)					
SA/RD	2	267,908			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>267,908</b>			<b>0.13%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	1		1	0%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	2		2	0%

3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy					
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
	N	EUR	N	EUR	FDR % IDR %
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017					
ESF					
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>210,788</b>	<b>0.42</b>
ESF			8	210,788	0.84

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13				
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17				



## Hungary - Magyarország

1. Traditional Own Resources					
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	4	335,228	20	5,909,986	3.35%

2. Natural Resources						
Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	3	264,600	52	4,081,048	0.02%	0.31%
Rural Development (RD)	11	811,223	149	7,019,561	0.41%	3.57%
SA/RD			1	14,535		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,075,823</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>11,115,144</b>	<b>0.07%</b>	<b>0.74%</b>
Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	34	6,408,854	264	14,259,537	0.10%	0.22%
Rural Development (RD)	227	13,626,554	854	42,100,943	0.70%	2.15%
SA/RD			1	14,535		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>20,035,408</b>	<b>1119</b>	<b>56,375,015</b>	<b>0.23%</b>	<b>0.66%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	63	7	70	10%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	251	10	261	4%

3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy						
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	6	1,479,560	149	27,217,704		
<i>Cohesion fund</i>			3	8,911,748		
<i>ERDF</i>	6	1,479,560	141	18,166,345		
<i>ESF</i>			1	13,293		
<i>EFF</i>			4	126,318		
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>8,278,844</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>247,490,671</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1.07</b>
<i>Cohesion fund</i>	2	126,056	121	41,012,638	0.00	0.52
<i>ERDF</i>	71	7,027,404	1,211	175,505,944	0.06	1.49
<i>ESF</i>	12	1,125,384	214	30,383,999	0.03	0.89
<i>EFF</i>			11	588,090		1.70

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	9		9	0%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	80		80	0%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Malta

1. Traditional Own Resources					
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	2	366,319			2.49%

2. Natural Resources					
Irregularities reported in 2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
	N	EUR	N	EUR	
Support to agriculture (SA)			3	372,454	6.73%
Rural Development (RD)			10	560,446	25.82%
SA/RD					
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>13</b>	<b>932,900</b>	<b>12.11%</b>
Irregularities reported 2013-2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
	N	EUR	N	EUR	
Support to agriculture (SA)			3	372,454	1.33%
Rural Development (RD)	6	175,628	12	617,532	0.46%
SA/RD			6	109,516	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>175,628</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,099,502</b>	<b>0.27%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	5		5	0%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	6		6	0%

3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy					
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
	N	EUR	N	EUR	
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	1	38,685	23	2,317,834	
Cohesion fund			7	312,072	
ERDF	1	38,685	12	1,860,179	
ESF			4	145,583	
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>305,510</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>15,797,734</b>	<b>0.04</b>
Cohesion fund			12	11,016,896	4.08
ERDF	16	305,510	48	4,216,267	1.00
ESF			20	564,571	0.50

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	14		14	0%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	16		16	0%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Netherlands - Nederland

### 1. Traditional Own Resources

Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	8	2,800,617	442	78,000,552	2.62%

### 2. Natural Resources

Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	5	150,577	14	991,752	0.02%	0.12%
Rural Development (RD)	1	33,289	31	490,200	0.06%	0.85%
SA/RD						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>183,866</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1,481,952</b>	<b>0.02%</b>	<b>0.17%</b>

Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	8	47,051,180	238	20,969,753	1.11%	0.49%
Rural Development (RD)	1	33,289	312	9,310,093	0.01%	2.45%
SA/RD			7	95,456		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>47,084,469</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>30,375,302</b>	<b>1.02%</b>	<b>0.66%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	5		5	0%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	6	3	9	33%

### 3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy

Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	<b>3</b>	<b>421,614</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4,809,513</b>		
ERDF	2	209,943	20	2,225,993		
ESF	1	211,671	7	2,583,520		
EFF			36			
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4,324,984</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>37,453,627</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>2.24</b>
ERDF	2	209,943	243	20,311,930	0.03	2.49
ESF	13	4,115,041	56	10,534,163	0.50	1.28
EFF			129	6,607,534		17.95

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	2		2	0%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	15		15	0%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Austria - Österreich

### 1. Traditional Own Resources

Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	7	5,654,247	49	1,739,162	2.68%

### 2. Natural Resources

Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	1	122,538	11	155,848	0.02%	0.02%
Rural Development (RD)			11	333,232		0.07%
SA/RD						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>122,538</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>489,080</b>	<b>0.01%</b>	<b>0.04%</b>

Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	5	165,567	32	589,968	0.00%	0.02%
Rural Development (RD)	1	14,444	55	1,259,952	0.00%	0.06%
SA/RD	1	11,252	3	70,928		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>191,263</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,920,848</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.03%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	9	1	10	10%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	7		7	0%

### 3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy

Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017			3	1,591,177		
ERDF			3	1,591,177		
ESF						
EFF						
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,554,144</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>24,980,138</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>2.23</b>
ERDF	7	1,543,233	255	21,698,285	0.25	3.52
ESF	1	10,911	57	3,264,208	0.00	0.66
EFF			1	17,645		0.34

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	8	1	9	11%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	2		2	0%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Poland - Polska

1. Traditional Own Resources					
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	52	2,526,634	46	1,453,150	0.48%

2. Natural Resources						
Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	43	35,036,292	16	3,883,663	1.01%	0.11%
Rural Development (RD)	36	2,918,005	115	2,644,430	0.51%	0.46%
SA/RD			2	25,799		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>37,954,297</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>6,553,892</b>	<b>0.94%</b>	<b>0.16%</b>
Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	142	75,895,976	131	12,487,990	0.45%	0.07%
Rural Development (RD)	254	16,270,662	1,005	37,415,236	0.25%	0.57%
SA/RD	3	138,098	9	175,342		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>92,304,736</b>	<b>1145</b>	<b>50,078,568</b>	<b>0.39%</b>	<b>0.21%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	141	30	171	18%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	365	34	399	9%

3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy						
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	40	14,235,080	445	166,327,208		
<i>Cohesion fund</i>			10	16,139,001		
<i>ERDF</i>	35	10,345,106	419	149,323,684		
<i>ESF</i>	2	35,724	3	162,170		
<i>EFF</i>	3	3,854,250	13	702,353		
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>409,592,341</b>	<b>5,327</b>	<b>1,290,156,567</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>1.94</b>
<i>Cohesion fund</i>	8	169,309,554	200	262,593,509	0.76	1.17
<i>ERDF</i>	243	227,241,014	4,547	978,013,284	0.68	2.93
<i>ESF</i>	55	7,738,972	491	42,028,985	0.08	0.42
<i>EFF</i>	6	5,302,801	89	7,520,789	0.74	1.05

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	131	20	151	13%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	240	18	258	7%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Portugal

### 1. Traditional Own Resources

Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	2	269,552	32	4,907,356	2.65%

### 2. Natural Resources

Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	2	79,943	36	1,102,350	0.01%	0.14%
Rural Development (RD)	2	96,975	365	25,454,161	0.02%	4.86%
SA/RD						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>176,918</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>26,556,512</b>	<b>0.01%</b>	<b>2.05%</b>

Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	6	176,838	165	6,353,466	0.00%	0.17%
Rural Development (RD)	15	6,677,760	1,232	64,856,854	0.23%	2.26%
SA/RD						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6,854,598</b>	<b>1397</b>	<b>71,210,320</b>	<b>0.10%</b>	<b>1.07%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	2	1	3	33%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	18	3	21	14%

### 3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy

Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	11	29,436,716	390	63,546,394		
<i>Cohesion fund</i>						
ERDF	7	28,332,778	279	52,328,900		
ESF	4	1,103,938	50	1,735,989		
EFF			61	9,481,505		
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>119,805,393</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>184,555,178</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.88</b>
<i>Cohesion fund</i>	1	91,452	75	7,249,585	0.00	0.25
ERDF	21	96,292,291	690	144,760,381	0.87	1.31
ESF	21	22,486,786	361	16,364,948	0.33	0.24
EFF	14	934,864	126	16,180,264	0.43	7.52

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	62	1	63	2%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	49		49	0%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Romania - România

1. Traditional Own Resources					
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	9	413,780	23	2,778,540	1.57%

2. Natural Resources						
Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	34	878,828	132	34,317,583	0.05%	1.98%
Rural Development (RD)	30	7,095,057	313	26,206,978	0.44%	1.63%
SA/RD						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>7,973,885</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>60,524,561</b>	<b>0.24%</b>	<b>1.81%</b>
Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	206	5,794,754	832	77,366,161	0.08%	1.06%
Rural Development (RD)	229	43,514,124	2,402	174,118,818	0.72%	2.88%
SA/RD			1	10,833		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>49,308,878</b>	<b>3235</b>	<b>251,495,812</b>	<b>0.37%</b>	<b>1.88%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	101	9	110	8%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	363	72	435	17%

3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy						
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	<b>75</b>	<b>67,164,712</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>102,999,633</b>		
<i>Cohesion fund</i>			33	34,849,424		
<i>ERDF</i>	66	65,304,973	133	44,417,356		
<i>ESF</i>	8	1,837,504	193	20,080,645		
<i>EFF</i>	1	22,235	9	3,652,208		
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>188,521,567</b>	<b>2,224</b>	<b>494,418,040</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>2.89</b>
<i>Cohesion fund</i>	3	16,790,840	316	178,757,231	0.29	3.06
<i>ERDF</i>	217	157,773,266	1,065	237,967,624	1.94	2.92
<i>ESF</i>	77	11,501,435	750	56,394,027	0.38	1.88
<i>EFF</i>	5	2,456,026	93	21,299,158	1.66	14.38

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	61	1	62	2%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	262	1	263	0%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Slovenia - Slovenija

1. Traditional Own Resources					
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	4	159,180	8	320,139	0.58%

2. Natural Resources						
Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	1	46,897	3	61,189	0.03%	0.04%
Rural Development (RD)			9	228,204		0.28%
SA/RD			2	25,581		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46,897</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>314,974</b>	<b>0.02%</b>	<b>0.14%</b>
Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	9	664,170	10	396,722	0.09%	0.06%
Rural Development (RD)	3	503,080	66	1,748,932	0.10%	0.36%
SA/RD			2	25,581		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,167,250</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2,171,235</b>	<b>0.10%</b>	<b>0.18%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	9	4	13	31%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	12	0	12	0%

3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy						
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	2	2,553,647	41	1,438,319		
<i>Cohesion fund</i>						
ERDF	2	2,553,647	40	1,424,598		
ESF			1	13,721		
EFF						
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28,662,772</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>51,093,616</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.30</b>
<i>Cohesion fund</i>	1	491,175	21	10,749,527	0.04	0.80
ERDF	18	27,907,786	177	36,212,805	1.52	1.97
ESF	9	263,811	56	3,719,298	0.04	0.52
EFF			2	411,986		2.06

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	8	5	13	38%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	15	4	19	21%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.



## Slovakia - Slovensko

1. Traditional Own Resources					
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated			11	756,807	0.65%

2. Natural Resources						
Irregularities reported in 2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)			1	14,826		0.00%
Rural Development (RD)	2	149,444	45	4,116,782	0.09%	2.45%
SA/RD			2	62,233		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>149,444</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4,193,841</b>	<b>0.02%</b>	<b>0.69%</b>
Irregularities reported 2013-2017						
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Support to agriculture (SA)	1	1,483	18	418,417	0.00%	0.02%
Rural Development (RD)	25	7,133,677	171	16,598,023	0.88%	2.05%
SA/RD			8	770,997		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7,135,160</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>17,787,437</b>	<b>0.25%</b>	<b>0.62%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	4	1	5	20%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	25	1	26	4%

3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy						
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	<b>75</b>	<b>139,697,689</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>106,437,417</b>		
<i>Cohesion fund</i>	8	52,032,656	24	28,828,613		
<i>ERDF</i>	49	79,688,200	155	62,840,375		
<i>ESF</i>	15	7,785,560	47	14,579,413		
<i>EFF</i>	3	191,273	1	189,016		
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>233,276,610</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,088,825,432</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>9.97</b>
<i>Cohesion fund</i>	19	76,322,154	138	490,638,463	2.06	13.25
<i>ERDF</i>	126	128,348,705	897	527,704,656	2.21	9.11
<i>ESF</i>	63	28,223,264	440	69,458,486	2.00	4.93
<i>EFF</i>	6	382,487	12	1,023,827	3.69	9.87

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	31	6	37	16%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	192	10	202	5%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Finland – Suomi-Finland

1. Traditional Own Resources					
Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	4	83,383	27	1,947,211	1.16%

2. Natural Resources					
Irregularities reported in 2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
	N	EUR	N	EUR	FDR % IDR %
Support to agriculture (SA)					
Rural Development (RD)			7	137,810	0.04%
SA/RD					
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>137,810</b>	<b>0.02%</b>
Irregularities reported 2013-2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		
	N	EUR	N	EUR	FDR % IDR %
Support to agriculture (SA)			11	160,173	0.01%
Rural Development (RD)			43	804,996	0.05%
SA/RD			31	935,331	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>85</b>	<b>1,900,500</b>	<b>0.05%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13				
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17				

3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy						
Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	1	26,786	3	395,354		
ERDF			2	119,035		
ESF			1	276,319		
EFF	1	26,786				
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26,786</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3,763,761</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.23</b>
ERDF			52	2,131,838		0.22
ESF			20	1,101,927		0.18
EFF	1	26,786	8	529,996	0.07	1.39

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	2	1	3	33%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	2		2	0%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## Sweden - Sverige

### 1. Traditional Own Resources

Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	4	4,527,821	165	6,704,023	1.71%

### 2. Natural Resources

Irregularities reported in 2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	
Support to agriculture (SA)			1	2,006,590	0.28%
Rural Development (RD)			5	120,828	0.12%
SA/RD					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,127,418</b>	<b>0.26%</b>

Irregularities reported 2013-2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	
Support to agriculture (SA)	1	15,700	41	4,140,298	0.12%
Rural Development (RD)	1	13,753	68	2,776,143	0.31%
SA/RD	2	7,270	6	247,409	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36,723</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>7,163,850</b>	<b>0.16%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	6		6	0%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	4		4	0%

### 3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy

Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>646,177</b>		
ERDF			2	59,120		
ESF			1	587,057		
EFF						
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>66,797</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>8,105,895</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>
ERDF	2	29,027	85	5,086,551	0.00	0.56
ESF	2	37,770	48	2,562,390	0.01	0.39
EFF			14	456,954		0.95

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	3		3	0%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	3		3	0%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## United Kingdom

### 1. Traditional Own Resources

Reporting Year 2017	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		OWNRES / gross TOR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%
Established and estimated	9	466,886	799	97,376,431	2.46%

### 2. Natural Resources

Irregularities reported in 2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	
Support to agriculture (SA)			12	636,865	0.02%
Rural Development (RD)			41	916,009	0.17%
SA/RD			1	25,999	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>54</b>	<b>1,578,873</b>	<b>0.04%</b>

Irregularities reported 2013-2017					
Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	
Support to agriculture (SA)	3	382,734	133	3,285,276	0.00%
Rural Development (RD)	13	507,742	283	6,409,374	0.02%
SA/RD			5	124,598	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>890,476</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>9,819,248</b>	<b>0.05%</b>

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13	8	2	10	20%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	13	3	16	19%

### 3. Cohesion and Fisheries Policy

Period / Fund	Irregularities reported as fraudulent		Irregularities not reported as fraudulent		FDR	IDR
	N	EUR	N	EUR	%	%
Programming Period 2007-13 - reporting year 2017	<b>2</b>	<b>40,118</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>9,400,921</b>		
ERDF	1	40,118	56	6,055,692		
ESF	1		108	3,272,625		
EFF			4	72,604		
<b>Programming Period 2007-13 - cumulative</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11,531,702</b>	<b>3,074</b>	<b>212,517,980</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>2.23</b>
ERDF	21	2,445,398	1,754	122,568,136	0.05	2.39
ESF	25	8,939,506	1,280	87,766,809	0.21	2.06
EFF	2	146,798	40	2,183,035	0.12	1.78

Ratio of established fraud	Suspected fraud	Established fraud	TOTAL	REF
	N	N	N	%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2009-13*	40	8	48	17%
Irregularities reported as fraudulent 2013-17	35	3	38	8%

\* Figures may differ from Table CP23 where the focus was on the Dismissal Ratio and Established Fraud Ratio for the Programming Period 2007-2013. In this Table, irregularities referring to any Programming Period are considered.

## ANNEXES

# ANNEX 1

TOR: Total number of <u>fraudulent and non-fraudulent</u> cases discovered with the related estimated and established amount 2013-2017										
MS	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR
BE	185	43,514,517	147	19,048,837	253	15,426,401	211	14,911,126	215	30,081,729
BG	31	755,698	28	634,160	27	745,534	13	394,533	20	1,446,132
CZ	57	3,255,654	83	12,454,997	72	3,712,176	82	5,786,424	89	8,608,026
DK	42	2,324,093	71	5,347,533	91	7,573,936	79	12,284,300	56	2,126,831
DE	1,823	122,192,259	1,781	96,777,165	2,137	140,591,196	1,846	87,228,956	1,663	92,313,854
EE	4	1,439,374	8	249,167	9	247,557	9	1,303,483	5	322,079
IE	23	1,996,250	28	4,313,814	32	3,340,624	31	5,007,046	32	2,981,027
EL	35	3,817,406	48	12,188,688	57	16,692,582	45	16,460,513	41	14,406,341
ES	388	29,720,524	412	50,241,446	320	24,914,195	299	45,322,853	264	82,737,583
FR	371	25,443,927	426	47,940,541	381	28,859,558	346	49,727,823	298	29,799,654
HR	8	155,148	10	817,694	14	1,198,947	17	932,140	15	1,115,013
IT	274	27,583,812	155	62,331,127	152	13,938,373	112	26,078,708	139	13,060,243
CY	15	1,057,620	11	162,729	4	127,072	7	332,446	5	128,966
LV	20	1,043,657	27	1,838,210	30	1,995,004	30	3,844,246	10	454,553
LT	46	2,589,405	49	2,892,165	47	1,325,639	26	915,350	57	2,564,644
LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HU	45	1,225,830	87	1,430,576	27	1,268,336	16	4,153,190	24	6,245,214
MT	4	444,171	4	1,466,945	5	623,612	2	320,682	2	366,319
NL	433	39,439,015	393	42,784,333	458	110,023,037	523	146,446,845	450	80,801,169
AT	63	2,598,048	81	6,389,271	74	3,783,656	61	15,338,503	56	7,393,410
PL	107	8,363,553	213	10,987,797	129	5,229,898	166	7,221,237	98	3,979,784
PT	31	1,869,964	58	3,652,681	22	3,764,190	17	6,609,241	34	5,176,908
RO	80	4,317,375	75	7,285,986	93	8,203,838	57	5,936,342	32	3,192,319
SI	13	382,986	19	1,201,576	12	446,511	1	25,222	12	479,319
SK	8	1,744,504	35	1,753,766	10	605,925	18	1,026,172	11	756,807
FI	43	2,505,185	35	1,446,295	38	1,739,021	40	2,385,846	31	2,030,595
SE	63	10,178,221	71	3,981,446	76	3,025,886	99	6,008,817	169	11,231,844
UK	1,179	74,796,898	1,197	68,793,009	971	44,174,275	835	80,784,102	808	97,843,317
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,391</b>	<b>414,755,095</b>	<b>5,552</b>	<b>468,411,956</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>443,576,980</b>	<b>4,988</b>	<b>546,786,144</b>	<b>4,636</b>	<b>501,643,678</b>

\* Cut-off date 15/03/2018

## ANNEX 2

(The number of irregularities reported as fraudulent measures the results of efforts by Member States to counter fraud and other illegal activities affecting EU financial interests; it should not be interpreted as the level of fraud in their territories)

TOR: Total number of <u>fraudulent cases</u> discovered with the related estimated and established amount 2013-2017										
MS	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR
BE	38	34,721,988	26	13,145,504	45	7,531,171	39	9,125,211	26	15,502,626
BG	17	324,233	24	497,380	23	648,683	11	342,383	19	1,192,724
CZ	3	28,934	0	0	2	47,637	2	149,590	0	0
DK	4	713,631	2	697,708	6	4,008,930	5	8,572,845	1	87,967
DE	194	12,993,773	143	14,977,797	159	29,196,567	113	5,384,323	46	6,586,501
EE	0	0	2	108,304	5	134,899	4	71,272	4	310,930
IE	4	519,759	4	2,249,080	8	1,544,668	3	445,574	1	33,992
EL	32	3,768,336	35	9,953,507	34	13,390,124	37	7,861,263	31	14,131,439
ES	144	13,489,895	121	33,845,262	75	4,956,829	50	3,292,251	34	3,911,652
FR	110	7,078,673	135	33,862,260	100	14,910,011	92	27,650,468	98	13,221,533
HR	5	98,849	8	684,206	5	439,189	5	342,135	8	852,915
IT	138	12,311,232	51	54,349,363	40	5,610,518	22	6,548,191	20	1,036,186
CY	1	76,603	2	22,192	3	112,709	7	332,446	4	118,402
LV	12	535,709	20	987,566	18	1,616,073	14	726,248	6	257,710
LT	24	2,117,232	14	712,907	17	559,196	10	266,102	38	1,538,484
LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HU	5	89,524	8	187,146	5	182,050	2	87,456	4	335,228
MT	4	444,171	3	1,391,777	1	18,961	2	320,682	2	366,319
NL	19	951,905	7	414,169	2	612,146	9	515,657	8	2,800,617
AT	13	252,298	23	3,627,369	9	875,184	14	5,716,261	7	5,654,247
PL	17	2,548,821	37	3,554,948	59	1,813,650	92	3,082,818	52	2,526,634
PT	1	108,890	4	454,899	4	508,718	0	0	2	269,552
RO	15	276,363	14	438,369	21	1,060,519	16	2,872,456	9	413,780
SI	5	155,419	13	1,067,985	3	139,295	0	0	4	159,180
SK	0	0	3	256,714	3	117,282	3	707,196	0	0
FI	5	349,402	3	74,840	6	412,415	6	119,457	4	83,383
SE	1	11,745	3	224,113	0	0	2	96,496	4	4,527,821
UK	24	2,423,766	44	2,253,515	42	957,662	9	290,104	9	466,886
<b>Total</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>96,391,150</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>180,038,882</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>91,405,085</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>84,918,886</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>76,386,708</b>

\* Cut-off date 15/03/2018

## ANNEX 3

TOR: Total number of <u>non-fraudulent cases</u> with the related estimated and established amount 2013-2017										
MS	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR
BE	147	8,792,529	121	5,903,333	208	7,895,230	172	5,785,915	189	14,579,103
BG	14	431,465	4	136,779	4	96,851	2	52,150	1	253,408
CZ	54	3,226,721	83	12,454,997	70	3,664,539	80	5,636,834	89	8,608,026
DK	38	1,610,463	69	4,649,825	85	3,565,006	74	3,711,454	55	2,038,865
DE	1,629	109,198,487	1,638	81,799,368	1,978	111,394,629	1,733	81,844,633	1,617	85,727,353
EE	4	1,439,374	6	140,863	4	112,658	5	1,232,211	1	11,149
IE	19	1,476,491	24	2,064,734	24	1,795,956	28	4,561,472	31	2,947,035
EL	3	49,070	13	2,235,181	23	3,302,458	8	8,599,250	10	274,902
ES	244	16,230,629	291	16,396,184	245	19,957,366	249	42,030,602	230	78,825,931
FR	261	18,365,254	291	14,078,281	281	13,949,548	254	22,077,355	200	16,578,121
HR	3	56,300	2	133,487	9	759,758	12	590,005	7	262,098
IT	136	15,272,580	104	7,981,764	112	8,327,855	90	19,530,517	119	12,024,057
CY	14	981,017	9	140,537	1	14,363	0	0	1	10,564
LV	8	507,947	7	850,644	12	378,930	16	3,117,998	4	196,843
LT	22	472,172	35	2,179,258	30	766,443	16	649,248	19	1,026,160
LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HU	40	1,136,306	79	1,243,430	22	1,086,286	14	4,065,734	20	5,909,986
MT	0	0	1	75,168	4	604,651	0	0	0	0
NL	414	38,487,110	386	42,370,164	456	109,410,891	514	145,931,188	442	78,000,552
AT	50	2,345,750	58	2,761,902	65	2,908,472	47	9,622,242	49	1,739,162
PL	90	5,814,733	176	7,432,850	70	3,416,248	74	4,138,419	46	1,453,150
PT	30	1,761,074	54	3,197,782	18	3,255,472	17	6,609,241	32	4,907,356
RO	65	4,041,013	61	6,847,617	72	7,143,319	41	3,063,886	23	2,778,540
SI	8	227,567	6	133,591	9	307,216	1	25,222	8	320,139
SK	8	1,744,504	32	1,497,052	7	488,643	15	318,976	11	756,807
FI	38	2,155,783	32	1,371,455	32	1,326,606	34	2,266,388	27	1,947,211
SE	62	10,166,477	68	3,757,332	76	3,025,886	97	5,912,321	165	6,704,023
UK	1,155	72,373,132	1,153	66,539,494	929	43,216,613	826	80,493,998	799	97,376,431
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,556</b>	<b>318,363,945</b>	<b>4,803</b>	<b>288,373,074</b>	<b>4,846</b>	<b>352,171,895</b>	<b>4,419</b>	<b>461,867,259</b>	<b>4,195</b>	<b>425,256,970</b>

\* Cut-off date 15/03/2018



# ANNEX 4

TOR: Percentage of the financial impact of OWNRES cases to the collected and made available TOR (gross) in 2017 per Member State									
MS	Gross amount TOR collected (A account)		All		Fraudulent		Non-fraudulent		Percentage OWNRES/ gross TOR
			OWNRES established and estimated amount	Percentage OWNRES/ gross TOR	OWNRES established and estimated amount	Percentage OWNRES/ gross TOR	OWNRES established and estimated amount	Percentage OWNRES/ gross TOR	
	EUR		EUR	%	EUR	%	EUR	%	
BE	2,642,810,592		30,081,729	1.14%	15,502,626	0.59%	14,579,103	0.55%	
BG	95,238,227		1,446,132	1.52%	1,192,724	1.25%	253,408	0.27%	
CZ	333,241,578		8,608,026	2.58%	0	0.00%	8,608,026	2.58%	
DK	427,926,351		2,126,831	0.50%	87,967	0.02%	2,038,865	0.48%	
DE	5,119,343,332		92,313,854	1.80%	6,586,501	0.13%	85,727,353	1.67%	
EE	37,790,795		322,079	0.85%	310,930	0.82%	11,149	0.03%	
IE	356,191,726		2,981,027	0.84%	33,992	0.01%	2,947,035	0.83%	
EL	200,946,597		14,406,341	7.17%	14,131,439	7.03%	274,902	0.14%	
ES	1,919,674,463		82,737,583	4.31%	3,911,652	0.20%	78,825,931	4.11%	
FR	2,086,197,134		29,799,654	1.43%	13,221,533	0.63%	16,578,121	0.79%	
HR	56,985,534		1,115,013	1.96%	852,915	1.50%	262,098	0.46%	
IT	2,299,903,491		13,060,243	0.57%	1,036,186	0.05%	12,024,057	0.52%	
CY	26,951,991		128,966	0.48%	118,402	0.44%	10,564	0.04%	
LV	42,996,411		454,553	1.06%	257,710	0.60%	196,843	0.46%	
LT	100,345,725		2,564,644	2.56%	1,538,484	1.53%	1,026,160	1.02%	
LU	27,059,197		-	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
HU	186,208,364		6,245,214	3.35%	335,228	0.18%	5,909,986	3.17%	
MT	14,732,034		366,319	2.49%	366,319	2.49%	0	0.00%	
NL	3,080,613,150		80,801,169	2.62%	2,800,617	0.09%	78,000,552	2.53%	
AT	275,460,523		7,393,410	2.68%	5,654,247	2.05%	1,739,162	0.63%	
PL	834,600,505		3,979,784	0.48%	2,526,634	0.30%	1,453,150	0.17%	
PT	195,524,104		5,176,908	2.65%	269,552	0.14%	4,907,356	2.51%	
RO	202,876,304		3,192,319	1.57%	413,780	0.20%	2,778,540	1.37%	
SI	82,957,351		479,319	0.58%	159,180	0.19%	320,139	0.39%	
SK	116,740,888		756,807	0.65%	0	0.00%	756,807	0.65%	
FI	175,009,470		2,030,595	1.16%	83,383	0.05%	1,947,211	1.11%	
SE	657,846,831		11,231,844	1.71%	4,527,821	0.69%	6,704,023	1.02%	
UK	3,977,651,281		97,843,317	2.46%	466,886	0.01%	97,376,431	2.45%	
Total	25,573,823,950		501,643,678	1.96%	76,386,708	0.30%	425,256,970	1.66%	

## ANNEX 5

TOR: Recovery rates (RR) per cut-off date						
MS	2016			2017		
	Established amount	Recovered amount	RR	Established amount	Recovered amount	RR
	EUR	EUR	%	EUR	EUR	%
	1	2	3=2/1	1	2	3=2/1
BE	11,690,990	8,743,794	75 %	21,860,395	9,677,518	44 %
BG	223,637	75,292	34 %	1,446,132	266,161	18 %
CZ	5,786,424	5,281,040	91 %	8,608,026	4,471,221	52 %
DK	12,284,300	2,557,390	21 %	2,126,831	1,089,269	51 %
DE	87,164,748	82,589,089	95 %	92,313,854	75,947,768	82 %
EE	1,303,483	1,243,230	95 %	322,079	11,149	3 %
IE	4,561,472	3,024,469	66 %	2,947,035	2,854,964	97 %
EL	8,951,578	80,765	1 %	8,354,806	171,085	2 %
ES	44,003,652	17,915,283	41 %	81,095,666	13,177,747	16 %
FR	48,220,508	14,750,357	31 %	28,737,885	11,029,322	38 %
HR	932,140	647,661	69 %	1,115,013	313,388	28 %
IT	25,970,041	5,233,741	20 %	13,060,243	2,356,101	18 %
CY	332,446	59,925	18 %	128,966	43,302	34 %
LV	3,844,246	2,184,372	57 %	454,553	51,897	11 %
LT	915,350	209,672	23 %	2,564,644	420,882	16 %
LU	0	0	0 %	0	0	0 %
HU	4,153,190	732,401	18 %	6,245,214	5,438,997	87 %
MT	320,682	0	0 %	366,319	0	0 %
NL	146,405,137	28,903,369	20 %	79,476,057	23,287,286	29 %
AT	15,338,503	10,908,011	71 %	7,393,410	6,129,567	83 %
PL	7,221,237	2,373,329	33 %	3,979,784	1,159,858	29 %
PT	6,609,241	398,304	6 %	4,907,356	2,480,072	51 %
RO	5,936,342	2,176,296	37 %	3,192,319	1,149,219	36 %
SI	25,222	25,222	100 %	479,319	479,319	100 %
SK	1,026,172	1,026,172	100 %	756,807	740,332	98 %
FI	2,358,198	1,761,269	75 %	2,030,595	1,790,778	88 %
SE	5,912,321	5,882,596	99 %	11,204,873	7,764,408	69 %
UK	80,511,319	34,131,035	42 %	97,178,368	54,856,413	56 %
Total	532,002,577	232,914,085	44 %	482,346,547	227,158,024	47 %

\* Cut-off date 15/03/2018

# ANNEX 6

TOR: Estimated and established amount per customs procedure per Member State 2017											
MS	Fraudulent					Non-fraudulent					
	Release for free circulation	Transit	Customs warehousing	Inward processing	Other	Release for free circulation	Transit	Customs warehousing	Inward processing	Other	
BE	7,027,149	8,284,488	55,551		135,437	7,079,590	519,790	4,767,935	2,116,285	95,503	
BG	203,948	988,776				253,408					
CZ						8,534,780			73,246		
DK	87,967					1,805,146	75,882	119,679	26,238	11,920	
DE	6,517,556				68,945	66,210,863	746,739	2,489,329	15,439,841	840,582	
EE					310,930	11,149					
IE					33,992	1,958,781			50,200	938,054	
EL	9,504,163	104,010			4,523,266	172,769		49,259	52,874		
ES	3,911,652					75,480,870	31,315	90,055	3,203,824	19,867	
FR	10,746,805		959,622	304,071	1,211,035	15,463,027	12,430	300,525	236,467	565,672	
HR	262,090	563,852			26,973	262,098					
IT	1,024,993	11,193				7,221,736			25,733	4,776,588	
CY	118,402					10,564					
LV	242,464			15,246		196,843					
LT	56,244				1,482,240	480,527	539,135			6,498	
LU											
HU	49,438	285,790				5,909,986					
MT					366,319						
NL	2,717,304		18,702	64,611		65,852,347	337,079	7,760,477	3,972,656	77,993	
AT	936,442	4,717,805				1,692,793			18,792	27,578	
PL	2,063,187	431,388			32,059	1,434,838	18,312				
PT	269,552					4,733,067		174,288			
RO	370,293				43,487	2,664,662			50,909	62,969	
SI	159,180					320,139					
SK						756,807					
FI	83,383					1,679,485	13,608	72,280	181,838		
SE	4,527,821					6,403,382	86,974		116,451	97,216	
UK	466,886					77,427,455	55,379		19,881,253	12,344	
Total	51,346,919	15,387,301	1,033,875	383,928	8,234,684	354,017,112	2,436,643	15,823,826	45,446,607	7,532,783	

# ANNEX 7

TOR: Method of detection by number of cases per Member State 2017															
MS	N	Fraudulent						Non-fraudulent							
		All	Release controls	Post-release controls	Inspections by anti-fraud services	Tax audit	Voluntary admission	Other	All	Release controls	Post-release controls	Inspections by anti-fraud services	Tax audit	Voluntary admission	Other
BE	215	26			26				189	51	100	26	3	2	7
BG	20	19		2	17				1	1					
CZ	89								89	3	64			22	
DK	56	1		1					55	6	42			4	3
DE	1,663	46	4	10	30			2	1,617	100	888	12	262	309	46
EE	5	4	4						1		1				
IE	32	1			1				31	1	2	2	19	3	4
EL	41	31	19	1	4			7	10		2	8			
ES	264	34	3	2	25	3		1	230	68	42	22	63	32	3
FR	298	98	34	41	23				200	41	67	67		24	1
HR	15	8	6	2					7	1	4	2			
IT	139	20		5	11			4	119	30	60	18		10	1
CY	5	4	1		2			1	1		1				
LV	10	6	5		1				4		3		1		
LT	57	38		3	35				19	1	15	3			
LU															
HU	24	4	1	3					20	4	14	2			
MT	2	2	2												
NL	450	8		7			1		442	122	287	1		32	
AT	56	7		3	2			2	49	4	34	1		5	5
PL	98	52	8	41				3	46	6	32	8			
PT	34	2	2						32	2	7	22			1
RO	32	9			9				23			23			
SI	12	4			4				8	5	2	1			
SK	11								11		4	1		6	
FI	31	4	3		1				27	12	7			8	
SE	169	4	2	2					165	3	112	1		49	
UK	808	9	9						799	1	517			281	
Total	4,636	441	103	123	191	3	1	20	4,195	462	2,307	220	348	787	71

# ANNEX 8

TOR: Method of detection by established and estimated amounts per Member state 2017															
MS	N	Fraudulent						Non-fraudulent							
		All	Release controls	Post-release controls	Inspections by anti-fraud services	Tax audit	Voluntary admission	Other	All	Release controls	Post-release controls	Inspections by anti-fraud services	Tax audit	Voluntary admission	Other
BE	30,081,729	15,502,626			15,502,626				14,579,103	5,951,308	4,109,142	4,297,015	38,796	54,002	128,841
BG	1,446,132	1,192,724		23,458	1,169,267				253,408	253,408					
CZ	8,608,026								8,608,026	56,059	7,347,675			1,204,291	
DK	2,126,831	87,967		87,967					2,038,865	289,625	1,407,685			205,360	136,195
DE	92,313,854	6,586,501	158,584	2,712,336	3,589,306			126,275	85,727,353	3,488,538	45,599,244	504,481	11,734,929	21,600,931	2,799,230
EE	322,079	310,930	310,930						11,149		11,149				
IE	2,981,027	33,992			33,992				2,947,035	37,504	45,400	82,465	2,135,661	176,828	469,177
EL	14,406,341	14,131,439	4,788,730	12,458	8,065,264			1,264,986	274,902		102,133	172,769			
ES	82,737,583	3,911,652	795,354	52,488	2,583,488	462,095		18,227	78,825,931	5,447,858	2,325,301	39,828,912	29,419,723	1,625,950	178,187
FR	29,799,654	13,221,533	1,608,405	5,959,398	5,653,730				16,578,121	1,094,114	3,466,124	10,840,739		1,022,288	154,856
HR	1,115,013	852,915	749,188	103,727					262,098	11,653	222,250	28,194			
IT	13,060,243	1,036,186		270,857	671,902			93,427	12,024,057	6,493,010	4,390,583	733,136		382,744	24,583
CY	128,966	118,402	10,294		85,663			22,445	10,564		10,564				
LV	454,553	257,710	246,038		11,672				196,843		51,897		144,946		
LT	2,564,644	1,538,484		56,244	1,482,240				1,026,160	26,339	976,204	23,617			
LU															
HU	6,245,214	335,228	24,514	310,714					5,909,986	387,667	5,457,940	64,378			
MT	366,319	366,319	366,319												
NL	80,801,169	2,800,617		2,783,534			17,083		78,000,552	9,493,752	66,999,479	18,358		1,488,963	
AT	7,393,410	5,654,247		4,768,666	140,113			745,468	1,739,162	101,303	1,304,555	55,802		71,286	206,216
PL	3,979,784	2,526,634	543,759	1,732,194				250,681	1,453,150	118,824	822,831	511,496			
PT	5,176,908	269,552	269,552						4,907,356	23,336	581,412	4,272,317			30,291
RO	3,192,319	413,780			413,780				2,778,540			2,778,540			
SI	479,319	159,180			159,180				320,139	228,732	79,028	12,380			
SK	756,807								756,807		38,241	10,402		708,164	
FI	2,030,595	83,383	53,375		30,008				1,947,211	1,004,939	718,709			223,562	
SE	11,231,844	4,527,821	26,971	4,500,850					6,704,023	72,301	5,174,911	51,002		1,405,809	
UK	97,843,317	466,886	466,886						97,376,431	219,053	68,960,222			28,197,156	
Total	501,643,678	76,366,708	10,418,899	23,374,890	39,592,231	462,095	17,083	2,521,509	425,256,970	34,799,324	220,202,679	64,286,002	43,474,055	58,367,335	4,127,576

# ANNEX 9

MS	TOR: Recovery rates (RR) per Member State 2017					
	Fraudulent			Non-fraudulent		
	Established amount, EUR	Recovered amount, EUR	RR %	Established amount, EUR	Recovered amount, EUR	RR %
BE	7,281,291	860,529	12%	14,579,103	8,816,990	60%
BG	1,192,724	12,753	1%	253,408	253,408	100%
CZ	0	0	0%	8,608,026	4,471,221	52%
DK	87,967	0	0%	2,038,865	1,089,269	53%
DE	6,586,501	2,595,835	39%	85,727,353	73,351,934	86%
EE	310,930	0	0%	11,149	11,149	100%
IE	0	0	0%	2,947,035	2,854,964	97%
EL	8,079,904	4,814	0%	274,902	166,271	60%
ES	2,269,735	1,234,287	54%	78,825,931	11,943,460	15%
FR	12,159,764	3,680,509	30%	16,578,121	7,348,813	44%
HR	852,915	173,224	20%	262,098	140,164	53%
IT	1,036,186	44,796	4%	12,024,057	2,311,305	19%
CY	118,402	32,739	28%	10,564	10,564	100%
LV	257,710	0	0%	196,843	51,897	26%
LT	1,538,484	45,196	3%	1,026,160	375,686	37%
LU	0	0	0%	0	-	0%
HU	335,228	24,924	7%	5,909,986	5,414,073	92%
MT	366,319	0	0%	0	-	0%
NL	2,800,617	100,625	4%	76,675,440	23,186,661	30%
AT	5,654,247	4,759,310	84%	1,739,162	1,370,257	79%
PL	2,526,634	60,806	2%	1,453,150	1,099,053	76%
PT	0	0	0%	4,907,356	2,480,072	51%
RO	413,780	21,827	5%	2,778,540	1,127,392	41%
SI	159,180	159,180	100%	320,139	320,139	100%
SK	0	0	0%	756,807	740,332	98%
FI	83,383	208	0%	1,947,211	1,790,570	92%
SE	4,500,850	1,189,776	26%	6,704,023	6,574,632	98%
UK	20,990	0	0%	97,157,378	54,856,413	56%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58,633,742</b>	<b>15,001,337</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>423,712,805</b>	<b>212,156,687</b>	<b>50%</b>

\* Cut-off date 15/03/2018

# ANNEX 10

TOR: Examination of write-off cases in 2017													
MS	Acceptance		Reference to Article 17.2 rejected		Additional information request (AI)		Not appropriate		Total cases*		Cases assessed twice (AI)		Total (amounts not counted twice)
	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR	N	EUR	
BE			2	143,560	1	2,051,956			3				2,195,516
CZ					2	117,881			2		2		117,881
DK					1	159,996			1				159,996
DE	18	2,099,288	18	3,645,632	54	23,885,222	1	126,911	91		19		29,757,053
EL	1	208,697	2	351,148	1	301,349	1	336,679	5		1		1,197,873
ES			1	254,250	10	4,732,607			11				4,986,857
FR	1	100,313	1	163,425	1	98,875			3				362,613
IT	4	2,241,354	1	497,280	13	12,919,572			18		4		15,658,206
CY					1	240,966			1				240,966
LV	1	343,827	1	768,691	3	446,025			5		1		1,558,543
LT	2	345,006							2				345,006
HU	1	93,605	2	180,278	2	3,942,477			5		2		4,216,361
AT	6	5,687,056	2	2,030,647	2	814,435		28,256	10		3		8,560,394
PL			1	85,772	3	1,131,533			4		1		1,217,306
PT					1	123,541			1				123,541
SI									-				-
SK	1	64,387							1				64,387
FI					2	327,113			2				327,113
SE			1	117,359					1				117,359
UK	1	59,703	2	2,320,852					3				2,380,554
Total	36	11,243,237	34	10,558,894	97	51,293,550	2	491,847	169		33		73,587,527

\* It does not include the number of Additional Information's cases assessed twice.

## ANNEX 11

### *Classification of cases in relation to CAP expenditure*

The analysis of irregularities in Section 3 'Common Agricultural Policy' separately focuses on 'rural development' (RD) and direct 'support to agriculture' (SA).

To this purpose, cases are classified as:

- RD, where they concern only expenditure on budget lines/posts that contain the codes '0504', 'B01-4' or 'B01-50'.<sup>32</sup>

As from 2004, expenditure on rural development has been grouped under the chapter 0504. Within this context, the titles B050405 (as from 2007) and B050460 (as from 2014) refer to the EAFRD funding.<sup>33</sup>

Between 2000 and 2003, rural development was financed through the budget line B01-4.

Before 2000, there was no explicit reference to rural development in the budget, but line B01-50 covered expenditure which was similar to the one financed by B01-4 in 2000-2003.

- SA, where they do not concern rural development expenditure. SA includes expenditure in relation to intervention in agricultural markets and direct payments to farmers;<sup>34</sup>
- 'SA/RD', where they concern both types of expenditure (rural development and direct support to agriculture) or there is no enough information to assign the case to RD or SA<sup>35</sup>.

Some parts of the analysis in Section 3 'Common Agricultural Policy' separately focus on 'Interventions in agricultural markets' (or 'Market measures') and 'Direct payments'.

In fact, as from 2006, support to agriculture is structured along 2 main chapters.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Most of these cases have the field 'Fund' filled in as 'EAFRD/EAGF', but the Budget line or the Budget post that are explicitly mentioned lead to classify the case in this category RD (9,116 cases out of 11,914). In the category 'RD', also cases are included where the Budget line and the Budget post are not filled in, but the field 'Fund' has been filled with 'EAFRD'. On the contrary, even if the Budget line or the Budget post would lead to classify the case as RD, cases are classified as 'RD/SA' when the field 'Fund' has been filled with 'EAGF' (inconsistency); if the field 'Fund' had been filled with 'EAFRD' or even 'EAFRD/EAGF', that case would be classified as RD.

<sup>33</sup> Chapter 504 is split in the following titles: 050401 'r.d. in the EAGGF – Guarantee section' (later with the addition 'Completion of earlier programme 2000-2006'), 050402 'r.d. in the EAGGF – Guidance section' (later with the addition 'Completion of earlier programme'), 050403 'Other measures', 050404 'Transitional instrument for the financing of r.d. by the EAGGF – Guarantee section for the new MS' (later with the addition 'Completion of earlier programmes 2004-2006'), 050405 'r.d. financed by EAFRD (2007-2013)' (from 2007. As from 2014, it becomes 'completion of ...'), 050460 'EAFRD (2014-2020)' (from 2014).

<sup>34</sup> Most of these cases have the field 'Fund' filled in as 'EAFRD/EAGF', but the Budget line or the Budget post that are explicitly mentioned lead to classify the case in this category SA (4,350 cases out of 5,913). In the category 'SA', also cases are included where the Budget line and the Budget post are not filled in, but the field 'Fund' has been filled with 'EAGF'. On the contrary, even if the Budget line or the Budget post would lead to classify the case as SA, cases are classified as 'RD/SA' when the field 'Fund' has been filled with 'EAFRD' (inconsistency); if the field 'Fund' had been filled with 'EAGF' or even 'EAFRD/EAGF', that case would be classified as SA.

<sup>35</sup> This includes cases where the Budget line and the Budget post are not filled in and the field 'Fund' has been filled with 'EAFRD/EAGF'. This also includes cases where the Budget line or the Budget post would lead to classify the case as SA (or RD), but the field 'Fund' has been filled in with 'EAFRD' (or 'EAGF') (inconsistency).

<sup>36</sup> The other chapters of Title 05 'Agriculture and rural development' are: 0501 'Administrative expenditure', 0504 'Rural development', 0505 'SAPARD' (later 'Instrument for pre-accession assistance'), 0506 'External relations' (later 'International aspects'), 0507 'Audit', 0508 'Policy strategy and coordination', 0549 'Expenditure on administrative management' (until 2013), 0509 'Horizon 2020 – Research and innovation' (from 2014).



- Chapter 0502 'Interventions in agricultural markets';
- Chapter 0503 'Direct aids'.

To the purpose of the analysis in Section 3 'Common Agricultural Policy', cases are classified:

- 'Market measures', where they concern expenditure on Budget lines/posts which contain the code '502', as from the 2006 EU Budget (the same case may concern also other areas, including rural development or direct payments);
- 'Direct payments', where they concern expenditure on Budget lines/posts which contain the code '503', as from the 2006 EU Budget (the same case may concern also other areas, including rural development or market measures).

Cases concerning only expenditure in 2005 or before are not considered 'Market measures' or 'direct payments'. Before 2006, the EU Budget had a different structure:

- In 2004 and 2005, the chapters 0502 and 0503 referred respectively to 'Plant products' and 'Animal products';
- Before 2004, subsection B01 covered the Guarantee section of the EAGG fund and was split, among others<sup>37</sup>, in:
  - B01-1 'Plant products';
  - B01-2 'Animal products'.

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<sup>37</sup> B01-3 covered "Ancillary expenditure", B01-6 "Monetary reserve".

## ANNEX 12

### *Categories of irregularities and related types*

#### *Tables NR9-NR12*

The categories used in Tables NR9-NR12 are as follows:

Code	Category	Type
T11	Request	T11/00: Incorrect or incomplete request for aid T11/01: False or falsified request for aid T11/02: Product, species, project and/or activity not eligible for aid T11/03: Incompatible cumulation of aid T11/04: Several requests for the same product, species, project and/or activity T11/99: Other
T12	Beneficiary	T12/00: Incorrect identity operator/beneficiary T12/01: Non-existent operator/beneficiary T12/02: Misdescription of the holding T12/03: Operator/beneficiary not having the required quality T12/99: Other
T13	Accounts and records	T13/00: Incomplete accounts T13/01: Incorrect accounts T13/02: Falsified accounts T13/03: Accounts not presented T13/04: Absence of accounts T13/05: Calculation errors T13/06: Revenues not declared T13/99: Other
T14	Documentary proof	T14/00: Documents missing and/or not provided T14/01: Documents incomplete T14/02: Documents incorrect T14/03: Documents provided too late T14/04: Documents false and/or falsified T14/99: Other

T15	Product, species and/or land	<p>T15/00: Over or under production</p> <p>T15/01: Inexact composition</p> <p>T15/02: Inexact origin</p> <p>T15/03: Inaccurate value</p> <p>T15/04: Inexact quantity</p> <p>T15/05: Variation in quality or content</p> <p>T15/06: Quantities outside permitted limits, quotas, thresholds</p> <p>T15/07: Unauthorised substitution or exchange</p> <p>T15/08: Unauthorised addition or mixture</p> <p>T15/09: Unauthorised use</p> <p>T15/10: Falsification of the product</p> <p>T15/11: Incorrect storage or handling</p> <p>T15/12: Fictitious use or processing</p> <p>T15/13: Incorrect classification (incl. incorrect tariff heading)</p> <p>T15/14: Overdeclaration and/or declaration of fictitious product, species and/or land</p> <p>T15/99: Other</p>
T16	(Non-)action	<p>T16/00: Action not implemented</p> <p>T16/01: Action not completed</p> <p>T16/02: Operation prohibited during the measure</p> <p>T16/03: Failure to respect deadlines</p> <p>T16/04: Irregular termination, sale or reduction</p> <p>T16/05: Absence of identification, marking, etc.</p> <p>T16/06: Refusal of control, audit, scrutiny etc.</p> <p>T16/07: Control, audit, scrutiny etc. not carried out in accordance with regulations, rules, plan etc.</p> <p>T16/08: Infringement of rules concerned with public procurement</p> <p>T16/09: Infringements with regard to the cofinancing system</p> <p>T16/10: Refusal to repay not spent or unduly paid amount</p> <p>T16/99: Other</p>
T17	Movement	<p>T17/00: Irregularities in connection with final destination (change of, non arrival at, etc.)</p>

		<p>T17/01: Fictitious movement</p> <p>T17/99: Other</p>
T18	Bankruptcy	<p>T18/00: Legal persons - liquidation</p> <p>T18/01: Legal persons - reorganisation to structure debt</p> <p>T18/02: Natural persons - repayment plan</p> <p>T18/03: Natural persons - repayment plan not possible</p> <p>T18/99: Other</p>
T19	Ethics and integrity	<p>T19/00: Conflict of interest</p> <p>T19/01: Bribery - passive</p> <p>T19/02: Bribery - active</p> <p>T19/03: Corruption</p> <p>T19/04: Corruption - passive</p> <p>T19/05: Corruption - active</p> <p>T19/99: Other irregularities concerning integrity and ethics</p>
T40	Public procurement (see annex Commission Decision C(2013)9527)	<p>T40/01: Lack of publication of contract notice</p> <p>T40/02: Artificial splitting of works/services/supplies contracts</p> <p>T40/03: Non-compliance with - time limits for receipt of tenders; or - time limits for receipt of requests to participate</p> <p>T40/04: Insufficient time for potential tenderers/candidates to obtain tender documentation</p> <p>T40/05: Lack of publication of -extended time limits for receipt of tenders; or - extended time limits for receipt of requests to participate</p> <p>T40/06: Cases not justifying the use of the negotiated procedure with prior publication of a contract notice</p> <p>T40/07: For the award of contracts in the field of defence and security falling under directive 2009/81/EC specifically, inadequate justification for the lack of publication of a contract notice</p> <p>T40/08: Failure to state: - the selection criteria in the contract notice; and/or - the award criteria (and their weighting) in the contract notice or in the tender specifications</p> <p>T40/09: Unlawful and/or discriminatory selection and/or award criteria laid down in the contract notice or tender documents</p> <p>T40/10: Selection criteria not related and proportionate to the subjectmatter of the contract</p> <p>T40/11: Discriminatory technical specifications</p>

		<p>T40/12: Insufficient definition of the subject-matter of the contract</p> <p>T40/13: Modification of selection criteria after opening of tenders, resulting in incorrect acceptance of tenderers</p> <p>T40/14: Modification of selection criteria after opening of tenders, resulting in incorrect rejection of tenderers</p> <p>T40/15: Evaluation of tenderers/candidates using unlawful selection or award criteria</p> <p>T40/16: Lack of transparency and/or equal treatment during evaluation</p> <p>T40/17: Modification of a tender during evaluation</p> <p>T40/18: Negotiation during the award procedure</p> <p>T40/19: Negotiated procedure with prior publication of a contract notice with substantial modification of the conditions set out in the contract notice or tender specifications</p> <p>T40/20: Rejection of abnormally low tenders</p> <p>T40/21: Conflict of interest</p> <p>T40/22: Substantial modification of the contract elements set out in the contract notice or tender specifications</p> <p>T40/23: Reduction in the scope of the contract</p> <p>T40/24: Award of additional works/services/supplies contracts (if such award constitutes a substantial modification of the original terms of the contract) without competition in the absence of the applicable conditions (extreme urgency brought about by unforeseeable events; an unforeseen circumstance for complementary works, services, supplies)</p> <p>T40/25: Additional works or services exceeding the limit laid down in the relevant provisions</p> <p>T40/99: Other</p>
T50	State aid	<p>T50/01: Failure to notify State Aid</p> <p>T50/02: Wrong aid scheme applied</p> <p>T50/03: Misapplication of the aid scheme</p> <p>T50/04: Monitoring requirements not fulfilled</p> <p>T50/05: Reference investment not taken into account in the applicable aid scheme</p> <p>T50/06: No consideration of revenue in the applicable aid scheme</p> <p>T50/07: No respect of the incentive effect of the aid</p> <p>T50/08: Aid intensity not respected</p> <p>T50/09: De Minimis threshold exceeded</p> <p>T50/99: Other State aid</p>

T90	Other	T90/99: Other irregularities
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### *Tables CP17 and CP18*

The categories used in Tables CP17 and CP18 are built as follows:

- Infringements concerning the request: T11/00, T11/01, T11/99
- Eligibility / Legitimacy of expenditure/measure: T11/02
- Multiple financing: T11/03, T11/04
- Violations/breaches by the operator: T12
- Incorrect, absent, falsified accounts: T13
- Incorrect, missing, false or falsified supporting documents: T14
- Product, species and/or land: T15
- Infringement of contract provisions/rules: T16/00, T16/01, T16/02, T16/03, T16/04, T16/05, T16/06, T16/07, T16/09, T16/10, T16/99
- Movement: T17
- Bankruptcy: T18
- Ethics and integrity: T19
- Infringement of public procurement rules: T40, T16/08
- State aid: T50

## ANNEX 13

### *Analysis of the sensitivity of FDR and IDR*

#### *Intervention in agricultural markets and direct payments*

In the main body of this Report reference is made to the FDR (Fraud Detection Rate) and the IDR (Irregularity Detection Rate) in relation to '*Intervention in agricultural markets*' and '*direct payments*'.

A part of the irregularities used for these calculations are not referred exclusively to a specific policy measure, because the same case may cover several budget posts referring to different measures. These 'mixed' cases have been included in their full financial amount in all policy measures affected.

FDR and IDR for '*Intervention in agricultural markets*' in Table NR13\_a below is calculated on the basis of the amounts of all the irregularities (fraudulent and non fraudulent) where this type of expenditure is involved (considering in full the 'mixed' cases, as explained above). The same applies with reference to FDR and IDR for '*direct payments*'. Table NR13\_a shows the outcome of these calculations.

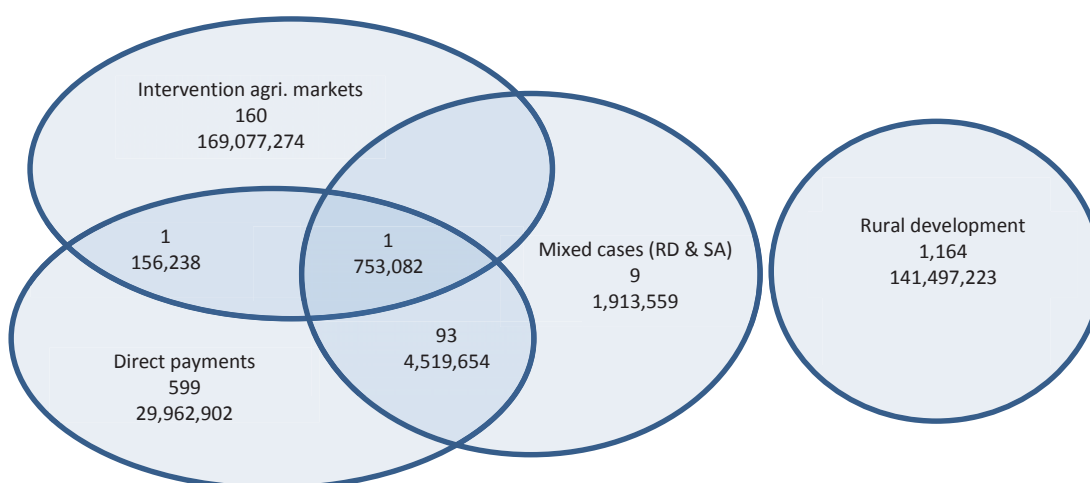
Table NR13_a: FDR and IDR by type of expenditure: detail on direct support to agriculture			
Type of expenditure (1)	Irregularities detected and reported 2013-2017 / Payments 2013-2017		
	FDR	IDR	Total
Intervention in agricultural markets	1.17%	1.39%	2.6%
Direct payments	0.02%	0.07%	0.1%

(1) In some cases, fraud or irregularity concern both 'intervention in agricultural markets' and other measures. In these cases, the total amount of the fraud or irregularity is considered in the FDR or IDR calculation. The same applies to some cases concerning 'direct payments'.

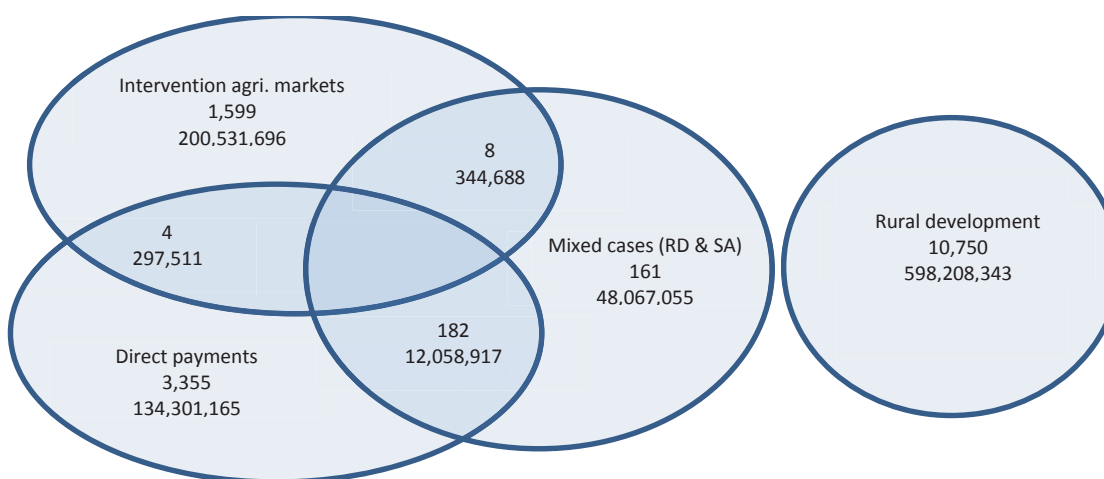
As there are a number of '*intervention of agricultural markets*' cases that concern, at the same time, this type of expenditure and other measures, the total amounts (and the corresponding FDR and IDR) associated to '*intervention in agricultural markets*' are somehow inflated. The same applies with reference to '*direct payments*'.

An analysis is then warranted of how sensitive FDR and IDR are to the presence of these 'mixed' cases. As a first step, an assessment is required of the number of these 'mixed' cases, the nature of the related overlaps and the amounts involved. Fig. NR1-NR3 show the outcome of this assessment, respectively for cases reported as fraudulent, not reported as fraudulent and for all cases together.

**Fig. NR1: Irregularities and amounts reported as fraudulent by type of expenditure – 2013-2017**



**Fig. NR2: Irregularities and amounts not reported as fraudulent by type of expenditure – 2013-2017**



**Fig. NR3: Irregularities and amounts reported by type of expenditure – 2013-2017**

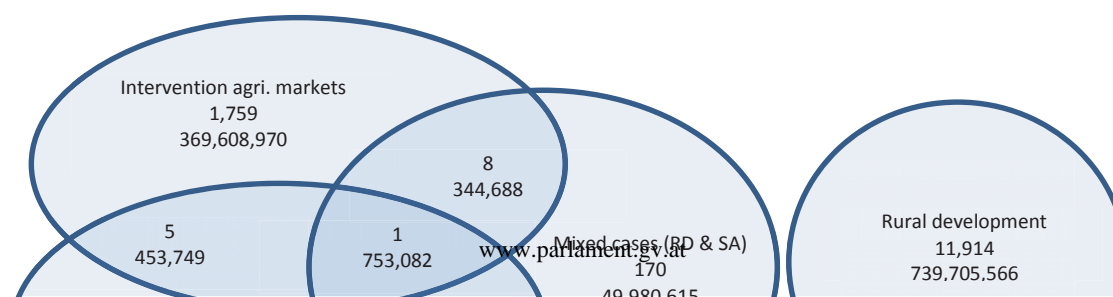




Table NR13\_b shows FDR and IDR where, for '*intervention in agricultural markets*', only the amounts related to cases that do not overlap with rural development or direct payments are included in the calculation (i.e.169,077,274, for the FDR). The same applies to '*direct payments*'.

Table NR13_b: FDR and IDR by type of expenditure: detail on direct support to agriculture			
Type of expenditure (1)	Irregularities detected and reported 2013-2017 / Payments 2013-2017		
	FDR	IDR	Total
Intervention in agricultural markets	1.16%	1.38%	2.5%
Direct payments	0.01%	0.06%	0.1%

(1) Cases concerning only 'intervention in agricultural markets' (and not also other measures) are considered ('pure' cases). 'Mixed' cases are left out of this Table. The same applies to 'direct payments' (only 'pure' cases).

Figures in Table NR13\_a represent the upper limit of FDR and IDR for '*intervention in agricultural markets*' or '*direct payments*', as they include amounts that are linked to irregularities or fraud related also to other types of expenditure.

Figures in Table NR13\_b represent the lower limit of FDR and IDR for '*intervention in agricultural markets*' or '*direct payments*', as they exclude part of the amounts of the 'mixed' cases that could be related to the relevant types of expenditure.<sup>38</sup>

As FDR and IDR in Tables NR13\_a and NR13\_b are similar, it can be concluded that they are not significantly sensitive to this 'mixed' cases issue.

#### *Rural development (RD) and support to agriculture (SA)*

FDR and IDR for '*Support to agriculture*' ('SA') is calculated on the basis of the amounts (of the irregularities or fraud) related to cases where only this type of expenditure is involved. The same applies with reference to FDR and IDR for '*Rural development*' ('RD'). Table NR13\_c shows the outcome of this calculation.

There are a number of cases that have not been classified as 'pure' 'RD' or 'SA' cases. They are reported as 'mixed' cases (RD/SA). This implies that the total amounts (and the corresponding FDR and IDR) associated to 'RD' are somehow underestimated. The same applies with reference to 'SA'.

<sup>38</sup> This analysis takes into consideration the combination of '*intervention in agricultural markets*' (budget line B0502, since 2006 – see above) with '*rural development*' or with '*direct payments*' (budget line B0503, since 2006 – see above). This applied also to 'direct payments'. Nevertheless, there are also cases where '*intervention in agricultural markets*' (or '*direct payments*') is combined with other budget codes from years before 2006. Excluding also these cases would lower the indicators further.

Table NR13\_c: FDR and IDR by type of expenditure

Type of expenditure	Irregularities detected and reported 2013-2017 / Payments 2013-2017		
	FDR	IDR	Total
Support to agriculture (SA)	0.09%	0.16%	0.2%
Rural development	0.25%	1.05%	1.3%
<b>Global <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>0.13%</b>	<b>0.36%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

(1) Global also includes cases where fraud or irregularity concern both direct support to agriculture and rural development (SA/RD cases). Figures referring to the specific type of support do not consider these 'mixed' SA/RD cases

An analysis is then warranted of how sensitive FDR and IDR are to the presence of these RD/SA 'mixed' cases. As a first step, an assessment is required of the number of these 'mixed' cases and the amounts involved. Fig. NR4-NR6 show the outcome of this assessment, respectively for cases reported as fraudulent, not reported as fraudulent and for all cases together.

Fig. NR4: Irregularities and amounts reported as fraudulent by type of expenditure – 2013-2017

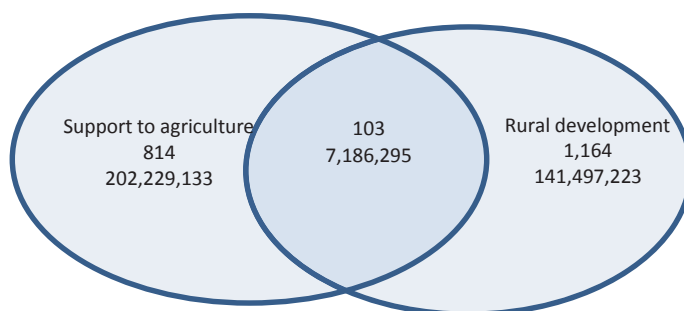


Fig. NR5: Irregularities and amounts not reported as fraudulent by type of expenditure – 2013-2017

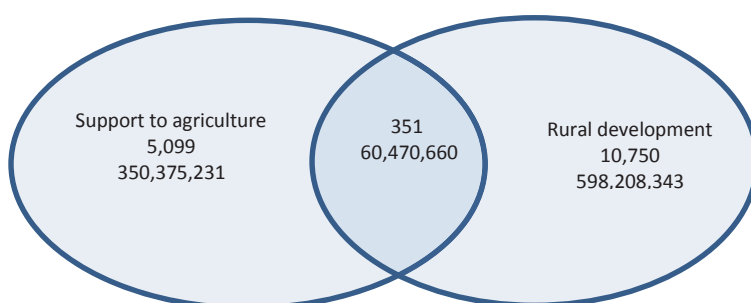


Fig. NR6: Irregularities and amounts reported by type of expenditure – 2013-2017

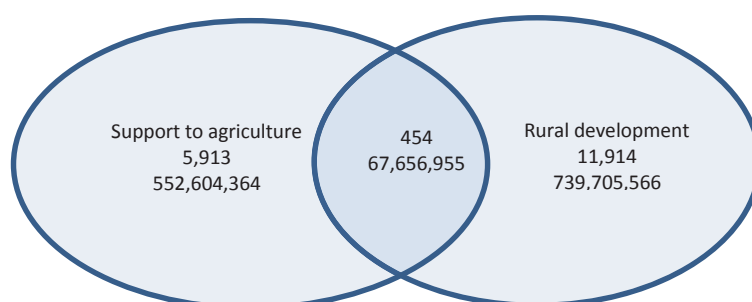


Table NR13\_d shows FDR and IDR where 'mixed' cases are added both for 'rural development' and 'support to agriculture'. In practice, for 'rural development', also all the amounts related to 'mixed' cases are added to the amounts related to the 'pure' rural development cases (i.e. 7,186,295 for the FDR). The same applies to 'support to agriculture'. Therefore, FDR and IDR in Table NR13\_d are somehow inflated and represent the upper limit.

Table NR13_d: FDR and IDR by type of expenditure			
Type of expenditure (1)	Irregularities detected and reported 2013-2017 / Payments 2013-2017		
	FDR	IDR	Total
Support to agriculture (SA) (2)	0.09%	0.18%	0.3%
Rural development (RD) (2)	0.26%	1.16%	1.4%

(1) In some cases, fraud or irregularity concern both direct support to agriculture and rural development (SA/RD cases). The full financial amounts of these 'mixed' SA/RD cases are added both to figures referring to 'support to agriculture' and 'rural development' (implying double counting).

As FDR and IDR in Tables NR13\_c and NR13\_d are similar, it can be concluded that they are not significantly sensitive to this 'mixed' cases issue. The biggest variation concerns the IDR for rural development, which amounts to 0.1 or about 10% of the IDR.

## Annex 14

### *Full description of 'reasons for performing control'*

Description in Tables NR16, NR17, NR18, NR19, NR20, NR21, CP19, CP20	Full description
media	Information published in the media
tip	Tip from informant, whistle-blower etc.
complaint	Complaint
confession	Spontaneous confession
refusal	Refusal to accept controls
conduct	Suspicious conduct
admin. enq.	Administrative enquiry
judicial enq.	Judicial enquiry
mutual Assistance	Mutual Assistance Message (reg. 515/97)
info from EU	Information and/or request from EU-body
irr. from EU	Irregularity detected and reported by EU-body
request MS	Request by other Member State
irr. from MS	Irregularity detected and reported by other Member State
scrutiny 4045	Scrutiny on basis of Reg. 4045/1989
scrutiny 3508	Scrutiny on basis of Reg. 3508/1992 & 1782/2003 (IACS)
control 386	Control on basis of Reg. 386/1990
scrutiny 485	Scrutiny on basis of Reg. 485/2008
routine	Routine
prob. checks	Probability checks
chance	Chance
random	Random check
doubts	Existing doubts
risk analysis	Risk analysis

stat. analysis	Statistical analysis
comp. data	Comparison of data
reconciliation	Account reconciliation
payment	Intermediate or full payment
Paym. balance	Payment of balance
release guarantee	Release of guarantee
review	Review of conditions
other	Other

## ANNEX 15

### *Full description of themes in Figures CP1 and CP2*

Description in Figures CP1 and CP2	Full description
R&TD activities in research centres	R&TD activities in research centres
R&TD infrastructure and centres of competence in a specific technology	R&TD infrastructure (including physical plant, instrumentation and high-speed computer networks linking research centres) and centres of competence in a specific technology
Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks involving SMEs	Technology transfer and improvement of cooperation networks between small businesses (SMEs), between these and other businesses and universities, postsecondary education establishments of all kinds, regional authorities, research centres and scientific and technological poles (scientific and technological parks, technopoles, etc.)
Assistance to R&TD, particularly in SMEs	Assistance to R&TD, particularly in SMEs (including access to R&TD services in research centres)
Advanced support services for firms and groups of firms	Advanced support services for firms and groups of firms
SMEs for env.	Assistance to SMEs for the promotion of environmentally-friendly products and production processes (introduction of effective environment managing system, adoption and use of pollution prevention technologies, integration of clean technologies into firm production)
Investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation	Investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation (innovative technologies, establishment of new firms by universities, existing R&TD centres and firms, etc.)
Other investment in firms	Other investment in firms
Other measures to stimulate research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs	Other measures to stimulate research and innovation and entrepreneurship in SMEs

## ANNEX 16

### Legenda

SA: Support to Agriculture

RD: Rural Development

SA/RD: Support to Agriculture/ Rural Development

GUID: European Agricultural Guarantee and Guidance Fund – Section Guidance

EFF: European Fisheries Fund

EMFF: European Maritime and Fisheries Fund

CF: Cohesion Fund

ERDF: European Regional and Development Fund

ESF: European Social Fund

AMIF: Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund

YEI: Youth Employment Initiative

HRD: pre-accession, Human Resources Development component

IPARD: Instrument for Pre-Accession for Rural Development

PHARE: Pre-accession assistance programme

REGD: pre-accession, Regional Development component

TAIB: Transition Assistance and Institution Building

TIPAA: Turkey Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance

CBC: pre-accession, Cross-Border Cooperation component





Annex 16 -Irregularities reported by Member States and Beneficiary Countries in 2017																	
The number of irregularities reported measures the results of Member States' work to counter fraud and other illegal activities affecting the EU's financial interests. Therefore, the figures should not be interpreted as indicating the level of fraud in the Countries' territories.																	
COUNTRIES	SA	RD	SA/RD	GUID	EFF	EMFF	CF	ERDF	ESF	AMIF	YEI	HRD	IPARD	PHARE REGD	TAIB	TIPAA	CBC
AT	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BE	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	10	41	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
BG	0	137	3	0	15	0	20	37	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
CY	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	7	26	0	0	7	0	60	219	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DE	27	29	11	1	3	0	0	71	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK	7	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE	0	45	0	0	4	0	6	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ES	192	148	0	0	15	0	129	937	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FI	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FR	74	97	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GR	50	69	1	0	3	0	83	290	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HR	12	18	0	0	1	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	4
HU	55	160	1	0	4	0	3	147	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IE	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	31	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IT	447	108	56	1	0	0	0	523	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LT	32	100	11	0	2	0	54	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LU	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LV	0	18	1	0	3	1	9	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT	3	10	0	0	0	0	7	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	19	32	0	0	36	0	0	22	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL	59	151	2	0	16	0	21	487	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PT	38	367	0	0	61	2	0	287	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO	166	343	0	0	10	0	33	199	201	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
SE	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI	4	9	2	0	0	0	0	42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SK	1	47	2	0	4	0	35	221	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK	12	41	1	0	4	0	0	162	249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
RS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	51	0	1	11	4
TOTAL	1,234	2,004	92	2	193	3	468	3,817	991	1	2	15	57	1	10	12	21

Annex 16 - Irregular amounts related to irregularities reported by Member States and Beneficiary Countries in 2017																	
COUNTRIES		FUNDS/TYPE OF EXPENDITURE															
SA	RD	SA/RD	GUID	EFF	EMFF	CF	ERDF	ESF	AMIF	YB	HRD	IPARD	PHARE REGD	TAIB	TIPAA	CBC	
AT	278,386	333,232	0	0	0	0	2,418,922	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BE	259,137	53,803	0	0	0	0	3,908,289	2,184,589	0	978,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BG	0	14,797,063	266,213	0	1,440,897	0	23,733,411	614,732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,932
CY	0	0	0	0	89,666	0	1,568,017	517,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	132,877	1,444,222	0	0	171,496	0	9,062,193	2,246,238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DE	1,275,163	1,835,420	308,542	38,250	256,184	0	0	604,661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK	216,293	97,323	0	0	370,349	0	0	301,230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE	0	4,012,701	0	0	176,671	0	2,939,611	4,988,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ES	9,736,353	7,995,266	0	0	1,729,031	0	41,115,644	7,194,956	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FI	0	137,810	0	0	26,786	0	0	399,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FR	4,489,114	1,858,977	0	0	0	0	4,008,636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GR	874,453	855,885	833,632	0	167,931	0	144,313,872	26,101,758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HR	287,078	582,670	0	0	21,599	0	1,536,613	80,962	0	0	0	1,363,907	0	0	0	0	4,139
HU	4,345,648	7,830,784	14,535	0	126,318	0	19,645,905	13,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IE	48,514	769,584	0	0	0	0	1,635,228	1,664,605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IT	26,423,137	14,505,028	5,202,117	27,616	0	0	84,410,812	2,379,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LT	707,734	5,616,252	308,184	0	60,139	0	19,068,911	4,356,113	185,395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LU	0	0	15,857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LV	0	769,043	14,412	0	458,437	15,821	3,242,109	51,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT	372,454	560,446	0	0	0	0	1,898,863	145,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	1,142,330	523,489	0	0	0	0	2,435,936	2,795,191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL	38,919,955	5,562,435	25,799	0	4,556,603	0	17,195,737	188,898,694	4,728,430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PT	1,182,293	25,551,136	0	0	9,481,505	262,062	0	82,829,688	2,839,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO	35,196,411	33,302,035	0	0	3,674,444	0	34,849,424	109,722,329	21,918,150	11,951	0	0	0	0	0	0	649,636
SE	2,006,590	120,828	0	0	0	0	0	794,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI	108,085	228,204	25,581	0	0	0	0	13,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SK	14,826	4,266,226	62,233	0	380,289	0	144,924,936	22,472,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK	636,865	916,009	25,999	0	72,604	0	0	3,374,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,950	0	0	0
TR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,643,578	11,055,390	0	0	2,473,443	121,749	22,388
TOTAL	128,653,696	134,525,870	7,103,104	65,866	23,260,948	277,883	377,906,264	1,211,074,255	103,666,201	11,951	978,381	1,643,578	12,419,297	0	2,501,393	121,749	697,096