**Question for written answer E-000244/2025**
**to the Commission**
Rule 144
**Nora Junco García (ECR), Diego Solier (ECR)**

Subject: New directives allowing corruption in Spain

In the context of recent EU reforms and legislative proposals to combat corruption (such as the Whistleblower Protection Directive[1]), it is essential to reinforce transparency. In Spain, there are worrying signs of practices that erode public trust, forcing us to reflect on the integrity of Western democracies.

Under the leadership of Pedro Sánchez, there are worrying signs of corruption and partisan use of power, with power-linked scandals such as those involving his wife Begoña Gómez and his brother David Sánchez, who are currently facing accusations of corruption and nepotism.

In Spain, partitocracy and the misuse of public resources undermine public trust. Moreover, tight control over key institutions jeopardises the separation of powers, an essential principle of any functional democracy.

In view of this:

1. Is the Commission considering an independent review of institutional governance in Spain to assess its compliance with democratic principles?

2. What oversight and transparency tools can be strengthened to prevent abuse of power and clientelism in the Member States?

3. What measures does the Commission plan to take to ensure that EU funds in Spain are not used for corrupt or partisan purposes?

Submitted: 21.1.2025

[1] Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law (OJ L 305, 26.11.2019, p. 17, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/1937/oj).