

CORRUPTION & THE EU INSTITUTIONS

HOW THE EU INSTITUTIONS ARE OPERATING WITH REGARDS TO CORRUPTION

Jasna Šelih, Transparency International EU



OUTLINE

1. Multiple forms of corruption in the EU institutions

- Revolving door phenomenon in the European Commission and European Parliament
- EU Integrity System
- EU financial institutions: ECB & EIB

2. Recommendations



FORMS OF CORRUPTION AT EU LEVEL

EU MONEY & POLITICS

- Lobbying
- Conflicts of interest
- Revolving doors
- Council transparency
- > EU economic governance

FINANCIAL FLOWS AND CRIME

- Corporate accountability
- > Anti-money laundering
- Open data

EU & ANTI-CORRUPTION

- Sustainable development: SDGs
- Whistleblowing
- > Forest governance
- > EU spending



Why fight corruption in the EU?



EU CORRUPTION RISKS?



Large volume of legislation...

1071

Legislative acts passed 2009-2014

1355

Legislative acts passed 2004-2009



There is a lot of money involved...

420 bn €

Value of contracts governed by

145 bn €

Annual EU budget



Trust in EU institutions is low...

76%

of EU citizens think corruption exists in the institutions (2009)

52%

don't think institutions help in reducing corruption



POLITICAL CORRUPTION

PROBLEM:

New forms of corruption emerge:

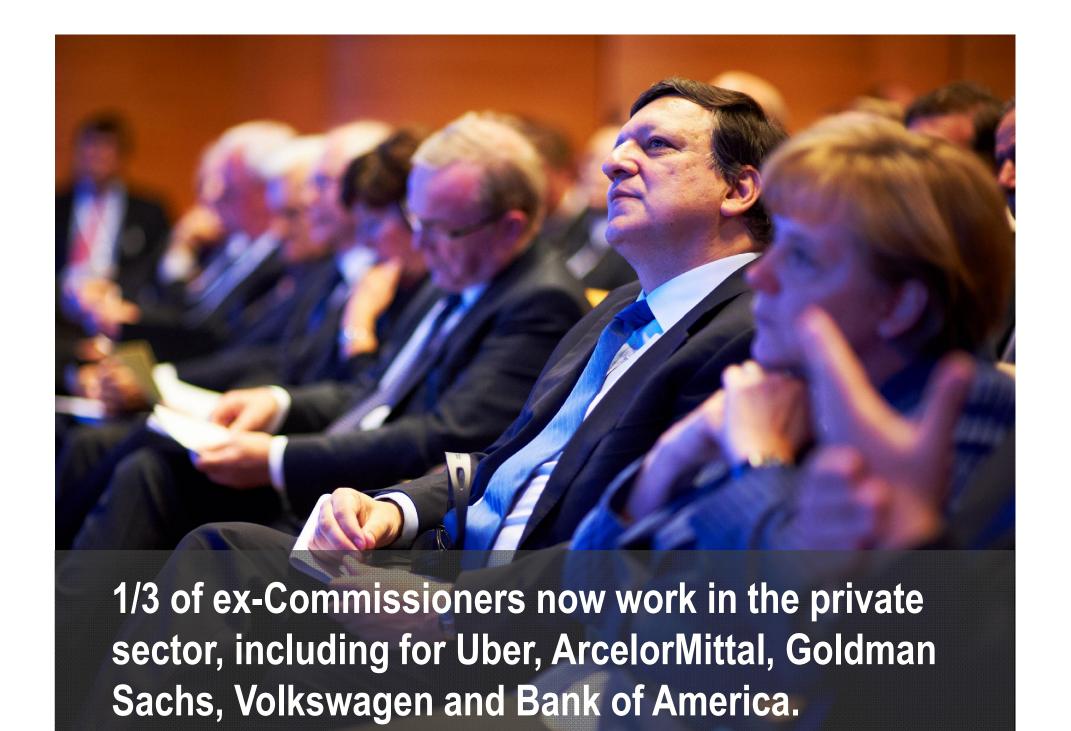
- revolving door
- conflicts of interest
- undue influence of lobbyists
- unequal access to decision-makers

As shown by our recent report...



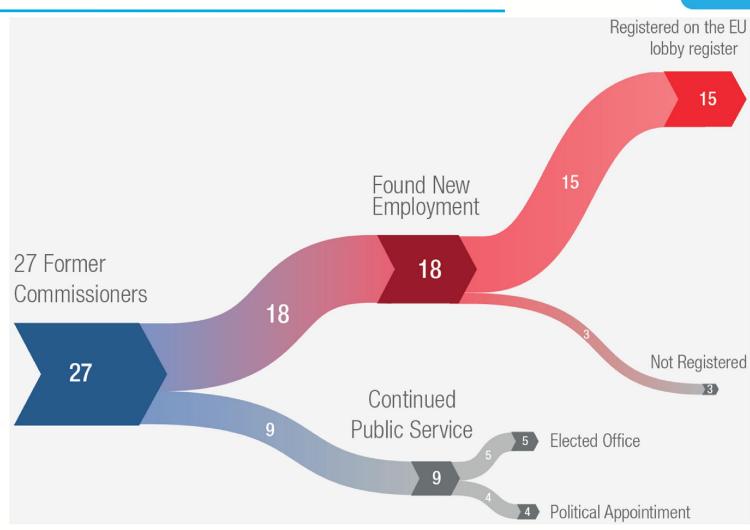


For the European Commission, the share is more than 50%.





FORMER COMMISSIONERS





RECOMMENDATIONS

- Extend cooling off periods for former Commissioners from 18 months to 5 years: no lobbying during this period
- The Commission should establish an independent body or a single ethics institution
- MEPs: no lobbying during the 6-24 months during which they receive allowances
- The EU Transparency Register should indicate which senior officials previously worked for EU institutions



EU NATIONAL INTEGRITY SYSTEMS (ENIS)

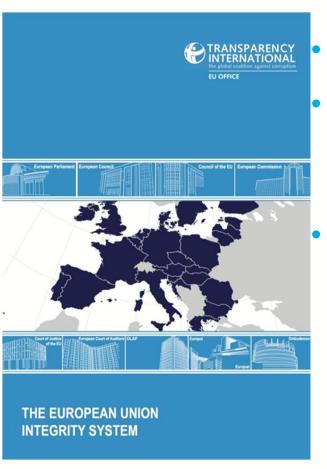


Published in 2012: brings together findings of 25 NIS reports conducted at national level. 23 EU MS + NO + CH

Policy recommendations: both for national governments and EU decision-makers







10 EU institutions

4 'core': European Parliament, European Council, Council of Ministers, European Commission

6 'control': Court of Justice of EU, European Court of Auditors, OLAF, Europol & Eurojust, European Ombudsman



POSITIVE FINDINGS: OVERALL SYSTEM

General rules provide **good foundation** to support integrity, transparency and accountability e.g.

- Financial regulation
- Internal financial controls at all institutions
- General staff rules
- Legal right of public access to documents
- Mechanisms for investigating maladministration, fraud, corruption and mechanisms for judicial oversight and review
- **EU Anti-Corruption Report** in 2014, but scrapped in 2017
- Corruption mentioned in the European Semester (economic policy coordination) process
- EU anti-fraud/anti-corruption legislation e.g. anti-money laundering



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

But despite the **good foundation**, the **structure** is **shakier than expected** due to complex rules, complacency, and lack of follow-up by the institutions, meaning **corruption risks persist at the EU level**

...for example...



TRANSPARENCY IN DECISION-MAKING

- 1,549 trilogue meetings from 2009-2014 but no public record
- Over 30,000 lobbyists in Brussels but no mandatory rules on contact or input
- 79% of documents requested from EP in 2012 were already public: concerns on quality and usability of information published by institutions

RECOMMENDATION:

PROMOTE A POLICY OF 'TRANSPARENCY BY DEFAULT' IN EU DECISION-MAKING

- CREATE A 'LEGISLATIVE FOOTPRINT'
- MANDATORY EU LOBBY REGISTER
- PUBLISH ALL DOCUMENTS FROM LAW-MAKING PROCESS



ETHICS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Poor mamangement of conflicts of interest; complex/inconsistent ethics rules

- Checks on asset declarations largely a 'box-ticking' exercise
- Self-regulation the norm: ethics committees lack independence and teeth
- 3 years, 18 months, or... 'cooling' off periods vary by institution

RECOMMENDATION:

MANAGE EFFECTIVELY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST OF SENIOR EU DECISION-MAKERS

- OBJECTIVE, TRANSPARENT
 APPOINTMENT
 PROCEDURES FOR ALL
 KEY POSITIONS.
- BRING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST POLICIES UP TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS (E.G. OECD)



WHISTLEBLOWING

Weak protection for EU whistle-blowers

 1 out of 10 institutions has internal whistle-blowers procedures despite legal duty on staff to report illegal/unethical activity

RECOMMENDATION:

PUT IN PLACE EFFECTIVE INTERNAL WHISTLE-BLOWING PROCEDURES

ALL INSTITUTIONS
 SHOULD DEVELOP
 HARMONISED, INTERNAL
 WHISTLE-BLOWING
 PROCEDURES.



Scale 0-100, where 0 is the weakest and 100 is the strongest

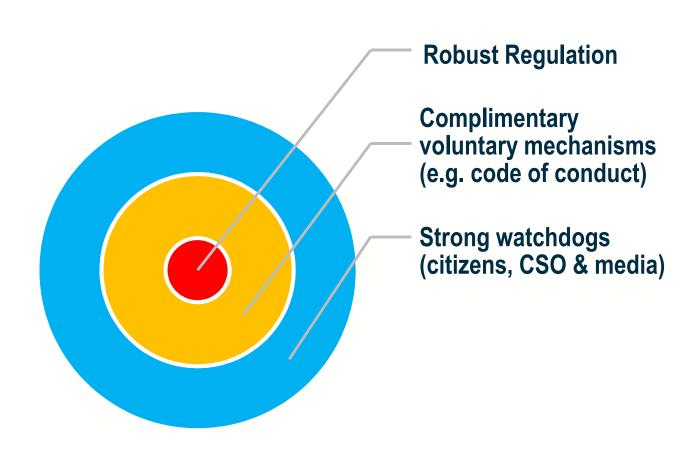
Countries and institutions	Overall score			
Slovenia	55%			
European Commission	53%			
Lithuania	50%			
United Kingdom	44%			
Austria	40%			
Ireland	39%			
Latvia	39%			
European Parliament	37%			
Netherlands	34%			
Poland	33%			
Czech Republic	29%			

Countries and institutions	Overall score		
stonia	29%		
rance	27%		
Slovakia	26%		
Bulgaria	25%		
Germany	23%		
Portugal	23%		
pain	21%		
taly	20%		
Council of European Union	19%		
Cyprus	14%		
lungary	14%		

31%
Regional average

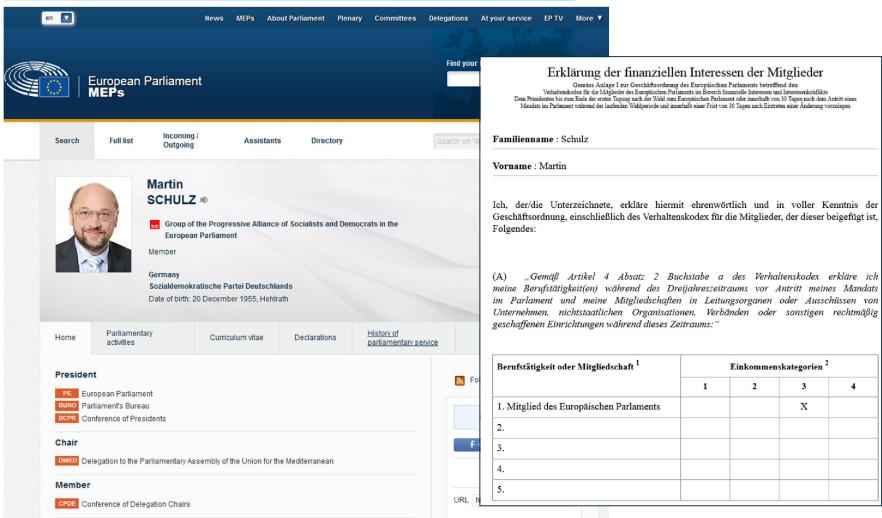


MANAGING RISKS





DECLARATIONS OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS





EC TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE



PRESIDENT (2014-2019)

Jean-Claude Juncker



PAGE CONTENTS

Role

Team

Announcements

Agenda

Biography

Role

The President is the head of the European Commission. According to the decides on the organisation of the Commission, to members of the Commission and can make changes at any President also determines the Commission's policy agenda, ageneral European interest. The President was elected by the Parliament on the basis of his <u>Political Guidelines</u> that were his contacts with the parliamentary committees and the strathe Union presented by the European Council of 27 June 20

· A New Boost for Jobs, Growth and Investment

	sion > The Commission	ers > Jean-Claude Juncker >		
Acations -				
vieetings d	of President Jea	an-Claude Juncker with organisatio	ns and self-employed individuals	
		4 1, 2 1		
Date	Location	Entity/ies met	Subject(s)	
08/05/2015	Brussels	ENGIE	Meeting with Etienne Davignon on political priorities of this Commission	
06/05/2015	Brussels Bundesverband Deutscher Zeitungsverleger		Speech on free and independent press in Europe	
30/04/2015	Brussels	Joachim Bitterlich, Ambassadeur e.r., Professeur (affilié) à l'ESCP Europe Paris	Meeting with Joachim Bitterlich on political priorities and Investment Plan	
17/04/2015	Brussels	Deutsche Bank	Meeting with Luc Frieden on Jobs and Growth agenda of the new Commission	
24/03/2015	Brussels	Kofi Annan Foundation	Meeting with Kofi Annan	
23/03/2015	Brussels	EUROPEAN TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION	Meeting with Bernadette Segol - General Secretary ETUC	
20/03/2015	Brussels	Open Society European Policy Institute	Meeting with George Soros	
02/03/2015	Berlin	Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V.	Speaker at BDI (German industry federation) gala dinner	
26/02/2015	Brussels	European Publishers Council	Receives CEOs of European Publisher Groups	
24/02/2015	Brussels	Jens-Peter Bonde	Meeting with Jens-Peter Bonde	



EU INTEGRITY WATCH ONLINE TOOL





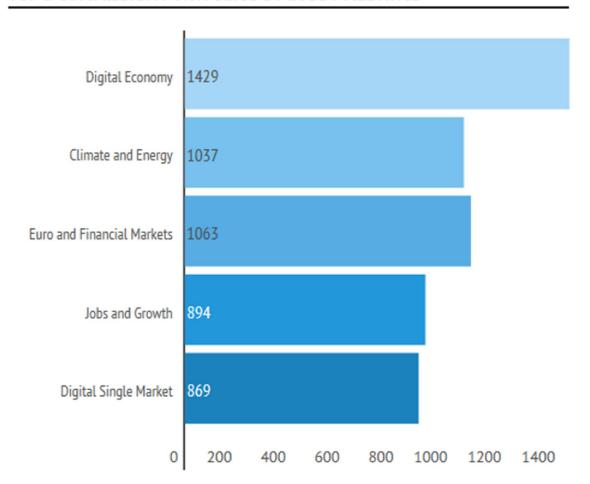
COMPANIES BY LOBBY BUDGET

Nr	Name	\$ Meetings 🗘	EP badges 🗘	Lobbyists 🗘	Lobby Expense V
1	FERROVIAL AGROMAN S.A. (FERROVIAL)	0	0	31	10,000,000 €
2	General Electric Company (GE)	70	7	9	5,500,000 €
3	Sidenor Investigación y Desarrollo S.A. (Sidenor I+D)	0	0	1	4,750,000 €
4	Shell Companies (Shell)	48	8	11	4,500,000 €
5	ExxonMobil Petroleum & Chemical (EMPC)	18	5	8	4,500,000 €
6	Microsoft Corporation	84	5	9	4,250,000 €
7	Google	152	8	8	4,250,000 €
8	Laboratorios Alpha San Ignacio Pharma S.L (AlphaSIP)	0	0	9	3,500,000 €
9	Deutsche Bank AG (DB)	42	4	7	3,379,000 €
10	BASF SE	18	10	12	3,200,000 €
11	Huawei Technologies (Huawei)	35	1	7	2,800,000 €
12	Siemens AG (SAG)	28	11	12	2,764,773 €
13	BP p.l.c. (BP)	39	4	5	2,750,000 €



COMMISSION HOT SPOTS

TOP 5 COMMISSION PORTFOLIOS BY LOBBY MEETINGS







EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

- Code of Conduct: guidelines on fraud, conflicts of interest, misconduct & obligation to report
- Transparency & Anti-Fraud Policy

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- → Management Committee should publish their meetings minutes
- → Management Committee and the Board of Directors should disclose financial and interests declarations
- → Companies which fail to comply with these policies should be debarred: this list should be public
- → Loans should be contingent on beneficial ownership transparency and tax transparency





EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

- The ECB has in recent years made improvements to transparency: it now publishes Governing Council minutes and diaries of Executive Board members.
- REMAINING PROBLEMS: Managing conflicts of interest → Governing Council members do not disclose declarations of interests and assets

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The ECB should automatically publish its decisions and opinions
- It should being more open about the political choices it faces, rather than insisting its decisions are purely technical.
- It should join the Transparency Register for EU lobby organisations
- It should update its whistleblowing policy

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME



www.transparency.eu

© 2017 Transparency International. All rights reserved.