# Practical steps towards the drafting of a National Anti-Fraud Strategy

Developed by a working group of Member States' experts, directed and coordinated by the Fraud Prevention, Reporting and Analysis unit in the European Anti-Fraud Office

#### DISCLAIMER:

This is a working document drafted by a group of Member States' experts with support from the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF). It is intended to help Member States to draft a national anti-fraud strategy focusing on the preparatory phase. **This document is not legally binding on Member States**.

NOTA: Even though the working group was co-ordinated under the umbrella of the ESI funds section of the COCOLAF Fraud Prevention subgroup, the result achieved does not only cover the ESI funds. Most of the ideas put forward are of horizontal nature; therefore they are applicable across all the expenditure budgetary sectors.

## **Table of contents**

Intro	duction	3
1.	Preliminary steps	5
2.	Fraud Prevention	13
3.	Fraud Detection	24
4.	Investigation and Prosecution	36
5.	Recovery and Sanctions	50
Anne	xes	53
Anne	x 1: Technical notes and glossary	54
Anne	x 2: Process of the elaboration of a national anti-fraud strategy	55

### Introduction

This working document was drafted in the framework of COCOLAF¹ Fraud Prevention Group through a collaborative work process involving experts from the Member States, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and the Commission authorising services responsible for European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF). The objective of this work process is to develop the cooperation and collaboration between national authorities and Commission services by drafting practical guide that the Member States and the Commission can use as benchmark, administrative tool, guidance and support to strengthen their anti-fraud measures/strategies.

In 2014, the previous working group drafted the 'Guidelines for national anti-fraud strategies for European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF)'<sup>2</sup>. Following to the guidelines, Member States decided to continue to collaborate further on the topic of the national anti-fraud strategies (NAFS) focusing on practice. This working document is therefore entirely practice oriented and intends to help Member States to draft their national anti-fraud strategies starting with the so-called 'preparatory phase'<sup>3</sup>.

The 'preparatory phase' is by far the most important phase of the strategy<sup>4</sup>. The aim of this phase is to properly assess the current situation of a country regarding the anti-fraud measures in place taking into account all four stages of the anti-fraud cycle and the connections between them. This will provide a basis for the decisions to be made in the subsequent phases of the strategy, i.e. setting the objectives, specifying indicators and drafting the related action plan<sup>5</sup>.

This working document provides Member States with a substantial yet non-exhaustive list of elements to consider with regard to each stage of the anti-fraud cycle. Furthermore, a separate list contains the initial steps ('preliminary steps') to make, such as setting up the institutional framework and co-ordination of the NAFS, deciding on the communication method between the authorities involved, defining the legal base for the strategy etc.

Given that the aim of the working group was to develop a practical and useful tool, the lists are presented in the form of an xls document (inserted below and attached separately in its workable format). Member States may use these structured lists as inspiration and as starting point for the preparation of their own anti-fraud assessment. (For further explanation to the xls document, please see Annex 1 - technical notes and glossary.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Fraud Prevention

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ref. Ares(2015)130814 - 13/01/2015

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See in detail: 'Guidelines for national anti-fraud strategies for European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF)', pages 12-18.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See Annex 2, flowchart on the process of the elaboration of a national anti-fraud strategy

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The stages of the anti-fraud cycle are: 1-fraud prevention, 2-fraud detection, 3-investigation and prosecution, and 4-recovery and sanctions.

However, it is to be clarified that there is no 'one size fits all' recipe for drafting a national anti-fraud strategy; it is for the Member States to assess their current anti-fraud situation, set their own goals and prepare their own tailor-made action plan. Moreover, Member States may choose to create sectoral anti-fraud strategies or set up an overarching national strategy covering the overall budget.

Yet, Member States experts participating in the ESIF 2015 working group pulled together their extensive experience and knowledge in order to help Member States concretely and practically to launch the NAFS process.

## 1. Preliminary steps

The list of the 'preliminary steps' was prepared by those experts whose counties have already or currently are on the way to set up a national anti-fraud strategy. Therefore it is based on concrete experience with regard to the preparation of a NAFS.

The main issues to address are following:

Determine the legal basis for the NAFS

Determine the responsible body co-ordinating the elaboration of NAFS

Internal cooperation: determine the other bodies involved in the elaboration of NAFS

External cooperation (e.g. with OLAF)

Determine the scope and extension of the NAFS

Setting an indicative calendar for the preparation of the NAFS

Drafting a communication strategy for the NAFS

PRELIMINARY STEPS	PRELIMINARY STEPS page 1 of 7  SETTING THE FRAMEWORK FOR NAFS - PRELIMINARY STEPS												
		SETTING THE FRAMEWO	PRK FOR NAFS - PRELIMINARY STEPS										
AREA	ТОРІС	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS						
INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP AND COOPERATION	Responsible body co-ordinating the elaboration of NAFS	Determine and designate the most suitable national institution/body/authority responsible for the coordination of the NAFS. This institution may be responsible for the elaboration and eventually the monitoring of the process.	AFCOS or another one . Which one? Where is the entity located?: Head of State Office, Government (Ministry), Parliament, other (specify) Give a brief description of the organization and staff of the entity Does the service have a broad overview at EU and national level of both the whole system of ESIF and the anti-fraud measures currently in place?										
		The coordinating role is stipulated in the legal framework (e.g. Law, Government Decision) or in a cooperation agreement between institutions involved in PIF at national level?											
		Determine what are the responsibilities of and competencies assigned to the national institution responsible of the elaboration of NAFS? (Depending on the legal status and hierarchical level of the entity)	Competencies:  - Decision and executive powers  - Only coordination; should this be the case, o Is the hierarchical superior taking the decisions concerning the NAFS? (e.g., to solve discrepancies during the different stages of the elaboration of the NAFS) o Is there a Committee or similar body to take the decisions?										
		Designate an expert team responsible within the national institution responsible for the coordination of the elaboration of the NAFS	Expert team should include experts from all stages of AF cycle Is the national service equipped enough to mobilise experts from the different stakeholders, covering the entire anti-fraud cycle? Is the national service equipped enough in terms of (human) resources? How can synergies between the various services and experts be exploited best?										
		Regular meetings to be held between the participating authorities (at least on a quarterly bases)											
		Clear terms of reference to be given to the participating authorities											
		Setting up of sub-committees might be necessary in order to focus on specific areas											
		Nomination of deputies in order to ensure business continuity	Each representative of the necessary authorities should nominate a deputy (i.e. a shadow) to ensure Business Continuity Planning (BCP)										

PRELIMINARY STEPS							page 2 of 7
		SETTING THE FRAMEWO	PRK FOR NAFS - PRELIMINARY STEPS				
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY	AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP AND COOPERATION	Other bodies involved in the elaboration of NAFS / Internal cooperation	Identify the national institutions that need to be involved in elaborating NAFS, covering the entire anti-fraud cycle.	o Managing Authorities o Certifying Authorities o Audit Authorities o AFCOS o Coordination body o Intermediate bodies o Regional-local levels (when not MA/IBs) o IMS reporting authority o Judicial authorities and Public Prosecutor's Office o Judicial police/ investigative authorities o Legal services o Ministries (Foreign Affairs -coordination role in EU issues Ministry for the Public Administration -coordination in the public sector- etc.) o Internal and external control bodies				
		Cooperation with AFCOS (If the national institution responsible for the coordination of the elaboration of the NAFS is not AFCOS)  Setting up an Internal Network for the Anti-Fraud Strategy between the national institutions involved	Hierarchical level of the participants; is it operational? What mechanisms are in place to encourage, motivate and facilitate the collaboration between the different administrative bodies?				setting up of an Internal Network for the Anti-Fraud Strategy between all Services involved in the management of Structural Actions
		Deciding on the type and frequency of communication between them	e.g. Meetings at least once per year How often do the administrative bodies meet? What type of documentation (e.g. meeting minutes) is kept? Is there proper communication between those attending the meetings to their respective service? Is there a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) to ensure smooth transition in case of staff turnover?				
		Cooperation Network for the Anti-Fraud Strategy for Structural Actions	Are representative from all ESIF funds involved in the process?  o ERDF  o Cohesion Fund  o ESF  o EMFF  o EARDF	national institution responsible for the coordination of the elaboration of the NAFS		All members of the network	meetings effectively hold per year with at least 80% participation of all members of the network
		Is it foreseen to involve representatives from other EU or national policy areas?	Inviting as observers, with the view to extend the NAFS to other areas in the future:  o Agriculture- first pillar o National budget: research, aid to development, etc.				

PRELIMINARY STEPS							page 3 of 7
		SETTING THE FRAMEWO	ORK FOR NAFS - PRELIMINARY STEPS				
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP AND COOPERATION	Other bodies involved in the elaboration of NAFS / Internal cooperation	Is it foreseen to involve representatives from other EU or national policy areas?	Inviting as observers, with the view to extend the NAFS to other areas in the future: o Agriculture- first pillar o National budget: research, aid to development, etc.				
		Has the co-ordinating body an in-depth review of the country's international obligations in the area of irregularities, fraud and corruption?					
		Can the co-ordinating body seek assistance/support from international partners, say OLAF, SIGMA, other MSs, in formulating the NAFS?					
		Involvement of the regional level (especially important in decentralized MSs; in Spain, Autonomous Communities are considered IBs, although with a special status with regard to other IBs. But other possibilities should be foreseen)	How will the regional level be involved in the procedure? Will all regional authorities be involved or will there be a limited representation of them? (e.g. on a rotational basis)Mechanisms for coordination?				
		How will it be ensured that the NAFS is binding at regional level?					
		How will the local level be involved?	The aim of this reference to the local level is to ensure that it is really a National strategy, applied to all geographical/institutional levels; the local level can be even more important in centralized MSs What will be the system to involve local authorities? Will there be a limited representation of them? If this is the case, describe the system to designate the local authorities' representatives (e.g. designation by some institution or association representing the municipalities at the level of the MS)				
		Creating an expert team from all institutions involved					
		Preparation/ establishment of a Register of all national bodies competent to combat corruption, as well as fraud					register produced
		Designating contact persons from all institutions involved and from all AF cycle stages					
		Efficiency of communication and exchange of information	e.g. common database				Ensuring all the responsibilities are clear

PRELIMINARY STEPS							page 4 of 7
		SETTING THE FRAMEWO	ORK FOR NAFS - PRELIMINARY STEPS				
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP AND COOPERATION	Other bodies involved in the elaboration of NAFS / Internal	Is the OLAF Guide on elaboration of NAFS disseminated to all actors concerned?					
	cooperation	Is it foreseen to have a manual, with a formal description of the different steps in the procedure? (List the inputs for this document.)	o Who will be responsible for its preparation? (AFCOS/institution in charge of the elaboration) o Will there be specific guidelines for the different steps? o Is it foreseen to assist the different actors involved in the procedure (for example, with a help desk for specific questions)				
		Is the civil society involved? (e.g. involving the civil society by drafting a survey online on the topic)					
	External cooperation	Improving the coordination among the administrative competent authorities with regard to reporting of fraudulent irregularities to OLAF				all Services involved in the management of Structural Actions	clear instructions for reporting
	Reporting to OLAF of fraudulent irregularities, when deter the judicial authorities					Judicial authorities, AFCOS	clear instructions for reporting
STRUCTURE OF NAFS	State of play	Is there a National Anti-Fraud Strategy already in place?					
		Is there a Strategy for each individual authority/for some of the authorities?					
		Are there just specific antifraud measures (for all/for some procedures within the individual authorities)?					
	Planning	Determine the scope and extension of the NAFS: Is the NAFS an integrated exercise, with one single decision for the MS? Or is it rather an integration of the anti-fraud strategies at the different levels (institutional, territorial, etc.)					
		Determine the period of time covered by the NAFS (i.e. Financial programming period or more/less)					
		Determine the funds and number of operational programmes covered by the NAFS (All EU funds / only structural and investment funds / both EU and national funds)					
		Evaluation of the current situation (Asking all national institutions involved to make their own evaluation)					
		Drafting a template	e.g. for each field in the Guidelines and for each AF cycle phase, with some examples; expressly indicate that examples mentioned in the template are not exhaustive, every institutions is free to insert any other field considered necessary; ask for any other analysis considered relevant for the evaluation of the current situation				

PRELIMINARY STEPS							page 5 of 7
		SETTING THE FRAMEWO	PRK FOR NAFS - PRELIMINARY STEPS				
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
STRUCTURE OF NAFS	Planning	Setting an indicative calendar for the preparation of the NAFS, with breakdown of the different stages, with a reasonable deadline for the whole exercise	What is the optimum time needed to devote to the preparatory phase?				
		Clarifying that every institution should evaluate their current situation only for the phases of AF cycle where they intervene					
	Communication	Notify the starting point of the elaboration of the NAFS (Sending notes to all national institutions involved informing them on the beginning of the preparatory phase)					
		Keeping permanent contact with all institutions involved	Consider the delays in answer and the incomplete / insufficient answers				
		Centralising contributions	Identifying gaps, prioritising and setting the objectives Have realistic targets been set to attain the input of all the stakeholders?				
		Are there mechanisms foreseen to raise awareness on the importance of the NAFS and antifraud issues in general terms?	o Among people involved in management and control of EU funds o Among public employees at the central, regional and local levels o Among the general public				
		Is it foreseen to have a communication strategy for the NAFS?	involving media, the education sector, press services in the public sector, etc.?				
		Is it foreseen to establish a specific webpage/internet site for the NAFS? Or are other alternatives foreseen, to increase the visibility and the access of the general public to the NAFS?	e.g.: AFCOS internet site				
LEGAL BASE AND POLITICAL SUPPORT	Legal base	Which is the legal basis for the NAFS in the specific MS?	NAFS shall be legally binding for all involved subjects. Is there EU legislation and/or specific regulation at national level? If at national level: National law or Administrative/organizational regulations or rules?				
		Status of the NAFS	o Law / royal decree (Government level) / Ministerial Order o Administrative document				
	Political support	Mobilizing all the institutions involved in PIF in order to contribute to the NAFS					
		Who will be responsible for the approval of the NAFS?	O Head of State office O Government/Minister O Parliament O Other				

PRELIMINARY STEPS							page 6 of 7
		SETTING THE FRAMEWO	ORK FOR NAFS - PRELIMINARY STEPS				
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
ETHICS AND TRANSPARENCY	Ethical and Anti-Fraud culture	Drawing up an Official Mission Statement against fraud for Structural Actions				all staff involved in the management and control of Structural Actions, external environment: beneficiaries, contactors, public	mission statement approved
	Fraud and Anti-o	Commitment of the public authorities and employees to Anti-Fraud and Anti-corruption	Is there an Anti-fraud and anti-corruption statement by public authorities? If not, how is the commitment of public authorities guaranteed and expressed? Is it established by law as a principle or an obligation for all public employees?				
		Communication of the Mission Statement to the internal environment	Letters/ e-mails to all Managing Authorities, Intranets, Electronic leaflets			all staff involved in the management and control of Structural Actions	clear/ distinct message, visible to all; electronic leaflet- brochure developed; mission statement and electronic leaflet disseminated in line with the action
		Communication of the Mission Statement to the external environment	via websites and Electronic leaflets			external environment: beneficiaries, contactors, public	clear/ distinct message, visible to all; electronic leaflet- brochure developed ; mission statement and electronic leaflet disseminated in line with the action

PRELIMINARY STEPS							page 7 of 7
		SETTING THE FRAMEWO	ORK FOR NAFS - PRELIMINARY STEPS				
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	DEADLINE /	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
ETHICS AND TRANSPARENCY	Ethical and Anti-Fraud culture	Asset declaration for staff involved in the management and control of Structural Actions				categories of staff involved in the management and control of Structural Actions	categories of staff subject to this obligation
		Declaration on conflict of interest for staff involved in the management and control of Structural Actions				categories of staff involved in the management and control of Structural Actions	categories of staff subject to this obligation
		Declaration on conflict of interest for the members, the audit teams and the staff of the Audit Authority		Audit Authority		The members, the audit teams and the staff of the Audit Authority	submission of declarations by those subject to this obligation
		Is there a Code of Ethics/Code of Conduct for the public sector, which is known by all public authorities and public employees?					
		Transparency of information to the general public	e.g. Accounts and operations of public entities, Audit reports, Salaries and wealth of public senior officials etc. o Is the relevant information public? o How is it ensured that the general public has access to the information (for example: internet site)? o Which information is published?				
		General/ introductory training on fraud awareness concerning structural actions				all staff involved in the management and control of Structural Actions	seminars/ meetings with an attendance of 70% of the targeted group and met expectations of participants
		Study on the development of a methodology concerning job rotation for the new PP 2014-2020				staff involved in the management and control of Structural Actions	study on the development of a methodology concerning job rotation for the new PP 2014-2020

## 2. Fraud Prevention

Prevention should be treated as a priority by managing, certifying and audit authorities, in order to mitigate the fraud risks. It shall be made more effective through closer cooperation between all stakeholders and an overall enhanced co-ordination of actions.

The main issues to address are following:

Clearer legislation

Cooperation and quick exchange of information

Training and guidelines – explanations of rules

Exchange of best practices

Effective IT tools, including risk assessment

Ethics and transparency

Measurable results – comparison

FRAUD PREVENT	TION									page 1 of 10
		EVALUATION OF THE C	URRENT SITUATION				SETTING THE OB.	JECTIVES		
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANC E INDICATORS
NATIONAL COOPERATION	Coordination	Cooperation with Managing Authority	Coordinating role, writing guidelines, organising training courses etc		yes / no	Support for analysing risks (in SFOS working criteria for fraud risks) 2) Media campaign (how much public money is wasted, contacts who to report to of the misuse of public money etc).     Main goal is efficient and quick cooperation.				
		Cooperation with AFCOS	Advising and coordinating role, writing guidelines, organising training courses etc		yes / no	Updating the guidelines of irregularities and fraud. Main goal is efficient and quick cooperation				
		Cooperation with 1st level IB's	AFCOS has a good cooperation.		yes / no	Sharing experience (recovery decisions, working papers, etc.), in detail. Main goal is efficient and quick cooperation				
		Regular meetings with all other authorities to discuss problems								
	Exchange of information	Contacts of partners (the Police, Tax & Customs, etc)	The contacts exist in the Structural Funds extranet and are regularly updated		yes / no	Fast and accurate exchange of information				
		All partners have access to support data	The partners have access to the data, including EE supported projects. National support is implemented by KUM, KIK, EAS, PRIA, INNOVE, MISA		yes / no	Access to the required information				
		Cross-border cooperation	The real need is not tested		yes / no	If necessary, it works quickly and effectively				
		Creation of a Register of Auditors as well as of a Register of experts								creation of the Registers
	Feedback	Clues from partners	The Police analysed the projects information to identify persons connected to beneficiary and contractors		yes / no	Discoverer (Tax & Customs, the Police, the 1st level IB etc.) delivers information referring to the fraud. Procurement complaints by the losers of a bidding (automatic option to hint).				
		"Black list"	Does not work		yes / no	Joint list where all suspicious persons are entered (access with ID card)				

FRAUD PREVENT	page 2 of 10											
		EVALUATION OF THE C	CURRENT SITUATION				SETTING THE OB	JECTIVES				
AREA	ТОРІС	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	FVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE		TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION			
LEGISLATION AND PROCEDURES	Legislation	Legal acts	Are there legal acts that effectively regulate conflicts of interest, public procurements and whistleblowing? Are the provisions of these acts clear and straightforward?		yes / no							
		Structural Assistance Act	Does not support in case of spesific stituations.		Number of conflicts	1) clearly stipulated that benefits are public money (strict rules); 2) In case of criminal investigation there should be a possibility not to make payments or require an additional guarantee 3) Possibility not to give a benefit to persons with "bad behaviour" 4) All documents should be signed only digitally						
		Taxation Act	The Tax and Customs Board information is available only for AGRI funds (EC directive)		Number of cases detected in cooperation with the Tax & Customs Board	In case of need, the Tax and Customs Board information is available for all implementers						
		Public Procurement Act	Requirements for EU subsidies are stricter than for public money 2) Simplified procedure has risks (big amounts, addressed offers, corruption)		Number of irregularities	All deals with public money should be performed as e-procurements. Specification of deadlines						
		Regulations of actions	We have general rules for preparation of regulations of actions.		Number of irregularities	1) more possibilities to prevent the occurrence of problems (e-procurement, before getting benefits contribute your own money, etc) 2) repeated rounds for selection of project 3) not to use concrete amounts for the classification of beneficiaries (turnover etc) 4) many comparable offers / biddings 5) avoiding duplication of activities. Main goal is that there are no irregularities in the measure.						

FRAUD PREVENT	TION									page 3 of 10
		EVALUATION OF THE C	URRENT SITUATION				SETTING THE OB	JECTIVES		
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	
LEGISLATION AND	Guidelines / rules of procedure	Description of duties and responsibilities Separation of duties	The 1st level IB's have different documents.  Beneficiary and the 1st level IB		yes / no	All guidelines are up-to-date and appropriate  Different, separated authorities				
PROCEDURES		separation of duties	are in the same authority and under the management of the same top executives		yes / 110	Different, separated authorities				
		Relegation ic case of conflict of interests	Assessors, controllers, document verifiers and other positions dealing with beneficiaries should be aware that they have to notify of any relation with beneficiaries		yes / no	All processes are conducted ethically				
	t t II C	Evaluation criteria (applicant, project, finances, the results, on-the-spot checks, etc.)	Today everyone has to mange using their own abilities and skills.		yes / no	Measure-specific requirements for evaluation. If necessary, on-the-spot checks are carried out or involving partners (local governments, the police etc). All guidelines are up-to-date and appropriate.				
		Introduction of special protection mechanisms, in the calls for tender, in favour of the Managing Authorities	i.e. the request for specific guarantees directly enforcing the obligor to pay - should an irregularity emerge- on the basis of "at first sight and without exception" formula.							
		Reporting of doubts of irregularities / fraud	AFCOS guideline. The doubt of fraud (IRQ 3) only if there is criminal investigation involved.		yes / no	All guidelines are up-to-date and appropriate				
		Risk hedging activities (prevention, ex-ante on-the- spot checks etc)	Art 125 4 c evaluation is pending.		yes / no	We share experiences. Organisation of training courses. All guidelines are up-to-date and appropriate				
		Price Book (experience of the Agricultural Information and Register Board = ARIB)	ARIB purchased the program		yes / no	Common Price Book and all implementers have access to them. All guidelines are up-to-date and appropriate.				

FRAUD PREVEN	TION									page 4 of 10
		<b>EVALUATION OF THE C</b>	URRENT SITUATION				SETTING THE OB	JECTIVES		
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	
LEGISLATION AND PROCEDURES	procedure	practices among the Authorities	Sharing best practices during the preparation stage of the calls for tender and documents' drawing up as well as submission of funding applications;							
		Evidence / audit trail	Beneficiary can endlessly present new documents.		By deadline and regular	Only digitally signed documents are accepted				
		Uniform and homogeneous audit structures								
		Centralized First Level Control								
		Accurate Management and Control System								
		Initial review of the current Management and Control System of 2007-2013 (by for instance using fraud risk assessment tool to a pilot Operational Programme )	in order to identify and assess fraud risks	National Coordination Authority for Structural Actions, Managing Authority of an OP (pilot)					National Coordination Authority for Structural Actions, Managing Authorities	an initial assessment report on the Identification and assessment of fraud risks
		Incorporation of the results concluded from the Initial review into the Management and Control System of the new Programming Period 2014-2020		National Coordination Authority for Structural Actions					National Coordination Authority for Structural Actions, all Services involved in the management and control of Structural Actions	steps, responsibilities and control points in the written procedures of the new MCS; Strengthening of the management and control system, as necessary, based on the results from the review

FRAUD PREVENT	ION									page 5 of 10
		<b>EVALUATION OF THE C</b>	URRENT SITUATION				SETTING THE OB	JECTIVES		
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	
MEANS AND RESOURCES	Human Resources		A background check only when you employ.		yes / no	The national training programs for officials of the various needs. 2) Practice at another institution. The overall objective - employees have necessary skills and they desire to work in the system				
		involvement of experts	Construction experts (EAS INN), a specialization of the actions / sectors.		yes / no	Higher level personnel (experience, skills). Special nationwide training courses, practices, fast exchange of information. The required number of competent personnel.				
			In bigger 1st Level IB's (KIK, EAS. PRIA) there are a special administration investigators for suspected fraud (experiences, more time to delve into)		yes / no	The required number of competent personnel.				
			Obligations and responsibilities are described.		yes / no	An official is aware of their responsibilities				
	Training		Today everyone has to mange using their own abilities and skills		yes / no	Invest more into resources (ability to evaluate an existence of fraud). Necessary knowledge and skills				
		Sharing the experience of public procurement	Regular sharing of new experience		yes / no	MA organises quaterly.				
		Specific trainings for employees of national authorities, auditors and experts to raise fraud awareness			yes / no					Training plan
		Clear guidance or training to beneficiaries on fraud risks, procedures, etc.		National Coordination Authority for Structural Actions, Managing Authorities						guidelines and/ or seminars/ meetings with an attendance of 70% of the targeted group and met expectations of participants

FRAUD PREVENT	TION									page 6 of 10
		EVALUATION OF THE C	URRENT SITUATION				SETTING THE OB	JECTIVES		
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANC E INDICATORS
MEANS AND RESOURCES	Training	specific training activity on cases of irregularities/fraud and related modus operandi and on control methodologies								
	IT tools	IT-based Data System Central Exclusion Database	On-the-spot inspections and controls and the Central Exclusion Database would have the capacity to deter potential perpetrators of fraud and protect EU financial interests, provided that the inspections are conducted in cooperation with the national authorities and CED is regularly updated with final judgements.							
		Technological and functional upgrading of the Greek MIS: gradually automate all required procedures, work flow and document management for all procedures relating to the 2014-2020 NSRF, etc.		National Coordination Authority for Structural Actions			National Coordination Authority for Structural Actions, all Services involved in the management and control of Structural Actions			upgrading completed
		Data cross-checking and comparing with partners (Tax etc.)	SFOS has an automatic cross- checking (invoice number and date)		yes / no	For public authorities (including service providers) the Commercial Credit Information and data should be available free of charge 2) Tax analysis information as clues 3) Egovernment				

FRAUD PREVEN	TION									page 7 of 10
		<b>EVALUATION OF THE C</b>	URRENT SITUATION				<b>SETTING THE OB</b>	JECTIVES		
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	
MEANS AND RESOURCES	IT tools	Implementation and use of a unique "IT-tool" intended for prevention purposes, to be shared by all Authorities managing EU funds, for the analysis and cross check of all available data and the processing of the so called "risk indicators".								

FRAUD PREVEN	TION				·			·		page 8 of 10
		EVALUATION OF THE C	CURRENT SITUATION				SETTING THE OB	JECTIVES		
			ADDITIONAL	AUTHORITY			AUTHORITY	DEADLINE /	TARGET GROUP	KEY
			INFORMATION TO THE	CARRYING OUT			IMPLEMENTING	TIME	CONCERNED BY	PERFORMANC
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	KEY ITEMS	THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	THE OBJECTIVE	FRAME	THE ACTION	E INDICATORS
MEANS AND	IT tools	Generating adequate "risk	Generate adequate "risk							
		indicators" and "alerts"	indicators" taking into due							
RESOURCES		pertaining to EU funds'	account, even in a weighted							
		applicants, following to the cross	way, the following "alerts"							
		check by the unique IT-tool	pertaining to EU funds'							
			applicants:							
			· past infringements							
			committed in the "EU funds'							
			sector;							
			· company structure with							
			critical issues (lack of							
			employees, few assets,							
			suspicious location of the registered office, members with							
			previous infringements of the							
			rules on EU funds or criminal							
			regulations);							
			· past tax infringements							
			which may be repeated and							
			perpetrated to detriment of the							
			EU funds (i.e. use of false							
			invoices)							
			· Particularly serious past							
			criminal infringements such as							
			fraud, false documents,							
			corruption, infringements on							
			contracts etc.)							
		setting up of ad hoc "internet	Such a user-friendly procedure							
		portals" by the Managing	shall highlight (and therefore							
		Authorities, thus making it	correct) ab origine the most							
		possible for citizens and	common errors being made,							
		enterprises to lodge their	from the early drawing up to the							
		funding applications directly	funding requests, via self-							
		from the web	control mechanisms							
		Security	Limitation/extension of the		No leaks	Supervision specialists have access to all				
			rights of use of information			projects in the SFOS. Main goal - IT systems are				
			(partners can access as			secure and user-friendly.				
			observers)							
		Public Databases	All beneficiaries are checked,		Number	All public information is checked and risks are				
			but staff is not able to evaluate			fixed.				
			the hazards of "red flags"							

FRAUD PREVENT	ION									page 9 of 10
		EVALUATION OF THE C	URRENT SITUATION				SETTING THE OB	JECTIVES		
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	
ETHICS AND TRANSPARENCY	Ethics	Top management support	The attitude towards fraud depends on the top manager.		yes / no	All institutions should have the same attitude regarding fraud. Specific meetings, debates and training courses for top managers				
		Information transfer, storage (confidentiality)	The borderline between trade secrets and in-house documents and in transmission of information necessary to combat fraud is not clear		yes / no	Information abuses do not occur.				
		Gifts	Adjustment, declaration, verification		yes / no	The system is transparent				
		Briefings to new employees	Rules of ethics in the organization/system followed and recognized.		yes / no	Mentoring program for a new employee.				
	Transparency	Declaration on conflict of interest of beneficiaries		National Coordination Authority for Structural Actions					Beneficiaries	guidelines
		publication of all EU funds' beneficiaries on a single governmental internet site	in order to gain more transparency and exerting a "widespread" related check on the correct use of EU funds by all citizens							
		drawing up of a "certified list" of practitioners (tax accountants, barristers, auditors), possessing specific and rigorous moral and professional requirements.	Such a list should be made public and easily accessible by citizens and enterprises looking for valid and qualified intermediaries to draw up their funding applications.							
		Expropriations: Study regarding the possibility of assigning to an independent body, the development of a methodology and the continuous support on land price estimation. This estimation will be submitted by the Beneficiary to the Court in order for the Court to determine the remuneration of owners							all Services involved in the management and control of Structural Actions, judicial authorities	the relevant study

<b>FRAUD PREVENT</b>	ION									page 10 of 10
		EVALUATION OF THE C	URRENT SITUATION				SETTING THE OB	JECTIVES		
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	
FRAUD PREVENTION STRATEGY AND RESULTS	Strategy	Risk analysis activities with the view to identify the EU Funds (budget areas / sectors) being more vulnerable to irregularities and/or fraud.	In this regard, all information present in the IMS system and in the national data banks owned by Managing Authorities and Police forces is to be thoroughly analysed and deepened;							
		Regular use of the fraud risk assessment tool		National Coordination Authority for Structural Actions, Managing Authorities					National Coordination Authority for Structural Actions, Managing Authorities	100% use of the risk assessment tool by all Managing Authorities
		Risk criteria and analysis	Automated risk analysis does not work		yes / no	The nationwide system (SAS, ARACHNE etc)				
		Setting up assessment teams within the Managing Authorities	TO WORK	Managing Authorities					Managing Authorities	internal documents setting up the teams in all MAs, signed by Head of MAs
		Training on responsibilities and tasks with regard to fraud risk assessment and procedures		National Coordination Authority for Structural Actions					and control of Structural Actions	seminars with an attendance of 70% of the targeted group and met expectations of participants
		Testing of Arachne IT tool based on Operational Programmes data							all Services involved in the management and control of Structural Actions	the relevant report
	Results	Fraud suspicions detected in the phase of application	No fraud suspicions detected in the phase of applications evalutation		Number	We discover fraud suspicions in the applications evaluation phase, share information quickly, cooperate with other IB, MoF (AFCOS, MA), the Police, the Tax & Customs Board and others. Most of the problems are detected in the prevention phase				
		Comparison with other MS's	We reported to OLAF fraud suspcsions detected in the phase of applications evaluation.		Number	Better than EU average.				

## 3. Fraud Detection

Detection is a critical stage that should be handled with due diligence and proactively by all stakeholders, management and control authorities, including audit authorities as well as law enforcement services.

#### Main aspects to assess:

Cooperation and collaboration between national authorities and other national bodies on fraud detection issues

Communication and exchange of information among the different actors (including AFCOS and OLAF) on detected cases

Legislation and guidelines on whistle-blowing, on-the-spot checks, data protection

Procedure / guidelines for the cases of suspicion of fraud

Human resources, training and IT tools

Measuring the results

FRAUD DETECT	ION									page 1 of 11
		EVALUATION OF THE	CURRENT SITUATION				SET	TING THE OB.	IECTIVES	
AREA	ТОРІС	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE		TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN	Coordination	Cooperation ensuring follow up of the actions taken [corrective actions, investigation, prosecution, etc.] by the competent authorities		AFCOS	yes / no				all Services involved	Number of complaints, Number of suspected fraud cases reported
		Cooperation and collaboration between national authorities and other national bodies (e.g. the court of auditors) on fraud detection issues	How is coordination ensured (by the AFCOS and other institutions)?  o Guidelines and instructions o Regular meetings AFCOS network o Helpdesk for specific questions Does this coordination involve other levels of the Administration (regional level)?		yes / no					
		Describe the procedures and for coordination on detection issues among the different areas and institutions	o MA and intermediate bodies o Among the different authorities (MA, CA, AA) o Between MA and regional authorities with management functions, and between the AA and regional authorities with audit functions o Among the different ESIF Funds (Describe briefly the coordination methods for each)							
		How is segregation of functions between management and control ensured? (To be checked separately for each Managing Authority)	Different authorities     Different units within the same authority; describe the measures to ensure the segregation of functions							
		How is the independence of the AA ensured?								
		collaborating with Police Forces	by underwriting specific MOUs regulating their support in the most critical cases and should a suspicion of fraud occur							
		Which is the relation of the AFCOS and the AAS?	Does the AFCOS perform specific quality controls of the work done by the AA?							
		Cooperative work and exchange with OLAF	A cooperative work and exchange with OLAF is essential to protect the EU's financial interests and to avoid corruption		yes / no					

FRAUD DETECTI	ION									page 2 of 11
		EVALUATION OF THE	CURRENT SITUATION				SET	TING THE OB.	IECTIVES	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE		TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN COOPERATION	Communication	Communication and exchange of information among the different actors on detected cases	o Between MAs, CAs, AAs, and other authorities. o From other institutions that are not involved in the Management and control system for the ESIF funds (for example: public procurement) o To and from judicial authorities and the rest of the system o Is it guaranteed that the AFCOS receives all the relevant information for the coordination of the system?							
		Data protection	o How is data protection guaranteed? o Who has the right to consult and use the information? o On which basis? (legal basis, on the framework of a specific activity, etc.). o Are there procedures to guarantee that the relevant authorities have the right to consult the information?							
LEGISLATION AND PROCEDURES	Legislation	Provisions for the protection of employees [whistle-blowing policy]  Is there a specific rule in the whistleblowing	Legislation: which is the legal basis for the whistleblowing procedure? (law, decree, administrative or organizational rule)	National Anti-Corruption Coordinator or AFCOS	yes / no				personnel	the relevant provisions
		legislation for the case of public officials?  In the area of EU Funds, is the obligation for detection and reporting of suspected fraud regulated by law or by a different legislative act?  Is the above regulation established for all areas?	Identify it and describe how this obligation is regulated.  Is it regulated in general for the whole public administration and / or specifically by the regulation for each administrative organization or for each sector/fund (and adapted to its characteristics)?							

FRAUD DETE	TION									page 3 of 11
		EVALUATION OF THE	CURRENT SITUATION				SET	TING THE OB	IECTIVES	
				AUTHORITY			AUTHORITY		TARGET GROUP	KEY
			ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE	CARRYING OUT			IMPLEMENTING	DEADLINE /	CONCERNED BY	PERFORMANCE
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	KEY ITEMS	THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	THE OBJECTIVE	TIME FRAME	THE ACTION	INDICATORS
<b>LEGISLATION</b>	Legislation	Are the following aspects regulated at general	o Definitions of irregular – fraudulent							
AND		level or in the rules of each authority or sector?	l ·							
PROCEDURES			o Mechanisms for detection and reporting o Channels for the reporting							
I NOCEDONES			o Procedure to follow and Authority to be							
			addressed.							
			o Persons to be held responsible							
			o Sanctions o Any other relevant aspects.							
		tuli a constanti di								
		is there a general awareness of this regulation?	How is it ensured that all public employees know it? (For example, is it included in the procedures							
			for recruitment of public employees? Is it							
			included in the manual of the organizations?)							
		For decentralized Member States: is the	Or is there a specific regulation? In this case, are							
		national law applicable to the regional administration?	there differences with the national law? Or a combination of both? How is coordination of the							
		autilinstration:	legislation ensured?							
	Guidelines / rules of	Drawing up flowcharts for the reporting of		Cooperation Network for	yes / no				all members of the	flowcharts
	procedure	suspected fraud cases, including forwarding to		the Anti-Fraud Strategy					Cooperation Network	
		the competent authorities		for Structural Actions						
		Consider the state of the form		National Consultration						
		General rules and guidelines for fraud detection and reporting		National Coordination Authority for Structural	yes / no				all Services involved in the management and	general rules and guidelines for fraud
		detection and reporting		Actions					-	detection and
									Actions, Audit	reporting
									Authority	
		•	Document verifications: Are they carried out for							
		all the operations? (MA)	all the operations? Do they include specific tests for the detection of fraud? Brief description							
			ior the detection of made: Biref description							
		On-the-spot checks (MA):	When are the onthespot checks carried out? (in							
			which stage of the implementation of the							
			projects)o Are specific fraud detection tests							
			being carried out?  o Is the selection of operations to be tested							
			based on a specific risk assessment?							
			o Which is the percentage of operations for							
			which these specific tests are carried out?							

FRAUD DETECTI	ON									page 4 of 11
		EVALUATION OF THE	CURRENT SITUATION				SET	TING THE OB.	IECTIVES	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	-	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
LEGISLATION AND	Guidelines / rules of procedure	When are the onthespot checks carried out? (MA)	lin which stage of the implementation of the projects?  In which stages of the procedure (selection of	THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBSECTIVE	THE COSECUTE	THE THAT	THEACTION	INDICATORS
PROCEDURES		frauds?	applicants, implementation of projects, public procurement procedures launched by the MA itself) is it used?							
			In which stages of the procedure (selection of applicants, implementation of projects, public procurement procedures launched by the MA itself) is it used?							
		development of the so called "on the spot checks"	as it is only by accessing the registered office of the beneficiary and assessing on the spot the correct use of the funds that the most thorny fraud cases do emerge.							
		if it is revealed more irregularities and / or fraud in the context of similar fields, is it necessary to increase the sample implementation of planned on the spot checks?								
		Do on the spot checks actually check all those elements of the project that cannot be checked within desk check control?								
		Which invoices are checked on the spot? Do these checks cover especially those invoices with higher values?								
		Do you have anywhere published and also described cases of fraud identified as examples of bad practice from which we can learn?								
		Is there a possibility of so called horizontal on the spot check? This means that more projects are checked within one beneficiary in the same time.								

FRAUD DETECTI	ION									page 5 of 11
		EVALUATION OF THE	CURRENT SITUATION				SET	TING THE OB.	IECTIVES	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	-	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
LEGISLATION AND	Guidelines / rules of procedure	Is the MA using specific tools or procedures to detect Conflict of interests?								
PROCEDURES		Is the MA using specific tools or procedures to detect Double /multi-financing?								
		Is the MA using specific tools or procedures to detect Fraud in public procurement?								
		Are there whistleblowing procedures in place?	What are the elements of the whistleblowing procedure? Are there clear procedures on the way to proceed when receiving the information from a whistleblower? Describe the steps that are followed.  Which Authority receives the information from whistleblowers as the first contact point?  In the case of several authorities: - Is there an institution which centralizes the information and follows the necessary steps for the treatment of each case? or - Each authority manages the information received and treats every case, following the necessary steps? Are there procedures to guarantee that each authority knows the steps to follow?							
		What is the channel for the reception on information from whistleblowers?	Web/Telephone/Other							
		Is there a single point for the reception of the information from whistleblowers?	Or each authority has its own mechanism for the reception on information from whistleblowers? In this case, how is coordination ensured for the homogeneous treatment of the different cases?							
		Which are the details that the whistleblower has to give? Is there a template to include the information?								
		Does the AFCOS have a central role in the whistleblowing process?								
		Are all cases investigated that were received by whistleblowers?	If not, are there objective criteria which determine that an investigation is started? Describe these criteria. Who takes the final decision to start the investigation? How is independence ensured?							

FRAUD DETECTI	ON									page 6 of 11
		EVALUATION OF THE	CURRENT SITUATION				SET	TING THE OBJ	IECTIVES	
				AUTHORITY			AUTHORITY		TARGET GROUP	KEY
			ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE	CARRYING OUT		0.515.050.45	IMPLEMENTING	-	CONCERNED BY	PERFORMANCE
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	KEY ITEMS	THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	THE OBJECTIVE	HIME FRAME	THE ACTION	INDICATORS
LEGISLATION AND PROCEDURES	Guidelines / rules of procedure	What are the mechanisms for protection of the whistleblowers (both external and internal)?	o Anonymity, protection of the identity o Procedures to guarantee that the whistleblower will not be affected (mainly for internal whistleblowers)							
		Is there a clear procedure to follow in the cases of suspicion of fraud?	o Is there a different treatment depending on the amount? Which are the thresholds? o Is the treatment the same regardless of the authority which has detected the possible case of fraud, or when it comes from a whistleblower? o Describe the procedure and the different steps							
		Which is the next step when a case of possible fraud is detected?	o Referring the case to the Public prosecutor or o Additional actions by the authority which has detected the possible fraud o Additional actions by the different authorities in the administrative area  - Checks by the MA  - Tests by the AA  - Intervention of the investigative authorities  - Other (e.g. private fraud examiners)							
		Is there a clear definition on the way to proceed in each suspicion of fraud case, according to objective criteria?	Are the procedures the same for the national and the EU budget?							
		Do all authorities and employees in the institutions have accurate and updated information on procedures and criteria?	Are the different authorities obliged to perform the additional actions? Where is this obligation established?  - Law  - Administrative rules  - Agreements signed with the different authorities							
		Is there a coordinating unit (e.g. AFCOS) responsible for the treatment of the suspicion of fraud cases?								
		Or is it each authority that proceeds with the next steps with regard to suspicion fo fraud cases?	In this case, are there clear instructions and guidance on the action to take in each case?							

FRAUD DETECTION page 7 of 11										
EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT SITUATION					SETTING THE OBJECTIVES					
AREA	ТОРІС	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	-	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
	Guidelines / rules of procedure	For the cases of suspicion of fraud referred to the public Prosecutor, is there a regular feedback on the situation and results of the cases?	Which is the basis for this exchange of information (law, agreement with the Prosecutor's office, etc.)? How is it ensured that this information reaches the rest of the actors in the antifraud field?							
		Setting-up a mechanism for examining complaints with regard to structural actions		AFCOS	yes / no				all Services involved in the management and control of Structural Actions	mechanism for examining complaints with regard to structural actions
		Introducing a procedure for examining complaints with regard to structural actions, including forwarding to the competent authorities		National Coordination Authority for Structural Actions AFCOS	yes / no				all Services involved in the management and control of Structural Actions	A procedure for examining complaints with regard to structural actions, including forwarding to the competent authorities
		Introduction of procedures/rules for the evaluation and the handling of incoming complaints		Audit Authority	yes / no				Audit Authority	Procedures/rules for the evaluation and the handling of incoming complaints in the Audit Authority
		Exchange of the relevant information on detected cases	Brief description of the procedures. Is there a regular exchange? Indicate the following: - periodicity - content of the information - Channel (involvement of AFCOS?)  If Exchange on a case by case basis: - Type of cases - Is there a clear definition of the cases for which information is to be exchanged? - All authorities have received clear instructions on when and how to proceed with the exchange of information on individual cases?							
		What Type of information and sources are considered for exchange?	o Public registries o Accounts o Audit reports o IMS o Media o Use of a specific tool							

FRAUD DETECTION page 8 of 11											
		EVALUATION OF THE	CURRENT SITUATION			SETTING THE OBJECTIVES					
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	
MEANS AND RESOURCES	Human Resources	Technical working group to detect fraudulent activities	The establishment of a technical working group could be helpful to detect fraudulent activities early. These groups can be trained on developing fraud detection strategies		yes / no						
		Specially trained auditors	Where fraud is expected, specially trained auditros shall take over the investigation		yes / no						
		Number of staff participating in detection activities (by each institution dealing with detection)	number of staff with separation of the different categories of staff: administrative, auditors, investigators, etc.								
		Is there an outsourcing of some of the functions of the different authorities, in particular concerning the fraud detection activities?	For each authority, give some indicators (number and amount, percentage with regard to the global figures).  Describe the procedures for supervision and quality control of the outsourced activities: Who is in charge, how is it done and at which stages of the procedure?								
	Training	How the qualification of the staff for fraud detection activities is ensured?	Give a brrief description on the training in fraud detection for the staff in the different institutions involved in the antifraud cycle.								
		Training on detection and reporting	Training on a regular basis for the staff involved in detection tasks     Organization of Seminars on specific issues	National Coordination Authority for Structural Actions	yes / no				all Services involved in the management and control of Structural Actions	seminars with an attendance of 70% of the targeted group and met expectations of participants	
		Training on control/ audit techniques		"Financial Crime Unit"	yes / no				all Services involved in the management and control of Structural Actions	seminars with an attendance of 70% of the targeted group and met expectations of participants	
		Who is responsible for the organization of the training sessions?	o AFCOS o Managing Authorities o Several authorities; if this is the case, is the AFCOS or other service responsible for the coordination?								
		Authorities and institutions to which the training is addressed	o General o Specific per type of authority o Involvement of the private sector and the general public								

FRAUD DETECTION page 9 of 11										
		EVALUATION OF THE	CURRENT SITUATION				SET	TING THE OB.	<b>JECTIVES</b>	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE		TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
MEANS AND RESOURCES	Training	Give some indicators/information on the training:	Number of courses, conferences or seminars organized     Dates     Main topics on the agenda of the training sessions     Number of attendants. From which sectors and institution?							
	IT tools	Continuous monitoring and processing of fraud data via IT tools		all Services involved in the management and control of Structural Actions	yes / no				all Services involved in the management and control of Structural Actions, Audit Authority	IT tools
		Databases used by the MA	Which is the mechanism to incorporate the information from the different areas?							
		Does the MA use data mining tools to detect possible fraud patterns and cases?	e.g. Arachne tool							
		Is there a common database with access by the different actors?	O Who is responsible for this database? O What is the source of information? Is it connected with other databases? - Related to management and control of EU funds - Related to fraud cases and sanctions in different areas (e.g. exclusion databases in the public procurement area). Brief description of the procedure to incorporate the information. O How are security, integrity, availability and confidentiality ensured?							
		Technical arrangements for the access of "Financial Crime Unit" [and other members of the Cooperation Network if required] to the specific databases for Structural Actions		National Coordination Authority for Structural Actions  "Financial Crime Unit" and other members of the Cooperation Network if required	yes / no				all Services involved in the management and control of Structural Actions, "Financial Crime Unit" and other members of the Cooperation Network if required	Technical arrangements for the access of the "Financial Crime Unit" [and other members of the Cooperation Network if required] to the specific databases for Structural Actions
		1 -	(having all investigative steps as of item 3 of the following paragraph identified as investigation);							

FRAUD DETECTION page 10 of 11											
		EVALUATION OF THE	CURRENT SITUATION			SETTING THE OBJECTIVES					
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE		TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	
DETECTION	Strategy	Elaboration of fraud detection strategies ( in addition to EU's fraud detection standards) by national crime authorities			yes / no		National crime authorities			fraud detection strategies in place	
STRATEGY AND RESULTS		Timely finalisation of Fraud Risk Assessment by Managing Authorities	Timely finalisation of fraud risk assessments by Managing Authorities enables other authorities (e.g. the Audit Authoritiy) to build upon the results of the fraud risk assessment				Maniging Authorities			timely finalisation of Fraud Risk Assessments	
		For each MA, give a brief description of the risk assessment procedure and tools.	Staff involved in the exercise (number and qualification)     Sources and inputs for the exercise								
		Provide a general description of the methodology for the fraud risk assessment.	What elements are considered for assessing the exposure to risk of the different activities? o Type of beneficiaries o Internal control system in the IB or the beneficiary o Type of projects								
		How is the risk assessment linked to the proportionate and effective measures to detect fraud?									
		Periodicity of the risk assessment exercise and its revisions									
		Which is the sampling method used by AA?	How is the risk of fraud taken into account for the sampling (when establishing the parameters to define the sampling)?								
		Do ordinary audits on systems and operations by AA (to establish the rate of error of the programmes) include specific tests for the detection of fraud?									

FRAUD DETECTION page 11 of 11													
EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT SITUATION							SETTING THE OBJECTIVES						
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	-	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
	Strategy	Or do Audit Authorities carry out specific fraud detection audits/tests (on the systems or on the operations), in addition to the ordinary audits?	If this is the case, o Which are the criteria for these specific audits/tests? - Systems: Selection according to the risk exposure of the different MAs and IBs? On a random basis? - Operations: Same sample as for the ordinary audits on operations? or Specific (additional) sample, based on a specific risk assessment exercise? o Describe the sampling method used.										
		regular basis? (indicate the periodicity)	Or are they performed only occasionally, in cases of suspicions of fraud affecting a type of operation, a specific ESIF Fund or a specific authority? In this last case, is it the AA itself which decides on performing the tests or is it a different authority deciding? (or both, depending on the situation)										
	Results	Number and total amount of the cases detected by each authority											
		Number and total amount of cases coming from whistleblowers' information											
		Number and total amount of cases referred to the Prosecutor's office											
		Number and total amount of cases with confirmation of fraud and final conviction											
		Amounts recovered											
		Fraud Detection Rate	Measure the country's capacity and willingness to detect fraud										

## 4. Investigation and Prosecution

Investigations and prosecution are closely interlinked. Their efficiency requires appropriately qualified staff, full cooperation of the management and control authorities and smooth collaboration among the authorities. Co-operation with other relevant actors at EU and national level is also of high importance.

Formal and informal co-operation agreements (including AFCOS and OLAF)

Legal framework for administrative and criminal investigations

Law on sanction / penalties for irregularities and fraud cases

National structure responsible for administrative and criminal investigations

Follow up of investigation (both administrative and criminal level)

Exchange of information with the Prosecutor's office

Human resources, training and IT tools

Measuring the results

INVESTIGATION	AND PROSECUTION									page 1 of 13
		<b>EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT SI</b>	TUATION				SETTING	THE OBJECTI	VES	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE		TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
NATIONAL COOPERATION	formal cooperation - cooperation agreements	Are there any cooperation agreements concluded with law enforcement institutions?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	conclude cooperation agreements				cooperation agreements
		Are there cooperation agreements between MA - AFCOS (if it has investigative powers)?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	conclude cooperation agreements				cooperation agreements
		Are there any cooperation agreements between MA/AFCOS (with investigative powers) and judicial authorities?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	conclude cooperation agreements				cooperation agreements
	informal cooperation - operational cooperation	Do MA/AFCOS have the possibility to conduct joint investigations?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	draw up an operational cooperation procedure at administrative level				cooperation agreements / legislation
		Is there an obligation for the controlled person to cooperate with investigation team?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	amend the legislation with the obligation to cooperate for the entities under investigation				legislation
		Are there any sanctions provided in case of refusal to cooperate?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	modify the legal framework in order to stipulate fines for refusal to cooperate				legislation
		Do administrative investigation teams have access to premises, means of transport, used for economic purpose?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	amend the legislation with such a provision				legislation
		Is there an obligation for the controlled person to give information and documents necessary to finalize the investigation?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	amend the legislation with the obligation to cooperate for the entities under investigation				legislation
		Can the administrative investigation team take statements concerning the irregularities & suspected fraud?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	amend the legislation with such a provision				legislation
		Is there an obligation for the law enforcement institutions to provide support to investigation teams during investigation, upon request?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	conclude cooperation agreements in order to ensure such support				legislation / cooperation agreements

INVESTIGATION	AND PROSECUTION									page 2 of 13
		<b>EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT SI</b>	TUATION				SETTING	THE OBJECTI	VES	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	FVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	-	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
NATIONAL COOPERATION	informal cooperation - operational cooperation	Can the statements taken by administrative investigative body during investigation be used in the penal investigation?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)		amend the criminal provisions in order to create the possibility for statements taken by administrative bodies to be used as means of evidence in the criminal investigation				legislation
		Is there a procedure for operational cooperation between administrative bodies and judicial authorities?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	conclude cooperation agreements				cooperation agreement / legislation
		Is the cooperation procedure formal or informal?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	formal/informal	conclude cooperation agreements				cooperation agreement / legislation
		Can the prosecutor use the control reports of administrative investigative body as means of evidence in the criminal trial?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	amend the criminal provisions in order to create the possibility for control reports of administrative bodies to be used as means of evidence in the criminal trail				legislation
	informal cooperation - communication	Communication between structures involved in investigating irregularities/fraud is regulated?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	create a communicators network				
		How would you appreciate the communication?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	good/insufficient	organise periodic / ad hoc meetings in order to clarify certain operational aspects				no of meetings
EUROPEAN COOPERATION	AFCOS / other structures with investigative powers - with OLAF	Is operational cooperation with OLAF stipulated by law?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	amend the legislation with provisions on cooperation with OLAF				legislation
		Is there a cooperation agreement with OLAF?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	conclude a cooperation agreement				cooperation agreement
		Can investigators participate in joint investigations with OLAF?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	modify the legal framework in order to stipulate the possibility to participate in joint investigations				no of common joint investigations

<b>INVESTIGATIO</b>	N AND PROSECUTION									page 3 of 13
		<b>EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT SI</b>	TUATION				SETTING	THE OBJECTI	VES	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	DEADLINE /	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
EUROPEAN COOPERATION	AFCOS / other structures with investigative powers - with OLAF	Can an investigation be opened following OLAF request?  No of cases originated from request of OLAF		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS) administrative investigative body	yes/no	modify the legal framework in order to stipulate the possibility open an investigation following OLAF's request				no of investigation opened upon OLAF's request no of cases / total no of cases opened
		Information concerning investigations is sent to OLAF? (Regarding both administrative and judicial investigations)  Frequency of communication - results of investigation  What is the follow up of OLAF's investigation		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)  administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)  administrative	yes/no automatically/ upon request complaint /	inform OLAF on the outcomes of investigations related to fraud opened following its notification automatically send information on the outcomes of investigations opened following OLAF's request clearly stipulate the follow up				follow up information sent to OLAF  follow up information sent to OLAF
		report at national level  Is there any technical assistance for investigation matters?				of OLAF investigation reports				requests for technical assistance
	with other EU institutions	Do you participate in working groups at EU level?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)		investigators participate in relevant working groups at EU level and disseminate the outcomes to colleagues				working groups / trainings at EU level
	with similar structures from MS	Is there a possibility to cooperate at operational level with similar structures from MS ?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	conclude cooperation agreements				legislation / cooperation agreements
		Can investigators participate in joint investigations ?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	modify the legal framework in order to stipulate the possibility to participate in joint investigations				no of joint investigations
		Can an investigation be opened following request of an institution from another MS?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)		modify the legal framework in order to stipulate the possibility open an investigation following request of a similar institution				no of investigations opened upon notification of similar structures from other MS
		Is there an exchange of information at investigative level with similar structures from		investigative body (both administrative and	yes/no	create a communicators network				communicators network

INVESTIGATION	N AND PROSECUTION									page 4 of 13
		<b>EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT SI</b>	TUATION				SETTING	THE OBJECTI	VES	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE		TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
LEGISLATION	existence of national law governing administrative/criminal investigation	Preventive regulations should be introduced in the legislation assigning the Supervisory Authorities, responsible for checking upon the correct use of the EU funds, the possibility of resorting to valid and incisive investigation Is there a legal framework for administrative investigation?		administrative investigative body	yes/no	to create the legal framework				legislation
		Is there a legal framework for criminal investigation?		(MA/AFCOS) criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	to create the legal framework				legislation
		Is there a national law governing the prosecution phase?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	to create the legal framework				legislation
		Law on sanction / penalties for irregularities and fraud cases.		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	to create the legal framework				legislation
		Fraud related to EU funds is a special criminal offence?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	to modify/clarify the legal framework				legislation
		Fraud related to EU funds is assimilated to another existing criminal offence?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	to modify/clarify the legal framework				legislation
		Fraud affecting EU funds has the same legal treatment as fraud affecting national co-financing funds?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	to modify/clarify the legal framework				legislation
		What is the legal value of the final report of AFCOS investigation?		AFCOS	evidentiary value / notification for further procedures	to modify/darify the legal framework				legislation
		What is the legal value of the final report of MA investigation?		MA	evidentiary value / notification for further procedures	to modify/darify the legal framework				legislation
	clear and adequate national law governing administrative/criminal	Legal framework regarding administrative investigation is sufficiently clear and adequate?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	to modify/clarify the legal framework				legislation
	investigation	Legal framework regarding criminal investigation is sufficiently clear and adequate?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	to modify/clarify the legal framework				legislation

INVESTIGATION	AND PROSECUTION									page 5 of 13
		<b>EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT S</b>	ITUATION				SETTING	THE OBJECTI	VES	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	-	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
LEGISLATION	clear and adequate national law governing administrative/criminal	Legal framework governing the prosecution phase is sufficiently clear and adequate?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	to modify/clarify the legal framework				legislation
		Are the investigative competences of MA and AFCOS clearly differentiated in the legal framework?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	to modify/clarify the legal framework				legislation
	national law on whistleblowing	Is there a law on whistleblowing?		Prosecutor Office	yes/no	to create the legal framework				legislation
		The law is sufficiently clear and adequate?		Prosecutor Office	yes/no	to modify/clarify the legal framework				legislation
	national law on whiteness protection	Is there a law on whiteness protection?		Prosecutor Office	yes/no	to create the legal framework				legislation
		The law is sufficiently clear and adequate?		Prosecutor Office	yes/no	to modify/clarify the legal framework				legislation
	, ·	Is there a code of conduct for the experts involved in the investigation / prosecution phase?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	draft a code of conduct for investigators				legislation
		Are the rules sufficiently clear and adequate?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	update the code of conduct				legislation
	national law governing personal data protection	Is there a national law on personal data protection?		public structure responsible with processing of personal data	yes/no	to create the legal framework				legislation
		The law is sufficiently clear and adequate?		public structure responsible with processing of personal data	yes/no	to modify/clarify the legal framework				legislation
	national structures responsible for administrative investigations	is it centralised or decentralised?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	centralised / decentralised	amend the Regulation on the organisation and functioning of the structure with provisions regarding the organisation				ROF, law
		is it part of a larger structure?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	amend the Regulation on the organisation and functioning of the structure with provisions regarding the organisation				ROF, law

INVESTIGATION	AND PROSECUTION									page 6 of 13
		<b>EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT SI</b>	TUATION				SETTING	THE OBJECTI	VES	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	DEADLINE /	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
ORGANISATION	national structure responsible for criminal investigations	is it a specialised judicial structure?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	create a specialised judicial unit for dealing with fraud to EU funds				legislation
		is it centralised or decentralised?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	centralised / decentralised	amend the Regulation on the organisation and functioning of the structure with provisions regarding the organisation				ROF, law
		is it part of a larger structure?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	amend the Regulation on the organisation and functioning of the structure with provisions regarding the organisation				ROF, law
		is there a specialized judicial structure for investigating fraud to EU funds?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	create a specialised judicial unit for dealing with fraud to EU funds				legislation
	responsibilities of the administrative investigative structure	are the structure and responsibilities stipulated by law?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	to create a legal framework of the empowerment				ROF, law
		is it independent functionally and operationally?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	conferring, by law, functional and operational independence				ROF, law
		scope of its responsibilities regarding investigation phase?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	broad/small	amend the law / regulation with clear responsibilities regarding investigation phase				ROF, law
	responsibilities of the criminal investigative structure	are the structure and responsibilities stipulated by law?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	to create a legal framework of the empowerment				ROF, law
		is it independent functionally and operationally?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	conferring, by law, functional and operational independence				ROF, law
		scope of its responsibilities regarding investigation phase?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	broad/small	amend the law / regulation with clear responsibilities regarding investigation phase				ROF, law

<b>INVESTIGATION</b>	AND PROSECUTION									page 7 of 13
		<b>EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT S</b>	ITUATION				SETTING	THE OBJECTI	VES	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE			KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
MANAGEMENT AND ACTORS	organizational chart of the structure (for both administrative and criminal investigative institution)	Is there an organisational chart of the structure indicating the cooperation/subordination relations?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	amend the ROF with the organisational chart				ROF
	management (for both administrative and criminal investigative institution)	Who is the head of the investigative structure?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)						legislation
		Is there a subordination relation to another management?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	ensure the independence of the management				legislation
	internal collaborators (for both administrative and criminal investigative institution)	Are there any internal cooperation relations with another units, provided by law?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	include in the ROF the cooperation relations with another units within the institution				ROF, law
		should the activities undertaken lead to believe a crime has been perpetrated, fast and timely action shall be taken, in agreement with the relevant office of the Prosecutor, proceeding with searches, seizures, banking and assets investigations and, should the preconditions exist- in flagrante delicto arrests and precautionary measures, always under the supervision of the Judicial Authority.								
	external collaborators (for both administrative and criminal investigative institution)	Do the investigation teams benefit from the help of other national institutions during the investigation?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	conclude cooperation agreements in order to involve other relevant institutions				legislation, cooperation agreements
		Is there an obligation for law enforcement structures to offer their support, upon request, to the investigation teams?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)		create/modify legislation or conclude cooperation agreements				legislation, cooperation agreements
		AFCOS investigation teams may benefit from the help MA during the investigation?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	create/modify legislation or conclude cooperation agreements				legislation, cooperation agreements
		MA investigation teams may benefit from the help of AFCOS during the investigation?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	create/modify legislation or conclude cooperation agreements				legislation, cooperation agreements

INVESTIGATION	N AND PROSECUTION									page 8 of 13
		<b>EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT S</b>	ITUATION				SETTING	THE OBJECTI	VES	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE		TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
PROCEDURES	notifications procedure (both administrative and criminal level)	Is there a procedure concerning the treatment of notifications?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	draft an internal procedure concerning the treatment of notifications				internal procedure
		Is the procedure clear and adequate?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)		amend the internal procedure concerning the treatment of notifications				internal procedure
		Are the sources of notification clearly stipulated?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	amend the internal procedure concerning the treatment of notifications				legislation / internal procedure
		Is there a potential impact of fraud analysis?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)		elaborate fraud risk analysis periodically				fraud risk analysis
	efficiency of the notification procedure at administrative level	no of cases originating from requests of MA/AA		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)						no of cases / total no of cases
		no of cases on own initiative		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)						no of cases / total no of cases
		no of cases from judicial authorities		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)						no of cases / total no of cases
		no of cases from other sources		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)						no of cases / total no of cases
	efficiency of the notification procedure at criminal level	no of cases originating from requests of MA/AFCOS		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)						no of cases / total no of cases
		no of cases on own initiative		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)						no of cases / total no of cases
		no of cases from other sources		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)						no of cases / total no of cases

INVESTIGATION	AND PROSECUTION									page 9 of 13
		<b>EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT SI</b>	TUATION				SETTING	THE OBJECTI	VES	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	I -	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
PROCEDURES	starting the investigation at administrative level	is there a procedure on starting the investigation?  Is the procedure clear and adequate?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS) administrative	yes/no yes/no	draft an internal procedure concerning the opening of investigations amend the internal procedure				internal procedure
		are there investigations started following a fraud risk assessment analysis?		investigative body (MA/AFCOS) administrative investigative body	yes/no	concerning the opening of investigation elaborate fraud risk analysis periodically				fraud risk analysis
		who decides on opening an investigation or not?		(MA/AFCOS)  administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)		establish an objective and clear procedure for opening investigations				investigation mandate
	starting the investigation at criminal level	does the Criminal Procedure Code apply to opening investigations on suspected fraud to EU funds?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	amend the legislation in order to include the offences to EU funds within the framework of CPP				СРР
		are there any special rules on opening an investigation concerning suspected fraud to EU funds?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	amend the legislation in order to include the offences to EU funds within the framework of CPP				legislation
	investigation phases (both administrative and criminal level)	Authorities should be able to make on the spot checks at the registered offices of the beneficiary, even against his will to search upon documents, inspect and verify the IT tools being used within the company;								
		Authorities should be able to invite beneficiaries to appear before the Control Authorities either personally or via representatives to show documents or provide useful data, news and clarifications for the investigations;								
		Authorities should be able to require even third parties (suppliers or clients of the verified beneficiary) data, news and useful elements for the development of the investigations by means of adequate questionnaires;								
		Authorities should be able to check "documents" to assess i.e. the correctness of the guarantees provided, the destination of use of the funded asset etc.								

INVESTIGATION	N AND PROSECUTION									page 10 of 13
		<b>EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT SI</b>	TUATION				SETTING	THE OBJECTI	VES	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	_	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
PROCEDURES	investigation phases (both administrative and criminal level)	Authorities should be able to perform "cross checks" even in the registered offices of third parties (suppliers or clients of the verified subject) –even against their will- should invoices for "suspect" transactions occur; Authorities should be able to require copy of the proceedings and documents being registered by notaries, register attorneys, land registrars and public officers; Authorities should be able to assess accounts and banking and postal deposits to double-check the truthfulness of the accounting documents and namely, assess the regular and								
		effective payment of invoices should suspect transactions be identified; is there an internal procedure stipulating the investigation steps?  Is the procedure clear and adequate?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal) investigative body (both administrative and criminal)		draft an internal procedure / legislation for the investigation phases amend the internal procedure / legislation for the investigation phases with necessary provisions				internal procedure / law internal procedure / law
		Are there national guidelines for dealing with irregularities / suspected fraud?  Is there a rotation of investigators within investigation teams?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS) investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no yes/no	drafting guidelines  draft / amend the internal procedure in order to include staff rotation and criteria for assignment of cases				guidelines internal procedure
		The assignment of cases to investigation teams is made upon certain criteria (their specialisation on certain EU fund, workload, etc. )		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	draft / amend the internal procedure in order to include staff rotation and criteria for assignment of cases				internal procedure
		Is there the possibility to impose seizure by the prosecutor and / or by administrative authorities?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	amend the legislation in order to stipulate seizure / avoid the possibility to impose seizure on the same assets by both prosecutor and administrative body				legislation

INVESTIGATION	N AND PROSECUTION									page 11 of 13
		EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT S	ITUATION				SETTING	THE OBJECTI	VES	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	,	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
PROCEDURES	follow up of investigation (both administrative and criminal level)	Is there a procedure / legal framework on follow up?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	draft an internal procedure / legislation on follow-up of investigations				internal procedure / law
		Is the procedure clear and adequate?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	amend internal procedure / legislation on follow-up of investigations				internal procedure / law
		are there any administrative sanctions stipulated in national law?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	modify the legislation - include administrative sanctions				legislation
		suspected fraud detected are sent to judicial authorities?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	stipulate in the legislation that suspected fraud detected in administrative investigation is immediately and compulsory sent to judicial authorities				legislation
		the outcome of the investigation is communicated to the person investigated?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no always/upon request	modify the legislation - the person investigated should always be informed on the outcomes of investigation				legislation / internal procedure
	efficiency of investigation phase	no of investigations finalized and outcomes		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)						no of cases finalised / no of cases opened / year
		no of suspicion of fraud confirmed by judicial authorities		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)						no of cases confirmed / no of cases notified
		no of irregularities recovered		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)						no of irregularities recovered / total no of irregularities
		is there a centralized follow-up?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no periodically / upon request					centralised follow up each semester
	exchange of information	Is there a procedure for the exchange of information at operational level between administrative investigative body and Prosecutor Office?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	draft an internal procedure for the exchange of information				internal procedure
		Is there a procedure for the exchange of information at operational level between AFCOS and MA?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	draft an internal procedure for the exchange of information				internal procedure

INVESTIGATION	N AND PROSECUTION									page 12 of 13
		<b>EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT SI</b>	TUATION				SETTING	THE OBJECTI	VES	
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE		TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	
MEANS AND RESOURCES	Human Resources	are there enough experts to investigate irregularities / suspected fraud ?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	new staff employment				% occupation of staff scheme
		are there enough prosecutors specialized in investigating frauds to EU funds?		criminal investigative body (Prosecutor Office)	yes/no	specialised professional training				no of investigations / prosecutor / year
		the experts are specialized on types of EU funds / own resources?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	training personnel				training sessions
		do they have training sessions, exchange of know how etc.?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	increasing the no of training sessions; specialized training				no of training sessions / investigator / year
		do you deal with migration of personnel?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	depending of the reason of migration: prising methods, employment of new staff in order to decrease workload, etc.				no of investigators leaving the institution / year
		the income of investigators is at an appropriate level in order to prevent migration?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	initiate legal procedures in order to increase the income of investigators by %				level of income / income of staff in similar structures
		are there any other prizing methods?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	introduce prising methods upon performance				type of prising
	Training	Investigators/prosecutors involved in investigation attend training sessions?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	organise / subscribe investigators / prosecutors to training sessions				training sessions attended
		Frequency of training sessions for investigators		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)		organise / subscribe investigators / prosecutors to training sessions				no of sessions / year
		Is AFCOS coordinating at national level the training for MA and Prosecutor Office in the field of investigating fraud to EU funds?		AFCOS	yes/no	modify the legal framework in order to designate AFCOS as coordinator of trainings at national level				legislation

INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION page 13 of 13											
EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT SITUATION						SETTING THE OBJECTIVES					
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE	_	TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	
MEANS AND RESOURCES	IT tools	Do investigators have access to databases (legal DB, DB regarding natural and legal persons, central exclusion database etc.)		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)		conclude protocols in order to obtain access to relevant DB				cooperation agreement / protocols	
		DB access is direct or through other institutions, on demand or based on cooperation agreement?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	direct / indirect	improve / extend access to DB				cooperation agreement / protocols	
		Do you use a hot line or other notification systems?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	develop a hot line notification system				hot line / other notification system	
		Do you have online irregularity alert?		administrative investigative body (MA/AFCOS)	yes/no	develop an online irregularity alert platform				online irregularity alert platform	
		Is there a common BD at administrative and investigative level providing a history sheet for the cases investigated?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	create a BD				DB with investigations history sheets	
		Is there a fraud risk DB?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	create a BD				Fraud risks DB	
	Communication	Is there a communication strategy at national level concerning PIF?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	drafting a communication strategy				communication strategy	
		Are the outcomes of investigations communicated to the public?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	press releases available online following the end of investigation				press releases	
		Do you make an analysis of the investigation actions / prosecutions?		investigative body (both administrative and criminal)	yes/no	Elaborate such an analysis within the activity report?				analysis of the investigation cases	
		Is AFCOS coordinating/facilitating at national level the communication between MA and Prosecutor Office regarding investigation/prosecution of fraud to EU funds?		AFCOS	yes/no	create the legal framework/conclude cooperation agreements in order to designate AFCOS as coordinator of trainings at national level				legislation / cooperation agreements	
INVESTIGATION	Results	Investigations closedetc.					_	_			

# 5. Recovery and Sanctions

Recovery and sanctions should be effective and rigorously followed up by the relevant administrative and law enforcement authorities.

Experts identified the following key elements to consider regarding 'Recovery and Sanctions':

Need for exchange of information (i.e. national and cross-boarder cooperation)

Adequate and specific measures to guarantee the timely and full recovery of unduly paid amounts

Guidelines / rules of procedure regarding bankruptcies, liquidations and debt management

Human resources, training and IT tools

Measuring the efficiency of the recovery process

RECOVERY AND SANCTIONS page 1 of 2												
EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT SITUATION							SETTING THE OBJECTIVES					
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	IMPLEMENTIN G THE OBJECTIVE	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANC E INDICATORS		
NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN COOPERATION	Exchange of information	National cooperation  Cross-border cooperation	Publication of examples on the websites of IBs. 2) Movement of information about fraudsters (TCB's data). 3) Informing the public (close cooperation with partners when assistance is processed)     Professional assistance, AFCOS, OLAF. Use of EU databases.			Publication of court rulings and other breaches/'video examples' - selection of success stories:) It is important to point out that all breaches are dealt with irrespective of the amount  Cooperation agreements (for use of databases free of charge etc.), cooperation in resolution of cases.						
LEGISLATION AND PROCEDURES	Legislation	the administrative or criminal Judge, should there reason to believe the funds unlawfully/illegally perceived have been hidden by the beneficiary, to adopt the so called preventive	Such form of seizure should allow the administrative or criminal Judge to guarantee (freeze) the assets representing the price- that is the proceeds for the crime- and should this not be the case in a direct formeven in the so called equivalent form, that is by attacking all of the assets (EU funds' beneficiary) the subject may have, for an amount similar to the price or the proceeds (money, assets, properties, company shares etc.)  Personal representative's personal liability, settlement of debts with assistance, taxes and other effective measures (non-issuing of permits if		yes/no							
	Guidelines / rules o procedure	f In bankruptcy cases of the EU funds' beneficiary, privilege should be attributed to the credits of the EU and the State in general, compared to all the other credits being admitted to the so called "bankruptcy assets"  Bankruptcies/liquidations	noney is owed to the state etc.)  1) The right to take away and sell the thing acquired with the assistance. 2) The state's claim higher in the list? The trustees-in-bankruptcy should be stricter in the activities (very few malicious bankruptcies)			Reducing the loss of public funds						

<b>RECOVERY AND S</b>	ANCTIONS									page 2 of 2
		SETTING THE OBJECTIVES								
AREA	TOPIC	KEY ITEMS	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS	AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION	EVALUATION	OBJECTIVE	IMPLEMENTIN G THE OBJECTIVE	DEADLINE / TIME FRAME	GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION	KEY PERFORMANC E INDICATORS
LEGISLATION AND PROCEDURES	Guidelines / rules o	Is the recovery procedure —as irregularity independent from the treatment of the suspected fraud? (Question related to the recovery stage)			yes/no					
		Recovery limit and applicable period	All suspicious cases are dealt with irrespective of the amount. Based on the right of discretion up to 100% of project costs and within reasonable time. Finding opportunities for recovery before a court ruling, on the basis of administrative procedure. Reducing 'tolerance', i.e. the option to endlessly submit 'new' documents		yes/no	It is important to point out that all breaches are dealt with irrespective of the amount. What you have confirmed is what we proceed from (new documents cannot be submitted). Self- control and 'testing' the limits of the IBs will decrease				
		Budgetary tools	In justified cases, it would be reasonable to pay the deposit itself (transactions can be reversed in malicious bankruptcies).		yes/no					
		Central management of debts to the state (e.g. TCB)	A strike team that organises enforcement proceedings.		yes/no					
MEANS AND RESOURCES	Human Resources	Competent officials who deal with debtors	Higher level of ordinary processors (experience, skills)		yes/no	Required number of competent employees				
RESOURCES	Training	Preparation and justification of recoveries.  Analysis of fraud cases	Practicum for the lawyers of institutions  Collection of modus operandi and court rulings to give everyone the opportunity to examine them		yes/no yes/no	Harmonisation of the operation of the system We learn from the experience of others				
	IT tools	Joint debt management	(decision, decision on challenge, court ruling)  Efficient protection of public funds,		yes/no	E-state				
RECOVERY AND SANCTIONS	Results	Recovery time	off-setting with assistance and taxes  1) Making the list of debtors public. 2) The option of repaying in instalments should be viewed critically.		average	Reducing the loss of public funds				
RESULTS		Receipt of recoveries	More efficient off-setting between various funds/with taxes. 2) More active operations of bailiffs		% EE/IB	Reducing the loss of public funds				
		Comparison with other Member States (MS)	·		% EU/EE	Better than the average				
		Statistics on Recoveries and Sanctions								

## **Annexes**

### Annex 1: Technical notes and glossary

### An explanation to the xls document

#### How to read the document?

The xls document is divided into five sheets. The first sheet contains the 'preliminary steps' and the other four correspond to the stages of the anti-fraud cycle: 'fraud prevention', 'fraud detection', 'investigation and prosecution' and 'recovery and sanctions'. The sheets follow the same logic and have the same structure. The sheets regarding the anti-fraud cycle are divided into two sections: 'Evaluation of the current situation' and 'Setting the objectives'. With this structure it is possible to directly connect the evaluation phase to the next phase of setting concrete objectives.

#### Glossary of the column headings in detail (when reading from left to right):

**AREA**: main areas of attention, such as 'National co-operation', 'Legislation', 'Procedures and guidelines' etc., which are subdivided into the more focused 'Topics' and to the concrete issues to assess, the 'Key items'.

**TOPIC**: subgroups of the 'Area'. For instance 'National co-operation' is subdivided into further topics, such as 'Co-ordination' and 'Exchange of information'.

**KEY ITEMS**: concrete issues to assess or concrete questions to be raised in order to be able to evaluate the current anti-fraud situation.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THE KEY ITEMS**: serves to give further explanation to the 'Key items' fields or to deepen the scope of the main questions addressed by the 'Key items' fields.

**AUTHORITY CARRYING OUT THE EVALUATION**: an authority or body that is best placed to carry out the evaluation of the issues raised in 'Key items' fields.

**EVALUATION**: results of the evaluation of the issues listed in the 'Key items' field. The result can be qualitative or quantitative conclusion; it can be a simple 'yes/no' answer or a detailed assessment of the situation identifying weaknesses/strengths.

**OBJECTIVE**: upon the results of the evaluation it is possible to set an objective. The objective is directly linked to the 'Key item'.

**AUTHORITY IMPLEMENTING THE OBJECTIVE**: the authority or body who will be responsible to implement the given objective.

**DEADLINE / TIME FRAME**: it is desirable to set a deadline or a time-frame within which the objectives are to be achieved.

**TARGET GROUP CONCERNED BY THE ACTION**: this is the group that is concerned by the objective to be achieved, which is the target of the given action.

**KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**: any indicator can be established in order to measure whether the objective was successfully completed. Like any indicator, it can be qualitative or quantitative.

Annex 2: Process of the elaboration of a national anti-fraud strategy

