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Abbreviations

Extensive descriptions	Abbreviations
Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/673 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 May 2018 amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations	Amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/673
Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2019/493 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 March 2019 amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 regarding a verification procedure related to infringements of rules on the protection of personal data in the context of elections to the European Parliament	Amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2019/493
Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations	Authority
Commission Delegated Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2015/2401 of 2 October 2015 on the content and functioning of the Register of European political parties and foundations	Delegated Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2015/2401
European Union	Union
Public funding from the general budget of the European Union	Union funding
Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations	Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014
Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC	Regulation (EU) 2018/1725

Mission Statement



Authority for European Political
Parties and European
Political Foundations

The Authority delivers registration and verification procedures in relation to European political parties and European political foundations. It controls the European political parties' and European political foundations' compliance with the applicable Regulation also with regard to Union values according to a special procedure involving independent experts and the Institutions. Moreover, the Authority decides on sanctions for European political parties and European political foundations when necessary.

The Authority contributes to political awareness at European level by delivering transparency services to Union citizens, including information on contributions and donations received by the European political parties and European political foundations.

The Authority is independent and discharges its duties in cooperation with the Institutions, and in particular with the Authorising Officer of the European Parliament, as well as with national authorities – this includes securing the integrity of European elections against abuse of data breaches.

The Authority's motivated team conducts this mission independently, efficiently and in respect of political pluralism. It thereby strengthens European democracy, protects taxpayers and supports the mission of the European Parliament.

Foreword by the Director



Pascal SCHONARD

I am proud to present the Annual Activity Report 2021 of the Authority for European Political Parties and for European Political Foundations.

2021 was a year of transition between two crises in Europe. While the continent was still recovering from a global pandemic, geopolitical tensions increased. These tensions have not receded since. At the time of writing these words, Ukraine is the victim of a massive, illegal armed attack. In addition to the breach of a neighbouring country's territorial sovereignty which this attack constitutes, it is also an assault against democracy in close proximity to the European Union. We are brutally reminded that our value system, unfortunately, cannot be taken for granted. Undoubtedly, therefore, we must be prepared to counter rising levels of foreign interference and attempts to destabilise democracy.

The Authority's work is becoming even more important as a result. As a trustee of democratic integrity alongside our institutional partners, we continue to contribute to pluralism and a rules-based political system in the European Union. In 2021, our daily work towards these aims was accompanied by a timely legislative review process of the European Parliament, which ultimately resulted in a key proposal from the European Commission for a revised Regulation on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations. The legislator will now be able to determine the financial framework and administrative safeguards applicable to the European political parties and European political foundations in the run-up to the European elections in 2024. The Authority continues to be available to advise wherever needed during this time.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the staff members of the Authority and colleagues in other Institutions and stakeholders with whom we have cooperated for their efforts during these challenging times.

I hope you will find this Annual Activity Report interesting and useful to shape your own views on the evolution of European democracy.

Introduction

This Annual Activity Report aims to describe and explain the tasks performed and challenges faced by the Authority during 2021, by identifying the work streams handled by the Authority and setting out their main features. Given the complexity of the issues involved, it is appropriate to begin with an overview of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014. This will provide readers, particularly those not familiar with the details of the framework applicable to European political parties and European political foundations, with the necessary background to understand subsequent sections that are dedicated to the Authority's activities.

The Report will then describe recurrent operations, focusing on the main areas falling within the remit of the Authority: registration and verification, control of the compliance of European political parties and European political foundations through Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, protection against foreign interference and transparency services.

Moreover, the Report will set out the areas of relevance to the internal functioning of the Authority, including in particular staff and budget.

The Report will conclude with an outlook, which briefly addresses possible upcoming changes to the legislative framework following the proposal of the Commission of 25 November 2021 (COM(2021) 734 final).

1. The legislative framework



Article 10(4) of the Treaty on European Union recalls that political parties at European level contribute to forming European political awareness and to expressing the will of citizens of the Union. Article 224 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union empowers the Union to adopt legislation governing European political parties, in particular, the rules regarding funding. On that basis, Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 sets up a new legal framework on the statute and funding of European political parties and their affiliated European political foundations. This aims to encourage and enable European political parties and European political foundations to provide a strong link between Union citizens and EU democracy, based on integrity and transparency.

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 introduces a series of rights and obligations for European political parties and European political foundations. Following a comprehensive registration process, they can apply for Union funding and obtain a fully fledged European legal personality. At the same time, they must respect various rules and obligations, including those related to their own resources (i.e. donations and contributions), their activities and the key requirement to observe the values upon which the Union is founded.

1.1. The Authority

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 established the Authority as an independent Union body. The Authority assesses applications for registration of political alliances wishing to be recognised as European political parties and European political foundations. The Authority also verifies whether European political parties or European political foundations that are already registered still fulfil the registration criteria. The Authority is further tasked with controlling regulatory compliance of financial transfers originating from members and donors, as well as restrictions regarding the use of funding, and imposing sanctions where a European political party or European political foundation fails to meet its obligations.

The Authority was set up on 1 September 2016 and began applying Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 from its entry into force on 1 January 2017. The Authority is represented by its Director.

1.2. Legislative revisions to date

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 underwent targeted reforms in 2018 and 2019. It will be useful to briefly outline the main features of these reforms before discussing their actual and potential implications in more detail in the subsequent sections.

Amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/673

Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/673 brought about the first amendment of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014. Amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/673 has, among other things, tightened the conditions for registration as a European political party. This led to the removal by the Authority of two European political parties and one European political foundation from the Register of European political parties and foundations. The amendment also refined the regulatory powers conferred upon the Authority and modified the notion of National Contact Point(s), namely, the entities/persons designated at national level to exchange information in the context of the application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

Amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2019/493

In March 2019, the European Parliament and the Council adopted Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2019/493 which amended Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 as regards a verification procedure related to infringements of rules on the protection of personal data in the context of elections to the European Parliament.

The specific verification procedure which it introduced aims at enabling sanctions on European political parties and/or European political foundations that deliberately influence, or attempt to influence, the outcome of European elections by taking advantage of an infringement by a natural or legal person of the applicable rules on the protection of personal data. However, this verification procedure is only triggered by a decision of the national supervisory authority and of which the Authority is informed.

2. Registration and verification

Registration as a European political party or European political foundation is the process whereby the Authority acts as a gatekeeper and decides whether applicants fulfil the conditions and requirements to become such a European political party or European political foundation. Registration confers two main benefits on the European political party and/or European political foundation. Firstly, European political parties and European political foundations are entitled to apply to obtain Union funding from the European Parliament. Secondly, European political parties and European political foundations acquire a fully-fledged European legal personality by which they enjoy legal recognition and capacity in all Member States. These benefits are, however, combined with obligations laid down in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014. For example, European political parties and European political foundations are subject to extensive transparency requirements. In particular, they cannot accept certain types of payments, such as donations from outside the European Union, and must respect the values upon which the Union is founded.

2.1. What is registration?

In assessing applications, the Authority applies the substantive and formal conditions laid down in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 and Delegated Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2015/2401. Among other criteria, the Authority must examine whether an applicant fulfils the minimum representation requirements laid down in point (b) of Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014. The Authority also checks whether the applicant is composed of political parties that are represented by Members of the European Parliament, or of national or regional parliaments, in at least seven Member States. Alternatively, an applicant may also prove that its member parties received at least 3 % of the votes cast at the most recent elections to the European Parliament in at least seven Member States.

The documents submitted as part of the application files are published on the Authority's website, as required by Regulation (EU, Euratom)

No 1141/2014. Registration or rejection decisions are then translated into all official Union languages and published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*¹.

¹ See the website of the [Official Journal of the European Union](#)

In addition, the Regulation requires that the statutes of the applicant for registration as European political party include provisions on a political programme that set out its purpose and objectives. The legislation thereby requires that the alliance applying to be registered has a political identity and thus can actively participate in European democracy. This requirement of a political programme also enables the Authority to further ascertain whether member parties claimed by the applicant are effectively members – which they cannot conceivably be, for instance, if their (national) political programme is manifestly inconsistent with the programme of the (European) political alliance.

Nonetheless, the current text of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 does not entirely exclude the registration of alliances that have little political reality across the Union. This is linked, in particular, to the rather unspecific definition of political parties in the Regulation which, even if represented only in regional parliaments or regional assemblies, can be claimed as a member party for the purposes of demonstrating representativeness in a registration procedure as European political parties.

2.2. Register of European political parties and foundations

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 also mandates the Authority to establish and manage a Register of European political parties and foundations containing information about all registered European political parties and European political foundations, in addition to mandatory transparency on the Authority's website.

In particular, Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 as supplemented by Delegated Regulation 2015/2401 requires that European political parties and European political foundations notify the Authority of any amendments to the documents and information submitted as part of their applications for registration. In addition, European political parties must submit an updated list of member parties at least once a year. The Authority therefore regularly interacts with European political parties and European political foundations to keep their files up to date on its website and in the aforementioned Register.

To facilitate and standardise structural updates by European political parties and European political foundations, the Authority provided a new template consistent with the data categories and formatting applicable to standard extracts from the Register².

² Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2246 of 3 December 2015 on detailed provisions for the registration number system applicable to the register of European political parties and European political foundations and information provided by standard extracts from the register, OJ L 318, 4.12.2015, p. 28.

2.3. Regular verification

In accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the Authority conducts regular verifications to ensure that all European political parties and European political foundations still fulfil the criteria on the basis of which they were registered.

The Authority carried out several verifications in 2021: (i) following elections in Member States, relevant for the European political parties to remain compliant with the 'minimum representation criterion'; (ii) in the context of the evolving administrative set-up of certain European political parties; (iii) in the context of the funding applications from European political parties and European political foundations for budgetary year 2022.

In 2021, 10 European political parties and 10 European political foundations continued to be registered with the Authority, as neither new registrations nor de-registrations occurred. Currently registered European political parties are listed in Appendix 1, along with their respective affiliated European political foundations.

2.4. Union values verification

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 comprises a specific procedure for assessing whether European political parties and European political foundations comply with the values upon which the Union is founded.

That procedure involves the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission, as well as an additional committee established by Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 in an advisory role – the committee of independent eminent persons (the 'Committee')³. For example, the European Parliament, subject to the procedure in its Rules of Procedure, may request that the Authority verifies compliance of a specific European political party or European political foundation with Union values. The Authority would in turn consult the Committee about the case and then decide whether the European political party or European political foundation should be removed from the Register.

Ultimately, a decision to remove a European political party or European political foundation could still be blocked by the European Parliament or the Council, which are entitled to raise objections in accordance with their respective decision-making rules.

³ The European Parliament and the Council appointed two members respectively to the Committee in 2019, while the appointment by the Commission is pending.

In 2021, neither the European Parliament, nor the Council nor the Commission triggered the described procedure.

The European Parliament has taken the view that the Regulation should be amended to clarify that respect for the fundamental values of the Union should apply to both the European political party itself and its member parties⁴. The Commission proposal of 25 November 2021 for a recast of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014⁵ has taken up this suggestion by proposing a requirement whereby European political parties and foundations would have to ensure that their member parties and organisations observe Union values. If this proposal is taken up, the legislator may wish to consider providing a clear and effective verification mechanism in this context as well.

2.5. Checks in the context of Union funding

The Authority regularly cooperates with the European Parliament to support the latter in determining eligibility of European political parties and European political foundations for Union funding. In 2021, as in the previous years, the Authority assisted the European Parliament in this respect for the financial year 2022. In particular, the Authority and the European Parliament discussed, in early 2021, the content of the call for contributions later published by the European Parliament in the Official Journal of the European Union of 25 June 2021. Between September and October 2021, the Authority liaised with European political parties regarding the number of Members of the European Parliament per European political party, which is the central criterion that enables the European Parliament to calculate the amount of Union funding granted to each European political party and consequently to each affiliated European political foundation. To carry out that task, the Authority reviewed the relevant sections of the applications for funding received by the European Parliament and, where necessary, asked European political parties to provide additional clarifications. Supplementary submissions were reviewed and the verified number of Members of the European Parliament per European political party was communicated to the European Parliament.

⁴ Resolution of 11 November 2021 on the application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations (2021/2018(INI)), paragraph 9.

⁵ COM(2021)734 final.

3. Compliance control



Control of compliance with applicable rules is exercised through cooperation between the Authority, the Authorising Officer of the European Parliament and by the Member States.

Each of these actors contributes to overall compliance control from a different perspective: the Authority is tasked with controlling the compliance of European political parties and European political foundations with obligations under Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

In exercising its control mandate, the Authority cooperates very closely with the European Parliament and the Member States, in particular by exchanging information, to ensure that European political parties and European political foundations comply with the applicable provisions and receive consistent guidance, while making efficient use of administrative resources.

3.1. Applicable rules



Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 imposes limitations on European political parties and European political foundations concerning both the own resources and the expenditure for activities. An explanation of the scope and content of the obligations in each area is set out as follows.

Own resources

Contributions

Pursuant to Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the notion of contribution refers to any payment, in whatever form, originating from members. The notion of contribution is broadly worded and includes not only membership fees, but also contributions in kind, the provision of goods, services or works below market value, and/or any other transaction bringing an economic advantage for the European political party or the European political foundation concerned, provided that a member is the originator.

The Judgment of the General Court of the European Union in case T-107/19, *ACRE v Parliament*, confirmed that only payments from member parties composed of Union citizens qualify as contributions to European political parties, whereas payments from entities located outside the Union consequently do not.

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 sets out an overall ceiling applicable to the total amount of contributions that may be received by European political parties and European political foundations on a yearly basis. That total amount cannot exceed 40 % of the annual budget of the European political party or European political foundation concerned. In addition, contributions from Union citizens cannot exceed EUR 18 000 per year per natural person, unless those Union citizens are elected parliamentarians. However, specific contributions from legal persons are not subject to any specific threshold. In accordance with their general reporting obligations, European political parties and European political foundations must submit to the Authority every year data regarding contributions from their members.

Following control by the Authority, information is provided on the Authority's website.

Donations

The notion of donations is also broadly worded and in principle captures any economic advantage originating from non-members. Also this notion includes any payment, offering in kind, the provision of goods, services or works below market value, and/or any other transaction bringing economic advantage for the European political party or European political foundation in question, with the exception of contributions from members and of usual political activities carried out on a voluntary basis by individuals. The framework applicable to donations is more detailed and stricter compared to that applicable to contributions. No overall ceiling is applicable to the total amount of donations in a given financial year, though there are rules relating to specific donations, which can be summarised as follows.

- European political parties and European political foundations can accept donations from natural or legal persons up to a value of EUR 18 000 per year per donor.
- European political parties and European political foundations cannot accept certain types of donations: (i) anonymous donations; (ii) donations from outside the European Union; (iii) donations from public authorities; and (iv) donations from political groups in the European Parliament.
- European political parties and European political foundations must immediately report donations exceeding EUR 12 000 throughout the financial year.
- European political parties and European political foundations must report, on a weekly basis, all donations received within 6 months prior to the European elections.

Donations are published on the Authority's website in disaggregated manner, except for certain safeguards applicable to minor donations to protect donors' personal data.

Activities

In Article 22 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the legislative framework lays down the so-called prohibitions of funding, which relate to the financial side of the European political parties' and European political foundations' activities. According to that provision, European political parties cannot fund, directly or indirectly, other political parties, and in particular national parties or candidates. Similarly, European political foundations cannot fund, directly or indirectly, elections, political parties or candidates or other foundations. In addition, European political parties and

European political foundations cannot finance referendum campaigns. This prohibition applies to any source of funding, be it funding received from the Union budget or resources raised by European political parties or European political foundations from other actors (e.g. donations and contributions).

3.2. Modalities of control

Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 provides that European political parties or European political foundations annually submit to the Authority, with copies to the European Parliament and the competent National Contact Point of the Member State of their seat, a set of documents detailing their finances, including a full list of donors and contributors. Pursuant to Article 23 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, European political parties and European political foundations have until the end of June each year (N+1) to produce financial accounts for the previous financial year (N). This means that, subject to potential specific and additional control needs, as well as preparatory tasks, the ordinary review of financial accounts begins in the second part of the year N+1 following the year under scrutiny N.

Through the review of the accounts, the Authority may identify conduct potentially incompatible with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, which requires a formal follow-up procedure. That procedure would aim to ascertain whether the conduct concerned amounts to an infringement of the applicable rules, while also guaranteeing the exercise of the right to be heard.

If, following an opportunity to implement corrective measures, the Authority establishes that a European political party or European political foundation fails to respect the rules laid down in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, it is mandated to impose a sanction on that entity. In such a case, the Authority must set out the details of, and reasons for, its decision to impose a sanction, and publish said decision.

In 2021 the Authority reviewed the annual financial submissions of a number of European political parties and European political foundations. For the exercise, the Authority received and reviewed large submissions from 10 European political parties and 10 European political foundations that received funding from the Union budget for the year 2020.

The review often entailed a complex analysis and the interaction between European political parties and European political foundations. To identify stumbling blocks and overcome difficulties encountered, the Authority engaged proactively with all actors involved, including the Directorate-General for Finance of the European Parliament. The main remarks resulting from the 2021 exercise are summarised as follows.

European political parties or European political foundations tended to provide submissions having different levels of granularity. Some provided detailed submissions, others initially provided less extensive information. The Authority therefore reached out to the European political parties and European political foundations concerned and obtained additional information and/or documentation, where relevant.

Based on the experience gathered and to facilitate and speed up the review of accounts in the future, the Authority has provided a set of templates that help European political parties and European political foundations to submit information in a comprehensive and yet practical manner. The Authority continues to review and, where necessary, update these templates annually.

Generally, European political parties or European political foundations have been cooperative and responsive to communications and requests for information and documentation coming from the Authority.

In 2021, the Authority did not impose any sanctions on a European political party or a European political foundation.

4. Threat of foreign interference

The threat of interference from third countries in the European Union's political sphere, in particular in the context of European elections, has become a matter of growing concern during recent years and – considering recent geopolitical developments – is set to remain an issue in the future.

The creation of a Special Committee for foreign interference in all democratic processes in the EU, including disinformation (INGE)⁶ in the European Parliament testifies not only to the continuing threat level, but also to the welcome political attention addressing it.

In light of the Authority's mandate under current legislation and the approaching European elections in 2024, some topics merit consideration in this context.

With regard to European political parties and European political foundations and their core activities, the question of payments stemming from third countries arises in the context of donations and contributions.

To recall, European political parties and European political foundations in principle may accept donations from natural or legal persons. However, donations from any entity based in a third country or from individuals from a third country who are not entitled to vote in elections to the European Parliament are not permitted. Additionally, donations and contributions may not be accepted from anonymous sources.

The question of contributions to European political parties from legal entities outside the Union was settled by the judgment of the General Court in Case T-107/19 (Alliance of Conservatives and Reformists in Europe (ACRE) v European Parliament). The Court decided that such entities cannot make contributions to European political parties. European political foundations were not addressed by that judgment.

In addition, it should be noted that, since 2019, the legislator has entrusted the Authority with a procedure and sanctioning powers in case of attempts to influence European elections by infringements of data protection rules, now laid down in Article 10a of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 as amended. This provision is an important building block in the defence of European democracy – and also against foreign interference. Its effective implementation, however, depends on excellent relations with, and timely information on decisions from, national authorities. Only once a national

⁶ See [INGE Committee website](#) established by the decision of the European Parliament of 17 June 2020 (2020/2683(RSO)).

decision has been taken on the data protection infringement can the Authority intervene. After initial outreach to the European Data Protection Board, in addition, the Authority therefore addressed all contact points in the Member States in 2021, asking them to raise attention to this procedure in their administrations, including with national data protection and cybersecurity authorities, and requesting identification of dedicated liaison interlocutors to the Authority in accordance with the Regulation. Many Member States meanwhile communicated such interlocutors (see Appendix 2).

5. Transparency services

5.1. Website

In accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the Authority provides transparency services to citizens through its website (<http://www.appf.europa.eu>) with respect to information provided by European political parties and European political foundations. More specifically, citizens are able to access a wide array of information regarding, among other things, the composition of European political parties and European political foundations, their statutes and governing structures as well as contributions and donations data. The categories of information available through the website can be summarised as follows:

- decisions to register or not to register applicants, including documentation submitted as part of the applications;
- lists of Members of the European Parliament who are members of an European political party;
- data regarding donors and corresponding donations, subject to certain safeguards to protect natural persons' personal data (essentially, aggregation under the label 'minor donations');
- data regarding contributions received by European political parties and European political foundations (excluding contributions from natural persons);
- the details of and reasons for any final decisions taken byw the Authority regarding sanctions, including de-registration decisions.

In addition, the Authority publishes its decisions to register, not to register and to de-register European political parties and European political foundations in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

The Authority's website has been further developed and its features have been significantly enhanced. Among others, the website has been updated with:

- a hands-on [mission statement](#) for the Authority;

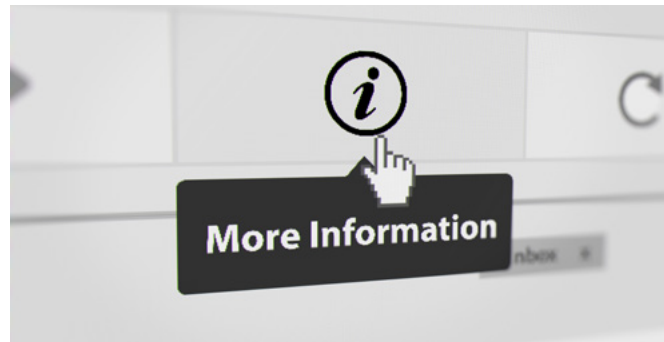
- legislation and implementing rules (e.g. data protection) of the Authority;
- Guidance: a new tab has been embedded in the website. Based on experience in the practical application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 over the past years, the Authority endeavours to provide access to a set of non-exhaustive elements of guidance for European political parties and European political foundations, as well as applicants for registration. Of course, the guidance provided by the Authority does not affect the directly binding character of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 and remains subject to adaptation as experience further accumulates and/or the legislative framework changes.

Currently, the aforementioned guidance covers the following topics:

Conditions for registration as European political parties and European political foundations⁷: Verification of genuine membership .

Prohibition of indirect funding of national political parties or of candidates.⁸

Own resources: Guidance regarding donations and contributions.⁹



5.2. Accessibility

The Authority is taking part in a website accessibility benchmarking exercise, by reference to internationally recognised standards.

5.3. Languages

The Authority has included an additional feature on its website with regard to multilingualism. Language selection modalities have been streamlined so that users are free to opt for any language version of the website prior to accessing it.

⁷ Articles 3-5 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

⁸ Article 22(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

⁹ Article 20 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

6. Internal administration

6.1. Support by Parliament

Pursuant to Article 6(4) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the European Parliament provides administrative support to the Authority. This, however, does not exclude similar forms of cooperation with other EU institutions.

- **Premises.** In accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the Authority is located in Parliament. A Service Level Agreement with the European Parliament's Directorate-General for Infrastructure and Logistics was concluded on 1 December 2021. The Authority benefits from office space in Parliament premises in Brussels to conduct its main activities. The Authority also obtained one office in Strasbourg, thus enabling it to be represented at Parliament's seat when needed, in particular for contacts with institutional stakeholders.
- **IT services.** The purchase, hire, servicing and maintenance of hardware and software for standard operations and related services are currently provided by the European Parliament. The Authority also remains open to source any additional hardware or software from the institutions, if that option is offered and represents a more cost-effective means to meeting its needs. In this spirit, the Authority agreed with the European Parliament in December 2021 that it would take part in that Institution's IT planning framework.
- **Staff management.** Pursuant to Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, a service-level agreement was signed on 29 September 2021 with the Directorate-General for Personnel of the European Parliament (DG Personnel). The agreement sets out the conditions under which DG Personnel provides certain services to the Authority and describes the cooperation of DG Personnel and the Authority concerning various functions coming under personnel management or associated therewith (medical service, missions, well-being at work etc.). The agreement does not concern the provision of posts, which remain a matter for the budgetary procedure and arrangements between the institutions for allocating the resulting burden.

- **Missions and duty travel.** Services related to the organisation and payment of missions and duty travel are provided by the European Parliament.
- **Translation services.** Translation services are currently provided by the European Parliament, but may very likely also need to be procured externally, as non-EU languages may have to be translated for certain areas of the Authority's mandate.
- **Interpretation services.** It is likely that interpretation services may represent a necessary cost in the future, possibly also with respect to non-European languages (see point before).
- **Training services.** The Authority's staff currently has access to training courses and related services provided by the European Parliament, including by virtue of the aforementioned Service Level Agreement with Directorate-General Personnel.
- **Postage services.** Postage services, including processing and delivery by national postal services or private delivery firms, are provided by European Parliament's Directorate-General Presidency.
- **Documentation services.** Documentation services, including subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, and access to the library, are provided by the European Parliament's European Parliamentary Research Service.

6.2. Data protection

During 2021 the Authority adopted and published on its website the following decisions in the field of data protection that have been drafted in close cooperation with the European Parliament's Data Protection Officer.

The Decision of the Authority for European political parties and European political foundations of 18 May 2021 contains the necessary rules concerning the restriction of certain rights of data subjects in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725. This decision, for instance, determines the restrictions of data subjects' rights that would be applied to protect the purpose and effectiveness of Member States' criminal or financial investigations.

The Decision of the Authority for European political parties and European political foundations of 21 December 2021 relates to complementary implementing rules on other aspects of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725. Among other organisational aspects, this decision concerns the procedure applicable to data subjects' requests to access their own personal data.

Both decisions can be consulted on the Authority's website.

6.3. Human resources

As of 31 December 2021, seven staff members were working at the Authority, including the Director. They are all employed by the European Union itself. A selection procedure for an additional temporary agent was launched.

With the current level of staffing, it is possible to carry out day-to-day operations, though the Authority comes under significant strain when faced with multiple overlapping tasks, and it cannot compensate even temporary absences of one or more staff members. Moreover, extraordinary or non-recurrent work streams such as – potentially – litigation before the Union courts or simultaneous formal procedures pursuant to Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 require additional human resources.

In the context of the ongoing reform of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, which expands the mandate of the Authority and brings about new and potentially a significant set of additional workflows in the fields of registry, control, reporting and transparency, further posts would be imperative, as set out in detail in the Authority's draft budgetary plan.¹⁰

The Commission also recognises the need for '*...stable staffing and strengthening of the human resources currently provided to the Authority...*' (point 1.4.2 of the legislative financial statement annexed to the Commission proposal of 25 November 2021, COM(2021)734).

¹⁰ See the Authority's draft budgetary plan 2022-2023.

7. Budget



This section provides an overview of the current budgetary situation of the Authority. As described above, for many administrative aspects and in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the Authority is embedded in the European Parliament's administration, which provides support services with its own budget lines. The Authority's dedicated budget for operational expenditure (line 5 0 0) is also part of the budget of the European Parliament. Posts for staff of the Authority are currently accounted for as a footnote in the staff table annexed to the European Parliament's section of the general budget of the European Union.

7.1. Budgetary rules

Pursuant to Article 6(7) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the appropriations for the expenditure of the Authority are provided under a separate Title in the Section for the European Parliament in the general budget of the European Union (budget line 5 0 0).

According to that provision, those appropriations must be sufficient to ensure the full and independent operations of the Authority and its full execution of mandated supervisory activities.

That said, the Authority's day-to-day functioning is ensured mostly by direct administrative support facilities provided to it by the services of the European Parliament, in accordance with Article 6(4) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014. In particular, the Authority benefits from office space and standard IT services financed from the corresponding budget lines of Parliament's administration. Thus the Authority is drawing on budget

line 5 0 0 only if non-standard services or dedicated products are required for its functioning.

The Authority carried over to 2022 appropriations of EUR 830.34 for mandate-related services and office supplies ordered before the end of 2021.

7.2. Draft budgetary plan 2022-2023

The Authority published its draft budgetary plan, the latest for budgetary years 2022 and 2023¹¹. This document sets out the budgetary planning of the Authority, based on its mandate. It foresees potential evolutions thereof in line with the ongoing legislative procedure to revise Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

The Authority's draft budgetary plan sets out in particular how and why it believes that a limited number of additional posts for staff are necessary for existing and potentially additional tasks.

7.3. Declaration of the director

I, Pascal Schonard, declare having reasonable assurance that:

- a.** the information contained in this report presents a true and fair view;
- b.** the resources assigned to the activities described in this report have been used for their intended purpose and in accordance with the principle of sound financial management; and
- c.** the control procedures put in place give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions.

¹¹ See the relevant section on the Authority's website (['News and Publications'](#))

8. Conclusion and outlook

The current work of the Authority will be subject to potentially significant changes in the near future, both in terms of the scope and substance of its competences.

A legislative proposal for a revision of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 was presented by the Commission on 25 November 2021.

The proposal comprises important technical elements for the daily work of the Authority, in particular a due diligence mechanism that would improve the control of the identity of donors. The Authority is also especially attentive to the definitions and sanction system which are subject to some proposals for change, as well as the administrative mechanics of the proposed additional registration and transparency provisions, including importantly for political advertisement. Other elements will likely require intense discussions among the co-legislators, such as the Commission's proposal to enable financial resources for European political parties and foundations from their respective political families outside the European Union.

The Authority has been, and continues to be, available, upon the request of co-legislators in the European Parliament and the Council, to contribute advice for the legislative work on this proposal.

Without prejudice to the need for political choice and clarifications, the Commission's proposal is undoubtedly an opportunity to further improve Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 and enhance European democracy, in good time before the next European elections.

Appendix 1:

Currently registered European political parties and European political foundations

Please note that the list of full member parties contained herein is indicative of the current¹² political reality of the European political parties across the EU and does not purport to correspond to the member parties that may be claimed specifically as a matter of the representation criterion of Article 3(1) (b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014.

EPP - European People's Party



European People's Party
Seat: Belgium



Affiliated EU foundation
Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies ("WMCES")
Seat: Belgium

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Die neue Volkspartei (ÖVP)	Austria
Les Engagés	Belgium
Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams	Belgium
Demokrati za silna Bălgarija	Bulgaria
Dvizhenie "Bulgariya na grazhdanite"	Bulgaria
GERB	Bulgaria
Sayuz na demokratichnite sili	Bulgaria
Hrvatska demokratska zajednica	Croatia
Dimokratikós Sinagermós	Cyprus
TOP 09	Czech Republic
Křesťanská a demokratická unie – Československá strana lidová	Czech Republic
Det Konservative Folkeparti	Denmark
KristenDemokraterne	Denmark
Pro Patra - Isamaa	Estonia
Suomen Kristillisdemokraatit	Finland
Kansallinen Kokoomus	Finland
Les Républicains	France
Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands	Germany
Christlich-Soziale Union in Bayern	Germany

Note: A clerical mistake concerning the logo of the European political party above was corrected in this version of the document.

12. Situation as of April 2022

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Nea Demokratia	Greece
Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt	Hungary
Fine Gael	Ireland
Partito Autonomista Trentino Tirolese	Italy
Alternativa Popolare	Italy
Unione di Centro	Italy
Forza Italia	Italy
Popolari per l'Italia	Italy
Südtiroler Volkspartei	Italy
Vienotība	Latvia
Tėvynės sąjunga – Lietuvos krikščionys demokratai	Lithuania
Chrēschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei	Luxembourg
Partit Nazzjonalista	Malta
Christen-Democratisch Appèl	Netherlands
Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe	Poland
Platforma Obywatelska	Poland
Centro Democrático e Social - Partido Popular	Portugal
Partido Social Demócrata	Portugal
Româniai Magyar Demokrata Szövetség / Uniunea Democrată Maghiară din România	Romania
Partidul Național Liberal	Romania
Partidul Mișcarea Populară	Romania
SPOLU – občianska demokracia	Slovakia
Szövetség - Aliancia	Slovakia
Kresťanskodemokratické hnutie	Slovakia
Slovenska Ljudska Stranka	Slovenia
Nova Slovenija krščanski demokrati	Slovenia
Slovenska demokratska stranka	Slovenia
Partido Popular	Spain
Kristdemokraterna	Sweden
Moderata samlingspartiet	Sweden

PES - Party of European Socialists



Party of European Socialists

Seat: Belgium

Affiliated EU foundation

Foundation for European Progressive Studies ("FEPS")

Seat: Belgium



Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Sozialdemokratische Partei Österreichs	Austria
Parti Socialiste	Belgium
Vooruit (formerly Socialistische Partij Anders)	Belgium
Bulgarska Sotsialisticheska Partiya	Bulgaria
Socijaldemokratska Partija Hrvatske	Croatia
Kinima Sosialdimokraton - EDEK	Cyprus
Ceská strana sociální demokratická	Czech Republic
Socialdemokratiet	Denmark
Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond	Estonia
Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue	Finland
Parti Socialiste	France
Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands	Germany
Panellinio Sosialistiko Kinima	Greece
Magyar Szocialista Párt	Hungary
The Labour Party	Ireland
Partito Socialista Italiano	Italy
Partito Democratico	Italy
Sociāldemokrātiskā Partija "Saskaņa"	Latvia
Lietuvos socialdemokratų partija	Lithuania
Lëtzebuurger Sozialistesche Aarbechterpartei	Luxembourg
Partit Laburista	Malta
Partij van de Arbeid	Netherlands
Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej	Poland
Unia Pracy	Poland
Partido Socialista	Portugal
Partidul Social Democrat	Romania
SMER-sociálna demokracia	Slovakia
Socialni Demokrati	Slovenia
Partido Socialista Obrero Español	Spain
Sveriges Socialdemokratiska Arbetareparti	Sweden

ALDE- Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe Party



Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe Party

Seat: Belgium

Affiliated EU foundation

European Liberal Forum ("ELF")

Seat: Belgium

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
NEOS	Austria
Mouvement Réformateur	Belgium
Open Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten	Belgium
Dvizhenie za prava i svobodi	Bulgaria
Hrvatska narodna stranka-liberalni demokrati	Croatia
Istarski demokratski sabor	Croatia
Enomeni Dimokrates	Cyprus
Dimokratiki Parataxi	Cyprus
ANO	Czech Republic
Det Radikale Venstre	Denmark
Venstre Danmarks Liberale Parti	Denmark
Eesti Keskerakond	Estonia
Eesti Reformierakond	Estonia
Suomen Keskusta	Finland
Svenska Folkpartiet	Finland
Parti radical	France
Union des Démocrates et Indépendants	France
Freie Demokratische Partei	Germany
Momentum Mozgalom	Hungary
Liberálisok-Magyar Liberális Párt	Hungary
Fianna Fáil-An Páirtí Poblachtánach	Ireland
Più Europa / +Europa	Italy
Radicali Italiani	Italy
Kustība Par!	Latvia
Latvijas Attīstībai	Latvia
Lietuvos Respublikos liberalų sąjūdis	Lithuania
Laisvės Partija	Lithuania
Demokratesch Partei / Parti Démocratique	Luxembourg
Democraten 66	Netherlands
Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie	Netherlands
Uniunea Salvați România	Romania
Progresívne Slovensko	Slovakia
Lista Marjana Šarca	Slovenia
Ciudadanos-Partido de la Ciudadanía	Spain
Centerpartiet	Sweden
Liberalerna	Sweden

EDP - European Democratic Party



European Democratic Party

Seat: Belgium

Affiliated EU foundation

Institute of European Democrats ("EDP")

Seat: Belgium

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Narodne stranke-Reformisti	Croatia
SENÁTOR 21	Czech Republic
Mouvement Démocrate	France
Freie Wähler	Germany
Enosi Kentroon	Greece
Új Kezdet	Hungary
Italia Viva	Italy
Stronnictwo Demokratyczne	Poland
Alternativa Democrática Nacional	Portugal
Asociația Italienilor din România	Romania
PRO România	Romania
Demokratska stranka upokojencev Slovenije	Slovenia
Coalición Canaria	Spain
Compromiso por Galicia	Spain
Euzko Alderdi Jeltzalea	Spain

EGP - European Green Party



European Green Party

Seat: Belgium

Affiliated EU foundation

Green European Foundation ("GEF")

Seat: Luxembourg

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Die Grünen	Austria
Ecolo	Belgium
Groen	Belgium
Zeleno Dvizhenie	Bulgaria
Movement of Ecologists-Citizens' Cooperation	Cyprus
Zelení	Czech Republic
Socialistisk Folkeparti	Denmark
Eestimaa Erakond Rohelised	Estonia
Vihreät-De Gröna	Finland
Europe Écologie-Les Verts	France
Bündnis 90/Die Grünen	Germany
Oikologoi-Prasinoi	Greece
Magyarország Zöld Pártja	Hungary
Comhaontas Glas	Ireland
Europa Verde-Verdi	Italy
Verdi-Grüne-Vërc	Italy
déi gréng	Luxembourg
Alternattiva Demokratika	Malta
GroenLinks	Netherlands
Partia Zieloni	Poland
Partido Ecologista-Os Verdes	Portugal
Partidul Verde	Romania
SMS Zeleni Evrope	Slovenia
Verdes EQUO	Spain
Esquerra Verda	Spain
Miljöpartiet de gröna	Sweden

EFA - European Free Alliance



European Free Alliance

Seat: Belgium



Affiliated EU foundation

Coppieters Foundation

**(formerly Centre Maurits Coppieters)*

Seat: Belgium

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Enotna Lista	Austria
Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie	Belgium
Omo Ilinden Pirin	Bulgaria
Lista za Rijeku-Lista per Fiume	Croatia
Moravské zemské hnutí	Czech Republic
Schleswigsche Partei	Denmark
Ålands Framtid	Finland
Union Démocratique Bretonne	France
Partit Occitan (PÒc)	France
Unser Land	France
Femu a Corsica	France
Partitu di a Nazione Corsa	France
Unitat Catalana	France
Mouvement Région Savoie	France
Bayernpartei	Germany
Südschleswigscher Wählerverband	Germany
Lausitzer Allianz	Germany
Dostluk Eşitlik ve Barış Partisi	Greece
Rainbow – Vinozhito	Greece
Moravské zemské hnutí	Hungary
L'Altro Sud	Italy
Patrie Furlane	Italy
Pro Lombardia Indipendenza	Italy
Liga Veneta Repubblica	Italy
Slovenska Skupnost	Italy
Süd-Tiroler Freiheit	Italy
Comitato Libertà Toscana	Italy
Patto per l'Autonomia	Italy
Alliance valdôtaine	Italy
Latvijas Krievu savienība	Latvia
Fryske Nasjonale Partij	Netherlands
Ruch Autonomii Śląska	Poland
Kaszëbskô Jednota	Poland

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Erdélyi Magyar Néppárt	Romania
Magyar Kereszténydemokrata Szövetség	Slovakia
Oljka Party	Slovenia
Bloque Nacionalista Galego	Spain
Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya	Spain
Eusko Alkartasuna	Spain
Més-Compromís	Spain
Nueva Canarias	Spain
Partit Socialista de Mallorca - Entesa Nacionalista	Spain
Andalucía Por Sí	Spain

IDP/ID Party - Identité et Démocratie Parti



Identité et Démocratie Parti

**(formerly Mouvement pour une Europe des Nations et des Libertés)*

Seat: France



Affiliated EU foundation

Association pour l'Identité et Démocratie Fondation ("IDF"/"ID Foundation")

**(formerly Fondation pour une Europe des Nations et des Libertés)*

Seat: France

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs	Austria
Vlaams Belang	Belgium
Volya	Bulgaria
Svoboda a přímá demokracie	Czech Republic
Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond	Estonia
Rassemblement National	France
Nea Dexia	Greece
Lega Nord	Italy
Lega per Salvini Premier	Italy
Partij voor de Vrijheid	Netherlands
Chega	Portugal
SME Rodina	Slovakia

Note: A clerical mistake concerning the logo of the European political party above was corrected in this version of the document.

European Left - Party of the European Left



Party of the European Left

Seat: Belgium



Affiliated EU foundation

Transform Europe ("TE")

Seat: Belgium

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Kommunistische Partei Österreichs	Austria
Communistes de Wallonie-Bruxelles	Belgium
Bălgarskata levitsa	Bulgaria
Radnička fronta	Croatia
Levice	Czech Republic
Enhedslisten-De Rød-Grønne	Denmark
Eestimaa Ühendatud Vasakpartei	Estonia
Suomen Kommunistinen Puolue	Finland
Vasemmistoliitto	Finland
Parti communiste français	France
Die Linke	Germany
Synaspismós Rizospastikís Aristerás-SYRIZA	Greece
Magyarországi Munkáspárt 2006-Európai Baloldal	Hungary
Partito della Rifondazione Comunista	Italy
Déi Lénk	Luxembourg
Bloco Esquerda	Portugal
Partidul Socialist Român	Romania
Levica	Slovenia
Partido Comunista de España	Spain
Esquerda Unida i Alternativa	Spain
Izquierda Unida	Spain

ECRP/ECR Party - European Conservatives and Reformists Party



European Conservatives and Reformists Party

**(formerly Alliance of Conservatives and Reformists in Europe)*

Seat: Belgium



Affiliated EU foundation

New Direction – The Foundation for European Reform ("New Direction")

Seat: Belgium

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Bulgarsko Natsionalno Dvizhenie	Bulgaria
Hrvatska Konzervativna Stranka	Croatia
Občanská demokratická strana	Czech Republic
Sininen Tulevaisuus	Finland
Liberal-Konservativen Reformer	Germany
Fratelli d'Italia	Italy
Nacionālā apvienība „Visu Latvijai!” – „Tēvzemei un Brīvībai	Latvia
Akcja Wyborcza Polaków na Litwie-Związek Chrześcijańskich Rodzin	Lithuania
Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei	Luxembourg
Forum voor Democratie	Netherlands
Prawo i Sprawiedliwość	Poland
Alternativa Dreaptă	Romania
Nová väčšina	Slovakia
Sloboda a Solidarita	Slovakia
VOX	Spain
Sverigedemokraterna	Sweden

Note: A clerical mistake concerning the logo of the European political party above was corrected in this version of the document.

ECPM - European Christian Political Movement



European Christian Political Movement

Seat: Netherlands

Affiliated EU foundation

Sallux

Seat: Netherlands

Full member parties of the European political party	Member State
Christliche Partei Österreichs	Austria
HRAST	Croatia
Hrvatski Suverenisti	Croatia
La voie du peuple	France
Familienpartei Deutschlands	Germany
Bündnis C–Christen für Deutschland	Germany
Comhaontas Dhínit an Duine	Ireland
Identità e Azione	Italy
Lietuvos krikščionių demokratų partija	Lithuania
ChristenUnie	Netherlands
Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij	Netherlands
Prawica Rzeczypospolitej	Poland
Unia Polityki Realnej	Poland
Partido Popular Monárquico	Portugal
Partidul Național Țărănesc Creștin Democrat	Romania
Uniunea Democratica a Slovacilor si Cehilor din Romania	Romania
Kresťanska únia	Slovakia
Contigo Más	Spain

Appendix 2:

List of National Contact Points

Member State	Contact Points in accordance with Article 2(10) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014	Interlocutors communicated in the context of Article 10a of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014
Austria	Bundeskanzleramt (Federal Chancellery)	Austrian Data Protection Authority
Belgium	SPF Affaires étrangères/FOD Buitenlandse Zaken	Autorité de protection des données Centre pour la Cybersécurité
Bulgaria		Commission for Personal Data Protection
Croatia	Ministry of Public Administration	Croatian Personal Data Protection Agency
Cyprus	Ministry of Interior	Office of the Commissioner for Personal Data Protection
Czech Republic	Ministry of Finance	Office for Personal Data Protection
Denmark	Ministry of Interior and Housing	Danish Data Protection Agency
Estonia	Ministry of Justice (Public Law Department)	Estonian Data Protection Inspectorate
Finland	Ministry of Justice (Department for Democracy and Public Law)	Office of the Data Protection Ombudsman
France	Commission Nationale des Comptes de Campagne et des Financements Politiques	Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés
Germany	Federal Ministry of Interior, Building and Community	Federal Commissioner for Data Protection and Freedom of Information
Greece	Ministry of Interior	Hellenic Data Protection Authority
Hungary		
Italy	Commissione di garanzia degli statuti e per la trasparenza e il controllo dei rendiconti dei partiti politici	Agency for National Cybersecurity
Ireland	Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government	Data Protection Commission Ireland
Latvia		Data State Inspectorate of the Republic of Latvia – Prevention Division
Lithuania		
Luxembourg	Ministère d'État	Commission nationale pour la protection des données
Malta	Office of the Electoral Commission (Electoral Office)	Information and Data Protection Commissioner
Netherlands	Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations (Democracy Governance Directorate)	Dutch Data Protection Authority
Poland	National Election Committee	Personal Data Protection Office (UODO)
Portugal	Entidade das Contas e Financiamentos Políticos – Tribunal Constitucional (Entity for Political Financing and Accounts – Portuguese Constitutional Court)	Comissão Nacional de Proteção de Dados Centro Nacional de Cibersegurança

Member State	Contact Points in accordance with Article 2(10) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014	Interlocutors communicated in the context of Article 10a of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014
Romania	Permanent Electoral Authority	National Supervisory Authority for the Processing of Personal Data National Computer Emergency Response Team of Romania
Slovenia	Agencija Republike Slovenije za javno-pravne evidence in storitve (Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services)	Information Commissioner of the Republic of Slovenia
Slovakia	Ministry of Interior	Office for Personal Data Protection of the Slovak Republic (Úrad na ochranu osobných údajov Slovenskej republiky)
Spain	Agencia Española de Protección De Datos (Spanish Data Protection Agency)	Agencia Española de Protección De Datos (Spanish Data Protection Agency)
Sweden	Kammarkollegiet (Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency)	Datainspektionen (Swedish Data Protection Authority)

