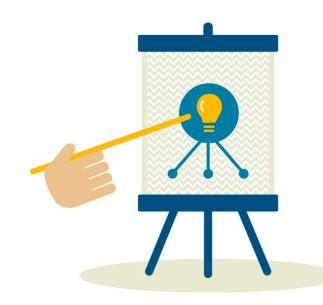


CA reporting on irregularities

CA network meeting
22 March 2018 I Florence, Italy

Bogusława Łukomska, Interact

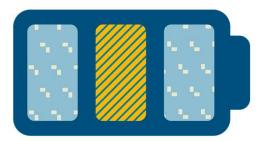






6 scenarios

On how to report irregularities



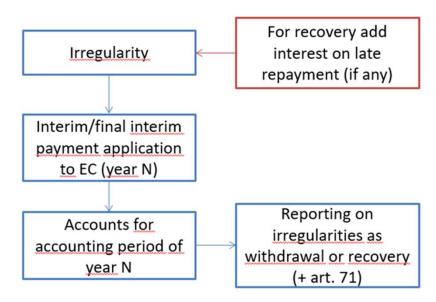


Discussion questions

- Are all possible cases covered by the scenarios?
- Are any of the described scenarios/cases unclear or misleading?
- Do you understand/interpret the guidance differently and would propose different workflow for any of the mentioned cases?
- Have you already used any of the below-mentioned scenarios in practice? Can you tell us about your practical experience with reporting irregularities?
- How do you document the irregularities in your programme (i.e. paper documentation, monitoring systems, other electronic means)?

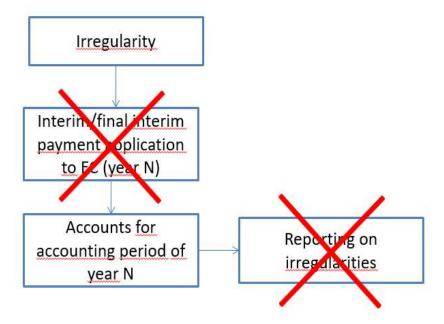


- Irregularity detected in year N linked to expenditure included in the interim payment application to EC in the same accounting year (year N).
- Irregularity detected before the final interim payment application to EC of accounting year N.



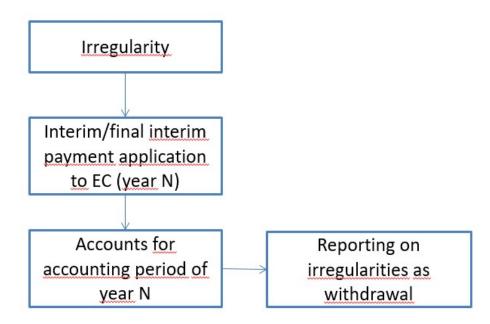


- Irregularity detected in year N linked to expenditure included in the interim payment application to EC in the same accounting year (year N).
- Irregularity detected after submission of the final interim payment application to EC of year N and before submission of the accounts for the accounting period for accounting year N.



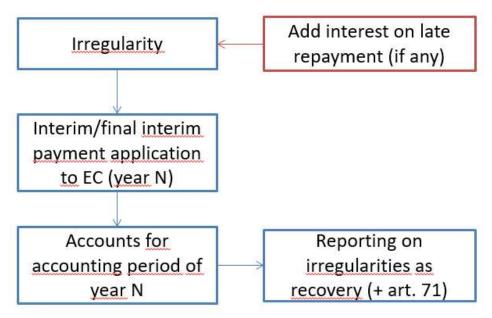


- Irregularity detected in year N linked to expenditure included in the interim payment application to EC in previous accounting years (year N-n).
- CA decides that the irregularity is a withdrawal (it is immediately withdrawn from the common budget of the European Union).



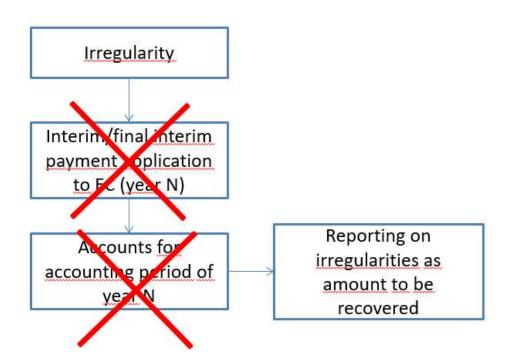


- Irregularity detected in year N linked to expenditure included in the interim payment application to EC in previous accounting years (year N-n).
- Irregularity recovered by the programme in year N.
- CA decides that the irregularity is a recovery (incl. recovery according to art. 71).

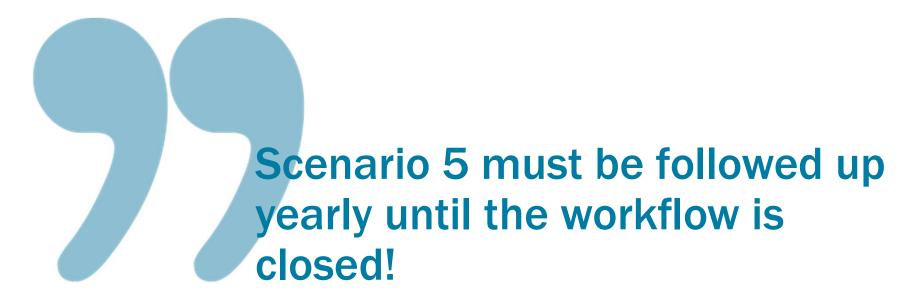




- Irregularity detected in year N linked to expenditure included in the interim payment application to EC in previous accounting years (year N-n).
- CA decides that the Irregularity will first be recovered and the recovery is not closed during the accounting year, it is therefore reported as amount to be recovered.



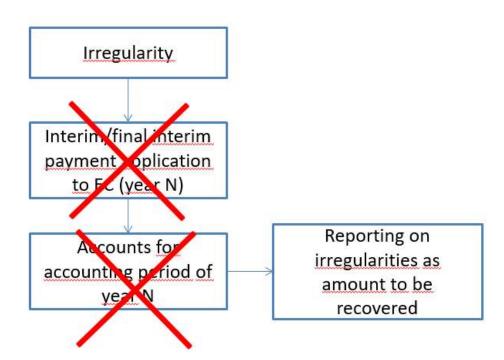






Scenario 5a

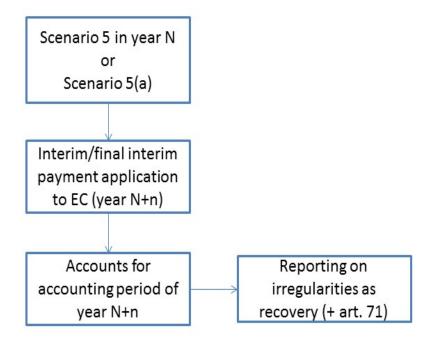
- The amount reported as amount to be recovered in year N was not yet recovered in year N+n
- Irregularity must be reported again as amount to be recovered.





Scenario 5b

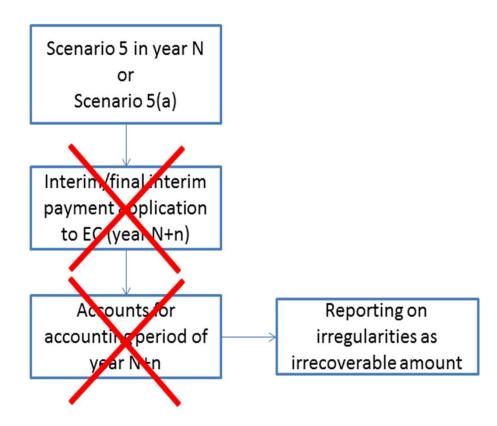
- The amount reported as amount to be recovered in year N was recovered in year N+n (follow up of scenario 5 or 5a)
- Irregularity becomes a recovery or recovery according to art. 71.





Scenario 5c

 The amount reported as amount to be recovered in year N becomes irrecoverable in year N+n (follow up of scenario 5 or 5a)







Irrecoverable amount might be covered either by common budget of the EU or by the Member State. The Scenario 5c must be followed up accordingly!



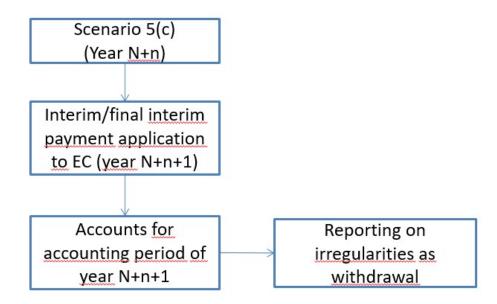
Scenario 5c(a)

- In the accounting year N+n+1 the Commission decides that the Programme does not have to repay the irrecoverable amount to the common budget of the European Union.
- Nothing happens, the amount will no longer be reported as irrecoverable and the workflow is closed.



Scenario 5c(b)

- In the accounting year N+n+1 the Commission decides that the Programme has to repay the irrecoverable amount to the common budget of the European Union.
- Irregularity becomes a withdrawal.





- Irregularity below 250EUR (counted for operation in one accounting year).
- Such irregularity doesn't have to be recovered from the beneficiary or reported to the European Commission.



Cooperation works

All materials will be available on:

www.interact-eu.net

