

Brussels, March 2023

**Minutes of the 32nd meeting of the OLAF Anti-Fraud Communicators' Network (OAFCN),
28-29 March 2023, Brussels**

Tuesday 28 March

1. Opening of meeting and welcome address

Ms Petra Kneuer (PK), OLAF's Director for Legal Affairs, Resources and Partnerships, welcomed participants to the 32nd annual meeting of the OLAF Anti-Fraud Communicators' Network. PK gave a run-through of the agenda of the meeting before focussing on the twin principles of cooperation and communication and the importance which OLAF attaches to them.

PK noted that lockdown had entrenched already emerging trends in fraud, where more are being carried out online and across multiple jurisdictions. Consequently, OLAF is increasingly working with partners in the EU and beyond, often across multiple jurisdictions, solving increasingly complex cases. To achieve the best results, communication and cooperation between OLAF and partner organisations are key. PK stressed that gatherings such as the OAFCN are vital in strengthening that communication and cooperation between OLAF and Member States.

In a subsequent opening address, Ms Jana Cappello (JC), Head of OLAF's Unit for Inter-institutional and International Relations & Communication, welcomed participants and listed some of the changes that had taken place in OLAF in 2023, including the appointments of Andreas Schwarz as new Deputy Director General and Florin Postica as Principal Advisor. JC initiated a tour de table where new OAFCN members presented themselves.

2. Adoption of the agenda

The Agenda for this year's meeting was adopted unanimously without amendment.

3. Nature of the meeting

The meeting was non-public.

4. Topics discussed

Update on OLAF's communication activities

JC listed some of OLAF's communication activities in the last year which included supporting journalists in reporting on OLAF's investigative achievements and hosting a series of high-level conferences such as a meeting with African anti-fraud partners, a joint AFCOS conference bringing together representatives from Member States as well as candidate and potential countries and an anti-fraud conference focusing on expenditure fraud in Prague.

JC also previewed some forthcoming communication actions such as the OLAF annual report 2022 that will be published next June. JC also asked participants to follow (and tag whenever appropriate)

@EUAntiFraud and to share with the network all the members' social media accounts so that each organisation could update its contacts and be able to follow other accounts.

Measures to support Ukraine and protection of emergency spending from fraud

Mr Gabriel Blanc (GB), Team Leader in DG NEAR, noted that his Unit is part of the newly created Directorate named Support Group for Ukraine. The Directorate's specific task is to support Ukraine in its reconstruction and in gaining accession to the European Union. GB pointed out that it had been 398 days since the Russian invasion of Ukraine which had transformed the continent and created greater unity among the EU. Focussing on Ukraine itself, GB said that as a result of the invasion Ukrainian GDP dropped 30% whilst poverty rates increased from 5.5% to 24%.

In order to address these issues GB noted that the Commission had coordinated a series of actions to help Ukraine, which constitutes the largest civil protection project in the EU's history, such as providing financial assistance to keep the country afloat, as well organising the supply of energy equipment, following the targeting of the energy grid by Russian forces. The Commission also opened up 'solidarity lanes' which allows for the export and import of vital goods to the EU and makes up for the €25 billion loss of export revenues lost as a result of the invasion and subsequent sea blockage of the country.

GB cited two further actions at EU level to support Ukraine: mobilising €1 billion this year for fast recovery that will be allocated to the most urgent needs, and work underway to use the funds from frozen Russian assets in the EU to fund reconstruction of Ukraine.

GB noted that Ukraine's wish to join the EU has led to reforms in Ukraine in order to meet candidate status such as appointments to anti-corruption bodies, e.g. the appointment of the Director of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau on 6 March 2023.

GB ended by stating that there is a great appetite in Ukraine to join the EU and therefore, politicians and civil society want to receive as much advice, guidance and feedback on how to achieve this as possible. This is particularly the case in rule-of-law, and public finance management. He said that he and his colleagues have numerous discussions with many stakeholders on these and other issues. He concluded support and advice to Ukraine was crucial to make sure that the goal of Ukrainian membership of the EU succeeded.

Ms Nadine Kolloczek (NK), Deputy Head of OLAF's Unit for International Operations and Investigations, and Mr Clemens Kreith (CK), Team leader in OLAF's Unit for Inter-Institutional & International Relations and Communication, gave a joint presentation on the work that OLAF is carrying out to assist Ukrainian authorities in protecting emergency spending from frauds.

NK presented an overview of the general role OLAF plays in international operations and investigations before giving a run-through of the recent events in Ukraine preceding the invasion by Russia. NK went on to state that EU and Ukraine relations are multi-layered, and gave as examples the Union Anti-Fraud Programme and OLAF's work with big donors.

CK said that the EU has been heavily involved in Ukraine for years and so has OLAF with its Ukrainian counterparts, referencing the fact that OLAF had had a liaison officer stationed in Kyiv until the war

broke out. This engagement meant that OLAF is in a good position to build on partnerships in the country.

CK highlighted examples of cooperation such as the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement which forms the legal basis for cooperation between Ukraine and the EU on anti-fraud matters, including reporting of suspected fraud cases, exchange of information and audits by the Commission and the European Court of Auditors.

CK also went on to stress that OLAF would need to support Ukraine in its bid to become a member of the EU by helping strengthen anti-fraud and corruption frameworks such as the AFCOS network, the Commission's anti-fraud strategy and the so-called "PIF Directive".

Communication of Finnish customs about the sanctions of the EU against Russia

Ms Reetta Salonen (RS) and Ms Kati Turkama (KT) from the Finnish Customs highlighted how they overcame several challenges in communicating a case in Finland related to EU sanctions against Russia. The case in question involved works of art, which were usually housed in Russia but had been touring Europe before the sanctions were imposed by the EU against Russia. The art pieces were due to go back to Russia via the border with Finland. However, in the intervening time sanctions were imposed on Russia by the EU, which contained wording which forbade the transportation of art from the EU to Russia. Therefore, the Finnish Customs were duty bound to prevent the art from crossing its border with Russia.

RS pointed out that this situation generated worldwide media attention. Therefore, RS and KT explained that it was important that Finland stayed on the front foot when telling this story so that it could minimise any negative coverage. They explained how they did this by devising a clear and concise message regarding the situation and made sure that they followed key messages. These messages stated that the Finnish customs was the implementing authority and therefore put much effort into policing the sanctions, and that the customs would always enforce the current sanctions as worded at the time.

RS and KT also ran through how they managed to create clear lines of communication with those involved on the Finnish side so that they knew exactly what was happening regarding this case and why it was happening, which ended in a positive outcome despite the very fast moving situation.

Exploring new social media in anti-fraud communication: the experience of the German customs with Mastodon

Mr Florian Richter (FR) from the German Customs gave a presentation on his experience setting up a new social media account on the platform Mastodon. Following the take of Twitter of Elon Musk, many organisations and people opened an account on the social media platform Mastodon. FR compared and contrasted the two platforms, such as the maximum character limit on Mastodon being 500 versus 280 for Twitter and posts being called 'toots' on Mastodon and "tweets" on Twitter.

The Commission only has two accounts on Mastodon whilst the German government has many, and FR showed to participants the Mastodon account of the German customs. FR said that there are

already 24 accounts on the Mastodon's official EU activity platform for the EU institutions called "EU Voice". He also pointed out that while there were many advantages in using Mastodon, there were also some drawbacks such as the lack of insight into who reads and interacts with your posts.

Case studies from the Member States

1) Greece

Mr Georgios Kasapas (GK) from the Greek National Transparency Authority gave a presentation about Greece's National Strategic Plan against Corruption, with a specific focus on educational and communication activities.

GK gave an overview of the goals of the plan, primarily aimed at improving transparency among Greek institutions, encouraging prevention of fraudulent activity and engaging with and reassuring citizens. GK went into more details about how the authority raised awareness among the public. This included targeting of specific groups to make sure that the message had maximum effect as well as more traditional means of communication, such as newsletters and videos.

GK said that they had 4,000 subscriptions to their newsletter and a YouTube channel. He also mentioned that there was a concerted effort to engage with students in universities and increase visibility of the Plan among school children. Moreover, out of all the actions set out to communicate the plan, 23 had been completed with 84 ongoing and 22 to start.

2) Italy

Deputy General Prosecutor Arturo Iadecola (AI) gave an overview of the history of the Italian Court of Auditors and the latest headline figures from its annual report. He mentioned that the first instance convictions regarding national and EU funds amounted to €36.7 million.

AI also stressed that the Court cooperates closely with OLAF, as per the administrative cooperation arrangement which was signed between them in 2013, as well as the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO), with which the court signed a working arrangement in 2021.

AI then gave an example of how the Court cooperated together with OLAF, the EPPO and the Economic and Financial Police Unit of the Milan Guardia di Finanza on a case relating to fraud of EU agricultural funds linked to grape production. The case ended with all the funds (just over €2 million) being paid back to the European Research Executive Agency.

3) Spain

Ms Maria Teresa Bernácer Sales (MTBS) from the Spanish Tax Agency gave an insight into how they developed an advertising campaign aimed at dispelling public scepticism of how taxes are used and their impact on society. MTBS quoted statistics which showed that, while many thought that taxes were needed, 52% considered that society benefits very little from them. The task was to create an advertising campaign which dispelled that thought.

MTBS went through the strategy that the Tax agency devised to try and maximise the message to as many people as possible. The campaign was run on television, radio, print media and digital media. A Publicity Agency was engaged to devise the campaign and the agency created the slogan "It's not magic, it's your taxes".

The focus of the campaign was on several key relevant and relatable areas of where Spanish taxes are spent such as health, sports and transport as these were issues that many people in Spain care about.

MTBS played a selection of the TV adverts (with an English voiceover and subtitles) to the meeting. The exact impact of the campaign is not known yet as the campaign is still running, but a study into its effectiveness will be launched once it is over.

Tour de table on members' recent communication activities

JC introduced the session where participants were asked to highlight some of their recent communication activities.

Ms Lelde Grīnvalde (LG) from the Latvian Ministry of Finance mentioned the interactive discussion during the Latvian Democracy Festival (sarunu festivals LAMPA) as a very successful action aimed at reaching out to young people and raising awareness of how young people could be targeted by fraudsters in everyday situations. Interactive questions were asked (by actors) to the audience via the voting app "Mentimeter".

Mr Luis Miguel Gonzalez Gonzalez from the Spanish Guardia Civil mentioned the production of a video highlighting the dangers of cybercrime to potential victims. The video received over 1 million online views.

Ms Lidija Globokar from the European Public Prosecutor's Office spoke about a coordinated communication campaign related to Operation "Admiral" and focussed on VAT fraud that was launched by the EPPO. The EPPO managed to breakdown this complex case into easy-to-explain messages, which involved social media posts and coordination with different actors and courts.

Ms Rachel Ann Galea from the Maltese Department of Customs gave a brief overview of the upcoming launch of a campaign highlighting the dangers of contraband cigarettes. The message will be 'know what you're smoking' and will be fronted by a well-known TV anchor from the country. The campaign will take place over TV, radio and other forms of media. She volunteered to present the outcomes of this campaign at the 33rd annual OAFCN meeting that will take place in 2024.

Ms Tatiana Prievalská Bartošová (TP) from the Government Office of the Slovak Republic mentioned several actions of the Slovak AFCOS such as the preparation of the annual report for the year 2022 (specifying that the annual report for the year 2021 was also translated into English), the external newsletter focusing on the topic of the protection of the EU financial interests and the regular participation in the Europe Day event held in Slovakia on 9 May which is organised by the EC Representation in Slovakia together with other partners.

Communication campaign on employer branding

Ms Julija Gorovniovaitė (JG) from the Lithuanian Special Investigation Service presented a campaign that her Service developed to attract new employees. Against convention, the Lithuanian Special Investigation Service launched its advertising campaign, which consisted of large billboards, TV, radio, newspaper and magazine advertising, during the summer time, the reason being that people are often thinking about a change of career at that time.

The campaign reached over 500 000 people and, as a result, the service received around 100 unsolicited CVs, while usually the service would receive 0-3 CVs in the same period. Despite the fact that only 1 person was recruited from this drive, the campaign had raised considerable awareness of the Service.

A more targeted video campaign also took place online and in the cinema, in the form of adverts before the film was about to begin. The video encouraged viewers to work for a more transparent Lithuania. JG noted that this campaign had very positive results with a huge increase in visits to the Service's website. There was an increase in the amount of CVs received from the service and in the number of articles written about the campaign. Moreover, JG mentioned a social media campaign conducted with the help of "ambassadors" used as multipliers of the Service's messages on LinkedIn.

Communication in support of National Anti-Fraud strategies

1) OLAF

Mr Andrea Bordoni (AB), Deputy Head of Unit C.1 Anti-Corruption, Anti-Fraud Strategy and Analysis, opened the discussion by talking about what an anti-fraud strategy is and how you can communicate its purpose to the wider public.

AB detailed the five building blocks which go to making a strategy namely: Tone at the top, which AB stressed was the most important, Legislation policies and procedures, Cover entire anti-fraud cycle, Control systems and bodies and Technology and data analytics.

AB then walked through the main steps of the anti-fraud strategy, stressing that there needs to be the correct amount of resources dedicated to implementing the strategy and stating that it is important to define what the objectives and goals of the strategy are.

In the past AB said that communicating the action plan was too much weighted towards internal communication, such as surveys, internal newsletters and awareness training. However, there has been more emphasis on external communication in recent times.

2) Bulgaria

Ms Tsvetelina Todorova (TT) from the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior outlined the goals of their anti-fraud strategy, which related to irregularities against the Bulgarian budget, from both the revenue and the expenditure side.

TT said that the results of the strategy were published each year so that awareness could be raised among the public of the fight against fraud. A dedicated website, where all results and actions are displayed, enables the public to report their suspicions of fraud or irregularities. Moreover, last year overall 300 press releases were published from the Bulgarian National Customs Agency.

Ms Viara Genova from the Bulgarian National Customs Agency went on to give a quick example of a case which dealt with the illicit import of damaged luxury second hand cars. Following an investigation, this trade was completely stopped.

3) Greece

Mr Dimosthenis Avarkiotis (DA) from the Greek AFCOS/NTA (National Transparency Authority) gave a brief outline of the actions undertaken to promote the “Coordination and Monitoring of the national anti-fraud strategies for EU interests” of the Greek NACAP 2022.

DA pointed out that in Greece there are five National Anti-fraud strategies and one of the challenges was to establish a horizontal co-ordination channel among different competent authorities. DA talked through the steps which eventually will lead to the institutionalisation of inter-agency cooperation. DA also mentioned that for the implementation of this process some steps have already been accomplished (such as the mapping of EU Funds, Communication of the action, including the definition of contact points in each of the competent authorities, etc), and some other steps are moving forward (Technical meetings, Monitoring of NAFs updates and their interconnectivity, etc).

4) Italy

Mr Cruciano Cruciani (CC) from the Italian AFCOS talked about how the Italian AFCOS communicated the national anti-fraud strategy to a wider audience.

CC explained how they published the strategy and made a related presentation to the Italian Parliament in presence of national and foreign authorities. Other ways in which they spread the message included via their website, press articles as well as their own national communication and training initiatives. Future plans include the use of digital media to promote the message.

Wednesday 29 March 2023

Ms Eirini Nikolaidou (EN), Head of OLAF’s Communication sector, welcomed participants to the 2nd and last day of the 32nd annual OAFCN meeting. During a slido session, the minutes of the 31st annual OAFCN meeting were unanimously approved by the participants.

EN announced that the answers to the several slido questions asked would be sent to participants right after the meeting, and that they would also feed into the 2023 Action Plan, a draft of which will be sent to participants together with the draft minutes of the 32nd annual OAFCN meeting.

Communication campaign around UAFP-financed projects

1) Finland

Ms Reetta Salonen (RS) from the Finnish Customs gave a presentation on two projects that had received funding from the Union Anti-Fraud Programme (UAFP) and had strengthened the ability of Finnish customs to handle data and share it with partners.

At present, given the restricted nature of both of these projects, it is not possible to inform the public about the fact that the projects were financed by the UAFP. However, there is already a brief description of the projects on the internal website, and the origins of the funding will be mentioned in future press releases and media posts.

JC asked that RS let OLAF know when the communications are released so that OLAF promotes them on its website.

2) Italy

Mr Armando Modesto (AM) from the Italian Guardia Di Finanza (GDF) presented six different projects which had received funding from the UAFP.

After showing an explanatory video, AM gave examples of how the GDF highlighted the UAFP funding and its impact via a special section on its website, videos and press releases.

3) Czechia

Mr David Vorel (DV) from the Czech Customs Administration talked about a UAFP-funded mobile x-ray unit and presented the related communication activities, including social media posts, press releases, website announcements as well as a YouTube video that he showed to the participants of the 32nd annual OAFCN meeting.

DV also highlighted the UAFP-funded purchase of a new analytical tool for voice analysis that was featured in an internal newsletter but could not be featured more widely, to avoid giving to fraudsters such operational information on equipment used by authorities.

4) OLAF

Mr Georg Roebeling (GR), Head of OLAF's for Legislation, Policy and Document Management congratulated all that gave presentations and commended their actions in publicising the impact that the UAFP had made, in each circumstance. He then gave an overview of the specific objectives of the new UAFP (2021-2027) programmes and their respective budgets (Hercule with €114,207 million available, IMS with €60 million, AFIS with €7 million).

GR then announced that two calls for proposals were published end of February, on the Commission's "Funding and Tenders" portal: the first one on Technical Assistance (indicative budget €9 650 000) with the deadline of 4 May 2023 for the submission of proposals, and the second one on Training, conferences, staff exchanges and studies (indicative budget €900 000) with 11 May 2023 as deadline.

GR urged participants to publish press releases reflecting the impact of UAFP-funded projects and to share them with OLAF.

Brainstorming session on anti-fraud and anti-corruption awareness raising

EN introduced the session inviting participants to share their ideas on what can be done to improve anti-fraud and anti-corruption awareness raising, starting with the area of education.

CC said that the Italian AFCOS had implemented communication and training projects in close synergy with the University in Rome, a network of AFCOS, a Finnish university and the University of Leuven (Belgium).

TP pointed out that the Slovak AFCOS organised seven seminars between 2017 and 2020 for directors and teachers of schools to raise awareness about fighting fraud and corruption in relation to EU's financial interests. These topics are taught in Slovak schools as part of the financial literacy framework.

EN highlighted some of OLAF's communication activities addressed to young people such as the participation in the Europe Day taking place every year in the Berlaymont building, including a stand but also a game specifically developed for the occasion. She also mentioned the "Back to School" and "Back to University" initiatives of the Commission, in the context of which Commission staff visit their former schools / Universities to talk about the work they do and the importance of the EU.

Ms Alice Fiser (AF) from Eurojust mentioned that Eurojust had also developed a game based on the work of Europol. Similarly, Mr Daniel Delia (DD) from the Maltese Customs mentioned the Video Game "Nothing to Declare" that they developed a few years ago.

EN then moved to invite participants to share their anti-fraud and anti-corruption ideas in other communication areas, such as media partnerships, even or other innovative ideas such as this year's Europol calendar where each month a Police officer is painted in the style of a famous painter (Vincent Van Gogh, Picasso, Frida Kahlo, etc).

AF mentioned Eurojust's media briefings and annual report, and as well as plans to have infographics promoted via social media and Eurojust's website.

JG mentioned their partnership with a national broadcaster, as a result of which the Lithuanian Special Investigation Service was entitled to one free broadcast a year.

In terms of event organisation, Ms Ivana Ramljak (IR) from the Croatian Ministry of Regional Development and EU Funds said that a stronger coordination from the Commission side would be welcome (e.g. within the context of the Europe Day). She said that in Croatia there are some Open Days on EU funds, where all sorts of regional agencies, government units and representatives discuss common topics and this practise could be followed by the OAFCN, either in Brussels or in another city like Zagreb.

JC highlighted the role that EC Representations in the Member States can play on the local ground. She added that the OAFCN annual meeting used to be in Brussels every second year and in an EU capital the other and this practise could be resurrected only if the hosting country helps OLAF with all the organisational aspects.

TP mentioned that in at least one workshop held during the past OAFCN meetings there was a proposal from members that a Day in the year could be dedicated to anti-fraud so as to raise awareness among citizens. JC noted that OLAF's communication and press teams are very small and would require support by the OAFCN members to make such a Day a reality. She also warned that there could be a danger in confusing citizens with any new Anti-Fraud Day, given that there is already an Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December.

DA suggested that there could be a joint COCOLAF and OAFCN meeting to exchange know-how and good practices, as well as share ideas.

A short discussion also followed on the merits of Artificial Intelligence and what role it would play in the future of anti-fraud work.

Presentation of the UK undervaluation case

Mr Andreas Schwarz (AS), OLAF's Deputy Director General, gave a brief presentation on a landmark customs undervaluation investigation conducted by OLAF in cooperation with many partners across the EU and beyond, on a case which saw €2.6 billion being paid into the EU budget.

AS said that, in 2017, OLAF concluded an investigation regarding textiles and footwear from China at a misdeclared value, therefore incurring smaller customs charges. This happened in a number of EU Member States but the main point of entry for these goods was the United Kingdom.

Once the fraud had been established, OLAF devised a methodology to calculate how much revenue had been lost to the EU via this mass fraud. OLAF calculated that many of the imports were at 1/10th of the estimated values, which amounted to a vast amount of money. The eventual amount (given interest and late payment fines) that was paid by the UK at the start of this year amounted to €2.6 billion. AS pointed out that the case was a success for the Commission and particularly for OLAF, as it shows that the calculation devised can stand rigorous scrutiny. He said that OLAF will be more proactive in promoting the results of this case in the coming weeks.

5. Conclusion and next steps

EN ended the proceeding by thanking all speakers and participants. She also asked participants via slido a range of questions aimed to provide feedback on the 32nd annual OAFCN meeting but also suggestions for the 33rd annual OAFCN meeting. She announced that OLAF will send to participants all slido results, the draft minutes of the meeting, the draft 2023 Action Plan and all featured presentations.

6. Participants

LAST NAME	NAME	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY
HERVENT	Ivan	Fod Financiën - Douane en Accijnzen	Belgium
GENOVA	Viara	Bulgarian National Customs Agency	Bulgaria
ANGELOVA	Viktoriya	AFCOS Directorate	Bulgaria
TODOROVA	Tsvetelina	AFCOS Directorate	Bulgaria
VOREL	David	Customs Administrations of the Czech Republic	Czechia
RICHTER	Florian	Central Customs Authority (Generalzolldirektion)	Germany
RODITŠENKO	Alina	Ministry of Finance	Estonia
SALUMÄE	Kadri-ann	Ministry of Finance	Estonia
AVARKIOTIS	Dimosthenis	National Transparency Authority, NTA/AFCOS	Greece
MATSOUKA	Angeliki	Independent Authority for Public Revenue (IAPR-AADE)	Greece
KASAPAS	Georgios	National Transparency Authority, NTA	Greece
SISMANIDOU	Areti	Independent Authority for Public Revenue (IAPR-AADE)	Greece
BERNÁCER	Teresa	Agencia Tributaria - Tax Agency	Spain
GONZALEZ GONZALEZ	Luis Miguel	Guardia Civil	Spain
ALLAGAPEN	Eric	MICAF - Mission interministérielle de coordination anti-fraude (AFCOS)	France
ŠIMUDVARAC	Marko	Ministry of finance, AFCOS Service	Croatia
JURIĆ	Mirjana	Ministry of finance, AFCOS Service	Croatia
RAMLJAK	Ivana	Ministry of regional development and EU funds	Croatia

MANDAC	Marina	Agencija Za Reviziju Sustava Provedbe Programa Europske Unije - Agency For The Audit Of The European Union Program Implementation System (ARPA)	Croatia
PISONI	Lorenzo	Italian Customs and Monopolies Agency	Italy
ASTEGIANO	Giancarlo	Corte dei Conti	Italy
VALERI	Mauro	Italian National Police	Italy
MODESTO	Armando	Guardia Di Finanza	Italy
CRUCIANI	Cruciano	Italian AFCOS	Italy
PERRI	Carmine	Italian AFCOS	Italy
CORSETTI	Carlo	Associated member	Italy
IADECOLA	Arturo	Corte dei Conti	Italy
ANDREOU	Christos	Cyprus Police	Cyprus
CHRISTODOULIDES	Marina	Cyprus Police	Cyprus
GRĪNVALDE	Lelde	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Latvia (AFCOS)	Latvia
GOROVNIOVAITĒ	Julija	Special Investigation Service of the Republic of Lithuania	Lithuania
ZDANAUSKAITE	Modesta	Financial crime investigation service under the Ministry of Interior	Lithuania
SCHMIDT DR	Gábor	Office of the Prosecutor General of Hungary	Hungary
CALLEJA	Kevin	Internal Audit and Investigations Department	Malta
MANICOLO	Stefan	Internal Audit and Investigations Department	Malta
GALEA	Rachel Ann	Department of Customs - Malta	Malta
DELIA	Daniel	Customs Unit	Malta
KUIPER	Marije	Customs Administration of the Netherlands	Netherlands
STEGEMAN	Mariska	Customs Administration of the Netherlands	Netherlands
KUN	Adina	Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK) - Federal Ministry of the Interior	Austria
KRZEMIEN	Aleksander	Ministry of Finance - Department for the audit of public funds (PL-AFCOS)	Poland
SOCZEWKA	Tomasz	Ministry of Finance - Department for the audit of public funds (PL-AFCOS)	Poland
RASCANU	Carmen Gabriela	Fight Against Fraud Department - DLAF, Romanian Government	Romania
CHENDI	Andrei Atila Luca	Fight Against Fraud Department - DLAF, Romanian Government	Romania
FURLAN	Harij	Supreme State Prosecutors Office	Slovenia
KERT	Mojca	The Supreme State Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Slovenia	Slovenia
PRIEVALSKÁ	Tatiana	Government office of the Slovak republic	Slovakia
FATYKA	Andrej	Government office of the Slovak republic	Slovakia
TURKAMA	Kati	Finnish Customs	Finland
TOLKKI	Tommi	Ministry of Finance, Finland	Finland
SALONEN	Reetta	Finnish Customs	Finland
CATALINA	Manea	European Investment Bank (EIB)	EIB
GLOBOKAR	Lidija	European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO)	EPPO
FISER	Alice	European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (EUROJUST)	EUROJUST