

TUESDAY, 29 JANUARY 2019

9.00-12.30 and 14.30 - 18.30

Room: József Antall (4Q1), Brussels

1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The draft agenda was e-mailed to Members on 23 January 2019 and is in the [file for the meeting](#).

2. CHAIR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chair draws attention to the following points:

Languages available

FR, DE, IT, NL, EL, EN, ES, FI, CS, ET, HU, LT, PL, SL, BG, and RO

Webstreaming

The CONT meeting is webstreamed on the [Europarl website](#).

Please be aware that each time a speaker activates the microphone to make an intervention, the camera will be automatically directed to the speaker.

Voting cards

The electronic voting system will be used for the votes and Members are reminded to bring their electronic voting card.

TUESDAY, 29 JANUARY 2019

9.00-11:30

PUBLIC MEETING

***** ELECTRONIC VOTING *****

3. EU ANTI-FRAUD PROGRAMME

CONT/8/13488 - [2018/0211\(COD\)](#)



Adoption of draft report

Rapporteur: [José Ignacio Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra](#) (EPP)
Administrator: Tereza Pinto de Rezende

Shadow Rapporteurs: Arndt Kohn (S&D), Ryszard Czarnecki (ECR), Nedzhmi Ali (ALDE), Marco Valli (EFDD)

The draft report comprises 35 amendments that update the financial envelope according to the Parliament's agreed figures in November's 2018 Plenary vote, introduce co-financing rate and delegated acts, detail the eligible actions for funding, amend Annex II on indicators and introduce some of the recommendations included in the ECA opinion to the

Commission proposal.

Members of Budgetary Control Committee tabled 21 amendments to improve the Commission's text. The amendments concern mainly the co-financing, the assurance that there will be no programme overlapping and that synergies among related programmes will be promoted. The monitoring role of the Parliament is enhanced specifically when it concerns the protection of the financial interests of the Union.

The Rapporteur proposed a few compromise amendments and is ready to go for a Parliament's first reading vote in the Plenary of February.

The draft report and amendments are available on the [CONT website](#).

CONT Timetable:

Event	Body	Date
Adoption in Plenary	Plenary	February 2019

4. FINANCING, MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

CONT/8/13441 - [2018/0217\(COD\)](#)

Adoption of draft opinion to AGRI



Rapporteur: [Claudia Schmidt](#) (EPP)

Administrator: Philippe Godts

Shadow Rapporteurs: Karin Kadenbach (S&D), Nedzhmi Ali (ALDE), Luke Ming Flanagan (GUE/NGL)

The Commission proposes that the new design of the CAP for post 2020 will aim for more subsidiarity so that Member States can better tailor implementing measures (under both pillars) to their realities and farmers' concrete circumstances.

The Committee on Budgetary Control welcomes the Commission's attempt to move from a compliance-based towards a performance-based delivery model of the CAP. However, as stated by the European Court of Auditors, this move would not remove the need to check legality and regularity (ECA opinion 7/2018).

The Rapporteur and CONT Members tabled 37 amendments. The draft opinion and amendments are available on the [CONT website](#).

CONT Timetable:

Event	Body	Date
Adoption in main committee	AGRI	06/03/2019
Adoption	Plenary	April 2019

5. ESTABLISHING RULES ON SUPPORT FOR STRATEGIC PLANS TO BE DRAWN UP BY MEMBER STATES UNDER THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CAP STRATEGIC PLANS) AND FINANCED BY THE EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL GUARANTEE FUND (EAGF) AND BY THE EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL FUND FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (EAFRD)

CONT/8/13433 - [2018/0216\(COD\)](#)



Adoption of draft opinion to AGRI

Rapporteur: [Joachim Zeller](#) (EPP)

Administrator: Philippe Godts

Shadow Rapporteurs: Karin Kadenbach (S&D), Nedzhmi Ali (ALDE), Luke Ming Flanagan (GUE/NGL)

In the new design of the CAP for post 2020, the Member States will present their interventions to achieve the EU specific objectives in a CAP Strategic Plan. The legislation lays down rules on the content of such a CAP Strategic Plan and the Commission will check the plans and approve them. The CAP Strategic Plans will combine most CAP Support instruments financed under the EAGF and EAFRD.

Committee on Budgetary Control

The Rapporteur points out that the Commission proposal does not contain all the necessary elements of an effective performance system.

The Rapporteur and CONT Members tabled 100 amendments. The draft opinion and amendments are available on the [CONT website](#).

CONT Timetable:

Event	Body	Date
Adoption in main committee	AGRI	06/03/2019
Adoption	Plenary	April 2019

***** END OF ELECTRONIC VOTING *****

6. INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE EUROPEAN ANTI-FRAUD OFFICE (OLAF) AS REGARDS COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OLAF INVESTIGATIONS

CONT/8/13248 - [2018/0170\(COD\)](#)



Consideration of draft report in the presence of OLAF Director-General, *Ville Itälä*

Rapporteur: [Ingeborg Gräßle](#) (EPP)

Administrator: Christian Ehlers

Shadow Rapporteurs: Arndt Kohn (S&D), Wolf Klinz (ALDE), Benedek Jávor (Verts/ALE)

On 23 May 2018, the Commission adopted the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) as regards cooperation with the European Public Prosecutor's Office and the effectiveness of OLAF investigations.

At an early stage the Rapporteur consulted the coordinators of the political groups on the question whether to limit the revision of the regulation to the amendments proposed by the Commission, or to pursue a more comprehensive approach. Given the weaknesses in the functioning of OLAF, coordinators favoured a more comprehensive approach.

On 12 July 2018, Ms Gräßle presented her working document summarising the questions at stake. The presentation was followed up by a workshop on the subject on 11 October 2018. The OLAF Supervisory Committee sent its observations with regard to the Commission proposal to CONT on 21 November 2018. The European Court of Auditors commented on the Commission proposal in its Opinion 8/2018 published on 22 November 2018.

The Rapporteur's draft report, containing 105 amendments, was sent to Members on 21 January 2019 in English. Other language version will become available on 1 February 2019. The draft report and the Rapporteur's working document are available on the [CONT website](#).

The Rapporteur suggests the following timetable:

CONT Timetable:

Event	Body	Date
All language versions ready	CONT	Friday, 1 February 2019 – available on the CONT website
PR ready in AT4AM	CONT	Thursday, 7 February 2019
Deadline for AMs	CONT	Wednesday, 13 February 2019 14.00
Vote	CONT	Monday, 4 March 2019
Adoption	Plenary	April 2019

7. CONT MISSION TO SLOVAKIA (17-19 DECEMBER 2018)

CONT/8/15071



Presentation of the mission report

Chair of Delegation: [Derek Vaughan](#) (S&D)
 Administrator: Evelyn Waldherr

Participating Members: Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP), Claudia Schmidt (EPP), Wolf Klinz (ALDE)
 Local Members: Ivan Štefanec (EPP), Monika Smolková (S&D), Vladimír Maňka (S&D)
 Accompanying ECA Member: Janusz Wojciechowski

After the murder of the investigative journalist Ján Kuciak and his fiancée Martina Kušnírová, a first European Parliament delegation composed of CONT and LIBE Members went on a fact-finding mission from 7 to 9 March 2018. The conclusions drawn after this mission and the further monitoring by CONT, gave reason to request a follow-up mission to Slovakia in order to explore further on accusations from farmers in Eastern Slovakia on cases of land pirating on which the late journalist had inquired before he was killed. The LIBE committee went also on a second mission to Slovakia from 19 to 19 September 2018 with the objective to inquire further on the situation of the Rule of Law in Slovakia.

Chaired by Mr Vaughan, the CONT mission took place from 17 to 19 December 2018. Its main focus was on direct payments under the Common Agricultural Policy. Meetings took place with different groups of farmers, journalists and representatives of NGOs, as well as with government representatives, a Special Prosecutor and the Director General of the Agricultural paying Agency. While the farmers and representatives of civil society claimed problems



with land use, cases of intimidation and physical violence against small farmers and alleged that state authorities do not properly follow-up on such facts, the government representatives denied all these accusations.

The [draft report](#) on the fact finding mission contains a summary of the meetings and draws recommendations.

8. EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH CHRISTIAN PENNERA, CHAIRMAN OF THE PANEL REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 143 OF THE FINANCIAL REGULATION



Administrator: Evelyn Waldherr

The Financial Regulation has introduced an Early Detection and Exclusion System (EDES) in order to reinforce the protection of the Union's financial interests against unreliable economic operators.

The EDES aims to ensure that economic operators who present a risk to the EU's financial interests are early detected, excluded, fined with financial penalties or, in the most severe cases, even published on the Commission's internet site. The information on early detection/exclusion/financial penalties may stem from judgments, administrative decisions, findings from OLAF, ECA EIB or international organisations, cases of fraud or irregularities by national managing authorities under shared management or under indirect management.

The grounds for exclusion are listed in Art 136 Financial Regulation and concern notably: bankruptcy and insolvency situations, non-payment of taxes or social security contributions, grave professional misconduct, fraud, corruption, participation in a criminal organisation, serious breach of contract, entities created with the intent to circumvent fiscal, social or other legal obligations.

In 2016, an inter-institutional Panel has been set up to assess requests and issue recommendations for exclusion and financial penalty on cases referred to it by an authorising officer of any EU institution, European office or body entrusted with implementing the Common Foreign and Security Policy (Article 143 Financial Regulation). The Panel has the task of issuing recommendations on the imposition of administrative sanctions on the exclusion for the award of Union funds and/or the imposition of financial penalties on unreliable economic operators.

Mr Pennera, former Jurisconsult and Director-General of the Legal Service of the European Parliament has been appointed on 5 July 2016 by the Commission College for a mandate of five years ending on 4 July 2021 together with Ms Rofes as vice-Chair, former Judge of the European Civil Service Tribunal. With the new Financial Regulation of July 2018, the competences of the EDES Panel have been enlarged (by merging it with the former Commission's specialised financial irregularities Panel dealing with financial irregularities by staff members). For the sake of legal clarity, the Chair and the Vice-Chair of the EDES have been appointed to the Panel with enlarged competences for the remainder of their mandate of five years.

Mr Pennera will give an introduction to the functioning of the Panel and its achievements since 2016.

TUESDAY, 29 JANUARY 2019

11.30-12.30

IN CAMERA MEETING

9. EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH ECA PRESIDENT, MR LEHNE



Exchange of views to follow-up on an OLAF investigation and recommendation concerning a former ECA member

Administrator: Christian Ehlers

Recently, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) conducted an investigation into a former Member of the European Court of Auditors. Upon conclusion of the investigation, CONT Members requested access to the OLAF case report. The request was granted applying Annex II of the Framework Agreement on relations between the European Parliament and the European Commission (access to other confidential documents).

The question arose what systemic improvements could be put in place.

TUESDAY, 29 JANUARY 2019

14.30-15.00

Room: Paul-Henri Spaak (3C50), Brussels

JOINT LIBE/CONT MEETING

JOINT MEETING WITH LIBE ON THE APPOINTMENT OF THE EUROPEAN CHIEF PROSECUTOR

CJ09/8/15398



Exchange of views with the Commission on the procedure for the appointment (see separate agenda - 14.30-15.00 in LIBE committee)

CONT Rapporteur: [Ingeborg Gräßle](#) (EPP)

LIBE Rapporteur: [Sargentini Judith](#) (Verts/ALE)

CONT Administrator: Tereza Pinto de Rezende

LIBE Administrator: Michele Dubrocard

The European Parliament and the Council have to appoint by common accord the European Chief Prosecutor for a non-renewable term of 7 years. The short list of candidates will be drawn up by a selection panel of 12 persons chosen from former ECJ, ECA

and former national Supreme Court members, as well as one member proposed by the EP. The short list is expected to be finalised by the first week of February 2019.

The CONT-LIBE committees will jointly meet to hear Mr Olivier Salles, who is the Administrative Director (ad interim) at the European Public Prosecutor Office, on the state of the European Public Prosecutor selection procedure. Members will discuss and agree on the procedure to follow in the hearings of the short-listed candidates to be provided to the Parliament by mid-February 2019.

The hearings in CONT-LIBE will be followed by a plenary endorsement. The decision by common accord of the two institutions is aimed to be reached by the end of March.

Meeting documents are available on the [CONT/LIBE website](#).

TUESDAY, 29 JANUARY 2019

15.30-17.00

PUBLIC MEETING

JOINT ITEMS WITH THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS (AFET) AND THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT (DEVE) - ITEMS 10 TO 12

10. ECA SPECIAL REPORT 27/2018 (2018 DISCHARGE): THE FACILITY FOR REFUGEES IN TURKEY: HELPFUL SUPPORT, BUT IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED TO DELIVER MORE VALUE FOR MONEY

CONT/8/14987

Presentation of the Special report by the ECA Member responsible, *Bettina Jakobsen*



Rapporteur: [Caterina Chinnici \(S&D\)](#)
Administrator: Olivier Sautière

Shadow Rapporteurs: Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP), Martina Dlabajová (ALDE), Dennis De Jong (GUE/NGL)

The Facility for Refugees in Turkey is the EU response to the European Council's call for significant additional funding to support refugees in Turkey. It is a mechanism for coordinating and streamlining an amount of €3 billion from the EU and its Member States. The support covers humanitarian and non-humanitarian aid, with a financial allocation of €1.4 billion and €1.6 billion respectively. The Facility aims to enhance the efficiency and complementarity of support provided to refugees and host communities in Turkey.

The Court audit examined whether the Facility effectively supported the refugees in Turkey and focused on the management of the first tranche of the Facility, and on the results achieved so far under its humanitarian strand.

In a challenging context, the Court found that the Facility for Refugees in Turkey rapidly mobilised €3 billion from the EU budget and the EU Member States to provide a swift response to the refugee crisis. Nevertheless, it did not fully achieve its objective of coordinating this response effectively. The audited humanitarian projects provided helpful

support to refugees mainly through cash-based assistance with most of them having achieved outputs. Therefore, the Facility could still achieve greater value for money.

The Court reported that even though the European Commission identified the priority needs of refugees based on a comprehensive needs assessment, there were disagreements between Turkey and the EU on how to address these priority needs in municipal infrastructure and socio-economic support. In addition, the Court's report highlighted that the Facility supported similar type of activities in health and education through different instruments, making coordination more complex and resulting in the parallel use of different management structures to fund similar projects.

The Court further considered that there is room to improve the efficiency of the humanitarian projects funded by the Facility: the Commission did not consistently and comprehensively assess the reasonableness of the budgeted costs, the indirect costs paid to the partners implementing large cash-assistance projects were high and advance payments were not aligned with the actual cash outflows of the projects.

The Court also stated that the Commission put in place appropriate measures to monitor humanitarian projects but the main limitation was the Turkish authorities' refusal to grant access to beneficiary data for the two cash-assistance projects. Neither the Commission nor the Court were able to track the project beneficiaries from their registration to the payment.

The ECA special report is available on the [CONT website](#). As a follow-up, a succinct working document with the recommendations of the rapporteur will be sent to CONT Members. The Rapporteur's conclusion will form part of the Commission's discharge report.

11. ECA SPECIAL REPORT 32/2018 (DISCHARGE 2018): EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR AFRICA: FLEXIBLE BUT LACKING FOCUS

CONT/8/15205



Presentation of the Special report by the ECA Member responsible, *Bettina Jakobsen*

Rapporteurs: [Inés Ayala Sender](#) (S&D)

Administrator: Olivier Sautière

Shadow rapporteur: Martina Dlabajová (ALDE)

Since January 2013, the Financial Regulation governing the EU budget has allowed the European Commission to create and administer European Union trust funds for external actions. These are multi-donor trust funds for emergency, post-emergency or thematic actions.

The EU Emergency Trust Fund (EUTF) for Africa, agreed at the Valletta Summit on Migration in November 2015, is aimed at fostering stability and helping to better manage migration by addressing the root causes of destabilisation, forced displacement and irregular migration. It supports activities in 26 countries across three regions of Africa- the Sahel and Lake Chad, the Horn of Africa and North of Africa and currently pools €4.1 billion.

The Court examined whether the EUTF for Africa is well designed and well implemented.

The Court reported that the EUTF for Africa is a flexible tool for providing assistance in areas such as food, education, health, security and sustainable development but its objectives are too broad to efficiently steer action across the African regions and for measuring impact.

The Court found weaknesses in its implementation and noted that projects faced similar delays to traditional development aid. The Commission did not comprehensively analyse the needs to be addressed by the trust fund, specify which crises the fund was meant to address, or define the means at its disposal, limiting its ability to demonstrate that the right priorities have been identified and that actions approved are the most relevant to address them.

The Court also stated that project objectives were often not specific and measurable and that the three regions use different systems for monitoring their performance, the common system being not yet operational, this situation prevented a comprehensive overview of the results achieved by the EUTF for Africa as a whole. If the fund has contributed to the effort to decrease the number of irregular migrants passing from Africa to Europe according to the Court, this contribution cannot be measured precisely.

The ECA special report is available on the [CONT website](#). As a follow-up, a succinct working document with the recommendations of the rapporteur will be sent to CONT Members. The Rapporteur's conclusion will form part of the Commission's discharge report.

12. ECA SPECIAL REPORT 35/2018 (DISCHARGE 2018): TRANSPARENCY OF EU FUNDS IMPLEMENTED BY NGOS: MORE EFFORT NEEDED

CONT/8/15402



Presentation of the Special report by the ECA Member responsible, *Annemie Turtelboom*

Rapporteur: [Claudia Schmidt](#) (EPP)
Administrator: Tereza Pinto de Rezende

Shadow Rapporteurs: Péter Niedermüller (S&D), Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy (ALDE)

NGOs help the European Commission to design, implement and monitor EU programmes in many policy areas, such as humanitarian and development aid, the environment, and research and innovation. Between 2014 and 2017, the Commission planned an estimated €11.3 billion of spending for use by NGOs.

The Court examined the Commission's identification of NGOs, the use of EU funds by NGOs and whether the Commission disclosed this information in a transparent manner. The Court focused in particular on external action and concluded that the Commission is not sufficiently transparent regarding the use of EU funds by NGOs. The assignment of NGO status in the Commission's accounting system, which is based on self-declaration, and the limited checks, make the classification of an entity as an NGO unreliable. While the selection of NGO-led projects is generally transparent, different Commission departments do not manage grants awarded by third parties in the same way, and the selection process for NGOs among the UN bodies audited is not always transparent.

The Court found that data collected on EU funds used by NGOs is not uniform and the Commission does not have comprehensive information, particularly with networks of international NGOs and projects under indirect management. Furthermore, in indirect management, the lack of information available hinders checks on costs.

The ECA special report is available on the [CONT website](#). As a follow-up, a succinct working document with the recommendations of the rapporteur will be sent to CONT Members. The Rapporteur's conclusion will form part of the Commission's discharge report.

TUESDAY, 29 JANUARY 2019

17.00-18.30

PUBLIC MEETING

13. STUDY ON DEMOCRATIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND BUDGETARY CONTROL OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS FINANCED FROM THE EU BUDGET - UPDATE

CONT/8/15404

Presentation of the study



Rapporteur: [Claudia Schmidt](#) (EPP)

Administrator: Tereza Pinto de Rezende (CONT) and
Niels Fischer (PolDep)

The CONT committee has requested a first study on "Financing of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) from the EU budget" in 2010. Following the decision for an own-initiative report, a new study has been presented to the committee in 2016 and a workshop with speakers from NGOs took place in 2017. Additionally, a Special report has been requested from the ECA. For the time of the presentation of the Special report, an update of the study from 2016 has been requested which will now be presented.

The scope of the update was threefold: 1) it should be checked which improvements in the field of transparency (legal status and/or classification of NGOs, databases on funding, Transparency Register) have been made, 2) a special regard should be given to the EU Trust Funds and Facilities for Refugees in Turkey (FRT) which were not covered by the previous study, 3) it should be assessed in how far the conclusions and recommendations from the previous study have led to any changes in the Commission's management of NGO financing.

As the study points out, accessibility and quality of Commission data on grant funding have improved significantly since 2010. There have also been positive developments since 2016, and further developments are planned. However, there are still significant constraints that prevent meaningful analysis of grant funding data, and which must undermine policy formulation and monitoring. There is still a need for a more systematic approach to the communication of EU grant-funded activities to enhance EU visibility, and strengthen transparency and accountability. The study is available on the [CONT website](#).



14. ECA SPECIAL REPORT 1/2019 (DISCHARGE 2018): FIGHTING FRAUD IN EU SPENDING: ACTION NEEDED

CONT/8/15405

Presentation of the Special report by the ECA Member responsible, *Juhan Parts*



Rapporteur: [Caterina Chinnici \(S&D\)](#)

Administrator: Christian Elhlers

Shadow Rapporteurs: Claudia Schmidt (EPP), Wolf Klinz (ALDE), Dennis De Jong (GUE/NGL)

Protecting the EU's financial interest against fraud is a key responsibility of the European Commission. The Court of Auditors assessed whether the Commission is properly managing the risk of fraudulent activities that are detrimental to the EU budget. In particular, they looked at the information available on the scale, nature and causes of fraud in EU spending. They examined whether the Commission's strategic risk management framework is effective and whether OLAF's administrative investigations lead to prosecution and recovery.

The Court found that the Commission lacks comprehensive and comparable data on levels of detected fraud in EU spending. Moreover, it has not so far carried out any assessment of undetected fraud, nor detailed analysis of what causes economic actors to engage in fraudulent activities. This lack of knowledge reduces the practical value and effectiveness of the Commission's plans to protect the EU's financial interests against fraud, according to the Court.

The Court concluded that the current system, whereby OLAF's administrative investigation of suspected fraud is followed by a criminal investigation at national level, takes up much time and makes prosecution less likely. On average, 17 cases per year in which OLAF made recommendations — fewer than half of all such cases — have led to the prosecution of suspected fraudsters. Moreover, the Court stressed that OLAF's final reports in a number of cases did not provide sufficient information to initiate the recovery of unduly paid EU money. Between 2012 and 2016, only about 15% of the total amount recommended was actually recovered.

The Court recommend that the European Commission should:

- put in place a robust fraud reporting and measurement system, providing information on the scale, nature and root causes of fraud;
- clearly refer to fraud risk management and prevention in one Commissioner's portfolio and adopt a renewed anti-fraud strategy based on a comprehensive risk analysis;
- intensify its fraud prevention activities and tools; and
- reconsider OLAF's role and responsibilities in light of the establishment of the EPPO and propose giving OLAF a strategic and oversight role in EU anti-fraud action.

Members will recall that CONT has already started to revise the OLAF regulation (co-decision procedure) currently in place in light of the establishment of the EPPO.

The ECA special report is available on the [CONT website](#). As a follow-up, a succinct working document with the recommendations of the rapporteur will be sent to CONT Members. The Rapporteur's conclusion will form part of the Commission's discharge report.

15. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

16. NEXT MEETINGS

- 20 February 2019, 9.00 – 12.30 and 14.30 – 18.30 (Brussels)
- 21 February 2019, 9.00 – 12.30 (Brussels)
- 4 March 2019, 15.00 – 18.30 (Brussels)
- 21 March 2019, 15.00 – 18.30 (Brussels)

PAPERLESS PROGRAMME (INTERNAL USERS ONLY)

Access CONT committee meeting documents on [eMeeting](#) or any CONT committee information on [eCommittee](#)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact the [CONT Secretariat](#) or visit the [website](#) of the CONT committee

NEWS FROM POLICY DEPARTMENT - BUDGETARY AFFAIRS

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

CONT

Workshop "Integrated territorial investments as an effective tool of Cohesion Policy" - 8 April 2019

Workshop "EU Member States declaration" - 11 April 2019

POLICY DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS

Recent publications

CONT

Proceedings of the Workshop on "[How to better combat fraud? Follow up of the Commission's anti-corruption sharing programme](#)"

In-Depth Analysis "[The effectiveness and visibility of EU funding in the Western Balkan countries with a special focus on the cross-border cooperation](#)"

Proceedings of the Workshop on "[The revision of OLAF Regulation in light of the future cooperation with EPPO](#)"

Study "[EU-funded large-scale infrastructure: deficient project preparation and procurement processes?](#)"

Study "[Ex Ante Conditionality in ESI funds state of play and their potential impact on the Financial Implementation of the Funds](#)"

Study "[Review of status of the Commission's register of expert groups and their composition](#)"

BUDG

In-Depth Analysis "[The EU spending on fight against climate change](#)"

Study "[EU funds for migration, asylum and integration policies](#)"

Study "[Potential revenue from the extension of charging fees by EU Agencies](#)"

Study "[Financial Implementation of European Structural and Investment Funds](#)"

Forthcoming publications

CONT

Study "Good examples of aligning the budget with the 'performance based budgeting' principles in 3 most progressive Member States" - 20/21 February 2019

Study "Key performance indicators for convergence in regional development - how reliable are they to ensure targeted and result-oriented spending?" - March 2019

CONTACTS

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Policy Department Webpage:

http://www.poldepnet.ep.parl.union.eu/poldept/cms/cache/offonce/poldepnet/poldep_d/poldepd_presentation

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