Foreword

It is with great pleasure that I present the latest edition of the annual report of the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), covering the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

2023 was about fighting fraud on all fronts. This report presents an overview of OLAF’s investigative results and highlights some of the fraud trends identified in the last year such as manipulation of procurement procedures, kickback schemes, smuggling or counterfeiting.

OLAF performed strongly in 2023, concluding 265 investigations, opening 130 new ones, recommending the recovery of over €1 billion to the EU budget, and preventing almost €210 million of EU funds being lost to fraud. The report highlights some of the most significant cases closed in 2023, including irregularities in the European Structural and Investment Funds and the Cohesion Fund.

Since the beginning of its operations in 1999, cooperation has been a defining trait of OLAF. This report contains numerous examples of how this cooperation helps protect the EU’s financial interests, citizens, economy and rule of law.

For example, working with national authorities allowed us to help seize 616 million illicit cigarettes, 140 tons of raw tobacco and 6 tons of water pipe tobacco, preventing the loss of over €5.1 billion to EU and national budgets. OLAF also helped impound over 6 million litres of illicit wine, beer and spirits.

Ukraine was the focus of many of our activities in 2023. The EU budget enabled €19.5 billion in short-term assistance, including an unprecedented support package of €18 billion in concessional loans to Ukraine. OLAF helped protect this funding by providing training for Ukrainian anti-fraud authorities and also worked with Member States to help detect and investigate attempts to circumvent EU sanctions against Russia and Belarus. We also carried out investigations into potential fraud against EU funds in Ukraine, one of which is featured in this report.

By the end of 2023, the EU had distributed just under €300 billion of Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) funding to Member States, to help economies recover from the COVID pandemic and strengthen resilience. OLAF continues to investigate allegations of fraud against these funds and an example is featured in this report.

Since 1999, we have built a wealth of experience in detecting, investigating and preventing fraud across the world. Fraud has changed over the years, with more illicit activities being carried out digitally, often spanning multiple countries and even continents!

As OLAF, we had to adapt and upgrade our skills and methods, with a greater emphasis on digital forensics and data gathering and sharing. However, what has not changed, is the damage that fraud causes to citizens, markets, institutions and society as a whole.

While this report focusses largely on how OLAF identifies, investigates and prevents fraud and corruption, it is always worth bearing in mind why OLAF does what it does.

We protect the EU budget, creating fairness and a level playing field for citizens and economic operators while ensuring the integrity of EU institutions and staff. It is a mission that OLAF has carried out for 25 years and will pursue for many more to come.

Of course, none of the achievements of last year would have been possible without the work and dedication of OLAF staff, our most valuable asset. I take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to all my OLAF colleagues for their professionalism, hard work, commitment and motivation. This report is testament to them all!

Mission and mandate

Mission

Established in 1999, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) mission is to detect, investigate and protect the European Union Budget.

Mandate

The mandate of the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) is to:
• conduct independent administrative investigations into fraud and corruption involving EU funds to ensure that EU taxpayers’ money reaches projects that can stimulate the creation of jobs and growth in Europe;
• investigate serious misconduct by EU staff and members of the EU institutions, thus contributing to strengthening citizens’ trust in the EU institutions;
• develop EU policies to counter fraud.

Competences

OLAF investigates matters relating to fraud, corruption and other illegal activities affecting EU financial interests and concerning:
• all EU expenditure – the main spending categories are Structural and Investment funds, direct expenditure including the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and external aid;
• some areas of EU revenue, such as money from customs duties or value added tax (VAT);

OLAF also carries out investigations into suspected serious misconduct by EU staff and members of the EU institutions.

OLAF is in charge of implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 515/97 setting out how national authorities must cooperate with each other and with the European Commission to implement EU customs, agricultural and intellectual property rights legislation.

OLAF is part of the Commission and, as such, under the responsibility of the Commissioner for Budget and Administration, Johannes Hahn.

In carrying out its investigative mandate, OLAF acts in full independence.

What we do

OLAF’s investigative work involves:
• assessing incoming information of potential investigatory interest to determine whether there are sufficient grounds for OLAF to open an investigation;
• conducting administrative anti-fraud investigations, where appropriate in cooperation with national judicial or administrative investigative authorities and with EU and international bodies;
• supporting the anti-fraud investigations of national authorities;
• coordinating the actions of national authorities and sharing knowledge on fraud with its partners in order to prevent losses and protect health and safety;
• recommending actions that should be taken by the relevant EU or national authorities;
• monitoring the actions taken by these authorities, in order to assess the impact of OLAF’s work on the fight against fraud and better tailor the support that OLAF provides to national authorities.

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Main Trends

OLAF had a strong investigative performance in 2023, protecting the EU’s financial interests by detecting and preventing fraud, in the EU and beyond.

OLAF continues to identify the main trends in fraudulent activity and during the past year we investigated allegations and instances of collusion, manipulation of procurement procedures, conflicts of interest, and inflated invoices, evasion of customs duties, smuggling and counterfeiting. While this is very much in keeping with previous years, OLAF did notice an increase in certain trends.

One noticeable pattern that continued to grow in 2023 was complex frauds taking place online and across multiple jurisdictions. This rise in fraud mirrors the increase in the use of digital technologies in everyday life that has intensified since the COVID-19 pandemic. Key to solving these crimes is the use of data. OLAF’s analysts and investigators are effective in joining the dots to expose the wrongdoing by sifting through thousands of documents.

Another trend that increased last year was the use of administrative violations, often in artificially created cross-border situations, with the aim of defrauding the EU budget without being detected. As a cross-border administrative investigative body, OLAF has the necessary powers, expertise, and experience to effectively tackle this form of fraud and continue to do so successfully last year.

During investigations in third countries OLAF identified a noticeable increase in instances of double funding. In particular, false cost submissions for experts claiming they worked 100% of their time on the EU funded project, but in reality, were employed simultaneously by a number of other donors.

This trend led OLAF to increase communication with international donors. Particular efforts were made to increase exchanges of information with Member States’ development agencies and a number of international Non-Governmental Organisations.

OLAF also created a secure forum for the exchange of operational information with some major international donors active in Ukraine.

Investigative Activity

OLAF had a strong investigative performance in 2023, which saw analysts and investigators work across the EU and beyond to help detect and prevent fraud and protect the EU budget, institutions, and citizens.

Investigations opened by main investigation area in 2023

- 39 Direct Management
- 18 Internal Matters
- 23 Indirect Management
- 2 Illicit Trade
- 26 Shared Management & RRF
- 85 Other

Investigations opened in 2023

- 190
- 1178
OLAF investigated a project related to a municipal wastewater treatment plant in France financed under the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

The investigation focused on a contract to renovate the premises, which was awarded to the multinational company in charge of the plant at the time. The contract was awarded by the local municipality without a tender procedure/competition, in contravention of public procurement law.

Following on-the-spot checks and multiple interviews, OLAF established that the municipality, which was also the beneficiary of the ERDF funding, disregarded legal advice to initiate a competitive procedure and simply offered a contract extension in direct violation of public procurement legislation.

OLAF further established collusion between the multinational company and the municipality.

As a result, OLAF recommended the recovery of close to €2 million of EU funds from the project. OLAF made an administrative recommendation to the relevant European Commission service to liaise with the national authorities managing the ERDF to ensure that the opinions of the national authorities in charge of the legal control of local authorities are duly taken into consideration and implemented.

€2 000 000 recommended for recovery

OLAF investigated irregularities related to the selection and implementation of a project co-financed from the European Regional Development Fund in Poland.

The main goal of the project was the construction of a concert hall for over 300 people that would allow for ‘exceptional acoustic quality for orchestras to provide an enriched environment for educational and cultural studies’.

OLAF found that national authorities chose a proposal which when completed would result in an unfinished concert hall that could not be used by either students or citizens.

OLAF also found several tender irregularities, including conflict of interest and use of false documents.

Based on the results of the investigation, OLAF prevented from undue spending almost €4.5 million, the full EU contribution to the project. A judicial recommendation was also sent to the respective national prosecution service, where criminal proceedings are ongoing.

€4 500 000 prevented from being unduly spent
Protecting EU revenue

Protecting EU revenue from being undermined by illicit activities has been a key priority for OLAF since it was founded 25 years ago.

Fraudsters target EU revenue streams by a range of actions such as smuggling, devising schemes to avoid paying correct customs duties and promoting a black market in counterfeit and controlled goods.

These actions reduce the money that goes to Member States and the EU via customs payments. They also endanger citizens’ health and safety and the environment, while putting at a disadvantage bona fide EU producers and destabilise the single market by introducing counterfeit and substandard goods.

The following section looks into some of the actions where OLAF worked with EU and national authorities to target these fraudsters and criminal gangs.

Dealing with smuggling

Targeting cigarette smuggling has been a core activity of OLAF since it was founded 25 years ago.

2023 was no exception with OLAF operations leading to the seizure of over 616 million illicit cigarettes worldwide, including 331 million cigarettes confiscated at the EU's external borders. OLAF also helped seize 140 tons of raw tobacco and 6 tons of water pipe tobacco, preventing losses of over €151 million to the EU and national budgets.

Additionally, tip offs from OLAF resulted in the confiscation of over 144 million cigarettes and 40 tonnes of raw tobacco from outside the EU. These actions prevented losses of over €151 million to the EU and national budgets.

Further, OLAF also seized 140 tons of raw tobacco and 6 tons of water pipe tobacco, preventing losses of over €151 million to the EU and national budgets.

Therefore, when these e-bikes - which were effectively Chinese e-bikes, arrived in Italy they were labelled as Turkish, bypassing Chinese import and anti-dumping duties.

OLAF passed its findings to the EPPO which opened their own criminal investigation with Italian customs, OLAF detected six containers of patent-infringing HFOs illegally imported and distributed in the EU.

In 2023, OLAF received the prestigious Montreal Protocol Award for Customs and Enforcement Officers, an international recognition by the United Nations and the World Customs Organization for the work in targeting the illegal trade in climate damaging gases.

Award winning work in preventing the illegal trade of F-gases in the Netherlands and Greece

OLAF works helps prevent the illicit trade in refrigerant gases (F-gases) such as Hydrofluorocarbons which replaced ozone-depleting substances. Given their risks to the ozone layer the EU adopted a regulation to reduce the amount of HFCs in circulation.

OLAF supports cross-border investigations and works closely with national and international authorities to close down the illicit HFC markets that operated by criminal networks.

A particular investigation in the Netherlands concerned a ‘new generation gas’ known as Hydrofluorosolvents (HFOs). In cooperation with Dutch Customs, OLAF detected six containers of patent-infringing HFOs illegally imported and distributed in the EU.

OLAF also collected information related to unauthorised HFOs distributed on the Greek market, sharing its findings with the Interagency for Market Control of the Hellenic Ministry of Development and Investments (DIMEA) that is responsible for policing intellectual property infringements in Greece. Following the exchange of information a joint investigative action was carried out with Greek Customs, Police and DIMEA with support from the rights holder. As a result, 15.6 tonnes of illicit gases were seized.

Origin Fraud - E-Bikes

OLAF worked closely with the European Public Prosecutors’ Office (EPPO) to expose a €4 million suspected origin fraud that saw 17,000 e-bikes fraudulently exported from Türkiye to Italy.

OLAF got involved following an EPPO criminal investigation into suspicions of fraud carried out by a Turkish exporter of e-bikes. OLAF opened a complementary administrative investigation (to the EPPO’s) to ascertain the true origin of the e-bikes.

After working with the EPPO and Turkish authorities and visiting suspicious Turkish companies, OLAF established that the suspected fraudsters were importing individual parts needed to build an e-bike from China to Türkiye. These were declared as e-bike ‘component parts’. The suspected fraudsters would then use these parts to assemble completely new e-bikes, which were then exported to Italy (the EU).

Therefore, when these e-bikes - which were effectively Chinese e-bikes, arrived in Italy they were labelled as Turkish, bypassing Chinese import and anti-dumping duties.

OLAF passed its findings to the EPPO which opened their own criminal investigation with Italian customs. As a result of this alleged fraud, it was established that 17,000 ‘misdeclared’ e-bikes had entered Italy evading €4 million customs duties. OLAF recommended the full recovery of this sum by Italian customs. Turkish customs were also able to recover customs duties on these e-bikes, which had been evaded at the import stage from China.

Protecting EU revenue
OLAF a leader in the fight against sanction circumvention

Following Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, the EU adopted several sanction packages against Russia and its ally Belarus to target their economies and reduce the money they can spend on their unjust war against Ukraine.

From March 2022 to the end of 2023, the EU implemented 12 sanction packages against these two countries, which included import and export bans on a number of goods.

OLAF works in several ways to help enforce these sanctions, either by direct enquiries of potential breaches or by cooperating with partners in the EU and beyond to share knowledge and create a collaborative approach to defending the packages, and consequently, Ukraine itself.

OLAF monitors trade flows, performs analytical work to detect possible fraudulent circumvention of import/export sanctions, identifies suspicious operators and maps routes possibly used to try to evade trade restrictions.

OLAF also cooperates with the Member States and its international partners to produce intelligence packages and facilitate the real-time exchange of information in the conduct of investigations.

This allows OLAF to promptly inform national authorities of any suspicious situations, as national authorities have the power to enforce the sanctions and stop operators that try to circumvent them. Such suspicions can include unusual movements of goods or other suspicious behaviour such as price anomalies that can be an indication that the goods traded to or from a third country have in fact their final destination or origin in Russia.

In June 2023, OLAF hosted national authorities, non-governmental organisations and industry representatives from the EU and beyond, at its headquarters in Brussels to exchange intelligence and coordinate action on the enforcement of trade sanctions against Russia. The meeting brought together customs and law enforcement representatives from EU Member States, the USA, the UK, Canada as well as leading industries affected by the sanctions and NGOs. The gathering allowed participants to exchange intelligence and strategies to support the correct enforcement of the sanctions. During the operational session, investigators and analysts from the enforcement authorities of the participating countries and OLAF shared intelligence and best practices.

An important outcome of this meeting was the agreement to establish a Joint Sanctions Enforcement Operation (JSEO) that became operational on 1 July 2023. The JSEO is coordinated by OLAF focuses on dual-use goods such as integrated circuits and other suspicious behaviour.

Investigating within the EU institutions

OLAF has a unique mandate to carry out independent, internal investigations into allegations of misconduct by staff and members of any EU institution, body, office or agency.

Whilst these cases make up a relatively small number of OLAF’s overall workload they are important in preserving the EU’s reputation.

The following is an example of an internal case investigating abuse of diplomatic privileges and undeclared external activities by staff members of an EU Delegation.

Abuse of diplomatic privileges and undeclared external activities by staff members of an EU Delegation

OLAF completed an investigation concerning serious professional misconduct mainly related to unauthorised external activities by a staff member of an EU Delegation and a Regional Office in South East Asia.

The investigation established that these staff members were actively involved in a scheme to evade VAT and excise taxes at import in this third country. Alcohol and cigars were ordered, using the name of the EU Delegation and subsequently passed on to several persons external to the Delegation. This practice breached the applicable rules and procedures on placing orders for diplomatic goods and gave undue benefits to persons who did not qualify for diplomatic privileges.

On occasion orders for alcohol were placed before receiving the authorisation from the third country’s authorities and by using the name of a Delegation’s colleague and retired staff member. Moreover, the investigation showed that one staff member carried out external activities without prior authorisation for a period of 13 years.

OLAF recommended that the institution initiate disciplinary proceedings against the staff members concerned in relation to the breaches of the statutory obligations, which also harmed the image and the reputation of the EU institutions.
Impact of OLAF investigations

When OLAF concludes an investigation, it often issues recommendations to the competent EU and national authorities, inviting them to take action to redress the fraud, corruption or other illegal activity uncovered by the investigation.

OLAF’s recommendations are intended to protect the EU budget and to uphold the rule of law. More specifically, OLAF’s recommendations aim to serve several purposes:

Financial recommendations invite competent EU or national authorities to recover amounts that were unduly spent or prevent them from being irregularly spent, or in customs matters, not duly collected for the EU budget as a result of fraud or irregularities.

Disciplinary recommendations aim to sanction wrongdoing by EU staff or Members of EU bodies.

Administrative recommendations aim to reinforce existing policies and control systems. They can also recommend a specific administrative action, such as excluding an entity from future EU funding or to perform an audit or an administrative check. Administrative recommendations can also address systemic weaknesses uncovered in control systems.

Each year OLAF analyses the follow up given to its recommendations and reports the results to the Commission’s Corporate Management Board. A summary of the current analysis of such ongoing monitoring work is as follows.

Financial impact

The sum recommended by OLAF for recovery is the result of OLAF’s investigative work in 2023, not an indication of the overall level of fraud against the EU budget.

Key to an effective implementation of OLAF’s financial recommendations is close cooperation with spending services, especially with Commission departments and executive agencies.

Disciplinary impact

The disciplinary recommendations issued by OLAF concern serious misconduct of EU staff or members of the EU institutions and other EU bodies. The recommendations are made to the authority that has disciplinary powers within the institution or body concerned. When making such recommendations, OLAF does not specify the type of action that should be taken. The disciplinary authorities can implement as many recommendations as it sees fit and may take several actions following the same recommendation.

Impact of OLAF investigations

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Judicial impact

Where an OLAF investigation finds sufficient grounds for suspecting a criminal offence, OLAF issues a judicial recommendation for the competent Member State authority to start criminal prosecution.

The European Public Prosecutor’s Office (EPPO) became operational in June 2021 and is mandated to directly investigate and prosecute criminals responsible for damaging the EU’s financial interests in 22 EU Member States. This changed the nature of OLAF’s judicial recommendations as the EPPO can now follow-up directly when it has the authority to do so.

Administrative impact

OLAF can issue two forms of administrative recommendations, either specific or generic.

Specific recommendations call for measures to be taken to address issues or irregularities which have been identified during the course of an investigation.

Generic recommendations go beyond a single investigation and are made to address systemic weaknesses in the regulatory framework and/or management and control systems.

Actions taken by national judicial authorities following OLAF’s recommendations issued between 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2023

Actions taken by the appointing authorities following OLAF’s administrative recommendations between 2019 and 2023

Total Recommendations

Decision pending by Competent Authority

Decision Partially Implemented

Decision Fully Implemented

Agencies and Bodies

European Central Bank

European Commission

European Economic and Social Committee

European External Action Service

European Investment Bank

European Parliament

Member States

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OLAF Report 2023
OLAF protects the EU’s financial interests around the world. Partnership is key to protecting those interests. This section takes a look at some of OLAF’s cooperation with some of its partners.

**European Public Prosecutor’s Office (EPPO)**

OLAF and the European Public Prosecutor’s Office (EPPO) have distinct and complementary mandates but are natural partners. OLAF reported 29 cases to the EPPO, 4 cases of which were transmitted on behalf of the Commission. Based on this, EPPO opened 29 criminal investigations. The EPPO transmitted relevant information in 81 cases to OLAF, as a result of this information OLAF opened 11 investigations and 22 complementary investigations. In addition to complementary investigations, OLAF provided support to the EPPO in 4 cases.

**European Court of Auditors**

ECA reported twenty cases to OLAF. On the basis of these reports OLAF opened four investigations and reported one case to the EPPO.

OLAF and ECA staff participated in a series of meetings, training and events in 2023. One example being the special training by ECA on the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), customs fraud, as well as strengthening the EU anti-fraud architecture and the Commission’s anti-fraud and ethics culture.

During the year OLAF continued its strategic analysis of irregularities and fraud, notably by updating its risk framework for the RRF. It also deepened its analysis of the detection and reporting of irregularities and fraud in different sectors and the differences in reporting among Member States. Furthermore, OLAF advanced on the development of the Irregularity Management System (IMS) to strengthen reporting of irregularities and fraud while enhancing the analysis of data obtained.

OLAF’s annual inter-institutional exchange of views was hosted and chaired by the European Parliament. Discussion focused on how to make the EU anti-fraud architecture work at its best with regard to protecting EU funds in Ukraine and to explore how each EU anti-fraud actor contributes to the enforcement of EU sanctions against Russia and Belarus.

**Eurojust**

OLAF and Eurojust signed a new Working Arrangement replacing the 2008 Practical Agreement on arrangements of cooperation. The arrangement enhances cooperation in the fight against fraud, corruption, environmental crime, intellectual property crime among other things. All planned actions in the Action Plan 2022-2023 were successfully implemented. OLAF also participated in a Joint Investigation Team (JIT) with Spanish and French law enforcement authorities and Eurojust concerning the illicit trade of live eels. The operation resulted in the seizure of 1.5 tonnes of live eels from clandestine incubators in France and Spain. In addition, 27 individuals were arrested and financial assets of €2 million were seized.

**Europol**

OLAF and Europol new arrangement on sharing and protecting classified information came into force last year, significantly bolstering OLAF’s ability to securely exchange vital intelligence. OLAF took part in Europol’s Operation Sentinel, which provides a forum for intelligence sharing, information exchange and coordination of operations concerning the infiltration of organised crime into the economy by abusing the RRF. The operation involves the EPPO, Eurojust and 21 EU Member States. OLAF also participated regularly in Joint Police-Customs Operations with Europol.

**Cooperation across the world**

OLAF signed three cooperation agreements with the French National Council of Commercial Court Clerks (Conseil National des Greffiers des Tribunaux de Commerce, CNGTC), GIE Infogreffe and the Spanish Association of Registrars to gain access to national business registries.

OLAF also signed a Cooperation of Registrars to gain access to national business registries.

OLAF’s Director General travelled to Kyiv as part of a delegation headed by European Commissioner Johannes Hahn, during which visit he signed a cooperation arrangement with the State Audit Service of Ukraine which is also the officially nominated contact point for cooperation with OLAF.

OLAF signed a cooperation arrangement with the Group Internal Audit Vice Presidency of the World Bank Group strengthening cooperation with audit partners.

OLAF signed cooperation agreements with the French National Council of Commercial Court Clerks (Conseil National des Greffiers des Tribunaux de Commerce, CNGTC), GIE Infogreffe and the Spanish Association of Registrars to gain access to national business registries.

OLAF also signed an Exchange of Letters on official cooperation between the Office and the Hungarian Integrity Authority to enhance cooperation between both offices.
OLAF is committed to conducting its work as openly as possible in accordance with the applicable legal framework. This is especially the case when it comes to dealing with personal data.

OLAF ensures that it meets all the requirements set out in EU law regarding personal data, including the decisions and recommendations of the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS). These significantly impact how OLAF carries out its investigative activities, including inspections of premises, on-the-spot checks and the forensic examination of digital media.

OLAF has its own data protection officer and applies the highest data protection standards in accordance with EU Regulations on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by EU institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and Commission Decision laying down internal rules concerning the processing of personal data by OLAF.

The Commission Decision sets out how OLAF informs data subjects of any activity on the processing of their personal data and how it handles their rights concerning access, rectification, erasure, restriction of processing and communication of a personal data breach.

OLAF staff receive regular data protection training sessions, specifically designed to cater for newcomers and aligned with the requirements of their roles. This approach ensured a sustained level of awareness and upheld consistent compliance with existing regulations. The Data Protection Officer (DPO) offered regular guidance and support to all staff as needed, particularly in the preparation and review of data protection records and associated privacy notices.

In 2023, OLAF received and handled 11 requests from data subjects. Seven requests related to access to personal data; three requests were for erasure; and one request was for erasure combined with objection to processing of personal data.

The priorities for HR management in OLAF focused on fully implementing the new working conditions decided at corporate level and the recruitment of specialised staff laureates of OLAF competitions in customs, direct expenditure, forensics and analysis. HR actions and recruitment have been implemented to ensure the operational capability of OLAF in new assignments (Ukraine and sanctions against Russia and Belarus related matters).

In 2023 OLAF completed its senior management team with the recruitment of the first ever Deputy Director-General of OLAF and a Principal Advisor to the Director-General.

OLAF redeployed posts and specialists to strengthen its performance. Adjustments required after the cuts of posts that were transferred to the EPPO continue to be managed.

To achieve this, OLAF worked in closely with DG HR to ensure that all HR processes run in a diligent and timely manner, including:

- Selection and on boarding of Officials, Temporary Agents, Contract Agents, Seconded National Experts, trainees and interns to meet OLAF’s needs;
- Coordination of performance management, including promotion, certification, appraisal and reclassification exercises;
- Management and delivery of training sessions and events.

OLAF adapts to reflect the reallocation of resources, the new domains of activity and the reality of transnational fraudsters’ activities. This led to redeployment of middle managers after the summer 2023, better matching background and skills with the needs of the Office.

In 2023, OLAF transferred 12 establishment plan posts to EPPO. At the end of the year, OLAF had 371 staff (316 establishment plan posts and 55 external staff).

The challenge for OLAF will be to maintain its high level of performance despite fewer resources and increasing workload and missions. The vacancy rate decreased at the end of 2023, when OLAF had 19 vacant posts compared to 23 posts at the end of 2022.
Communicating with OLAF
http://olaf.europa.eu

Reporting fraud to OLAF

Complaining about an OLAF investigation

Requesting information on OLAF
https://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/contacts/general-contacts_en

Media:
http://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/contacts/media-enquiries_en

Mailing address:
European Commission/European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)/1049 Brussels, Belgium

Address for visitors:
European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)/Rue Joseph II 30/1000 Brussels, Belgium