

A close-up, blue-tinted photograph of a magnifying glass. The lens is the central focus, reflecting light and showing some internal texture. The handle of the magnifying glass is visible in the lower right corner, held by a hand. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light blue.

***PRACTICAL GUIDE ON STRENGTHENING THE INTER-INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE
EARLY DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF FRAUD RISKS INVOLVING EU FUNDS
IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES***

June 2015

This *Practical Guide* is part of the project *Effective coordination of control systems for preventing fraud with Structural Funds in New EU Member States*, which was implemented by the Institute for Public Policy (IPP) and financed under the HERCULE Programme III – 2014 – LEGAL TRAINING AND STUDIES of the European Anti-Fraud Office within the European Commission.

The Guide is primarily addressed to the authorities having a management and control role in the projects financed from Structural Funds, namely the Managing Authorities, the Intermediate Bodies, the Audit Authority, the Certifying and Paying Authority, the Anti-Fraud Department, but also to other supervisory and control agencies (e.g. the National Integrity Agency, the new National Public Procurement Agency) and it is aimed to provide information on *the categories of cases (mainly public procurement) most exposed to the risk of irregularity and ultimately fraud* in EU-funded projects.

The Guide is intended to supplement the current legal provisions on fraud schemes and indicators, as set out in *Government Decision No 875/2011 approving the implementing rules for Government Emergency Order No 66/2011 on preventing, finding and sanctioning irregularities in the granting and use of European funds*, with specific recommendations to strengthen the current management and control system in terms of identifying those areas most at risk of irregularity/fraud and concentrating efforts in these areas.

Authors:

Adrian Moraru, Project Manager, Institute for Public Policy
Elena Tudose, Researcher, Institute for Public Policy



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The European institutional system responsible for preventing/detecting and sanctioning fraud affecting the financial interests of the European Union in relation to Structural Funds

DG OLAF – European Anti-Fraud Office

OLAF is part of the European Commission and falls under the responsibility of the Commissioner for Budget and Human Resources.

OLAF is authorized to conduct, in complete independence:

- Internal investigations, within any European institution or body funded by the EU budget
- External investigations, i.e. nation-wide, whenever the EU budget is involved. For this purpose, *OLAF may conduct controls and inspections at the premises of economic operators, in close cooperation with the relevant authorities of the Member State or third country in question.*

OLAF receives, from various sources, an increasing volume of information on potential fraud and irregularities. In most cases, such information results from the controls performed by those responsible for the management of the EU funds in the Member States or within the institutions.

The open cases fall within one of these four categories:

- **Internal investigations:** administrative investigations within the EU institutions and bodies in order to detect fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities affecting the financial interest of the EU, including any serious misconduct in relation to the performance of their professional duties.
- **External investigations:** administrative investigations outside the EU institutions and bodies in order to detect fraud or other irregularities by natural persons or legal entities. The cases are classified as external investigations under which OLAF provides most of the related materials.

- **Coordination:** OLAF contributes to the investigations conducted by the national authorities or other EU bodies, by enabling the collection and exchange of information and by establishing contacts
- **Legal assistance:** the relevant authorities of a Member State or third country conduct a criminal investigation with assistance from OLAF.

OLAF Supervisory Committee

It consists of five independent experts appointed by agreement of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission for a five-year term.

Committee on Budgetary Control of the European Parliament

It monitors how the EU budget is used and cooperates closely with OLAF, paying special attention to the laws on fighting fraud and other irregularities.

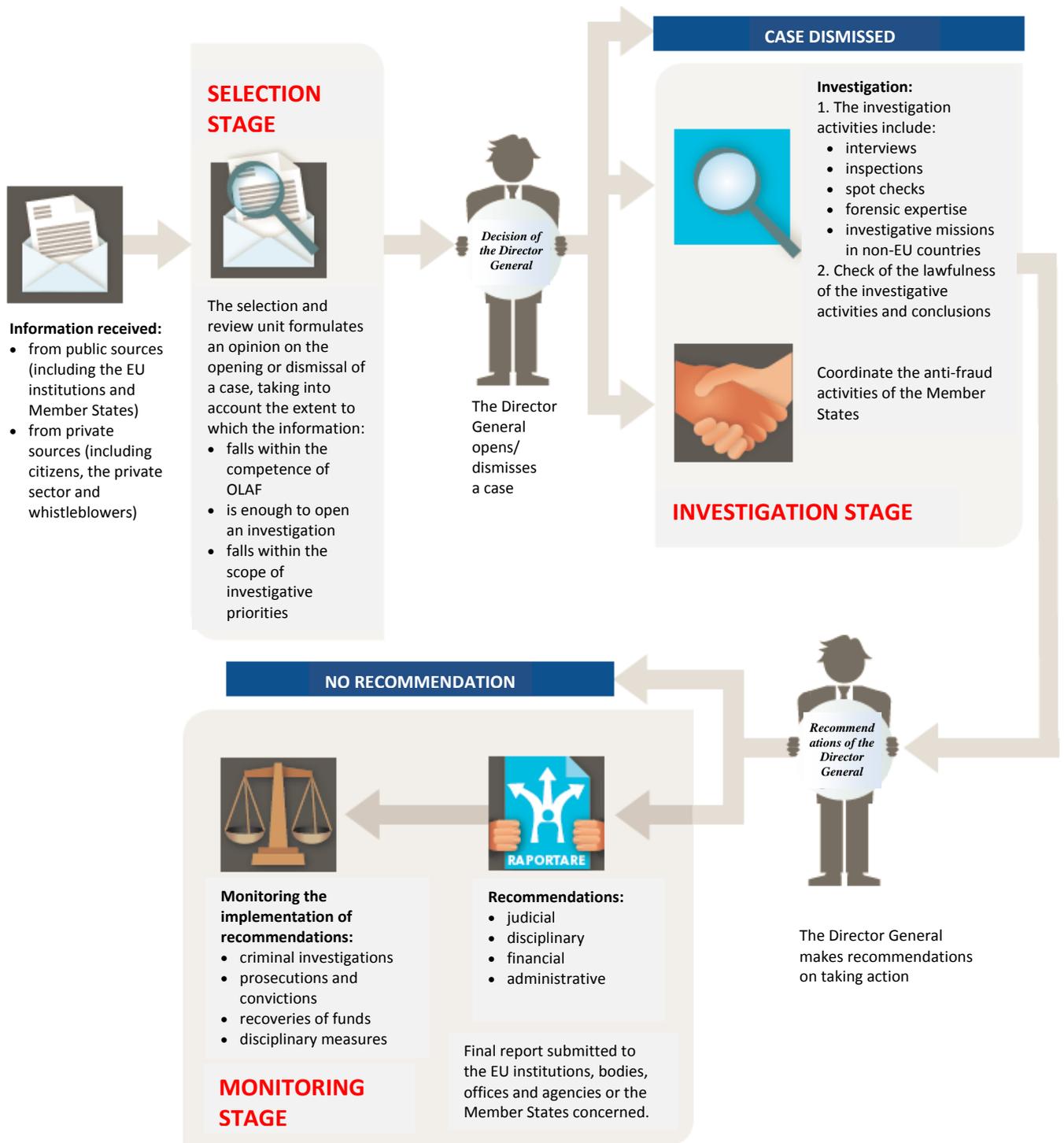
European Court of Auditors

It controls the EU finances and helps the European Parliament and the Council to monitor how the EU budget is implemented, providing reports and guidelines on financial management, as well as other activities. The Court of Auditors verifies whether the financial operations were properly recorded, legally executed and managed, in order to ensure efficiency and achieve savings. The Court of Auditors informs OLAF whether it has any suspicions about possible fraud or acts of corruption.

European Public Prosecutor's Office*

The provisions concerning the establishment of a European Public Prosecutor's Office are listed as a priority on the future EU agenda. Its power shall be to investigate, pursue and prosecute the perpetrators of offences affecting the EU budget.

Mechanism for referral/handling investigations at the level of the European Anti-Fraud Office



Source: *The Booklet Lupta UE împotriva fraudei și a corupției (EU's Fight Against Fraud and Corruption)*, March 2014

The Romanian legislative and institutional system for preventing, finding and sanctioning irregularities/fraud in using EU funds

The main legislative acts currently regulating how to prevent, find and sanction irregularities/fraud in using EU funds are:

- **Government Emergency Order No 66/2011 on preventing, finding and sanctioning irregularities in the granting and use of European funds and/or national public funds related thereto**, as subsequently amended and supplemented;
- **Government Decision No 875/2011 approving the implementing rules for Government Emergency Order No 66/2011**, as subsequently amended and supplemented.

The main institutions entrusted with finding irregularities, imposing sanctions in the form of financial corrections and investigating suspected fraud are:

A. Management of the EU funds

- *Managing Authorities*
- *Agency for Payments and Intervention in Agriculture*
- *Central Finance and Contracting Unit*
- *National authorities responsible for Romania's participation in other EU-funded programmes*

The activity of finding irregularities and establishing budgetary debts/financial corrections is carried out by the competent authorities in managing EU funds, through **control structures established therein for this purpose**, except where such structure finds itself in incompatibility (Article 20 (3) of GEO No 66/2011).

The competent authorities in managing EU funds **may delegate activities of finding irregularities and establishing budgetary debts to Intermediate Bodies** operating within a public institution.

Finding irregularities and establishing the budgetary debts are carried out by a control structure within the Ministry of Public Finance, at the request of the competent authority in managing EU funds or the certifying authority, in cases of incompatibility or when it finds that the control structures failed to properly investigate the findings with financial implications or possible financial implications.

Whenever the competent authorities in managing EU funds identify signs of a possible fraud/attempted fraud in their normal work of examining the payment/reimbursement applications submitted by the beneficiaries or as a result of spot checks, they are required to immediately notify the Anti-Fraud Department and to provide the latter with all the information they have available.

B. Certification

- *Certifying and Paying Authority – Ministry of Public Finance*

The competent authorities in managing EU funds and the certifying authorities are required to implement the financial corrections based on the debt securities issued by the competent authorities.

For the non-reimbursable Community funds intended to support the agriculture and the rural development, the Audit Authority acts as the **certification body**.

C. Audit

- *Audit Authority*

In order to fulfil certain obligations in the field of external audit incumbent upon Romania as an EU Member State, the **Audit Authority** was established and is operating for the non-reimbursable pre-accession funds granted to

Romania by the EU under the Phare, ISPA and SAPARD programmes, for the structural and cohesion funds, for the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund, for the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, for the European Fisheries Fund, and for the funds granted in the post-accession period.

D. Control

▪ *Anti-Fraud Department*

DLAF acts as the liaison institution with the European Anti-Fraud Office – OLAF within the European Commission and as a coordinator of the fight against fraud. It has the following tasks:

- a) to ensure and facilitate cooperation between the national institutions involved in protecting the financial interests of the EU in Romania, among which the European Anti-Fraud Office - OLAF and the relevant public authorities of the other EU Member States or those countries which receive financial assistance from the EU;
- b) to undertake or coordinate control actions to detect irregularities, fraud and other illegal activities related to the management, the obtainment and the use of EU funds and the related co-financing activities, and any other funds covered by the financial interests of the EU, including loans and guarantees granted by the European Investment Bank;

c) to undertake or coordinate control actions to detect irregularities, fraud and other illegal activities affecting the financial interests of the EU in Romania through the illegal reduction of one's own resources;

d) to collect, analyse and process data and conduct statistical research regarding the protection of the EU financial interests in Romania;

e) to initiate or endorse draft legislative acts aimed at protecting the financial interests of the EU in Romania;

f) to develop and coordinate anti-fraud professional development and training programmes;

g) as a central unit, to settle the administrative assistance applications, in accordance with the international cooperation agreements aimed at protecting the financial interests of the EU, to which Romania is a signatory.

▪ *National Anticorruption Directorate*

It investigates and prosecutes fraud cases involving EU funds, based on *ex-officio* referrals or by the Anti-Fraud Department.

The relation between *irregularity – suspected fraud – fraud.* Fraud systems and indicators

Irregularity: any deviation from the lawfulness, regularity and conformity with the national and/or European provisions and the provisions of contracts or other commitments legally undertaken based on these provisions, resulting from an act or an omission of the beneficiary or the competent authority in managing EU funds, which affected or may affect the EU budget/the budgets of the international public donors and/or the national public funds related thereto through an amount unduly paid.

Financial correction: an administrative measure taken by the competent authorities consisting in excluding the expenses for which an irregularity was found from the EU funding and/or national public funding;

Suspected fraud (intentional irregularity): an irregularity giving rise to the initiation of administrative or judicial proceedings in order to establish the presence of intentional behaviour, in particular fraud.

Fraud: an offense committed in relation to obtaining or using EU funds and/or related national funds, incriminated by the Criminal Code or other special laws

According to the analyses conducted so far, the most common cases of *irregularities* in EU-funded projects, having generated either administrative controls sanctioned with financial corrections or, further on, suspected fraud referred for investigation to the competent bodies, are found in the **public procurement process**.

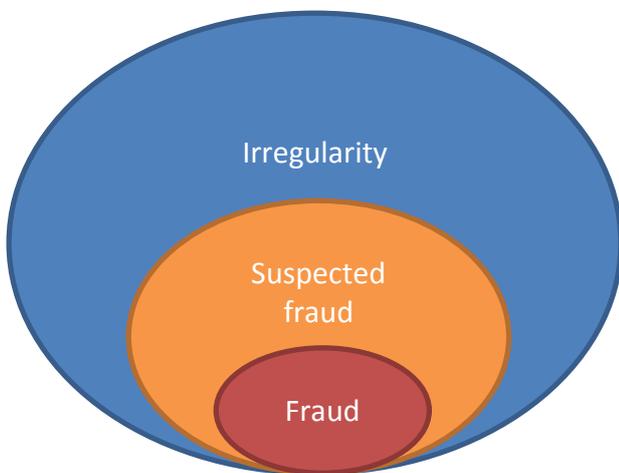
According to the information submitted to IPP by the Managing Authorities, out of the **17,034 financing contracts signed** between 2011 and 2014, in **17.4% of the contracts (2,977) irregularities were detected in public procurement carried out by the beneficiaries and financial corrections were applied amounting to over 230 million EUR.**

Irregularities – financial corrections

The most common causes for which irregularities were found and sanctions were applied in the form of financial corrections in the case of procurement carried out under projects financed by structural funds were as follows:

- 1. Discriminatory and restrictive selection criteria (73%);**

The most common mistake the contracting authorities make (according to the findings reports) is that they establish unlawful award criteria/assessment factors – the findings reports contain various expressions (restrictive qualification criteria, restrictive requirements, requirements likely to restrict the participation of economic operators in the tender, disproportionate requirements, etc.). The corrections applied to this type of irregularity provided for in GEO No 66/2011 (point 1.6 of the Annex of the GEO) amount to 25% of the contract value, and it may decrease to 5%, depending on the seriousness; in practice, the most common examples of criteria regarded as illegal are those related to the



experience/qualifications required from the bidder.

2. Insufficient reasons to justify a negotiated procedure without publication of a contract notice (12%)

The irregularity provided for in the *Annex* of GEO No 66/2011 (point 1.3) is punishable by up to 100% of the value of *additional* contracts, where their percentage exceeds the original contract value set as a limit by the national and Community public procurement laws, with up to 25% correction rate, where the total value of additional contracts (addenda) without complying with the national public procurement laws does not exceed the percentage of the original contract value set as a limit by the national and Community laws.

3. Failure to comply with the principles of transparency (6%)

The failure to comply with the requirements on ensuring adequate levels of publicity and transparency (Criterion 2.1 in the *Annex*) shall be sanctioned with a 25% financial correction of the contract value in question.

4. Failure to demonstrate the unpredictability of actions having generated addenda/additional contracts (6%)

This criterion subsumes the situation described in point 2 above, namely the irregularity consisting in *the award of procurement contracts (addenda) for additional service works or goods without applying a competitive procedure, without meeting the conditions laid down in the national and Community laws, including in the absence of extreme urgency determined by unforeseeable events or in the absence of unforeseeable circumstances.*

The financial corrections applicable to this type of irregularity range from 100% to 25%, depending on the seriousness of the irregularity.

5. Failure to request clarifications on the unusually low price (3%)

This criterion does not appear as such in the *Annex* of GEO No 66/2011 or in GD No 875/2011 approving the implementing rules; however, it was stated as a criterion based on which the Managing Authorities found irregularities and applied financial corrections.

Other criteria based on which irregularities were found and financial corrections were applied are as follows: *failure to comply with the principle of equal treatment of operators, single source award procedure, qualification criteria used as assessment factors.*

In terms of the *types of contracts* in which irregularities were most common, statistics show an increased incidence of irregularities for: *works contracts (62%), contracts for audit services (14%), and contracts for designing activities (7%).*

Suspected fraud

Out of the 2,977 irregularities reported by the Managing Authorities during the period under review, approximately 18% (532) of the cases were formulated as *suspected fraud* and submitted to DLAF.

The *intention* of the beneficiary to commit an irregularity is the key-element in determining those cases where there is potential for fraud involving EU funds. Therefore, **an irregularity gives rise to the initiation of administrative or judicial proceedings at national level in order to establish the presence of intentional behaviour, in particular *fraud*** (according to Commission Regulation No 1828/2006).

The competent authorities in managing EU funds are required to complete a form called *Suspected irregularity/Suspected fraud* for all findings with financial implications and to submit it to DLAF. The model form is included in *Annex 2* of GD No 875/2011 and its main headings refer to the following:

- *Source/date of the first information leading to the conclusion that there is a suspected irregularity* (Managing Authority/Intermediate Body/final

- beneficiary/Certifying and Paying Authority/Audit Authority/European Commission/DLAF/OLAF/individual);
- *How a possible irregularity is discovered* (spot checks, audit missions, control missions, whistle-blowing)
 - *Type of suspected irregularities (intentional/unintentional/single/systemic irregularity)*
 - *Description of the suspected irregularity (excess/undue payment, payment of ineligible expenses, breach of statutory provisions on procurement, breach of working procedures)*
 - *Type of expense* (e.g. staff expenses, material expenses, work-related expenses, etc.)
 - *Amount suspected to be unduly paid*

Fraud – fraud indicators

Out of the 532 suspected fraud submitted to DLAF by the competent authorities in managing EU funds, 321 were forwarded as *fraud referrals* to the criminal investigation bodies (namely, the National Anticorruption Directorate). The number of cases prosecuted for **fraud involving EU funds** by the National Anticorruption Directorate in 2014 was **52** – on average, *only 10% of suspected fraud reported by the competent authorities in managing EU funds underlie cases prosecuted on charges of fraud involving EU funds.*

As regards **fraud in public procurement contracts**, there are **16 common fraud schemes** (with related indicators) provided for in the COCOF Guideline and GD No 875/2011 respectively.

- ✓ Corruption – bribery and kickbacks
- ✓ Undisclosed conflicts of interest
- ✓ Bid rigging (courtesy bidding, bid suppression, bid rotation, market sharing)
- ✓ Discrepant bids
- ✓ Manipulating specifications
- ✓ Disclosing data on the bidding
- ✓ Manipulating bids
- ✓ Unjustified single source awards

- ✓ Splitting purchases
- ✓ Combining contacts
- ✓ Cost mischarging
- ✓ Manipulating prices
- ✓ Failure to meet contract specifications
- ✓ False, duplicate or inflated invoices
- ✓ Dummy service providers
- ✓ Product substitution

As regards *fraud indicators*, for each of the 16 fraud schemes, *Annex 1* to the Implementing Rules currently contains examples of such signs/indicators, and other information such as *warning signals*:

✓ **Corruption – bribery and kickbacks**

Indicators: unjustified favourable treatment shown to a contractor by a contracting officer within a period of time.

✓ **Undisclosed conflicts of interest**

Indicators:

- Inexplicable or exceptional bias of a particular contractor or seller;
- Continued acceptance of high-priced and poor-quality works;
- The contracting officer fails to submit or complete the statement on the conflicts of interest;
- The contracting officer refuses to hand over the responsibilities related to the contract in question and take over other similar responsibilities;
- The contracting officer conducts a parallel activity.

✓ **Bid rigging**

Indicators:

- The winning bid is too high-priced compared to cost estimates, published price lists, similar works or services or industry-wide averages and fair market prices;
- All bidders maintain their prices high;
- Prices drop when a new bidder joins the tender;
- Rotation of winning bidders by region, type of activity and type of works;

- Rejected bidders are engaged as subcontractors;
- Unusual configuration of bids (e.g. exact percentages separate the bids, the winning bid is slightly below the acceptable price threshold, fits exactly the allocated budget, is too high, too close, the difference is disproportionate, the amounts are rounded, incomplete, etc.)
- Apparent connections between bidders, such as common addresses, staff or phone numbers;
- The contractor's bid includes subcontractors competing for the main contract;
- Qualified contractors suppress the bid and become subcontractors or the lowest price bidder withdraws and becomes a subcontractor;
- Some companies always bid against each other, while others never do;
- Rejected bidders cannot be found on the Internet or the nomenclatures of companies, they have no addresses (dummy companies)

✓ **Discrepant bids**

Indicators:

- Seemingly low bid for particular activities;
- Following the award of the contract, the requirements for activities are modified or eliminated;
- The activities for which bids are submitted differ from the actual contract;
- The bidder is closely connected to the procurement staff or participated in the drafting of the specifications.

✓ **Manipulating specifications**

Indicators:

- Only one bidder or a few bidders respond to the calls for proposals;
- There are similarities between the specifications and the products or services of the winning contractor;
- Complaints are received from the other bidders;

- Specifications are significantly narrower or broader than in previous calls for proposals;
- Unusual or unreasonable specifications;
- High number of contracts awarded to a single supplier;
- Socialization or personal contacts between the contracting staff and the bidders throughout the award procedure;
- The buyer defines an item using a brand name rather than a generic description without using the phrase *or equivalent* or without justifying the need in terms of technical incompatibility;

✓ **Disclosing data on the bidding**

Indicators:

- Ineffective control measures of award procedures, unjustified shortening of legal time limits;
- The winning bid has a price slightly lower than the following low price bid;
- Some bids are opened in advance;
- Bids are accepted after the expiry of the deadline;
- The bidder having submitting the bid after the expiry of the deadline is declared the winner;
- All bids are rejected and the contract is re-bid;
- The winning bidder communicates privately with the contracting staff (email or other means) during the award procedure.

✓ **Manipulating bids**

Indicators:

- Complaints from the bidders;
- Poor control methods and inadequate bidding procedures;
- Indications of bids having been modified following submission;
- Some bids are cancelled for errors;
- A qualified bidder is disqualified for questionable reasons;

- The activity is not re-bid although the number of bids received is smaller than the minimum required.

✓ **Unjustified single source awards**

Indicators:

- Awards in favour of a single bidder at prices above or slightly below the competitive bidding thresholds;
- Public procurement previously conducted on competitive terms became uncompetitive;
- Splitting purchases so as to avoid the competitive bidding threshold;
- The call for proposals is submitted to a single service provider.

✓ **Splitting purchases**

Indicators:

- Two or more consecutive and similar procurement from the same contractor, the value of which is slightly below the competitive bidding thresholds or the limit allowing management staff to conduct investigations;
- Unjustified splitting of purchases, for example, separate contracts for labour and materials, each with a value below the bidding thresholds;
- Consecutive procurement with values immediately below the thresholds.

✓ **Combining contracts**

Indicators:

- Similar invoices submitted for different activities or contracts;
- The contractor invoices more than one activity for the same period.

✓ **Cost mischarging**

Indicators:

- Unusual or excessive amounts charged for labour;
- The amounts charged for labour are not reflected in the progress of works provided for in the contract;
- Apparent changes to timesheets;

- No timesheets available;
- Same costs for materials are charged in several contracts;
- Indirect costs are charged as direct costs.

✓ **Manipulating prices**

Indicators:

- The contractor refuses/postpones or is unable to provide supporting documents for the costs;
- The contractor provides inaccurate or incomplete documents;
- The pricing information is no longer valid;
- High prices compared to similar contracts, price lists or industry-wide averages.

✓ **Failure to meet contract specifications**

Indicators:

- Discrepancies between the results of tests and inspections, on the one hand, and the contract terms and specifications, on the other hand;
- Lack of testing/inspection certificates or documents;
- Low quality, poor performance and high number of complaints.

✓ **False, duplicate or inflated invoices**

Indicators:

- The goods or services invoiced are not in stock or cannot be located;
- No acknowledgments of receipt for particular goods or services invoiced;
- The purchase orders for particular goods or services invoiced are questionable or inexistent;
- The records of the contractor do not show if the works were completed or the required expenses were made;
- The invoicing prices, amounts, item descriptions or data exceed or do not match the contract provisions, the purchase order, stock cards, inventory or production reports;
- Multiple invoices with identical amounts, numbers, and data;

- Cascade subcontracting;
- Cash payments;
- Payments to offshore companies.

✓ **Dummy service providers**

Indicators:

- The service provider cannot be found in the nomenclatures of companies, on the Internet, Google or other search engines;
- The address of the service provider cannot be found;
- The address or phone number of the service provider are incorrect;
- An offshore company is used.

✓ **Product substitution**

Indicators:

- Unusual or generic packaging: packaging, colours or design different from the rules;
- Discrepancy between the expected and the actual appearance;
- The product identification numbers differ from the published numbers or the catalogue numbers or the numbering system;
- Number of failures recorded during testing or in service above average, early replacements or high maintenance and repair costs;
- Certificates of conformity signed by unqualified or unauthorized persons;

- Significant differences between estimated and actual costs for materials;
- The contractor failed to comply with the schedule, but he recovers quickly the delays;
- Unusual serial numbers or removed: serial numbers not matching the numbering system of the genuine product;
- The numbers or descriptions of the invoice or inventory items do not match the purchase order data.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IRREGULARITY AND FRAUD

An **irregularity** is committed unintentionally.
Fraud is an irregularity committed intentionally.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUSPECTED FRAUD AND FRAUD

Suspected fraud contains a subjective element from the beginning.
 In order to become suspected fraud, there must be a reference to the notification of the Prosecutor's Office or a court case pending.

Fraud is related to criminal matters: an administrative sanction means no fraud!!!

Suspected fraud only becomes **fraud** after the court of justice has delivered its ruling!!!

Useful contacts of the competent authorities in the field:

Managing Authority for the Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources Development

Address: Tower Center, Bd. Ion Mihalache, nr. 15-17, Sector 1, Bucharest.
Tel: 0372614417, 0372614360
Fax: 0372.838.502
Email: posdru@fonduri-ue.ro
Website: www.fonduri-ue.ro/posdru

North-East Regional Intermediate Body

Address: Bd. Republicii nr. 12, Piatra Neamț, post code 610005, Neamț County
Tel: (+40 233) 231 950, 0233/23.19.56, 0233/23.19.57
Fax: (+40 233) 231 950, 0233/23.19.56, 0233/23.19.57
Email: office@fsenordest.ro
Website: www.fsenordest.ro

South-East Regional Intermediate Body

Address: Piața Independenței nr. 1, 3rd and 5th floors, Brăila, Brăila County
Tel: (+40 239) 613 301, (+40 239) 610 749
Fax: (+40 239) 613 301
Email: office@fsesudest.ro
Website: www.fsesudest.ro

South-Muntenia Regional Intermediate Body

Address: Str. Portului nr. 2A, Călărași, Călărași County
Tel: (+40 242) 314 048, (+40 242) 314 042
Fax: (+40 242) 314 431
Email: oirposdrum@fsesudmuntenia.ro
Website: www.fsesudmuntenia.ro

South-West Oltenia Regional Intermediate Body

Address: Str. Traian Demetrescu nr. 14, Craiova, Dolj County
Tel: (+40 351) 442 203
Fax: (+40 351) 442 202
Email: office@oirsvfse.ro
Website: <http://www.oirsvfse.ro>

West Regional Intermediate Body

Address: Str. M. Kogălniceanu nr. 1, Timișoara, post code 300125, Timiș County
Tel: (+40 256) 293 686
Fax: (+40 356) 080 248
Email: fsevest@oirposdru-vest.ro
Website: <http://www.oirposdru-vest.ro/>

North-West Regional Intermediate Body

Address: Bd. 21 Decembrie 1989 nr. 58, 2nd floor, Cluj-Napoca, Cluj County
Tel: (+40 264) 402594, (+40 264) 403 054, (+40 264) 402 592, (+40 264) 530 191, (+40 264) 402 593
Fax: (+40 264) 402 591, (+40 264) 530 191, (+40 264) 402 592
Email: office@runv.ro
Website: www.runv.ro

Central Regional Intermediate Body

Address: Str. Nicolae Titulescu nr. 10D, Alba Iulia, post code 510096, Alba County
Tel: (+40 0358) 401 656
Fax: (+40 0358) 401 655
Email: posdru@oirposdrucentru.ro
Website: www.oirposdrucentru.ro

Bucharest-Ilfov Regional Intermediate Body

Address: Bd. Carol I nr. 34-36, 7th floor, Sector 2, Bucharest
Tel: (+40 21) 319 12 80; (+40 21) 319 12 81
Fax: (+40 021) 313 42 43
Email: office@oiposdrubi.ro
Website: www.oiposdrubi.ro

Managing Authority for ROP (MA ROP)

Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration
Address: Str. Apolodor nr. 17, Bucharest, Sector 5
Tel: (+40 37) 211 14 09
Email: info@mdrap.ro
Website: www.mdrap.ro

North-East Regional Development Agency (North-East RDA)

Address: Str. Lt. Draghescu nr. 9, Piatra Neamț, Neamț County, post code 610125
Tel: 0233 224167
Fax: 0233 218071
Email: info@adrnordest.ro
Website: www.inforegionordest.ro

**South-East Regional Development Agency
(South-East RDA)**

Address: Str. Anghel Saligny nr. 24, Brăila,
Brăila County, post code 810118
Tel: 0339 401018
Fax: 0339 401017
Email: adrse@adrse.ro
Website: www.adrse.ro

**South-Muntenia Regional Development
Agency (South-Muntenia RDA)**

Address: Str. General Constantin Pantazi
nr. 7A, post code 910164, Călărași
Tel: 0242 331769
Fax: 0242 313167
Email: office@adrmuntenia.ro
Website: www.adrmuntenia.ro

**South-West Oltenia Regional Development
Agency (South-West Oltenia RDA)**

Address: Aleea Teatrului nr. 1, Craiova, Dolj
County, post code 200402
Tel: 0251 411869/0251418240/0251414904
Fax: 0351463966/0351463967
Email: office@adroltenia.ro
Website: www.adroltenia.ro

**West Regional Development Agency (West
RDA)**

Address: Str. Proclamația de la Timișoara nr. 5,
Timișoara, Timiș County, post code 300054
Tel: 0256 491923,
Fax :0256 491981
Email: office@adrvest.ro
Website: www.adrvest.ro

**North-West Regional Development Agency
(North-West RDA)**

Address: Radaia Village, Baci Commune, Cluj
County
Tel: 0264 431550
Fax: 0264 439222
Email: comunicare@nord-vest.ro
Website: www.nord-vest.ro

**Central Regional Development Agency
(Central RDA)**

Address: Str. Decebal nr. 12, Alba Iulia, Alba
County, post code 510093
Tel: 0258 818616/int. 131
Fax: 0258 818613
Email: office@adrcentru.ro
Website: www.adrcentru.ro

**Bucharest-Ilfov Regional Development
Agency (Bucharest-Ilfov RDA)**

Address: Str. Mihai Eminescu nr. 163-165,
Sector 2, Bucharest
Tel: 021 313 80 99
Fax: 021 315 96 65
Email: contact@adrbi.ro
Website: www.adrbi.ro

**Managing Authority for the Sectoral
Operational Programme "Increase of
Economic Competitiveness" (MA SOP IEC)**

Ministry of EU Funds
Tel: 0372 614 408
Fax: 0372 838 502
Website: <http://www.fonduri-ue.ro/poscce/>

Managing Authority for SOP Environment

Address: Calea Șerban Vodă nr. 30-32 (access
via Principatele Unite Street), Sector 4,
Bucharest

**Bacău Intermediate Body – Region 1 North-
East**

Address: Str. Oituz nr. 23, Bacău
Email: office.oi-BC@fonduri-ue.ro
Tel: 021/300 63 82
Fax: 0234/515 501

**Galați Intermediate Body – Region 2 South-
East**

Address: Str. Portului nr. 23, Galați
Email: office.oi-GL@fonduri-ue.ro
Tel: 0236/325 325
Fax: 0236/325 515

Pitești Intermediate Body – Region 3 South-Muntenia

Address: Str. Craiovei nr. 32, Pitești

Email: office.oi-Pit@fonduri-ue.ro

Tel: 0248/211 433

Fax: 0248/211 435

Craiova Intermediate Body – Region 4 South-West

Address: Str. Amaradia nr. 93-95, Craiova

Email: office.oi-Crv@fonduri-ue.ro

Tel: 0251/598 170

Fax: 0251/598 170

Timișoara Intermediate Body – Region 5 West

Address: Str. C Brediceanu nr. 8, Timișoara

Email: office.oi-TM@fonduri-ue.ro

Tel: 0256/486023

Fax: 0256/486018

Cluj-Napoca Intermediate Body – Region 6 North-West

Address: Str. Minerilor nr. 47, Cluj-Napoca

Email: office.oi-CJ@fonduri-ue.ro

Tel: 0264 /418 714

Fax: 0264-481110

Sibiu Intermediate Body – Region 7 Centre

Address: Str. Cristian nr. 21, Sibiu

Email: office.oi-SB@fonduri-ue.ro

Tel/Fax : 0269/211 512

Bucharest Intermediate Body – Region 8 Bucharest-Ilfov

Address: Calea Șerban Vodă nr. 30-32, (access via Principatele Unite Street), Sector 4, Bucharest

Tel: 021/315.77.17

Fax: 021/315.77.18

Email: simona.marin@fonduri-ue.ro

Managing Authority for the Sectoral Operational Programme Transport

Address: Bd. Dinicu Golescu nr. 38, Sector 1, post code 010873, Bucharest

Tel: 021/319.61.47

Fax: 021/319.61.78

Website: www.ampost.ro

Email: postransport@mt.ro

Certifying and Paying Authority – Ministry of Public Finance

Address: Str. Apolodor nr. 17, Sector 5, post code 050741, Bucharest

Email for notifications: nao@mfinante.ro

Audit Authority

Address: Str. Lev Tolstoi nr. 22-24, post code 011948, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania

Tel: 004 021 3078 731

Fax : 004 021 3078 875

Anti-Fraud Department

Address: Bd. Regina Elisabeta nr.3, Sector 3, post code 030015, Bucharest

Tel: +40 21 318 11 85

Fax: +40 21 312 10 05

Email for notifications:

contact.dlaf@antifrauda.gov.ro

National Anticorruption Directorate

Address: Str. Știrbei Vodă 79-81, Bucharest 010106

Tel: 021 312 1497

Email: anticoruptie@pna.ro

European Anti-Fraud Office

Address: OLAF - European Commission
Rue Joseph II, 30, 1049 Brussels

Tel: 32-2-298.82.51/32-2-299.62.96

Email: OLAF-FMB-SPE@ec.europa.eu

Online form for notifying potential fraud to

OLAF: <https://fns.olaf.europa.eu/cgi-bin/disclaimer.cgi?p=q&lang=en>