

STANDARD SUMMARY PROJECT FICHE
Project Number 2003.004-341.05.03

1. Basic information

Objective 5 - Justice and Home Affairs

1.1. CRIS No. 2003.004-341.05.03

1.2. Title: Strengthening of Administrative Capacities in the Fight against Corruption

1.3. Sector: Justice and Home Affairs

1.4. Location Special Investigation Service of the Republic of Lithuania

2. Objectives

2.1. Overall Objective

The overall objective of this **1.77 MEUR** project, of which **0.1925 MEUR** is provided as national co-financing, is to reduce the administrative corruption by strengthening (1) preventive measures, (2) investigative capacities, and (3) training civil servants as well as raising anti-corruption awareness of the business community.

2.2. Project Purpose

- To facilitate the updating, where necessary, and implementation of the National Anti-Corruption programme via a 3-pillar approach:
 - *prevention* (1): constraining administrative corruption, particularly in the public administration, health, tax, law enforcement, customs, public procurement and judicial sectors; updating, where necessary, and implementation of sectorial anti-corruption programmes;
 - *enforcement* (2): increasing the effectiveness of corruption crime investigation and improved co-operation among law enforcement bodies;
 - *public education and support* (3): promoting anti-corruption education of the business community and civil servants.
- To strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of the Special Investigation Service.

2.3. Accession Partnership and NPAA Priorities

In 2001, the Accession Partnership provided for the following priorities and objectives with regard to the fight against corruption:

- *start implementing the anti-corruption strategy;*
- *adopt and start implementing a new Law on Corruption Prevention.*

The same agenda items were also mentioned in the *Action Plan for Reinforcing Lithuania's administrative and judicial capacity* (Priority 3 of “Political criteria” part, 1.1. Democracy and the Rule of Law).

The National Programme for the Adoption of the *Acquis* 2002 required that the following priority should be attained:

- *Implementation of programme of fight against corruption, 3.24.5-D1*

3. Description

3.1. Background and Justification

The European Commission has on several occasions referred to the fight against corruption as a priority issue for Lithuania and has support projects aimed at curbing corruption by sustaining a comprehensive and coherent approach to tackle the problem.

The European Commission's Regular Report as of 2001 on Lithuania's progress towards accession stated that “In the field of the fight against corruption, the efforts made over the past year should be sustained and reinforced, through the adoption of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and its Implementation Programme by the Parliament, and with the adoption of a new law on Corruption Prevention. As regards the continued concern over administrative corruption, further progress in ensuring the transparent application of administrative procedures is required, and the co-ordination among the agencies combating corruption should be further strengthened.”

Noteworthy, in January 2002, the Seimas adopted a National Anti-Corruption Programme (comprising a National Anti-Corruption Strategy and an Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy). The Programme outlines practical measures and actions for preventing corruption, investigating corruption-related offences, and involving the public through anti-corruption awareness campaigns.

In May 2002, the Seimas adopted the Law on Corruption Prevention. The Law establishes the main principles for preventing corruption in the private and public sectors, identifies preventive measures, determines which authorities are charged with the prevention of corruption, and defines their responsibilities.

Hence the 2002 Regular Report of the European Commission says that “Overall, there has been considerable progress in this area since the 2001 Regular Report, mainly in strengthening the institutional capacity of the STT and with the adoption of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and the Law on Corruption Prevention.

However, further efforts should be made by law enforcement bodies and line ministries to ensure the proper implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme, and to prepare sectorial anti-corruption strategies and implementation plans. Further efforts are also required to strengthen co-operation in practice between law enforcement bodies, and with the Prosecutor's Office. Public procurement procedures need to be applied with greater rigour and consistency, ensuring full transparency. Complaint mechanisms need to be implemented in an effective way by ensuring easier access for the public. Given that the present institutional set-up gives priority to repressive measures, more attention should be paid to prevention. Efforts

over the past year to raise public awareness and involve civil society in the process are steps in the right direction. These should be continued and intensified”.

The EC’s Regular Report as of 2002 says that “The Special Investigations Service (STT), an independent body and the key institution in the fight against corruption, is responsible for the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme and for providing the necessary methodological assistance to other institutions. Its administrative capacity has improved markedly in 2001. The institutional set-up has been amended and a new unit responsible for public education and support activities has been established. In the period between February and April, the STT signed co-operation agreements with the State Security Department, the Department of Intelligence Activities, the Ministry of National Defence, and the State Control Office. Co-operation between the STT and civil society is developing.”

The STT is an independent anti-corruption body established by law and accountable only to the Seimas (parliament) and the President. In 2001/2002 STT was instrumental in the preparation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme (NACP), and STT was designated as the main co-ordinator of anti-corruption activities in Lithuania.

The evidence suggests that progress has been achieved in the anti-corruption domain. The STT has spearheaded the fight against corruption and contributed to as well as monitored the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme (NACP). The NACP has provided for a systemic approach against corruption and covers the period from 2002 to 2006. It also stipulates that the provisions of the Programme as well as priorities of anti-corruption initiatives will be reviewed and amended every two years.

As a summary, the following points of justification for the project could be stated:

- New Phare assistance provided would help to ensure sustainability of the NACP and review it for more effective actions to be taken nationally;
- The new project would assist in building stronger vertical as well as horizontal co-operation links in the anti-corruption world - both nationally and internationally.

3.2. Linked Activities

For the summary of Phare assistance in the area of anti-corruption, please refer to Annex 5 enclosed herein. *Please note that the assistance suggested in the current document will be built upon the previous assistance in the area provided so that full sustainability of efforts is ensured.*

Links with other donor activities

1. OECD-led Baltic Anti-Corruption Initiative (November 2001 – December 2002)

The Initiative - funded by the USAID, the Government of Norway and the OECD - supports the Baltic States’ efforts to meet international standards and also assists in improving the climate for foreign direct investment in the three countries, through promoting transparency and accountability in business transactions.

The BACI involves three, mutually reinforcing components: 1) an analytical process for assessing gaps in individual country legislation and identifying technical assistance needs and follow-up workshops accordingly; 2) a community-based survey process intended to diagnose

corruption in the health sector and the area of licensing and permissions and provide recommendations for remedial action; and 3) a visiting experts programme.

2. UNDP funded Anti-Corruption Project (October 2002 – October 2004)

The official title of the project is *Prevention corruption through education, information and consciousness-raising*. The project involves several components: (1) preparation of a long-term educational programme for university-level students; (2) a long-term television programme on combating corruption; (3) public opinion polls and studies of corruption; (4) a round-table discussion on transparency in financing political parties.

The budget of the project is 86,000 USD – two thirds from the UNDP and one-third from the Lithuanian state budget.

3. USA Assistance

In March 2002, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Lithuania jointly agreed to establish and to support a project designed to provide assistance to the Special Investigation Service of the Republic of Lithuania to combat corruption and corruption related crimes. This project includes the provision of equipment and will be supplemented by training and assistance through the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training. The amount of the project is 450,000 USD.

3.3. Results

The guaranteed results will be achieved in the three main pillars:

- The National Anti-Corruption Programme will be updated and implemented via a 3-pillar approach:
 - *prevention (1):*
 - sectorial anti-corruption programmes will be updated and further implemented;
 - state regulation will be reassessed and some of the state services will be handed over to the NGOs or the private sector;
 - tax administration and money laundering laws will be further reviewed from the anti-corruption standpoint;
 - the application of administrative sanctions for corruption offences considered and, where possible, applied;
 - a methodology for the anti-corruption review of legislation developed and established;
 - corruption risk analysis put into effect;
 - codes of ethics instilled in the public service;
 - *enforcement (2):*
 - regulation providing for strengthened inter-agency co-operation developed and enforced;
 - exchange of information among law enforcement and monitoring bodies reinforced;

- *public education (3):*
 - awareness of the business community raised via a public campaign;
 - anti-corruption training courses conducted for civil servants to instil anti-corruption conduct (i.e. code of ethics for civil servants further enforced).
- The administrative capacities of the STT as the main co-ordinator of the NACP will be further strengthened and its enforcement and prevention capacities reinforced with a supply of necessary equipment.

3.4. Activities

3.4.1. Technical assistance and training package

The project requires one technical assistance component and one supply tender.

Preference is given to technical assistance as opposed to a twinning set-up, as the project requires expertise from a variety of sectors. This requirement, as the STT's experience has shown, can be met only by a private company which is able to draw resources from ample areas of interest.

The tender dossier will be developed by the STT and hence no special assistance for that purpose is required.

Technical Assistance

The activities of the project will correspond directly to the immediate objectives of the project and reflect the framework outlined in the National Anti-Corruption Programme and provisions of the Corruption Prevention Law.

The NACP talks about the three main elements of fighting corruption that constitute:

- Corruption prevention
- Investigation and enforcement
- Public education and support

The activities and inputs covered by the project will be provided through a comprehensive technical assistance and training package. The contractor will be required to provide a flexible work programme/package.

Activities and input required

The indicative team should comprise a project leader (4 person months) and a local project co-ordinator (12 person months).

In addition, the following expertise is required:

1. Corruption prevention:

- one medium-term advisor who will be responsible for the overall anti-corruption advice on the updating and implementation of the NACP (6 persons months);
- a raft of short-term experts who would assist on the following (4-6 person months):
 - updating and implementation of sectorial anti-corruption programmes;
 - analysing existing legislation regulating the provision of public services; advice on the transfer of public services to the private sector or NGOs to reduce state regulation and ensure effectiveness of the services provided;

- advice on tax administration and money laundering laws;
- providing advice on applying administrative sanctions for corruption related offences when there is insufficient evidence to subject to criminal liability;
- providing recommendations on corruption risk analysis;
- providing advice on the review of legislation from the anti-corruption point of view;
- providing advice on the implementation of the law on public procurement.

2. Investigation of corruption crimes:

- a raft of short term law enforcement experts to deliver training for the joint teams of law enforcement agencies (including STT, prosecutor's offices and judges); indicative time of input: 3 person months;

The team of experts should strengthen investigation and enforcement capacities of law enforcement agencies (STT, prosecutors, judges). Between 20 and 25 persons (a team of investigators, operatives, prosecutors, judges) will be selected to participate in this programme consisting of a series of seminars and workshops

3. Public education:

- a group of short term experts to assist on conducting a public awareness campaign aimed at the business community and training civil servants (3-4 person months).

Anti-corruption education of businessmen represents one of the segments of corruption prevention in business. Lithuanian business community should assume the commitments on promoting the observance of the integrity principle in business transactions and other operations both among private enterprises and among enterprises and governmental institutions.

In implementing Article 10 *Public Education and Informing* of the Republic of Lithuania Law on Corruption Prevention as well as the ensuring corruption prevention goals, the anti-corruption education of businessmen must be provided by organising specialized anti-corruption workshops and discussions for identifying basic problems related to combating corruption in business area.

Codes of ethics for businessmen is also an important element in transparent activity of various enterprises and organisations. The mentioned codes would encompass:

- a) guidelines drawing the line between the ethically acceptable corruption-unrelated material benefit and unethical and unlawful benefit.
- b) recommendations on actions in implementing the aforesaid guidelines in various business sectors, first and foremost, on private companies level.

In addition, plans are to continue education of civil servants ensuring their ownership of the codes of conduct that have been developed but have to be properly put into place. Hence:

- effective implementation of the code of ethics for civil servants (including improved protection of whistleblowers).

Profile of inputs for the Project Leader, Local Co-ordinator, Medium – and Short-term Experts

A Project Leader (PL) will be responsible for co-ordinating the overall operational part of the project and meeting reporting requirements. The PL will have to work closely with the medium term advisor to ensure that a full training programme is delivered. A Local Project Co-ordinator (LPC) selected by the Contractor with agreement from the STT will assist the PL and medium-term advisor and the whole project implementation. The LPC must be fluent both in English and Lithuanian.

Both the medium-term and short-term experts, should be fluent in English and must have extensive practical anti-corruption experience of working in the sectors they are assigned to. The group of short-term experts involved in the training of law enforcement officers must have law enforcement background in the area of investigating corruption or corruption-related offences.

A group of short-term experts delivering assistance in raising anti-corruption awareness of the business sector and training civil servants must, among other things, be aware of the specific features that these two sectors involve.

Technical Assistance and Training package	Suggested minimum input (person Months)
Project leader responsible for the overall management of the project	4 p/m
Local project co-ordinator	12 p/m
<i>Corruption prevention</i>	
Medium-advisor	6 p/m
Short-term advisors*	4-6 p/m
<i>Enforcement</i>	
Short-term advisors	3 p/m
<i>Public education</i>	
Short-term advisors*	3-4 p/m
Project total:	32-35 p/m

* The number of STEs required might vary depending from the consultations with the contractor. The exact number will be indicated during the inception phase.

3.4.3. Supply contract

Supply contract consists of two main elements to reinforce law enforcement (1) and prevention activities (2) while confronting corruption.

Video transmitters and reception system is the main and incontrovertible proof of guilt in the court. Due to the lack of the requested equipment it is impossible to prove the guilt of those accused for corruption-related offences on average in about 10 per cent of court cases. (For example, video recording shows the reception of a bribe; however, it does not show clearly the giving of money. Hence, without a proper video recording and recording enhancement, the court acquits the corruption officials). To close the gap, the STT needs the following equipment:

- *video transmitters and receivers* (20 units);
- *special-purpose system of non-linear and hybrid installation:*
 - hardware - Program complex of input and processing of displays (clearness, brightness);
 - software for nonlinear installation;
 - equipment for processing video of high clearness;
 - training of staff in the usage of the new system
- *audio transmitters and receivers*

The previous Phare project, No LI9913.02 (see Annex 5), has procured audio transmitters and receivers for the control of sounds in the premises and vehicles. With the anti-corruption activities expanding, additional audio transmitters and receivers are required also for the remaining STT field offices, located in the four bigger towns of Lithuania: Kaunas, Klaipeda, Šiauliai and Panevėžys.

Software and hardware for data collection, storing and processing is necessary for a high-powered data treatment.

Case management system:

Within the framework of Phare funded project LI9913.02, STT purchased the database management system *Oracle 9i* in 2001. In order to speedily accumulate and systemize text and graphic documents, store and exchange information both internally and externally, manage correspondence, control assignments and tasks, co-ordinate projects in groups, conduct miscellaneous search, ensure document security as well as archive documents, the case management system created on the basis of the said database system should be in place. The development of such a system by the STT specialists is not expedient since such systems have been already developed.

Software for data and system protection

IT system security is a multidimensional problem, therefore, a general security solution is based on the development of security policy and software installed and thus it is a process under a constant development.

Software installed must, therefore, implement the following three basic tasks:

- system defence and prevention of violations
- access control
- security system management

System defence and prevention of violations should encompass protection from all the on-site viruses, isolate codes with evil intentions and safeguard from on-site in-breaks, conduct automatic detection and block and generate messages about various programme codes with malicious intentions.

The access should comprise the methods of stern authorization and authenticity confirmation, as well as provide a reliable mechanism for data transmission and safeguard all the data flows.

The management should involve the administration of customers and resources in all the security systems and catalogues of the Service.

Analytical software for data investigation and analysis

The previous Phare project, No 9809.02 (see Annex 5) has procured three copies of *i2* software, a licences for *i2's Analyst Notebook*. For the system to operate fully 10 additional licences are required for the field offices of the STT as these would ensure national coverage.

For the details on the equipment, please refer to Annex 4.

3.5. Lessons learned

Taking into consideration the previous Phare projects that have been implemented in this field, the following lessons can be stated:

- Strong commitment has been shown by the Lithuanian Government to fight against corruption and considerable steps have already been made with the adoption of the National Anti-Corruption Programme and the Corruption Prevention Law;
- A independent anti-corruption body, the Special Investigation Service (STT), has operated as the main law enforcement body investigating corruption crimes and co-ordinated and monitored corruption prevention as well as anti-corruption awareness raising activities;
- The anti-corruption initiatives taken by Lithuania clearly demonstrates a systemic and sustainable approach against corruption;
- The STT has spearheaded the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme, involving all the government ministries via, among other things, the development and implementation of sectorial anti-corruption programmes;
- The STT and the other stakeholders have demonstrated their full ownership of the previous Phare projects and prompted successful actions in the anti-corruption domain;
- Phare assistance has been instrumental in sparking off simultaneous anti-corruption actions in various sectors of the government and the non-governmental domain.

4. Institutional Framework

The main beneficiary and co-ordinator of the project is the Special Investigation Service, including its field offices located in the four other major towns of Lithuania. The Special Investigation Service is the main anti-corruption body in Lithuania, and is, among other things, responsible for the co-ordination of the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme and Corruption Prevention Law. The address of the Special Investigation Service is Jaksto 6, 2600 Vilnius, tel. +370 5 266 33 32, fax. +370 5 262 26 08.

The other stakeholders in the prevention and public education sectors will be identified during the inception phase of the project when the NACP is reviewed and specific sectors requiring special attention are confirmed. The other stakeholders in the enforcement sector will include prosecution offices and judges.

5. Detailed Budget (MEUR)

Project Components	Investment Support	Institution Building	Total Phare (=I+IB)	National Co-financing	IFI	TOTAL
Technical assistance		1.0	1.0			1.0
Supplies	0.5775		0.5775	0.1925		0.77
Total	0.5775	1.0	1.5775	0.1925		1.77

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1. Implementing Agency

PAO:	Zilvinas Pajarskas		
	Director of the Central Financing and Contracting Unit under the Ministry of Finance		
Address:	J.Tumo-Vaižganto 8A/2	Telephone:	370 5 2685367
	2600 Vilnius	Fax:	370 5 2225335
	Lithuania	e-mail:	info@cfcu.lt
SPO	Kestutis Zaborskas		
	Head of the Corruption Prevention Development of the Special Investigation Service		
Address:	Jakšto 6	Telephone:	+370 5 266 33 31 +370 5 266 33 32
	Vilnius	Fax:	370 5 262 26 08
	Lithuania	e-mail:	kestutis@stt.lt ; elena@stt.lt

6.2. Technical assistance

The technical assistance team will be located at the Corruption Prevention Department of the Special Investigation Service, Šermukšniu 3. The Contact person for the technical assistance will be Ms. Elena Konceviciute, International Relations Officer, tel. +370 5 266 33 32, fax. +370 5 262 26 08, elena@stt.lt.

6.3. Non-standard aspects

The project contains no non-standard aspects. PRAG and Twinning Manual will be applied fully. The project has two components: one technical assistance, and one investment component.

6.4. Contracts

There are two tendering operations foreseen for the implementation of this project activities:

<i>Value of Technical Assistance component</i>	<i>1.0 MEUR</i>
<i>Value of Supply component</i>	<i>0.77 MEUR, including 0.19 MEUR of national co-financing</i>

7. Implementation Schedule

Component	Start of Tendering	Start of Project Activity	Project Completion
Technical Assistance	3Q/2003	1Q/2004	4Q/2004
Supply Component	3Q/2003	1Q/2004	3Q/2004

8. Equal Opportunity

The Constitution of Lithuania, the Law on Equal Opportunity between Men and Women, and other legal acts explicitly forbid the discrimination on the basis of sex, nationality, and religion. An Ombudsman for equal opportunities between men and women has been appointed by the Seimas (the Parliament). The institutions involved in the project implementation will observe equal opportunity of men and women in their recruitment and human resources development. Vacancies are equally open to both genders. The institutions involved in the implementation of the project will also ensure an equal access of men and women to the project activities and results.

9. Environment

The Investment component of this project relates to institution building activities.

10. Rates of Return

The Investment component of this project relates to institution building activities.

11. Investment Criteria

The Investment component of this project relates to institution building activities.

12. Conditionality and sequencing

The main conditionality for the current project is the co-financing.

Annexes to the Project Fiche

1. Logframe Planning Matrix
2. Detailed Implementation Chart
3. Cumulative Contracting and Disbursement Schedule for the Project (MEUR)
4. Indicative list of the software/hardware to be financed under the Investment Component of the Project
5. Information on the previous EU PHARE contribution to strengthening Lithuania's anti-corruption capacities

ANNEX 1			
LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project: Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme		Programme Name and Number:	
		Contracting Period Expires: 2Q/05	Disbursement Period Expires: 2Q/06
		Total Budget: 1.77 MEUR	Phare Budget: 1.5775 MEUR
Overall Objective Reduction of administrative corruption by strengthening (1) preventive measures, (2) investigative capacities, and (3) training civil servants as well as raising anti-corruption awareness of the business community.	Objectively Verifiable Indicators Timely and effective implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme.	Source of Verification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Investigation Service Quarterly reports to the President, Parliament and Government of the Republic of Lithuania; Regular European Commission Reports. 	
Project Purpose <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen prevention of administrative corruption; Strengthen corruption investigation methods; Promote anti-corruption education among the business community and train civil servants (implement the code of ethics for civil servants). 	Objectively Verifiable Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved investigation methods of law violations; Harmonised administrative responsibility for corruption related offences; Improved risk analysis in administrative units; Implemented anti-corruption functions in state and local government bodies; Anti-corruption awareness plan for the business community is developed and put into effect; Training methodology for civil servants developed and introduced. 	Source of Verification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of legislation and regulations; Public opinion and business surveys. 	Assumptions Continued commitment of the Government to the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme. Trained staff can be retained

Results	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Source of Verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectorial anti-corruption programmes updated where necessary; • Programme on the simplification of the provision of public services drafted; • Proposals for improvement of Tax Administration law, Money Laundering Prevention law and related laws documented; • Problems related to the application of the Code of Administrative Violations of Law and the Criminal Code identified; relevant amendments developed; • Methodology and procedures of anti-corruption analysis of legislation elaborated; • Assistance in corruption risk analysis provided or evaluation performed as relevant; • Proposals for introduction of internal (immunity) units documented; • Plan for the business-targeted anti-corruption awareness campaign developed and introduced; • A training methodology of implementing the code of conduct for civil servants is developed and training carried out; • Training of STT staff (investigation of corruption-related offences), delivered; • Selection, purchase and installation of equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments to the sectorial anti-corruption programmes introduced, as necessary; • Proposals for amendments of valid legislation regulating provision of public services documented, new legislation drafted as necessary; • Recommendations for improvement of Tax Administration law, Money Laundering Prevention law and related laws presented; • Proposals for more effective investigation methods of law violations as well as simplification of investigative proceedings documented; appropriate legislation drafted; • Elaborated methodology and procedures for anti-corruption evaluation of legislation; • Recommendations to corruption risk analysis methodology provided or evaluation performed as relevant; • Methodology (regulations) of the operation of the internal investigation (immunity) units drafted; • Assessment of the system of administrative responsibility for corruption related offences, harmonisation of the Code of Administrative Violations of Law, Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure; • Civil servants trained about the code of conduct; • STT staff trained; • Equipment accepted and installed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports; • Publication of legislation and regulations; • Publication of sectorial anti-corruption programmes; • Public opinion and business surveys. 	<p>Commitment of the relevant state institutions to the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme and the project.</p> <p>Trained staff can be retained</p>

Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating, where necessary, sectorial anti-corruption programmes and suggesting necessary amendments; • Analysing existing legislation regulating the provision of public services; analysing practical experience of state institutions; presenting proposals for improvement of existing legislation; drafting new legislation; • Analysing Tax Administration law, Money Laundering Prevention law and related laws in respect of corruption related offences; drafting amendments as necessary; • Identification of problems related to the application of the Code of Administrative Violations of Law and the Criminal Code, developing of relevant amendments; • Analysing the system of administrative responsibility for corruption related offences; • Elaborating methodology and procedures of anti-corruption analysis of legislation; • Providing recommendations on corruption risk analysis; • Advising on the operation of internal (immunity) units; • Developing curricula, courses and scientific projects for anti-corruption education, running pilot courses; • Training of STT staff; • Selecting, purchasing and installing of equipment. 	Means <p>1 Technical Assistance, including 1 project leader (4 person months), 1 local project co-ordinator (12 person months), 1 Medium-term adviser (6 person months), short term experts (10-13 person months)</p> <p>1 Supply tender</p>	Assumptions <p>Successful start and smooth implementation of the project.</p> <p>Sufficient absorption capacity of the beneficiary institution to effectively utilise project resources</p>
		Preconditions <p>National Co-financing available</p> <p>Continuing sector policy including maintenance of responsibilities</p>

Detailed Implementation Chart for the Project

Year	2002						2003												2004												2005					
Month	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
Technical Assistance																																				
Supply Contract																																				



Design
Tendering
Implementation

CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE (PHARE contribution only - 1.58 MEUR)

	Date												
	2002			2003				2004				2005	
	30/06	30/09	31/12	31/03	30/06	30/09	31/12	31/03	30/06	30/09	31/12	31/03	30/06
Contracting													
• Technical Assistance							1.0						
• Investment Component								0.58					
Total contracting (cumulative)							1.0	1.58					
Disbursement													
• Technical Assistance							0.3	0.44	0.58	0.72	0.86	1.0	
• Investment Component								0.348	0.464	0.464	0.58	0.58	
Total disbursement (cumulative)							0.3	0.788	1.044	1.184	1.44	1.58	

Indicative list of the software/hardware to be financed under the Investment Component of the Project

	Indicative Phare Budget	Indicative National Co- financing	Total Budget
<u>Video transmitters and receivers (20 units)</u>	26 000	9 000	35000
<u>Special-purpose system of non-linear and hybrid installation:</u>	213 000	72 000	285 000
Hardware – Programme complex of input and processing of displays (clearness, brightness)			
Software for non-linear installation			
Equipment for processing video of high clearness			
Training of staff in the usage of the new system			
<u>Sets of audio transmitters and receivers</u>	112 500	37 500	150 000
Software:	150 000	50 000	200 000
Case management system (1 unit)			
Analytical software for data investigation and analysis (20 unit)			
Software for computer forensic evidence (1 unit)			
Software for data and system protection (1 unit)			
Training how to work with the software (10 persons)			
Special hardware with integrated data protection system (40 unit)	75 000	25 000	100 000
<i>TOTAL</i>	576 500	193 500	770 000

Contribution of the EU PHARE to the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme: Strengthening Lithuania's anticorruption capacities

1998 Financial Memorandum Project LI9809.02 Support to the Lithuanian Government's Anti-Corruption Commission (TA 0.3 MEUR)	1999 Financial Memorandum Project LI9913.02 Review and Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme, Preparation and Implementation of Sector Anti-Corruption Strategies and Action Plans (TA 1.8 MEUR)	1999 Financial Memorandum Project LI9913.02.06 Building Integrity and Raising Anti-Corruption Awareness (TA 0.3 MEUR)
Contractor: Pls Ramboll Management (Denmark)	Contractor: Teeside University (United Kingdom)	Contractor: Pls Ramboll Management (Denmark)
Duration: December 2000 – December 2001	Duration: January 2002 – December 2002	Duration: December 2001 – December 2002
Objectives: 1. To assist and facilitate the Lithuanian Government in the creation of a national Anti-Corruption Policy, Strategy and recommendations regarding a subsequent implementation plan 2. To publish and promote the national Anti-Corruption Policy and Strategy	Objectives: 1. To review and implement the established National Anti-Corruption Programme (NACP) ¹ 2. To develop Sector Anti-Corruption Strategies (and Sector Anti-Corruption Action Plans 3. To strengthen capacities of the STT 4. To strengthen capacities of other institutions, both actively and passively involved in the fight against corruption	Objectives: 1. To increase the awareness of corruption issues among the general public and specifically identified segments of Lithuanian society by conducting public information and education activities 2. To strengthen the STT's institutional capacity for public education and information, thereby ensuring long-term sustainability
Main elements: 1. Preparation and submission to the Government of the national Anti-Corruption Policy and Strategy 2. Publication and awareness of the national Anti-Corruption Policy and Strategy	Main elements: 1. Corruption prevention (as envisaged in the NACP for 2002): 1) implementation of measures aimed at constraining: a) political corruption; b) administrative corruption covering: (i) legal/administrative review of licensing, permissions, etc.; (ii) anti-corruption codes of conduct; (iii) auditing; (iv) transparent decision-making;	Main elements: 1. Preparation and carrying out of anti-corruption awareness raising activities 2. Strengthening of the STT's capacities in the field of awareness raising 3. Development of anti-corruption training modules for secondary schools

¹ The National Anti-Corruption Programme developed and approved by the Seimas in January 2002.

The Programme's implementation scheduled for 2002-2006.

Main elements of the Programme:

1. Corruption prevention
2. Investigation of corruption related offences
3. Anti-corruption education of the public

STT is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Programme

	(v) centralised state registers; c) corruption in the field of tax and customs; d) corruption in the field of public procurement and privatisation; e) corruption in the field of health care 2) preparation of sectorial anti-corruption strategies and action plans 2. Strengthening of law enforcement capacities	
Results: 1. The national Anti-Corruption Policy (renamed into the Main Anti-Corruption Directions) prepared. Endorsed by the Government Strategic Planning Committee in May 2001. 2. The national Anti-Corruption Strategy prepared. Approved by the Government in September 2001. 3. Recommendations for the Implementation Plan prepared and development of Implementation Plan started. 4. Awareness about the National Anti-Corruption Programme raised (through the mass media).	Results to date: 1. A new law on the financing of political parties, organisations and campaigns and control thereof drafted on the basis of the recommendations provided by the project. 2. Codes of Conduct for Civil Servants, Elected Officials, Judges and Prosecutors drafted. 3. Other measures implemented or under implementation. 4. Sectorial anti-corruption programmes (including strategies and action plans) drafted. 5. Training (specialised English language and enforcement) conducted for the staff of STT, Prosecutor General's Office, Organised Crime Investigation Service and National Courts Administration.	Results to date: 1. An anti-corruption campaign <i>The Anti-Corruption Week</i> scheduled for 21-25 October 2002 prepared. The campaign targeted two main groups: the youth and public officials/civil servants of the areas most vulnerable to corruption. 2. A business plan for the Anti-Corruption Education Division prepared. 3. Training for the staff of the Anti-Corruption Education division carried out, including study tours to learn from other countries how to handle anti-corruption communication and education. 4. Anti-corruption training modules for secondary schools under preparation.

1999 Financial Memorandum Project LI9913.02 Review and Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme, Preparation and Implementation of Sector Anti-Corruption Strategies and Action Plans	
<i>Supply of equipment</i>	
Procurement of equipment for the Lithuanian Special Investigation Service and the Lithuanian Forensic Science Centre	Procurement of intelligence equipment for the Lithuanian Special Investigation Service
Total amount 250.000 EUR	Total amount 100.000 EUR
Equipment purchased and installed	Equipment purchased and installed

