

Publication of EPPO's Annual Report 2024



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News

On 3 March 2025, the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) published its [Annual Report for the year 2024](#). The report gives an overview of the EPPO's operational activities and the activities of its College, permanent Chambers, and European Delegated Prosecutors.

Key figures for the year 2024 are as follows:

- The number of active investigations by the EPPO increased to a total of 2666 active investigations compared to 1927 in 2023;
- The damage to the EU budget is estimated at €24.8 billion compared to €19.2 billion in 2023;
- The EPPO opened 1500 new investigations in 2024 (10% more than in 2023);
- The EPPO was handling 311 active cases related to NextGenerationEU (compared to 206 in 2022), the majority of which stemmed from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). The estimated damage to the EU's financial interests amounts to €2.8 billion, which represents 30% of the total estimated damage for subsidy fraud.
- The EPPO received and processed 6547 crime reports (56% more than in 2023); 70% came from private parties and almost 27% from national authorities, while only 1.7% came from EU institutions, bodies, offices, and agencies;
- VAT fraud accounted for 53% of the overall damage with an estimated damage of €13.15 billion;
- The EPPO filed 205 indictments compared to 139 in 2023, bringing more perpetrators of EU fraud to judgment before national courts;
- National judges granted European Delegated Prosecutors freezing orders worth €2.42 billion.

Looking at these numbers, the report concludes that the level of detecting fraud affecting the EU's financial interests in the participating Member States has further improved. Public awareness about the EPPO has increased, but there was still no improvement in terms of detection and reporting on the part of EU institutions, bodies, offices, and agencies.

The majority of investigated offences identified in active EPPO cases concern non-procurement expenditure fraud (2105), VAT revenue fraud (1287), and inextricably linked offences (808). Next in line are offences such as non-VAT revenue fraud, procurement expenditure fraud, money laundering, PIF-crime focused criminal organisation, corruption, and misappropriation.

As in the previous year, most of the active funding fraud investigations concerned agricultural and rural development programmes as well as regional and urban development programmes. Investigations also took place, however, for programmes involving recovery and resilience, employment, social cohesion, inclusion

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and values, maritime and fisheries, research and innovation, international cooperation, education and culture, mobility, transport, energy, digitalisation, asylum, migration, integration, industry and entrepreneurship, climate and environment, and security and defence.

Alongside the general overview, the annual report analyses the operational activity, relevant judicial activity, typologies of identified active EPPO cases, and active fraud investigations for each of the 24 Member States participating in the EPPO in 2024. In terms of relations with non-participating Member States and non-EU countries in 2024, the most important step was that Poland and Sweden acceded the EPPO.

Lastly, the annual report provides an overview on IT, security, corporate services, staff development, human resources, transparency, relations with the general public and the press, activities of the legal service, data protection, and financial resources (with a budget of €76.4 million for delivery of the EPPO's mission in 2024).

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