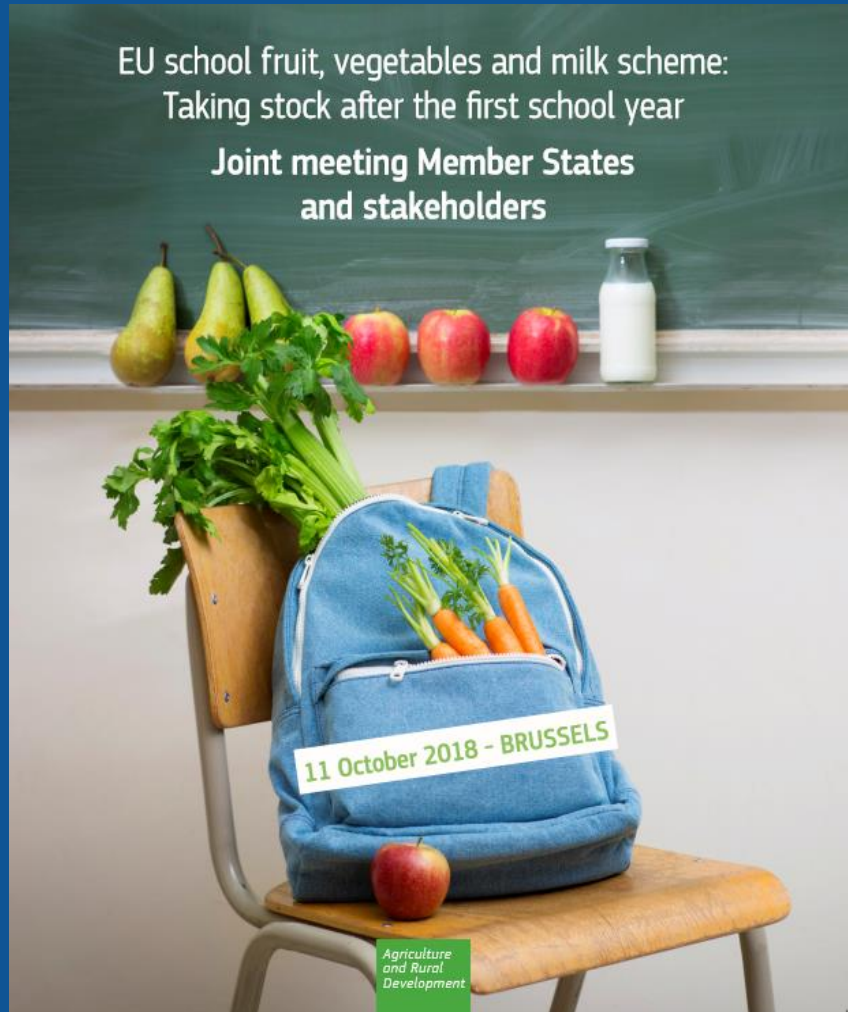


EU school fruit, vegetables and milk scheme:
Taking stock after the first school year
Joint meeting Member States
and stakeholders



Everything under control

Highlights from the Commission audits

Enrico RIBERI, AGRI.H.2:
Assurance and audit

Content

- *Control system and implementation of the school scheme*
- *Selection of applicants and eligibility of beneficiaries*
- *System to reimburse expenditure*
- *Administrative checks*
- *On-the-spot checks (OTSC)*
- *Wrap-up of key lessons from Commission audits*
- *Q&A*

Control system & implementation of the scheme

Who is the contracting authority

- *Schools or Municipalities*
- *Ministry/the Paying Agency/Regional Department*

Who is the applicant

- *Schools or Municipalities*
- *Private suppliers*

What is the system to reimburse expenditure

- *Actual costs*
- *Simplified cost options (unit costs, flat rate & lump sums)*

Selection of applicants & eligibility beneficiaries

- ***Selection of applicants:*** *compliance with public procurement provisions (Art. 6 Regulation [2017/40](#))*
 - Transparent methodology
 - Non-discriminatory treatment
 - Selection/award criteria proportionate
- ***Beneficiaries:*** *children in educational establishments (Art. 22 Regulation [1308/2013](#))*



System to reimburse expenditure

Article 2(1)(i) of Regulation (EU) 2017/39

Actual costs

Aid paid for actual expenditure incurred

Simplified cost option

- unit costs
- flat rate
- lump sums

System to reimburse expenditure – actual costs key issues to adress

Focus on reasonableness of the costs

Examples of possible arrangements to ensure the reasonableness of costs :

- *Comparison of different offers or quotes by the potential aid applicants*
- *Market research*
- *Expert advice or setting up of an evaluation committee*
- *Establishment of reference prices or maximum prices/thresholds*
- *Combination of the above*

System to reimburse expenditure – simplified costs key issues to adress

- 1) Clearly define, explain and record the *calculation method*
- 2) Method – characteristics:
 - *Fair* = reasonable, not excessive or extreme
 - *Equitable* = ensuring equal treatment of aid applicants or applications
 - *Verifiable* = based on documentary evidence that can be justified
- 3) Example of *data source*: statistical data, ad hoc studies, beneficiaries' data

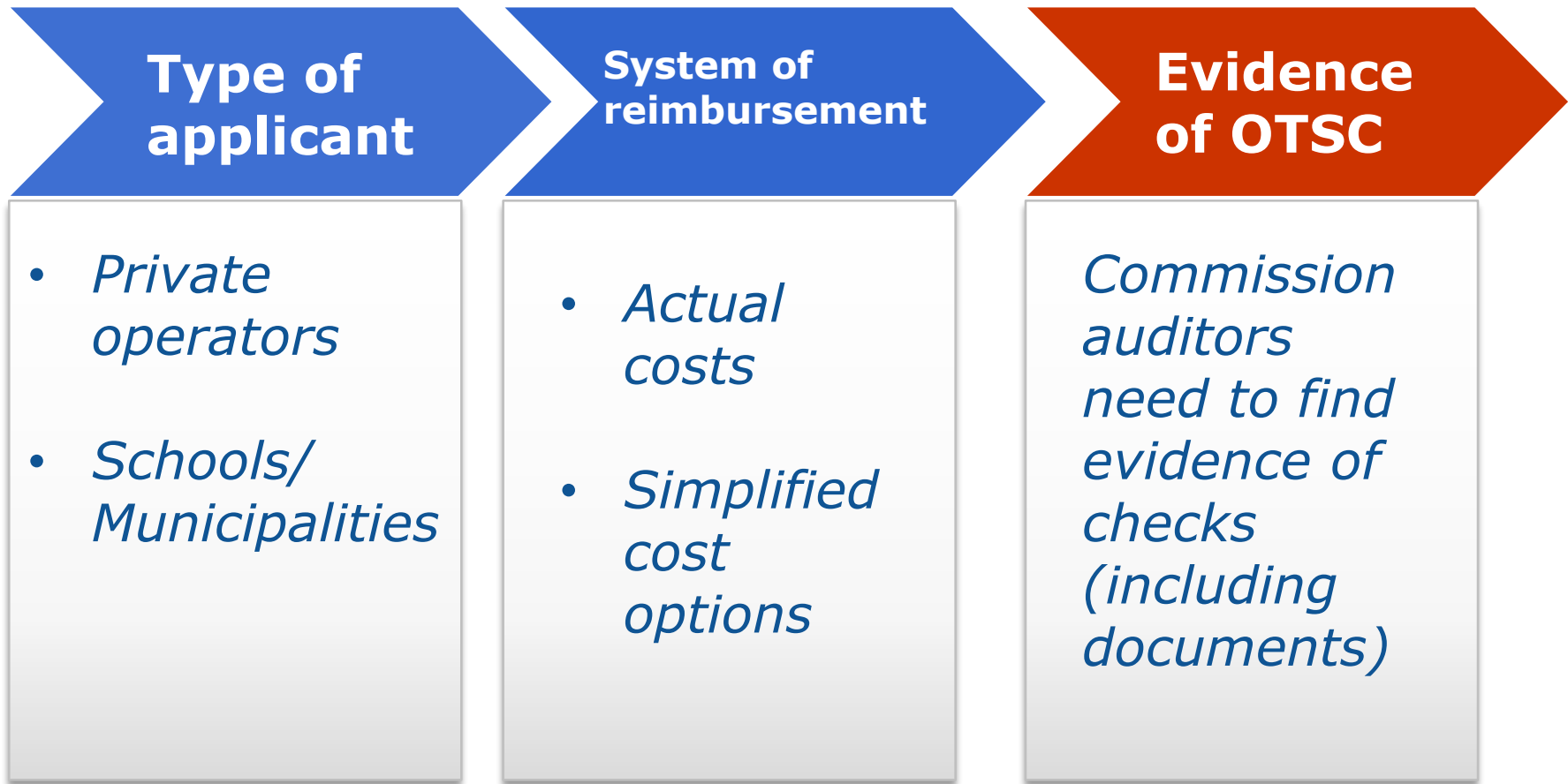
Administrative checks

Article 9 of Implementing R.(EU) 2017/39

- ***All aid applications*** to be checked
- *Focus: reasonable assurance on **delivery** of products or implementation of **activity and associated costs** ⇒ different (documentary) verification for*
 - Actual costs
 - Simplified costs option
- *Administrative checks **supplemented** by on-the-spot checks*

OTS checks

Article 10 of Implementing R.(EU) 2017/39



Key lessons from Commission audits

- Proper *selection procedure*: transparent and non-discriminatory
- Ensure that products delivered solely to persons in the *target group*
- Respect principle *value for money*
 - Actual costs: reasonableness costs
 - Simplified costs: fair, equitable, verifiable calculation method
- Provide reasonable assurance *actual delivery*
- *Detailed evidence* of OTSC carried out

Questions & Answers

