

Standard Summary Project Fiche for the Transition Facility

1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number: 2005/017-494-01-01

1.2 Title: Further enhancement of anti-corruption efforts

1.3 Sector: Justice and Home Affairs

1.4 Location: Special Investigation Service of the Republic of Lithuania (STT)

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective(s):

The overall objective of this **0.9 MEUR** project is further assistance to the Special Investigation Service (STT) in its efforts to reduce the corruption in Lithuania.

2.2 Project purpose:

The purpose of this project is further enhancement of anti-corruption efforts of the STT, via a 3-pillar approach – prevention, enforcement and education – and ensuring further implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme.

2.3 Justification

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

The 2002 Regular Report of the European Commission says that “Considerable progress has been made as regards the fight against corruption, mainly with the adoption of the National Anti-Corruption Programme and the Law on Corruption Prevention. Sustained efforts should be made by law enforcement bodies and line ministries to ensure the proper and effective implementation of measures against administrative corruption, which remains a cause for concern”.

2003 Comprehensive Monitoring Report on Lithuania’s Preparation for Membership (CMR) reads that “As acknowledged by the Lithuanian authorities, corruption remains a source of concern, in particular in the customs, public procurement, traffic police and health sectors as well as in the judiciary. Particular attention should therefore be paid to tackle corruption problems in a systematic and effective way and to ensure adequate prevention”.

CMR also emphasises that further efforts are needed to speed up implementation of the national and sectoral programmes, with a focus on the municipal level, and to ensure sufficient financial resources.

With regard to the co-operation of law enforcement agencies, CMR points out that “Law enforcement institutions (in particular customs, the Special Investigations Service and the Financial Crime Investigation Service) have signed inter-agency agreements in order to create effective mechanisms for co-operation and exchange of information in detecting and investigating corruption-related offences. However, further efforts have to be made in order to establish a proper and efficient network for effective exchange of information”.

CMR, finally, stresses the need to devote increased efforts “to the development of anti-corruption control, based on risk assessment. Moreover, further awareness activities with the involvement of civil society and adequate financial resources would contribute to prevention and education.”

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*

It also emphasises, among other things, that Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania ratified the Council of Europe Convention No 141 on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime.

Finally, Article 34 of the **Treaty of Accession to the European Union 2003** provides for the provision of “temporary financial assistance, hereinafter referred to as the “Transition Facility”, to the new Member States to develop and strengthen their administrative capacity to implement and enforce Community legislation and to foster exchange of best practice among peers.” The area of “justice and home affairs (strengthening of the judicial system, external border controls, anti-corruption strategy, strengthening of law enforcement capacities)” is foreseen as one of the priorities.

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

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 sectoral 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 rigor 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 Report also 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 Transition Facility 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.

The project will serve a double purpose – enforce anti-corruption efforts via a three-pillar approach (prevention, investigation and education) and ensure further implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme.

● *In the area of prevention (1)*

The situation of **confiscation of property** related to corruption causes serious concern. It is quite a common thing in Lithuania that certain people maintain a standard of living beyond their means or control assets that are not commensurate with their official income. As a rule, they transfer their property to any third party so that when detained, e.g. on the suspicion of committing a corruption-related crime, legal authorities are unable to confiscate it. Hence, a well –functioning mechanism should be in place enabling the implementation of the confiscation of property which belongs to the person detained even though it has been transferred to the third party, e.g. relative.

Problems related to the confiscation of property in the existing legal practise give rise to the following concerns: confiscation of property from persons after it was transferred to them by the accused and proving that they had known the property was acquired by means of illegal or corruption-related activity; linkage of a person's income with the acquired property of evidently too high a value or with evidently too high a standard of living; legal relation of the mentioned things; relation between the declaration of property and income and real enrichment and establishment of the amount to be confiscated.

The problem of **lobbying activities** also requires far closer consideration. Even though the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania adopted the Law on Lobbying Activities on 27 June 2000 (new version of the Law was passed on 1 May 2003), the aforementioned law as well as related legal acts need to be revised and analysed. As a matter of fact, lobbying activities are not properly regulated and are perceived diversely both because of faulty legal acts and contradictory public attitude towards lobbying as well as democratic governance. One of the major hindrances to lobbying in Lithuania seems to be illegal lobbying activities conducted by politicians, public officials and civil servants from municipal authorities subsequently raising suspicion concerning corruption. Instead, lobbying should improve the quality of the legislation, attract far wider circle of citizens into the law-making process and put into harmony diverse interests. The basic aims of lobbying activities include raising of a problem, analysing legal regulation of the problem and putting forth proposals in order to address it by improving legislation and adopting relevant legal acts. Besides, the MP Code of Ethics and Code of Ethics for Civil Servants should provide for deterrent sanctions for illegal lobbying and non-transparent activities.

Finally, the issue of **business liberalisation** should also be adequately addressed. With view of curbing administrative corruption, part of the public functions (issuing of licenses, permissions, quotas, etc) should be handed over to NGOs to reduce state regulation and ensure effectiveness of the services provided. As a consequence, relevant safeguards should be ensured so that the non-governmental organisations performing the mentioned tasks and assignments would not be subject to abuse of power.

- *In the area of investigation of corruption (2)*

(i) Code or Criminal Procedure and relevant legislation should be analysed and recommendations shaped on how to amend the mentioned legal acts so that they provide for special criminal proceeding measures in investigating corruption-related offences. Such amendments to the said legal acts would fall in line with the principles specified in the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

(ii) The STT needs further training in the following fields: STT analysts require training in the processing of information received from various sources, including the mass media and registers and the operatives face the need to acquire monitoring skills in:

- using of methods and tools for information analysis and investigation to disclose corruption-related offences by using “I2” programs, working with analytical software and applying special instruments for the intelligence information analysis;
- analyzing and evaluating the information provided by informers;
- organizing activities with secret participants of operational activities; legal evaluation of information received from secret participants of operational activities and use of such information in criminal proceedings; validity criteria of such information and dealing with legal problems related to working with secret participants of operational activities;
- establishment of enterprises for operational activities and legal regulation of such enterprises;
- co-operation with the EU law enforcement structures: arranging operational activities in co-operation with international law enforcement institutions in disclosing corruption-related crimes; co-operation with the EU counterpart services in disclosing corruption-related crimes.

- *In the area of education (3)*

Over the last 5-6 years, Lithuania has been paying more attention to corruption prevention as well as public education and information. Therefore, the Department of Corruption Prevention was established at the Special Investigation Service for coordination of corruption prevention in Lithuania. With the increased perception of the public’s significant role in fighting against corruption, the Anti-Corruption Education Division was set up in the STT to basically co-ordinate and initiate measures for anti-corruption education of the public.

In 2002 youth non-governmental organizations and local experts, the anti-corruption education campaign for the youth was initiated and launched in 10 largest Lithuanian

towns. It was financed from the EU PHARE project. The campaign was warmly welcomed by both the Lithuanian public authorities and the public at large

The public opinion surveys conducted in Lithuania show that the public attitude towards the fight against corruption has been rather favourable, however, it is also too evident that an ordinary citizen lacks information about the possibilities of fighting against corruption. While the largest Lithuanian towns are comparably well-informed by the central media and covered by the STT field offices, residents of small towns and regions are actually hard to be reached. They simply lack information on how to avoid corruption in their every-day life, on the possibilities to resist corruption or to report the potential or actual offences to competent authorities. The statistics reveals that regional residents obtain the major part of information from local press or TV.

The need is to **initiate anti-corruption education and information campaigns directly to the residents and stakeholders of small towns and villages**. The information should focus on:

- specific measures allowing to avoid corruption-based relations;
- the detrimental effect of corruption on ordinary citizens;
- the possibilities to timely report the noticed corruption-related cases to relevant competent authorities.

Such a campaign would increase confidence in the state, local government institutions and raise the overall level of civic awareness, hence positively affecting both the fight against corruption and the decrease of the general crime level. The potential stakeholders should include public organizations such as Lithuanian Chapter of Transparency International, the media and social advertising experts.

On a broader scale, the National Anti-Corruption Programme will be further implemented taking into account the areas that will be specified as priority ones after the review and amendment of the National Anti-Corruption Programme in 1Q of 2005.

3.2 Linked activities:

For the summary of the past Phare assistance, please refer to Annex 4 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 intended results will be achieved in the three main pillars:

- *prevention (1):*

- proposals for the improvement of legal acts related to confiscation of property put forth;
- proper mechanism of well-functioning lobbying activities developed;
- scheme of handing over some public functions to NGOs or the private sector designed.

- *enforcement (2):*

- exchange of information and co-operation among law enforcement and monitoring bodies reinforced;
- recommendation on the provision for special criminal proceeding measures for the investigation of corruption-related offences developed;

- training of STT analysts (processing of data and information gathered) and operatives delivered;

- *public education (3):*

- plan for the regions-targeted anti-corruption awareness campaign developed and introduced;
- the planned anti-corruption awareness campaign conducted.

3.4 Activities:

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:

- review of the legal acts related to confiscation of property, lobbying activities and provision of public services;
- analysis of the legal acts related to confiscation of property, lobbying activities and provision of public services;
- developing recommendations concerning amendments to the legal acts related to confiscation of property, lobbying activities and provision of public services;
- developing recommendations on how to improve cooperation and exchange of information among law enforcement institutions;
- developing recommendations on the provision for special criminal proceeding measures for the investigation of corruption-related offences;
- delivery of training for the STT analysts and operatives;
- drawing up a plan for the regional anti-corruption educational campaign.

The project requires one technical assistance component. Since the STT is a specialised law enforcement institution operating in three directions – law enforcement, prevention and education - preference is given to technical assistance as opposed to a twinning set-up, as the project requires expertise from a variety of sectors and the STT does not have any counterpart institution among the EU countries which besides enforcement would have prevention and education. This requirement, as the STT's experience has shown, can be most effectively met by the private sector which is able to draw resources from ample areas of interest, e.g. anti-corruption educational campaigns. The newly established anti-corruption body – Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau in Latvia - has ongoing Phare project based on Technical Assistance.

The tender dossier will be developed by the STT. 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). Since this is a large-scale project encompassing

numerous activities of the main beneficiary and other stakeholders, it requires special co-ordination, organisation and management efforts. The previous projects have fully justified the function of the local project co-ordinator taking over the extra load of work and closely co-operating with the relevant STT staff.

In addition, the following expertise is required:

1. Corruption prevention:

- one medium-term advisor who will be responsible for the overall anti-corruption advice (6 persons months);
- short-term experts who would assist on the following (4-6 person months):
 - advice on legal acts related to confiscation of property;
 - advice on the Law on Lobbying Activities and related legislation;
 - 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.

2. Investigation of corruption crimes:

- short term law enforcement experts to deliver training for the STT operatives and analysts; and drawing up a recommendation for the provision for special criminal proceeding measures in investigating corruption-related offences; indicative time of input: (3 person months);

The team of experts should strengthen investigation and enforcement capacities of the STT staff. Between 20 and 25 persons (a team of operatives and analysts) 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 in conducting a public awareness campaign aimed at the regional community (3-4 person months).

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 regional sector 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 on the consultations with the contractor. The exact number will be indicated during the inception phase.

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;
- an 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 demonstrate 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 sectoral 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 Jakšto str. 6, 2600 Vilnius, tel. +370 5 266 33 33, 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 relevant legislation is reviewed and specific sectors requiring special attention are confirmed.

5. Detailed Budget (MEUR)

€M	Transition Facility Support			Co-financing			Total Cost (TF plus Co-financing)
	Investment Support	Institution Building	Total Transition Facility (=I+IB)	National Public Funds	Other Sources	Total Co-financing of the project	
Technical Assistance		0.9	0.9				0.9
Total		0.9	0.9				0.9

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

The Implementing Agency is the Central Project Management Agency – CPMA. The CPMA will be responsible for tendering and contracting:

PAO: Mr. Aloyzas Vitkauskas
 Central Project Management Agency
 J. Tumo Vaižganto str. 8A /2,
 LT-2600, Vilnius, Lithuania
 Tel.: +370 5 2514400
 Fax: +370 5 2514401

The responsibility for technical project preparation, implementation and control will remain with the beneficiary institution.

Mr. Kęstutis Zaborskas
Special Investigation Service
A. Jakšto str. 6,
LT-01105, Vilnius, Lithuania
Tel.: +370 5 2663331
Fax: +370 5 2622608

6.2 Twinning

See paragraph 3.4.

6.3 Non-standard aspects

The project will be implemented in compliance with the EDIS procedures. The project has one technical assistance component.

6.4 Contracts

There is one tendering operation foreseen for the implementation of the project activities:

<i>Value of Technical Assistance component</i>	0.9 MEUR
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7. Implementation Schedule

Component	Start of Tendering	Start of Project Activity	Project completion
<i>Technical Assistance</i>	4Q/2005	1Q/2006	1Q/2007

8. Sustainability

The STT has demonstrated its full ownership of the previous Phare projects and prompted successful actions in the anti-corruption domain. It also has an appropriate number of qualified personnel and the necessary resources to ensure the successful and timely implementation of EU projects as well as to maintain the achieved results related with the administrative function.

9. Conditionality and sequencing

The 2005 Government Programme of the Republic of Lithuania contains the necessary elements for the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme in 2005-2008.

Sufficient human resources will be made available by the STT and other involved institutions for the timely implementation of all the planned operations.

The tender dossier for the technical assistance will be developed by the STT. No special preparation is needed before the start of the project.

The project will be sequenced as shown in the schedule provided in Annex 2.

The key milestones in this project are:

- ToR prepared and approved;
- TA tender launched and contract signed as planned;
- Guaranteed results in the main pillars of this project: prevention, enforcement and public education successfully achieved as planned.

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format (compulsory)
2. Detailed implementation chart (compulsory)
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period) (compulsory)
4. Previous EU Phare assistance

Annex 1

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project: Further enhancement of anti-corruption efforts		Programme name:	2005 Transition Facility
		Contracting period expires: 4Q/07	Disbursement period expires: 4Q/08
		Total Budget: 0.9 MEUR	Transition Facility Budget: 0.9 MEUR
Overall Objective Further assistance to the Special Investigation Service in its efforts to reduce the corruption in Lithuania.	Objectively Verifiable Indicators Timely, effective and full implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme and other related anti-corruption measures	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; • Implementation Status Reports prepared for the Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC); • Monitoring Reports prepared for the Sectoral Monitoring Sub-Committee (SMSC). 	
Project Purpose Further enhancement of anti-corruption efforts of the STT, via a 3-pillar approach – prevention, enforcement and education – and ensuring further implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme.	Objectively Verifiable Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-regulated practices of confiscation of property, lobbying activities and provision of licensing services; • Improved investigation methods of corruption-related law violations; • Anti-corruption awareness plan for the regional community developed and put into effect. 	Source of Verification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports; • Publication of legislation and regulations; • Public opinion and business surveys; • Implementation Status Reports prepared for the Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC); • Monitoring Reports prepared for the Sectoral Monitoring Sub-Committee (SMSC); • Project evaluation reports. 	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued commitment of the Government to the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme. • Trained staff can be retained

<p>Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals for the improvement of legal acts related to confiscation of property put forth; • Proper mechanism of well-functioning lobbying activities developed; • Scheme of handing over some public functions to NGOs or the private sector designed; • Exchange of information and co-operation among law enforcement and monitoring bodies reinforced; • Recommendation on the provision for special criminal proceeding measures for the investigation of corruption-related offences developed; • Training of STT analysts (processing of data and information gathered) and operatives delivered; • Plan for the regions-targeted anti-corruption awareness campaign developed and introduced. 	<p>Objectively Verifiable Indicators By the end of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations for creating a well-functioning mechanism of confiscation of property presented, new legislation drafted as necessary; • Elaborated mechanism and procedures for well-operating lobbying activities; • Proposals for amendments of valid legislation regulating provision of public services documented; • Reinforced exchange of information and co-operation among law enforcement institutions; • Developed recommendation on the provision for special criminal proceeding measures for the investigation of corruption-related offences; • 20 STT staff trained; • The anti-corruption awareness campaign covering 70-80 percent of the regional population planned and conducted 	<p>Source of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports; • Publication of legislation and regulations; • Public opinion and business surveys; • Implementation Status Reports prepared for the Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC); • Monitoring Reports prepared for the Sectoral Monitoring Sub-Committee (SMSC); • Project evaluation reports. 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of the relevant state institutions to the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme and the project. • Trained staff can be retained
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Activities	Means	Source of Verification	Assumptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyzing legal acts related with confiscation of property in respect of corruption related offences; drafting amendments as necessary; Analysing legal acts related with lobbying activities; developing a mechanism of well-functioning lobbying activities; Analyzing existing legislation regulating the provision of public services; analyzing practical experience of state institutions; presenting proposals for improvement of existing legislation; drafting new legislation; Developing recommendations on how to improve the cooperation and exchange of information among law enforcement institutions; Drawing up the recommendation for the provision of special criminal proceeding measures in investigating corruption-related offences; Training of STT staff; Implementing of the regional anti-corruption public awareness raising campaign. 	<p>1 Technical Assistance tender</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project reports; Monitoring Reports prepared for the Sectoral Monitoring Sub-Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful start and smooth implementation of the project. Sufficient absorption capacity of the beneficiary institution to effectively utilise project resources

	Preconditions Continuing sector policy including maintenance of responsibilities regarding enhancement of anti-corruption efforts
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Detailed Implementation Chart for the Project

Year	2005											2006										2007											
Month	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	7	8	9
Technical Assistance																																	



D e s i g n

T e n d e r i n g

I m p l e m e n t a t i o n

Cumulative Contracting and Disbursement Schedule (Transition Facility Contribution only – 0.9 MEUR)

	2005		2006				2007			
	30/09	31/12	31/03	30/06	30/09	31/12	31/03	30/06	30/09	31/12
<i>Contracting</i>										
• Technical Assistance			0.9							
Total contracting (cumulative)			0.9							
<i>Disbursement</i>										
• Technical Assistance			0.18	0.18	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.9		
Total disbursement (cumulative)			0.18	0.18	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.9		

Annex 4

Contribution of the EU PHARE programme to the implementation of the National Anti-corruption Programme (NACP): strengthening anti-corruption capacities

TA projects:

<p>1998 Financial Memorandum Project LI9809.02</p> <p>Support to the Lithuanian Government's Anti-Corruption Commission</p> <p>(TA 0.3 MEUR)</p>	<p>1999 Financial Memorandum Project LI9913.02</p> <p>Review and Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Programme, Preparation and Implementation of Sector Anti-Corruption Strategies and Action Plans</p> <p>(TA 1.8 MEUR)</p>	<p>1999 Financial Memorandum Project LI9913.02.06</p> <p>Building Integrity and Raising Anti-Corruption Awareness</p> <p>(TA 0.3 MEUR)</p>	<p>2003 Financial Memorandum Project 2003.004-341.05.03</p> <p>Strengthening of Administrative Capacities in the Fight against Corruption</p> <p>(TA 1.0 MEUR)</p>
<p>Duration: December 2000 – December 2001</p>	<p>Duration: January 2002 – December 2002</p>	<p>Duration: December 2001 – December 2002</p>	<p>Duration: November 2004 – November 2005, to be extended if necessary</p>
<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To review and implement the established National Anti-Corruption Programme (NACP) 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 	<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>To reduce the administrative corruption by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. strengthening preventive measures; 2. investigative capacities; 3. training civil servants as well as raising anti-corruption awareness of the business community.

<p><u>Main elements:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p><u>Main elements:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corruption prevention (as envisaged in the NACP for 2002): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) implementation of measures aimed at constraining: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) political corruption; b) administrative corruption covering: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) legal/administrative review of licensing, permissions, etc.; (ii) anti-corruption codes of conduct; (iii) auditing; (iv) transparent decision-making; (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 	<p><u>Main elements:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p><u>Main elements:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corruption prevention measures in the following sectors: public administration, health, law enforcement, customs, public procurement, judiciary as well as other areas as they emerge as a result of updating the NACP, updating and implementation, where necessary, of sector anti-corruption programmes with a focus on local authorities; 2. Increasing the effectiveness of corruption crime investigation with a focus on pre-trial investigation and co-operation of law enforcement bodies; 3. Anti-corruption education of civil servants and business people; 4. Strengthening of the institutional and technical capacities of the STT
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<p><u>Results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	<p><u>Results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Sectorial anti-corruption programmes (including strategies and action plans) drafted 4. Training (specialised English language and enforcement) conducted for the staff of STT, Prosecutor General's Office, Organised Crime Investigation Service and National Courts Administration 	<p><u>Results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An anti-corruption campaign <i>The Anti-Corruption Week</i>, targeted at two main groups - the youth and public officials/civil servants of the areas most vulnerable to corruption - conducted 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 prepared 	<p><u>Expected results:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrative corruption reduced 2. Institutional and technical capacities of the STT strengthened 3. Anti-corruption awareness raised
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The National Anti-Corruption Programme (NACP) 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

Supply projects:

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	
Procurement of equipment for the Lithuanian Special Investigation Service and the Lithuanian Forensic Science Centre Total amount 250.000 EUR	Procurement of intelligence equipment for the Lithuanian Special Investigation Service Total amount 100.000 EUR
Equipment purchased and installed	Equipment purchased and installed

2003 Financial Memorandum Project 2003.004-341.05.03 Strengthening of Administrative Capacities in the Fight against Corruption	
Procurement of non-special purpose equipment for the Lithuanian Special Investigation Service Total amount 360.000 EUR	Procurement of special purpose equipment for the Lithuanian Special Investigation Service Total amount 410.000 EUR
Equipment contracted	Contracts under preparation