

Key facts and findings

Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)

One-off temporary instrument to help EU countries recover from the COVID pandemic and build resilient economies

€650 billion
total budget

Payments not linked to actual costs, but based on satisfactory fulfilment of milestones and targets

The EU and member states have joint responsibility for countering fraud affecting the EU's finances



Reporting

e.g. informing the relevant bodies of suspicions of fraud



Prevention

e.g. anti-fraud policies and fraud risk assessments



Anti-fraud cycle



Correction

e.g. recovery of funds spent fraudulently



Detection

e.g. checks and whistleblowing channels

What did we find?

Anti-fraud requirements for member states lack precision

Data mining tools to detect fraud are underused by many member states

Extent of RRF fraud cannot be accurately estimated

Fraudulent amounts recovered do not have to be returned to the EU budget

The RRF still suffers from weaknesses in fraud detection, reporting and correction.