**Follow-up to the European Parliament non-legislative resolution on** **public access to documents – annual report for the years 2019-2021**

1. **Rapporteur:** Evin INCIR (S&D / SE)
2. **Reference number:** 2022/2015 (INI) / A9-0179/2023 / P9\_TA(2023)0295
3. **Date of adoption of the resolution:** 13 July 2023
4. **Competent Parliamentary Committee:** Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)
5. **Brief analysis/ assessment of the resolution and requests made in it:**

The European Parliament adopted a resolution on public access to documents with regard to annual report for the years 2019-2021. It recalled the basic principles enshrined in the Treaties, in Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001[[1]](#footnote-2) on access to documents, the findings of the European Ombudsman and the recent case-law of the EU Courts. The Parliament stressed that the EU institutions adhere to the principle of transparency laid down in the Treaties and Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001. In this respect, it took account of the statistics on access to documents applications among EU institutions and expressed its concerns regarding the delays and frequent use of the exceptions in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001. It also expressed its concerns regarding the Commission’s handling of a request for public access to text messages between the Commission’s President and the CEO of a pharmaceutical company on the Commission’s purchase of COVID-19 vaccines. Furthermore, the Parliament regretted the frequently over-classified documents, the lack of proactive publication and called for more transparency of the EU institutions, bodies and agencies. On legislative state of play, the Parliament noted that any revision of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 should not lower the current level of transparency, deplored that negotiations have long been at a standstill and urged the Council and the Commission to resume negotiations with the other institutions on the basis of the Commission’s proposals from 2008 and 2011.

1. **Response to requests and overview of actions taken, or intended to be taken, by the Commission:**

Regarding paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 32, 40 and 42 on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, the Commission indeed receives the highest number of applications for public access to documents of all the institutions. This trend is confirmed in the latest annual report for the year 2022. The number of initial applications received by the Commission in 2022 reached 7410. As regards confirmatory applications requesting a review by the Commission of initial replies fully or partially refusing access, their number reached 418 in 2022, which reflects a striking increase of almost 17.8% in comparison with 2021 and is the highest ever recorded. The statistics confirm the strict interpretation of the exceptions by the Commission, as the requested documents were fully or partially disclosed in more than 77% of the cases at the initial stage and that wider or even full access was granted in more than a half of the cases reviewed at the confirmatory stage. The data not only confirm the openness of the Commission, but also the commitment of the institution to the right of access to documents as part of its overall transparency policy. Furthermore, the Commission would like to stress that the applicants are duly notified regarding the available remedies. In this respect, it is noteworthy that, in 2022, the European Ombudsman found instances of maladministration in only two of the 44 closed cases. In the same vein, in 2022, the General Court handed down 26 judgments or orders in proceedings to which the Commission was a party in relation to decisions concerning the right of public access to documents and it ordered the full or partial annulment in only three cases. This further confirms high standards of the Commission’s implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001. With respect to the statistics and delays, the Commission has already provided detailed elements in response to the European Ombudsman’s strategic inquiry with reference number OI/2/2022/OAM. The statistics on the delays provided to the European Ombudsman in the framework of this strategic inquiry are available to the public on the European Ombudsman’s website[[2]](#footnote-3). The Commission would like to reiterate that the European Ombudsman’s finding of maladministration concerns the confirmatory stage of the access to documents procedure, which represents only a limited part of the total applications received by the Commission, 4% in 2021 and 5% in 2022.

Regarding paragraphs 6, 7 and 29 on recording text and instant messages in general and on the text messages between the Commission’s President and the CEO of a pharmaceutical company, the Commission’s record-keeping policy is stated in its Decision C(2020) 4482 on records management and internal guidelines which provide for cumulative criteria for registration, amongst which the fact that a document drawn up or received by the Commission must be registered if it contains important information that is not short-lived and/or may involve action or follow-up by the Commission or one of its departments. The Commission is of the opinion that its internal guidelines on document registration are fully in line with Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001. The Commission also refers to its reply to the European Ombudsman of 27 June 2022[[3]](#footnote-4). In addition, the Commission reached out to other EU Institutions and bodies to ensure the coherent approach regarding different tools of communication. Following the meeting on 9 December 2022, the Commission launched a consultation of other EU institutions and bodies (7 in total) in the beginning of March 2023. So far, it has received 3 replies (from the European Ombudsman, the European Court of Auditors and the European External Action Service) that are currently under assessment. In case T-36/23, *Stevi and The New York Times* v *Commission* (still pending), the applicants are challenging a confirmatory decision in which the Commission states that it does not hold any text messages between the Commission’s President and the CEO of a pharmaceutical company.

Regarding paragraph 8, the Commission rejects the allegation laid down therein that it has been deleting documents. As explained above, the Commission’s record-keeping policy is stated in its decision on records management. Documents registered in accordance with this decision are stored in the Commission document management systems on a permanent basis. Therefore, the Commission considers that it has fully put in place the systematic registration and archiving policy. Furthermore, as explained in case 211/2022/TM, the Commission has a document retention policy whereby written content such as emails that are not permanently registered, in case they do not fulfil the registration criteria, are automatically deleted from Commission email accounts after six months.

Regarding paragraph 9 on the accessibility of information on the implementation and enforcement of EU law, the Commission attaches great importance to transparency on its policy and actions to enforce EU law. The Commission considers that transparency helps the wider public engage in the shared responsibility on enforcement and promotes faster compliance by Member States. This is why the Commission has, over time, increased the information made public concerning its enforcement activities. The Commission maintains a public register on the Europa webpage[[4]](#footnote-5) that provides information on every decision taken in an infringement case. This public register is updated in real-time, which means that Members of the European Parliament, and indeed the wider public, can verify, at any time, the current stage of any infringement case. The public register also includes links to press releases on decisions in infringement cases and other information explaining the nature of the infringement and the policy context of the issue at stake. The Commission publishes press releases, memos and infringement decisions taken, with additional information on the most important decisions.

Moreover, regarding paragraph 9, the Commission also publishes an extensive annual report on monitoring the application of EU law[[5]](#footnote-6), which sets out key trends, details the cooperation with Member States and explains major infringement decisions. It provides specific information per policy area and per Member State, including the launch or closure of pre-infringement processes (‘EU Pilot’). It also includes a dedicated section on complaints handling and the follow-up given to petitions that alleged a breach of EU law. These publications ensure transparency on the type of infringement pursued, the main issues of an infringement case and on benefits that the resolution of these cases can bring to citizens and businesses. While these publications are already far-reaching, the Commission committed, in its 2022 Communication ‘Enforcing EU law for a Europe that delivers’ (COM(2022) 518 final), to continue to improve and increase the information made publicly available, in a systematic and easily accessible manner. A stocktaking exercise carried out between 2022 and 2023 (SWD(2023) 254 final) identified concrete areas for improvement, for example to make the existing publications more user-friendly and to strengthen the information made public on EU Pilot cases. The Commission is currently working on the implementation of these recommendations.

Furthermore, regarding paragraph 9, the Commission’s objective is to resolve infringements and achieve compliance of EU law by Member States as soon as possible. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that there are some infringement procedures that are ongoing for a longer period. This may be due to the complexity of the case, parallel proceedings, or to the need to ensure equal treatment where an issue involves several Member States. The Commission is making efforts to advance and, where appropriate, close these procedures. If the case is opened following a complaint, the Commission keeps the complainant informed of the progress of the Commission’s investigations. The Commission also provides information in replies to parliamentary questions about the state of play of specific cases. The principle of sincere cooperation is a guiding principle for the Commission’s relations with the European Parliament. The Commission fully respects the rules and guarantees in relation to the information of the European Parliament on ongoing infringement procedures under the Interinstitutional Agreement. It can provide additional information and documents on a case-by-case basis where necessary to allow European Parliament bodies to exercise their scrutiny on infringements and investigations carried out by the European Commission.

Regarding paragraph 10 on proactive publication of statistics indicating the effectiveness of EU policies, in particular those relating to justice and home affairs, Eurostat regularly collects statistics on asylum and managed migration, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 862/2007. This regulation and Commission Regulation (EU) No 216/2010, which defines the various categories of reasons for issuing residence permits, are currently the main instruments for mandatory statistics on asylum and managed migration. In addition, Eurostat collects statistics on migration-related administrative events based on other legal instruments, under which data collection is mandatory (EU Blue Card, single permits, seasonal workers, intra-corporate transfers, researchers, students, trainees, volunteers, pupils and au pairs, etc.). In 2018, the Commission proposed a limited amendment to Regulation (EC) No 862/2007, the Migration Statistics Regulation, based on policy developments and on needs expressed by stakeholders during the open consultations. The amendment included the introduction of an “unaccompanied minor” disaggregation, the introduction of new statistics on Dublin “re-examination requests” and “first-time asylum applicants”, and the introduction of requested disaggregations by 'country of residence' and 'type of asylum decision' for persons subject to a resettlement scheme. Also, with this amendment more information became available on returns concerning third-country nationals found to be illegally present in the territory of the Member States.

Moreover, regarding paragraph 10, in June 2020, the European Parliament adopted the proposal on the reform of the Migration Statistics Regulation, thus providing a legal basis for statistics that are currently collected voluntarily, while providing the necessary flexibility to adapt to future data needs. In addition, according to the new rules, Eurostat will collect data on accelerated procedures, on persons receiving material reception conditions, and on implicit withdrawals of asylum applications. The reform also introduced a framework for Eurostat to launch pilot studies with voluntary participation from Member States in order to test the feasibility of data collection on other areas of asylum systems. Among other topics, pilot studies to cover statistics on border procedures, detention and alternatives to detention, legal assistance, inadmissibility decisions, and applications for family reunification permits. The results of these pilot studies are to be made publicly available. Any further change to the current level of information published regarding the implementation of migration and asylum policies, would necessitate prior agreement on the purpose for which such data would be needed and their collection would have to meet certain standards of impartiality, reliability, objectivity, scientific independence, cost-effectiveness and statistical confidentiality without entailing excessive burdens on economic operators, as stipulated in the Treaties.

Regarding paragraph 11 on the alleged over-classification of documents by the EU institutions, the Commission underlines that well defined rules on EU classified information exist and clearly limit the use of classification, in Commission (EU, Euratom) Decision 2015/444, as well as in several implementing rules and guidance papers. The Commission has no indication of overclassification as the European Parliament states. The Commission has also followed up the previous reports received from the European Parliament and has proposed in March 2022 a Regulation on information security in the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Union which aims at creating a single set of high-level information security rules for all institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Union. This proposal is on the table of the co-legislators with LIBE as leading Committee.

Regarding paragraph 16 concerning access to the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) report on the misconduct of several employees from the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), OLAF conducts administrative investigations concerning fraud, corruption and other offences affecting the EU’s financial interests pursuant to Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013[[6]](#footnote-7). Although administratively attached to the Commission, in its investigative functions and operations, OLAF is independent and does not take instructions from any other EU institution, body, office or agency either, or from any government. Investigations are subject to the confidentiality, data protection and professional secrecy requirements laid down in Article 10 of the OLAF Regulation. This means that any information relating to an OLAF investigation should be communicated strictly in line with its legal framework, this is on a need-to-know basis and governed by the principle of proportionality (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013, Recital 23). Before sharing information on an investigation, OLAF must verify whether a recipient has the appropriate competence to obtain that information and the transmission of the information is necessary (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013, Recital 35). Finally, the exchange of information within the context of cooperation activities must serve the purpose of protecting the financial interests of the Union (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013, Article 12b, to be read together with article 4). Only when these conditions are satisfied, OLAF may provide information to the Members of the European Parliament.

Furthermore, regarding paragraph 16, in the case of FRONTEX, the Parliament justified the request on its need to take an informed decision in the framework of the agency’s discharge procedure for the financial year 2020. The legal basis for the transmission of the information to the Parliament was, therefore, Article 17(4a) of the OLAF Regulation, which allows OLAF to share information in the context of Parliament’s budgetary control rights. The Director General of OLAF provided the Committee on Budgetary Control (CONT) with information on the results of the investigation, during an in-camera meeting, shortly after Parliament requested the information and the investigation was closed. As soon as the FRONTEX Management Board had decided on the follow-up to be given to OLAF’s final report and the necessary conditions in Article 17(4a) were met, OLAF transmitted a copy of the final report, expunged of personal data and of operational information, to the CONT and LIBE Committees. Therefore, OLAF provided information in good time and as soon as it was legally possible while fully respecting the confidentiality of investigation and data protection rules. Proactively making OLAF’s reports and recommendations publicly available is not in line with the legal framework nor the case law applicable to OLAF’s investigations. In case of a request for public access to documents under Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, OLAF is obliged to examine the requested documents in line with this Regulation and the exceptions provided in its Article 4. Only when none of the exceptions apply, in particular the one concerning the protection of investigations, can OLAF give (partial) access to its final report to the public.

Regarding paragraph 19 on transparency of EU funding in the Member States, in accordance with the principle and rules of shared management, and in particular under the legislation applicable to cohesion policy Funds, Member States have the primary responsibility for the management and control of the Funds and should ensure that operations supported by the Funds comply with applicable law, including with relevant visibility and transparency obligations. In accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060[[7]](#footnote-8), each Member State has to ensure the visibility of support in all activities relating to operations supported by the Funds and communication to Union citizens of the role and achievements of the Funds through a single website portal providing access to all programmes involving that Member State. Within the Member States, the managing authorities shall in fact ensure that there is a website where information on programmes under their responsibility is available, covering the programme’s objectives, activities, available funding opportunities and achievements. The managing authorities shall also make the list of operations selected for support by the Funds publicly available on the website, while taking account of requirements for data protection of personal data in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679[[8]](#footnote-9) of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Furthermore, regarding paragraph 19, the Commission, from its part, is committed to deliver greater efficiency in communication to the public by extending the knowledge base about results, in particular through more effective data collection and dissemination, evaluations and reporting, and especially by highlighting the contribution of the Funds to improving the lives of citizens, and by increasing the visibility of support from the Funds as well as by raising awareness about the results and the added value of such support. Under this point it has to be stressed that the Commission has recently launched Kohesio, i.e. a new database that offers easy and transparent access to up-to-date information on projects and beneficiaries co-funded by EU Cohesion policy, as collected from Member States.

Regarding paragraph 20 on transparency of EU funding to non-EU countries, the Annual Report on the Implementation of the European Union's External Action Instruments proposes a comprehensive thematic and geographic overview of EU’s external actions. Last report on 2021 spending published in December 2022, clarifies that the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe (NDICI-GE) programming process undertaken in 2021 resulted in ensuring the indicative at least 10 % migration and forced displacement spending target was met across geographical and thematic multi-annual indicative programmes. Regarding the role of and support provided by Justice and Home Affairs Agencies, Frontex for instance provides public information on support measures provided by the Agency to several non-EU countries, such as to Western Balkan partners.

Regarding paragraph 22 on transparency in infringement procedures, public access to documents concerning infringements and pre-infringement cases (formal infringement procedures and informal ones (‘EU Pilot cases’)) is subject to the rules and conditions set out in Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001. In principle, documents concerning closed infringement cases are accessible to the public upon simple request, unless an exception applies in a specific case. However, public access to documents concerning ongoing infringements is usually not possible. As the Court of Justice of the EU has acknowledged, disclosing Commission or Member States’ documents related to these procedures may undermine the possibility to discuss with national authorities’ potential misunderstandings and the spontaneous compliance with obligations stemming from EU law.

Regarding paragraphs 23 and 25 on the revision of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, the Commission reiterates that it submitted long ago two proposals for recast of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001. The first proposal dated back to 2008 and consisted in a substantial recast of the Regulation. The second proposal submitted in 2011, aimed at updating the regulation, namely by extending the right of public access to documents of all institutions, bodies, offices and agencies in order to align it with Article 15(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The Commission proposed to withdraw these two proposals due to the lack of any significant progress and foreseeable agreement in the 2020 Commission Work Programme. Following the negative opinion of the European Parliament, it decided not to withdraw the proposals. Consequently, both proposals are still pending and remain the basis for any further legislative and political discussions. The Commission does not see for the moment the willingness from co-legislators to engage in a revision process, but it stands ready to continue the legislative work.

Regarding paragraph 27 on the risks of in camera meetings, the Commission notes that through dedicated registers, it provides proactively extensive information about its own meetings (meetings of the College of Commissioners), as well as about meetings of its advisory bodies (Commission expert groups) and Comitology committees. In particular, the agendas and minutes of the Commission meetings are published on the Register of Commission documents (‘RegDoc’). Meetings of the College are followed by press releases. Agendas and minutes of meetings of Commission expert groups as well as all other relevant documents are published on the Register of Commission expert groups and other similar entities. A dedicated section on ‘Meetings’ in the Comitology Register contains information about meetings of comitology committees. Finally, information concerning all meetings held between Members of the Commission, members of their Cabinet or Directors-General of the Commission with interest representatives is contained in the Transparency Register. These registers are publicly available and are subject to specific rules and provisions. With reference to the call in paragraph 27 of the resolution for ‘the development of clear criteria and rules governing requests for in camera sessions in the EU institutions’, the Commission therefore finds that it already has put in place the relevant criteria and rules.

Regarding paragraph 28 on transparency of contracts with third parties under direct management, the transparency obligations of the Commission as regards the concluded contracts are laid down in Articles 38 and 163 of EU Financial Regulation (2018/1046) and Points 2.3, 2.4, 3.2 and 3.3 of Annex 1 to EU Financial Regulation (2018/1046). To comply with its transparency obligation, for any contract above the Public Procurement Directive thresholds a contract award notice is published in the Official Journal of the EU. This publication includes information about the awarded contracts and/ or any significant modification related to them. As concerns the award of contracts following negotiated procedures without publication of a contract notice, the ex-post publicity is done by the publication in the Annual Activity Report with some exceptions. In addition, any awarded or modified contract exceeding EUR 15.000 is also published in the Financial Transparency System (FTS).

Moreover, regarding paragraph 28, in order to increase the transparency, the Commission publishes on a user-friendly and interactive dashboard more information than required by Article 38 of the Financial Regulation, namely: 1) in addition to the beneficiaries of the EU budget, the FTS publishes the beneficiaries of the European Development Fund (EDF); 2) the VAT number of the beneficiary; 3) the role of the beneficiary (coordinator or not); 4) the type of beneficiary (e.g. public body, private company, international organization and more); 5) the type of organisation (non-governmental organisation (NGO) or not, non-public law body (NFPO) or not). In the absence of a universally applied definition of NGO, the Commission considers as NGO any non-profit, non-public law body independent of public authorities, political parties and commercial organisations. The NGO information that the Commission has available is based on self-declarations by entities receiving funding from EU funds through grant agreements or contracts directly managed by the Commission. These self-declarations are mainly requested for statistical purposes and are not subject to a general validation by Commission services. However, the non-profit status of an entity (NFPO), that is practically an essential element of an NGO, is subject to validation as this criterion can be objectively assessed through the non-profit making legal form of the entity.); 6) the action location as well as the benefitting country; 7) the type of expenditure (administrative or operational); 8) the budget line and the Multiannual Financial Framework’s programme name; 9) the responsible department managing the contract (e.g. the Directorate-General for Budget, the Directorate-General for International Partnerships, the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency, etc.); 10) the type of contract (e.g. audit service, translation service, building contract and more); 11) the project start and end date; 12) the sum of payments as well as any de-committed/complementary amounts made on a given contract till the last updated date. Points 10, 11, 12, the benefitting country and the user-friendly and interactive dashboard have been introduced together with the revamp of the FTS portal in 2021 in order to increase the transparency by including some additional information.

Furthermore, regarding paragraph 28, the Commission publishes information about its tendering procedures in accordance with its transparency obligations laid down in Article 163 EU Financial Regulation (2018/1046), and points 2,3, 5 of Annex I to the EU Financial Regulation (2018/1046). According to the above rules, the Commission publishes all its calls for tenders except those of very low value, i.e. not exceeding EUR 15.000 and in the exceptional situations where a negotiated procedure without publication of contract notice is used. There are compulsory forms of publication such as the publication of contract notices in the Official Journal of the EU for contracts above the Public Procurement Directive thresholds and the ex-ante publicity for contracts below those thresholds. There are also other forms of non-compulsory publication of tender procedures (e.g. prior information notice in the Official Journal of the EU, publication in specialised press, etc) that the Commission may use. As of 25 October 2023, with the introduction of the new contract notices (eForms), all the information for calls for tenders requiring the publication of a contract notice (previously available under eTendering) will now be available in the Funding & Tenders (F&T) Portal. The F&T Portal is the single-entry point (Single Electronic Data Interchange Area – SEDIA) for participants and experts in funding programmes and tenders, managed by the Commission and other EU bodies. Thanks to the advancements in eProcurement system, the other types of procurement procedures will also be published in the F&T Portal with the aim of having by March 2024 all the information related to the Commission procurement procedures centralised in one portal. Finally, also thanks to eProcurement, the publication of prior information notices (informing economic operators about future call for tenders) are promoted and facilitated. Such notices (compared to the past that were only published in the Official Journal of the EU) are now published in the F&T Portal allowing economic operators to express interest and subscribe to calls for tenders in order to be automatically notified when a specific call is launched.

Regarding paragraphs 31, 32, 36, 38, 40 and 41 on proactive publication, the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 and publication of advice on access to documents, the Commission proactively publishes on different websites and registers a wide variety of legal, policy, administrative and other documents, such as documents falling within the following categories: C (Autonomous acts of the Commission), COM (Commission legislative proposals and other documents communicated to other institutions), JOIN (Commission and High Representative Joint Acts), OJ (Agendas of Commission meetings), P (Decisions by the President of the Commission), PV (Minutes of Commission meetings), SEC (Commission documents that cannot be classified in any of the other series) or SWD (Commission staff working documents). Many are available on RegDoc, Register of Delegated Acts and other corporate registers or EUR-Lex. The Commission has already taken steps in improving its systems for proactive publication and request handling. These developments are reflected in the recent annual reports on implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001, such as the updated version of RegDoc which became operational on 17 May 2021. It features new search functionalities, improved user interface and improved presentation of documents. As of 2022, new document types (e.g., the abovementioned JOIN acts) started being published on RegDoc. Moreover, the Commission launched in September 2022 its current system for handling access to documents applications, namely ‘Electronic AccesS to European Commission Documents’ (or ‘EASE’). It consists of a new online portal allowing citizens to – among other functionalities – submit initial and confirmatory applications, and a new case-management system allowing the Commission staff to handle these applications. Following the (partial) disclosure, EASE allows the Commission staff, in contrast to the old GestDem system, to publish the documents requested on this new online portal, thus further underlining the ‘erga omnes’ principle of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001.

Regarding paragraph 37 on establishing a joint database on the state of play of legislative files, the first version of the portal is planned to be available to the public in the course of 2024. A more precise delivery date remains to be confirmed. This first version would present the state of play of legislative files falling under the ordinary legislative procedure, include basic search functions, and display the most important events and information. The intention is to deliver the full product, with extended functionalities, at a later stage.

1. Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents ([OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2001/1049/art_4/oj)). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. <https://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/en/special-report/en/175425> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. <https://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/en/doc/correspondence/en/157681> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. <https://ec.europa.eu/atwork/applying-eu-law/infringements-proceedings/infringement_decisions/?lang_code=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. <https://commission.europa.eu/publications/annual-reports-monitoring-application-eu-law_en> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999 ([OJ L 248, 18.9.2013, p. 1](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/883/oj)). [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy ([OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 159](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1060/oj)); [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) ([OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj)). [↑](#footnote-ref-9)