



Contracting Authority

Delegation of the European Commission to Albania

Project against Corruption in Albania

Grant Application Form

IPA 2008

Reference:

Deadline for submission:

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Title of the action:	Project against Corruption in Albania
Number and title of lot	
Location(s) of the action:	Albania
Name of the applicant	Council of Europe
Nationality of the applicant ¹	International organisation based in France

Dossier No

(for official use only)

¹ The statutes must make it possible to ascertain that the organisation was set up by an act governed by the national law of the country concerned. In this respect, any legal entity whose statutes have been established in another country cannot be considered an eligible local organisation.

EuropeAid ID ²		
Legal status ³	International organisation	
Partner(s) ⁴		
Total eligible cost of the action (A)	Amount requested from the Contracting Authority (B)	% of total eligible cost of action (B/Ax100)
2,130,000.00 EUR	2,000,000.00 EUR	93,9 %
Total duration of the action:	30 months	

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Any change in the addresses, phone numbers, fax numbers and in particular e-mail, must be notified in writing to the Contracting Authority. The Contracting Authority will not be held responsible in case it cannot contact an applicant.

² To be inserted if the organisation is registered in PADOR. This number is allocated to an organisation which registers its data in PADOR. For more information and to register, please visit <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/online-services/pador>

³ E.g. non profit making, governmental body, international organisation

⁴ Add as many rows as partners

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PART A. CONCEPT NOTE

N/A

PART B. FULL APPLICATION FORM

I. THE ACTION

Reference of the Call for Proposals	
Title of the Call for Proposals	
Name of the applicant	Council of Europe
N° of the proposal ⁵	
N° of the Lot	

DESCRIPTION

1.1. Title

Project against Corruption in Albania

1.2. Location(s)

Albania

1.3. Cost of the action and amount requested from the Contracting Authority

Total cost of the action (A)	Amount requested from the Contracting Authority (B)	% of total eligible cost of action (B/Ax100)
2,130,000.00 EUR	2,000,000.00 EUR	93,9 %

⁵ For restricted procedures only; the proposal number as allocated by the Contracting Authority and notified to the applicant at the time of the Concept Note opening and administrative check.

1.4. Summary

Total duration of the action	30 months
Objectives of the action	<p>The overall objective is to contribute to democracy and the rule of law through the prevention and control of corruption.</p> <p>Specific objective 1 of this project is to support the Albanian government in strengthening its anti-corruption measures as set in its Anti-corruption Strategy (2007-2013) and assist in implementing the recommendations issued by the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) and Select Expert Committee on Money-laundering and Terrorism Financing (MONEYVL) and European Partnership commitments.</p> <p>Through a pilot component (specific objective 2), the project will assist the Albanian authorities to prevent and control corruption within the education system.</p>
Partner(s)	Council of Ministers of Albania
Target group(s) ⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Department of Internal Administrative Control and Anti-corruption; ▪ High Inspectorate of Declaration and Audit of Assets ▪ Ministry of Education and Science of Albania ▪ National Institute for Curricula Development and Teacher Training ▪ Ministry of Justice ▪ General Prosecutor Office ▪ High Council of Justice ▪ School of Magistrates ▪ Law enforcement agencies (financial investigators) ▪ Ministry of Finance (Department for Money Laundering Prevention)
Final beneficiaries ⁷	Public service and civil society of Albania
Estimated results	<p>Specific objective 1 :</p> <p>(1) Tools and mechanisms will be available to ensure the implementation of the anti-corruption strategy and Action Plan in line with GRECO recommendations and good practices</p> <p>(2) Proposals will be available for more efficient anti-corruption legislation in line with international standards</p> <p>(3) Proposals will be available to improve legislation and increase the efficiency of the key institutions with regard to the search, seizure and confiscation of proceeds from crime and money laundering and the financing of terrorism</p> <p>(4) Guidelines will be developed and applied for more effective identification, detection, reporting and investigation of criminal proceeds and money laundering in relation to corruption offences</p> <p>(5) Participation of civil society will be increased in promoting and monitoring the implementation of anticorruption initiatives will increase</p> <p>6) Human capacities of the of the anti-corruption and law enforcement agencies and the judiciary will be enhanced to ensure that they efficiently meet their obligations under applicable laws and apply international best practices.</p>

⁶ “Target groups” are the groups/entities who will be directly positively affected by the project at the Project Purpose level – See paragraph 2.3 in Section II for the list.

⁷ “Final beneficiaries” are those who will benefit from the project in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large.

	<p>Specific objective 2:</p> <p>(1) Risk analyses will be carried out and awareness raised with regard to opportunities of corruption in the education system</p> <p>(2) Mechanisms will be available to increase integrity and regulate conflicts of interest with regard to the administration of staff in the education system</p> <p>(3) Anti-corruption education modules will be available for primary and secondary schools</p>
Main activities	<p>Practical advise on establishment of tools to implement AC strategy</p> <p>Practical advise and assistance on improving AC, AML/CTF and asset recovery legislation and implementation of GRECO and Moneyval recommendations</p> <p>Development of guidelines and training programmes</p> <p>Development of methodology to measure a/c performance</p> <p>Production of a/c situation surveys and risk assessment reports</p> <p>Delivery of training</p> <p>Support to civil society organisations</p> <p>Assistance in preparation of risk analysis and assessment report for the education system</p> <p>Publication and dissemination to public and raising of awareness on the results of the analyses and assessment report</p> <p>Developing and testing modules of anti-corruption education for primary and secondary schools study programmes</p>

Where applicable, clearly indicate the sector⁸, theme, or geographical area specified in the call for proposals to which the proposed action would apply:

1.5. Objectives

The proposed action aims at contributing to democracy and the rule of law through the prevention and control of corruption. More specifically, this project shall support the Albanian government in strengthening its anti-corruption measures as set in its Anti-corruption Strategy (2007-2013) and assist in implementing the recommendations issued by the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) and Select Expert Committee on Money-laundering and Terrorism Financing (MONEYVAL) and European Partnership commitments. Through a pilot component, the project will assist the Albanian authorities to prevent and control corruption within the education system.

As fight against corruption is one of the priorities of the Albanian government, the proposed action has been designed to address the mains issues of concern, support the government in its effort to put in place the effective anticorruption measures and policies and to boost capacities of the key institutions and the civil society to make sure the devised measure and applied efficiently and transparently across the country.

In particular, the project addresses the gaps and deficiencies of the existing anti corruption legislation and policies; it seeks to improve the normative and administrative setting of the anti money laundering and assets recovery system, thus to ensure practical implementation of the “crime must not pay” principle. Achievement of these goals will be backed-up and their sustainability ensured through provision of tailor-made professional training in line with comprehensive training plans based on the train-the-trainers approach.

⁸ See paragraph 2.2 in Section II for the list of Sectors.

Through a pilot component, the project will assist the Albanian authorities to raise awareness throughout the public education sector on the fight against corruption while contributing to the prevention of corruption in the education sector.

Corruption in education is more detrimental than corruption in other sectors because of its negative long-term effects on the country's social, economic and political future. It threatens equal access, quantity and quality of education and is incompatible with one of the major aims of education: producing citizens that respect the law and human rights.

More specifically this component will focus on the introduction for the first time in the curricula of the Albanian public schools of elements of anti-corruption education and will assist the authorities in setting up preventive mechanisms to increase the integrity of the teaching staff and regulate conflicts of interest with regard to staff in the education sector.

1.6. Justification

1.6.1 Relevance of the Action

The government of Albania expresses its commitment to proactively implement the anti-corruption strategy as part of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI). The implementation of the Crosscutting Strategy for the Prevention and Fight against Corruption and for Transparent Governance 2008-2013⁹ is aimed at the progressive and sustainable reduction of corruption, boosting of the institutions' integrity and promotion of governance and transparency.

The priorities of the strategy are grouped as follows:

Prevention, transparency, all-inclusion and education

1. Strengthening of the political system and of the operation of public ethics
2. Update and consolidation of procedures
3. Sector reforms (audit, business climate, civil service, public service, education, health, finance, justice, local government, etc.).
4. Consolidation of transparency and integrity in the public administration
5. Approximation of legislation in the fight against corruption
6. Persistent information and education campaigns

Corruption Investigation and Criminalisation

1. Ensuring efficiency of prosecution and adjudication
2. Increase of integrity and resistance on corruption in the system of justice
3. Strengthening of administrative tools in the fight against corruption
4. Public participation in denouncing corruption

Consolidation of Cooperation and Domestic and International Coordination

1. Consolidation of mechanisms in the cooperation between the law-enforcement agencies
2. Consolidation of sustainable mechanisms for the exchange of information on periodical basis
3. Efficient implementation of regional and international anti-corruption tools

⁹ Council of Ministers' Decision No. 1561 of 3 October 2008

In addition, the National Anti-corruption Strategy pays special attention to the education system sectoral reforms with the following priority areas:

- Regulation of human resources management;
- Consolidation of the financial system in education and increase of procurement capacities;
- Prevention of the conflict of interests and the definition of the standards of ethics in education;
- Examination of the possibility of establishing the Order of Teacher ;
- Guaranteeing of the registration of private teaching activities through the self-declaration of public officials;
- Boost of inspecting the quality of services provided by the public and private higher education operators;
- Establishment of the indexing and categorization system of the higher and secondary education institutions according to their quality and features and values they provide;
- Guaranteeing of the transparency in the delivery of schooling subventions and education budget at all levels;
- Consolidation and applicability of state mature experience in the exams and admission of students at the higher education and advancement of access in education institutions (admission to universities);
- Introduction in the school curricula of information dealing in issues of corruption, operation ethics of the public officials behaviours and attitude of public and non-public institutions, education and participation of citizens in the fight against corruption;
- Extended inclusion of the community of pupils and students, as well as of the citizens' community in the transparent policy-making for education.

The Strategy is a response of the Government to the Second Evaluation Round Compliance Report on Albania of GRECO adopted in October 2007. This report refers to the Second Round Evaluation Reports of 2005 and notes that out of 13 recommendations addressed therein 7 have been implemented satisfactorily, 4 have been partly implemented while two have not been implemented.

The Strategy is also a means of implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA)¹⁰ and of the European Partnership. According to Article 4 of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA)¹¹, Albania commits itself to continue and foster cooperation and good neighbourly relations with the other countries of the region including an appropriate level of mutual concessions concerning the movement of persons, goods, capital and services as well as the development of projects of common interest, notably those related to combating organised crime, corruption, money laundering, illegal migration and trafficking, etc. This commitment constitutes a key factor in the development of the relations and cooperation between the Parties and thus contributes to regional stability.

¹⁰ Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Albania, of the other part, Brussels , 22 May 2006.

¹¹ Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Albania, of the other part, Brussels , 22 May 2006.

According to the SAA, Albania is committed to cooperate on fighting and preventing criminal and illegal activities, such as the prevention of the use of financial systems for laundering of proceeds from criminal activities in general and for the purpose of terrorist financing and fiscal fraud.

Accordingly, Albania's 2007 European Partnership short term priorities include:

In the field of corruption and economic crime:

- Implement the 2007-2013 anti-corruption strategy and the recommendations made in the 2005 evaluation report by the Council of Europe Group of States Against Corruption and investigate and prosecute cases of corruption in the police and the judiciary with due vigour.
- Harmonise the civil, commercial and administrative Codes with the Council of Europe Civil Law Convention on Corruption.
- Strengthen the institutional capacity to investigate and prosecute corruption.
- Implement legislation on preventing bribery with due regard for inter-institutional coordination.
- Strengthen mechanisms to enforce the Law on declaration of assets.
- Clarify rules related to the prevention of conflicts of interest in the exercise of public functions
- Clarify rules related to the public access to information in line with international standards
- Reduce the list of officials covered by immunity and grant immunity only where strictly appropriate
- Take the necessary measures to enforce anti-money laundering legislation better in terms of prevention, convictions, confiscations, seizures and freezing assets.
- Enhance the capacity of the financial intelligence unit, the prosecutor's offices and the police Economic Crimes Unit by ensuring appropriate financial and IT resources and improving working-level cooperation.
- Bring the Law on the prevention of money laundering into line with the *acquis* and with the Financial Action Task Force's and Council of Europe's Moneyval recommendations.
- Strengthen the capacity of the agency for the administration of seized and confiscated assets.
- Further improve cooperation with the authorities of other countries.
- Ensure proper enforcement of reporting obligations and examine transaction reporting thresholds.
- Take more effective measures to reduce use of cash in the economy.

In the field of education:

- Continue efforts to improve the governance of the education system, teacher training and education infrastructure.

The European Commission in its Progress Reports on Albania for 2007¹² and 2008¹³ noted the progress made by the country in its effort to fight against corruption while at the same time reconfirming that it remained a major problem. Similar statements are made on the anti-money laundering efforts.

¹² ALBANIA 2007 PROGRESS REPORT, Brussels, 6.11.2007, SEC(2007) 1429.

¹³ ALBANIA 2008 PROGRESS REPORT, Brussels, 05.11.2008, SEC(2008) 2692 final

The present proposal is based on the above mentioned documents and aims on one hand at assisting the Government of Albania in the implementation and further improvement of the Crosscutting Strategy for the Prevention and Fight against Corruption and for Transparent Governance 2008-2013 and, on the other hand, at addressing the major shortcomings identified in the evaluation and progress reports.

1.6.2 Problems to be addressed and proposed solutions

Crosscutting Strategy for the Prevention and Fight against Corruption and for Transparent Governance 2008-2013.

Adoption of the new Crosscutting Strategy in October 2008 is clearly a positive development and the strategy itself is very ambitious. However it should be seen as a long term tool, which must be implemented correctly to be able to make a positive change in the corruption situation in the country. Therefore effort must be made by the government and supported by the international community to keep the government's commitment to actively fight corruption.

The Crosscutting Strategy is very ambitious in setting goals and objectives but at the same time it is somewhat declarative as it does not provide a clear road map for implementation. Insufficient focus seems to be made on the achievement of priorities as the strategy follows the classic multi-sector approach and addresses all areas of public administration reform. Experience of other South-Eastern European Countries does not provide many examples of fully successful strategies following the same pattern. More impact-oriented measures should be proposed in the course of implementation. The way the Crosscutting Strategy is interlinked with other Governmental strategies, especially with the National Strategy for Development and Integration need to be further clarified.

The Integrated Action Plan for 2009 produced to implement the Crosscutting Strategy compiles sectoral action plans developed but it is not clear how the implementation of these plans is supposed to be coordinated at national level along the identified priorities. The sectoral action plans does not seem to follow a clear and unified methodology even if a template structured on objectives, activities, responsible institutions, deadline, resources and indicators was followed. The way the template was filled in by different agencies reveals the lack of methodology and varying level of expertise and understanding of requirements for designing public policies and of strategic planning methods. As a consequence certain important priorities listed by the Crosscutting Strategy are not included in the action plan (e.g. changes related to legislation of political parties).

The expected Result 1.1 of the proposed action addresses the above issues.

GRECO recommendations

The latest 2 reports on Albania (March and October 2007) identified 2 recommendations as not implemented:

- developing guidelines and trainings for private accountants and auditors on identifying corruption and its proceeds;
- establishment of guidelines on detection of corruption to include typologies of operations that might involve corruption for persons and institutions with a duty to report suspicious transactions in the area of money laundering.

The Strategy and action plan make no concrete references to these GRECO recommendations or concrete measures to ensure their implementation.

This is addressed by the proposed activity 1.3.5

The following GRECO recommendations have been only partly implemented and the proposed action take them on board to support their implementation:

- to develop clear procedures to be used for police officers and prosecutors concerning financial investigations in respect of offenders' assets, in order to enable them to make full use of the relevant legal provisions on detection and seizure
- to provide appropriate training for prosecutors and judges concerning the use of interim measures (preventive attachment) and confiscation, including value confiscation. The Albanian authorities should also consider establishing an appropriate apportionment of the burden of proof, in connection with a conviction, to assist the authorities in identifying corruption proceeds liable to confiscation in suitable cases.
- that the government promotes anti-corruption policies and measures at local and regional levels and monitors their implementation
- that tax authorities pay particular attention to the problem of corruption, particularly through directives and specific training modules concerning the detection of corruption offences and the enforcement of the relevant legislation

All these recommendations are addressed by the proposed project through Results 1.4 and 1.5.

Capturing the a/c situation and measuring a/c performance

A number of surveys covering individual countries or sectors within a country, a variety of cross-country surveys and studies is available (for example: Transparency International's annual Corruption Perceptions Index, TI's annual Global Corruption Barometer, a set of corporate and public sector indices developed by the World Bank Institute, the Global Competitiveness Report of the World Economic Forum, the World Bank's Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Surveys (BEEPS), the World Bank Institute's "Worldwide Governance Indicators 2008").

Albania participate in GRECO and MONEYVAL, the anti-corruption and the anti-money laundering evaluation mechanisms of the Council of Europe. The GRECO and MONEYVAL reports provide detailed analyses, including hard data on cases reported and investigated. A set of recommended actions has been addressed to Albania.

In principle, the existence of a variety of surveys, of GRECO and MONEYVAL reports, of anti-corruption strategies and action plans, of institutions responsible for the monitoring of these plans and of country-specific surveys and systems for the collection of criminal justice and law enforcement statistics should be sufficient for the setting of benchmarks and indicators of success, for measuring impact and for setting anti-corruption policy priorities.

In practice, however, this information is not necessarily used in a systematic manner, in the whole South-Eastern Europe, including in Albania:

- Although in some countries, anti-corruption strategies are evaluated on an annual basis, survey data are usually not taken into account to determine the effectiveness of anti-corruption strategies and action plans
- Macro-level data are not very helpful to assess the effectiveness of a specific measure
- Criminal justice and law enforcement statistics are collected but they are fragmented and appear not to be used when assessing anti-corruption measures
- The results of GRECO and MONEYVAL evaluations are not fully integrated or operationalised in anti-corruption strategy and action plans

- The indicators of anti-corruption strategy are not sufficiently specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timely, and thus in practice seem to be rarely used to measure progress
- The ability of responsible authorities to make use of existing data for this purpose appears to be very limited.

These problems became clearly visible when reports on the organised and economic crime situation were prepared by the Council of Europe in cooperation with law enforcement authorities of south-eastern Europe under the CARPO regional police project of the CoE and the European Commission in 2005, 2006 and 2007.

In 2005, Ministers of Interior of south-eastern Europe signed up to a regional strategy on tools against economic and organized crime which noted that “comprehensive public policy and action against organised and economic crime need to be knowledge-based - rooted in intelligence gathered through a structured framework for systematic collection, analysis, and processing of data in accordance with European standards of personal data protection.” They agreed that a legal framework for the systematic collection, analysis, management and exchange of data on economic and organised crime should be put in place, that national systems and common methodologies for data collection and criminal statistics should be established and that units for crime analysis should be established. The proposed project will help follow up on this.

The need for the strengthening of capacities for a better performance monitoring of anti-corruption strategies has been recognised for some time. For example, on 1 April 2005, representatives of governments and administrations of south-eastern Europe that participated in a high-level meeting of anti-corruption services organized by the Council of Europe’s PACO Impact project adopted a joint declaration in which they expressed their commitment to “strengthen the institutional capacities of Anti-corruption services to be able to monitor and evaluate the success of existing anti-corruption strategies, to implement appropriate follow-up mechanisms, and to communicate the results of these processes to the public”.

The project addressed these issues through activities 1.1.6 and 1.1.7.

Training and guidance

A wide range of diversified and specialised training needs to be provided to the staff and indeed the management of the key agencies in the anti corruption system. This need is logically linked with the fact that some of these agencies are newly established while others saw their roles in the anti-corruption effort significantly modified or refocused. All these agencies are largely staffed with very well prepared and motivated professionals who have however little or no experience in designing and implementing anti corruption strategies and plans. Very specific technical knowledge, e.g. in the area of financial analysis and investigations, needs to be provided or further developed to ensure the efficient functioning of the system. Specific training events will be coupled with the day-to-day consultancy ensured by the long-term adviser.

Particular attention will be devoted to reporting institutions to sensitize them to symptoms of corruption and thus make their reporting more effective. Another target group to which a tailor made training plans will be offered consists of the law enforcement and judiciary. Detecting, investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating in cases of corruption and other related offences requires highly specialised technical knowledge, understanding of typologies and modus operandi which are not necessarily part of currently used training courses and professional routines.

Training plans for law enforcement and judiciary will be developed in cooperation with the Police Academy and School of Magistrates and included in their respective curricula.

This is addressed by Results 1.3 and 1.5

Laundering of proceeds from corruption and their recovery

In order to make sure that crime does not pay a full set of instruments conforming to international standards and best practices need to be in place for the state to be able to track, seize and confiscate the criminally obtained assets, including the proceeds from corruption. In addition to specialised training in financial investigations these, institutional setting need to adjusted to make sure that relevant institutions have all the necessary competencies and that the seized assets are properly managed during the criminal procedure to prevent them from losing value.

Result 1.3 has been designed to address these issues.

The anti-money laundering system of Albania was evaluated by Moneyval in 2005 and the report was adopted in 2006¹⁴ and concluded on 11 non-compliance cases and 22 cases of partial compliance. In the Written Progress Report submitted to Moneyval by the Government of Albania actions are described that have been taken to rectify the situation, however no reassessment of the level of compliance or re-rating was done. Therefore the relevance and sufficiency of the steps taken by the government and the level of compliance have not been assessed. As no evaluation by Moneyval is planned before 2011 the project shall undertake a review of the major pieces of legislation against the Moneyval recommendation (Activity 1.3.1). The project shall also undertake a review of the legislation for its internal consistency and applicability (Activity 1.3.2). The project shall also support the drafting of the necessary amendments in line with the findings of those reviews (Activity 1.3.3).

Practical implementation of national legislation and international standards is critical for the success of the system. Due to complexity and often quite technical nature of the relevant regulations sets of guidelines shall be developed under activities 1.3.4 -1.3.7 to increase the level and quality of enforcement of regulations in force.

Role of the civil society

Any anti-corruption effort can only be effective if supported by the civil society. Therefore awareness of this effort must be raised within the society, which must also be sensibilised to corruption symptoms present in public life, in particular at local and community levels. Thus the society can play an important monitoring role at all levels and influence the development of the official anti-corruption policies. Shaping anti-corruption attitudes in the society is a decisive element on the preventive side of the anti-corruption effort.

Mobilisation of civil society through non governmental organisations and other independent communication platforms is of particular importance in new democracies and transition countries where traditional civil society networks have been long underdeveloped or inexistent. The project will support the selected civil society organisations in assuming this role.

¹⁴ Third round detailed assessment report on Albania, Moneyval 2005 (37)

Participation of civil society in the anti-corruption effort will be enhanced through Result 1.4

Education

The component related to corruption in education builds on previous experiences and anti-corruption efforts undertaken by the Albanian authorities for improving governance, transparency and accountability in the education sector. It is currently the largest public employer of the country with 45 000 teachers and administrative and technical staff, and provides education at primary and secondary levels to more than 625 000 students.

Several reforms initiated by national authorities have been achieved mainly in the organisation of the “state Matura” which quickly gained a broad support approval by students and parents, the publishing procedures of school books and the participation of civil society and parents association in school boards.

National authorities have expressed their commitment in pursuing reforms under the new National Anti-corruption Strategy which has identified eleven priority areas for action in the education sector with some specific emphasis on (1) the improvement of integrity of teaching staff and (2) the introduction in the school curricula of civic education elements of anti-corruption education. Anti-corruption education will not constitute an agenda on its own, but will be regarded as part of broader approaches to ethics and citizenship aiming at strengthening Albanian students and citizens in their ethical decision-making while building a culture of zero-tolerance for corruption.

Corruption in education systems distorts both the quality and availability of education services, and has a negative sustainable impact on a nation's socio-economic and political development.

Corruption in education in Albania has been reported to take many visible forms: bribes paid by parents to teachers to ensure good grades and examination results; bribes paid by teachers to public officials to get preferred posting and promotion; embezzlement of funds allocated to purchase teaching materials etc. There are also several invisible forms that are unknown by the public and mainly related the financial and human resources management.

The project will favour specific actions in the following areas of reforms : (1) administrative and civil service reforms through the definition of standards and targets of service quality (the development of teachers’ code of conduct) and (2) societal reforms by going beyond the mechanisms that aim to limit corrupt behaviour, and by bringing about a significant change in attitudes (civic education, education on ethics), improving accountability and mobilising political will.

In more concrete terms the project will :

At Central level

- raise awareness of the costs associated with corruption more generally, and in particular in the education sector. An analysis of the factors contributing to the existence and persistence of corruption in the sector, of the types of corruption most prevalent, and of the stakeholders of a corruption-free education system will be undertaken.

Civil service level

- propose improvements in the accountability structures applicable to teachers and those civil servants associated with the education sector in an effort to reduce corrupt incentives.

Since the professionalism and the performance of any public sector depend not only on the institutions, but also on the people who staff them, a good formal framework needs to be supplemented by qualified and motivated personnel. The institutional arrangements for selecting, promoting and dismissing civil servants are thus crucial to the functioning of the public sector in the intended way. A meritocratic civil service is less likely to be prone to corruption than one based predominantly on political appointments, and an important step for the project could thus be to discuss ways to strengthen meritocracy within the civil service and among teachers with all stakeholders in order to bring forward sustainable change.

Meritocratic reform needs to be complemented by efforts to sensitise public officials to professional corruption and misconduct. Codes of Ethics or Conduct are an important guide to making decisions on complicated ethical issues, and provide the basis for an environment where citizens are aware of the mission and standards of service to be expected from public sector agencies. The current regulations determining the conduct of civil servants - and hence of teachers - in Albania, in particular with regards to the acceptability of gifts and the provision of private courses, seem insufficient.

At School level

- encourage learning and honesty through the education of teachers, students and parents to inform them of their rights, their obligations, like the standards of service to be expected of teachers and of who to turn to in case of perceived wrongdoing. Anti-corruption issues are not part of the national curriculum in Albania and experience suggests that this lack of education, in conjunction with the confrontation on a daily basis of students with corrupt demands emanating from different parts of society, has a detrimental effect on the sustainable fight against corruption. Since it is important to address issues relating to corruption during the formative years, measures should be taken to address this, and to aim at creating a cultural sensitivity to corruption issues from an early age.
- promote through civic education change of attitudes and institutional culture: anti-corruption reform can only be sustainable if it is accompanied by a fundamental change in public attitudes to corruption. Awareness raising and programmes targeting different sections of society to highlight the problems associated with corruption and to instil into citizens a sense of pride of their nation's traditional integrity as well as of rejection of corrupt behaviour and those practising it, can thus be expected to act in favour of lasting change.

1.6.3 Target groups and final beneficiaries.

DIACA

According to the Regulation on the Functions and Procedures of Internal Administrative and Anti-Corruption Control of the Council Of Ministers¹⁵ the Department of Internal Administrative and Anti-corruption Control at the Council of Ministers (DIACA) is the structure responsible for the internal administrative and anti-corruption control with the public institutions and entities. Its mission is “to carry out the verification (administrative investigation) of the implementation of legality and/or denunciations on abusive, corruptive and arbitrary practices, to identify the public administration employees, who, with their acts or omissions have incurred infringements of the legal/bylaw acts in effect, to prepare recommendations on the issues, including also the type of

¹⁵ Decision of the Council Of Ministers No 94, 15.2.2006

measures against the offenders, as well as make the public institutions aware of their fight against corruption”. It verifies and exercises control on all the ministries, central institutions under the authority of the Prime Minister, administration of prefect, as well as with the commercial companies with partly or in fully state-owned capital, as long as this does not run counter to the other legal or bylaw acts regulating the activity in this field. DIACA is also in charge of coordinating the anti-corruption effort of the Government, to raise AC awareness in the public sector and of provision of training, expertise and advice on AC policies to other public institution.

DIACO also services the Inter-ministerial Working Group on the Crosscutting Strategy on Prevention and Fight against Corruption and Transparent Governance (2008-2013) as well as the Technical Working Group.

DIACA is thus the central point of the anti-corruption system in Albania and will be the main beneficiary of this project.

HIDAA

The High Inspectorate of Declaration and Audit of Assets is one of the main anti-corruption institutions in Albania, exercises its institutional activity on the basis of the law no.9049 dated 10 April 2003 *“On the declaration and audit of assets, financial obligations of the elected and certain public officials”* and law no.9367 dated 7 April 2005 *“On the prevention of conflicts of interest in the exercise of public functions”*, and on the international anti-corruption instruments, GRECO recommendations, the United Nations Conventions against Corruption and the joint recommendations of the EU/Albania Consultative Task-Force meetings.

Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Justice is inter alia responsible for coordination of legislative initiative of the government. It should logically be the one responsible for the quality of legislation and its internal coherence. It has also a role to play in the creation of a mechanism to ensure corruption proofing of the legislation. The Project will support it in this role.

FIU

The Department for Money Laundering Prevention in the Ministry of Finance is the Financial Intelligence Unit of Albania responsible for collecting financial intelligence and analyse suspicious transaction reports to detect money laundering. It is the central point of the anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing system of Albania. The Project will support it in the implementation of Moneyval recommendations and in the preparation of guidelines for obliged institutions. This will be complementary to the ongoing twinning project run by the German FIU.

Law Enforcement Agencies

Law enforcement agencies responsible for detecting corruption and other crimes, collecting evidence and running financial investigations are also of decisive importance to effective implementation of the preventive anti-corruption measures. The project will support their professional development and complement other projects dealing with police reform.

Prosecutors and Judges (General Prosecutor Office and High Council of Justice)

To effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate on corruption and economic crime cases specific knowledge of typologies and nature of these crimes is necessary. Prosecutors and judges are therefore the final element of the anti-corruption and anti-economic crime systems, decisive for their overall performance.

Private auditors and accountants and selected financial institutions with reporting obligations

Their role in the system has been emphasized by the GRECO report. It is at their level that suspicious transactions are detected and reported to the FIU. They need clear guidance as to how best to comply with their obligations. They also need continuous training on new typologies and legislative changes.

Ministry of Education, teachers and school intendants, primary and secondary school students

As indicated in section 1.6.2 above, the education sector is currently the largest public employer of the country with 45 000 teachers and administrative and technical staff, and provides education at primary and secondary levels to more than 625 000 students. An important counterpart institution will be the National Institute for Curricula Development and Teacher Training.

1.6.4 Relevance of the proposal to the needs and constraints

In recent years, the government of Albania undertook a number of important steps in the fight against corruption. The country ratified the Council of Europe's Criminal and Civil Law Conventions against Corruption in 2002 and 2003 and the Additional Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption in 2005. Albania has joined the Council's Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) in 2001. The Council of Europe supported the country's efforts in the implementation of an anti-corruption plan and strategy from March 2004 to July 2006, through PACO impact project.

The National Anti-corruption Strategy (2007-2013) adopted in October 2008 pays special attention to the education system reforms in 11 priority areas. The project will deal with several aspects of five of them.

Corruption remains a serious concern for Albania. According to Transparency International's annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) in 2008, Albania's score was at 3.4 (85 rank).

After a significant number of steps undertaken by the government of Albania to harmonize national legislation with international standards and obligations, it is now important that the on-going legislative and institutional reforms be effectively and efficiently enforced and implemented in practice. Several international studies note in this context, that that reform efforts are only successful when they incorporate elements of public education and engagement. USAID in a recent report underlines that "institutional (bureaucratic and regulatory) reforms would help to address principal-agent failures linked to corruption, while support for civil society, media, and other public education efforts would shift public attitudes and increase demand for accountability in the use of public resources".

According to Citizen's Advocacy Office, an NGO based in Albania, "...citizens [in Albania] have a tolerance and high degree of acceptance of corruption as a tool to solve their problems.....They

have a very utilitarian viewpoint of corruption and are aware of its legal consequences. They are not afraid of these legal consequences and sanctions as promoters of corruption and operate undisturbed in informal channels that have nothing in common with the legal channels. Corruption and law run alongside undisturbed by one another.”

The project will focus precisely on this “culture of corruption” and have as main aim the fostering of a “culture of democracy” among pupils and teachers and will be based on the achievements of previous projects carried out by the Council of Europe in the field of Education for democratic citizenship and Human Rights.

1.7. Description of the action and its effectiveness

1.7.1 Background information

Since 1998, the EU and the donor community has invested a considerable amount funds in the area of public sector reforms whilst contributing to the fight and prevention of corruption and improvement of the education in Albania. Although progress can and has been noted in these important areas of public sector reform, sustainability of return on investment needs to be assured and confirmed.

In a highly politicised culture such as Albania, it should be noted that EU funded technical assistance and support in the framework of the implementation and fulfilment of set up short and medium term key priorities under the European Partnership commitments can be expected to be linked accordingly on the basis of the following conditions:

- Clear political will to carry out committed and underline reforms as such;
- Retention of staff in overall public sector administration in order to ensure institutional memory and sustainable capacity building throughout the process of reforms and development;
- tangible reform results;
- measurable indicators of success and of impact created through projects as such;
- cooperation and coordination in a horizontal way with all relevant institutions by also avoiding duplication of efforts;
- mainstreaming anti-corruption means by incorporating it-explicitly or implicitly-in all sectors and at all intervention levels in order to secure sustainability impact and continuity of it;
- full implementation of the relevant treaty law/international instruments¹⁶ commitments in accordance with the recommendations and evaluations procedures;

Progress of reforms to be initiated, or that have been initiated, could also be measured not only through the EC monitoring and progress reporting tools but also, through the subject matter Council of Europe monitoring mechanisms such as GRECO and Moneyval.

Experience has shown that the effectiveness of the fight and prevention of corruption has a bearing on foreign direct investment and economic development in Albania; economic crime, need for effective implementation of legislation and corruption in the education system (*inter alia* other

¹⁶ Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention against Corruption (STE 173); Additional Protocol of the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention against Corruption (STE 191); Council of Europe Civil Law Convention against Corruption (STE 174); United Nations Convention against Corruption

systems) have been among the most important concerns that need to be addressed properly in order to ensure tangible results and change of public perception.

Therefore, efficient coordination and cooperation, as well as political commitment of all relevant stakeholders should be ensured from the beginning of the project design and throughout its implementation in order to provide basis for the sustainable action.

Experience has shown that if there is a lack of mechanisms and scarce implementation results, then there is clear obstacle for achieving sustainability of reforms and their desired outcomes.

It is therefore of outmost importance to get approval of all relevant documents by relevant institutions those independent ones as well as those within the public administration and line Ministries.

Experience gained during the implementation of the previous funded EC projects have proven that the establishment of a Project Steering Committee and of a centralised and well coordinated project management unit within the premises of the main project stakeholder institution(s), can contribute to decision making process and accelerate passing of different decisions and policy related reforms at all government levels. Members of the Steering Committee should be senior level government representatives from the leading stakeholder institutions and those other direct and indirect beneficiary structures.

Given that Albania has ratified relevant Council of Europe anti-corruption and anti-money laundering standards and is participating in the GRECO and Moneyval evaluation mechanisms, the Council of Europe is well placed to implement this project under a direct grant agreement. The Council of Europe would also be able to co-fund this project. The Memorandum of Understanding between the Council of Europe and the European Union of 2007 – which among things calls for strong cooperation between the two organisations in justice and home affairs matters and the implementation of joint programmes – provides added justification for the implementation of this project by the Council of Europe.

1.7.2 Proposed activities

Overall objective	To contribute to democracy and the rule of law through the prevention and control of corruption	
Purpose 1	To enhance the implementation of anti-corruption policies and strategies (Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan 2007-2013) in line with GRECO and MONEYVAL recommendations and European Partnership commitments	
Result 1.1	Tools and mechanisms available to ensure the implementation of the anti-corruption strategy and action plan in line with GRECO recommendations and good practices	
Activities		
1.1.1	Risk assessment and analyses for public administration institutions in order to identify areas prone to corruption and to provide a methodology for the Department of Internal Administrative Control and Anti-corruption (DIACA)	Consultancy will be provided to DIACA on risk assessment methodology and principles. Working group of international and national experts will be created to conduct and monitor the risk assessment.
1.1.2	Support the further development of the Anti-corruption Strategy and its Action Plan (2007-2013) and the monitoring of their implementation through bench-marking and reporting tools.	Consultancy will be provided to DIACA on how best to develop the AC strategy and formulate yearly workplans. Working group of international and national experts will coordinate the work on the strategy and workplans and monitor their implementation.
1.1.3	Strengthen the capacity of DIACA to create a standing interagency co-ordination mechanism for the purpose of setting priorities, exchanging information, preparing methodologies and co-ordinating the action plans	Consultancy will be provided to DIACA interagency coordination issues. Working group of international and national experts work on the creation of a standing coordination mechanism. Training will be provided to the DIACA staff and local members of the working group for the to best incorporate the international best practices in their work.
1.1.4	Strengthen the ability of DIACO to assist key institutions in the creation of capacities for the implementation of relevant measures against corruption within the Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan	Consultancy and training will be provided to the key institutions based on current needs.
1.1.5	Organise a yearly conference to monitor the progress in the implementation of the Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan	Yearly monitoring conferences will be organised to discuss the progress made in the implementation of strategies and workplans. Attracting public attention these conferences will also help mobilise the relevant authorities towards delivery of results.
1.1.6	Undertake two surveys of the anti-corruption situation in Albania as a tool for the Government to determine the impact of the strategy and action plan as well as future actions	Surveys on corruption perception, attitude and experience will be produced at the beginning and by the end of the project. The scope of these surveys will be determined in the course of the inception period.
1.1.7	Support the development of methodology to assess the anti-corruption performance	Consultancy and training will be provided to support the development of a methodology that will

		help measure the performance of the entire a/c system rather than just attempt to measure corruption levels. The above surveys will feed into this.
Result 1.2	Proposals available for more efficient anti-corruption legislation in line with international standards	
Activities		
1.2.1	Review the applicable legislation of Albania for its conformity with international standards and the national policy goals, and to ensure follow up to GRECO recommendations with particular focus on: - legislative provisions concerning the lifting of immunities and privileges of elected persons in cases of corruption allegations - transparency and accountability with regard to the financing of political parties and electoral campaigns - avoiding conflict of interest	Consultancy and legal opinions will be provided to DIACA and other relevant institutions to monitor conformity of the legislation with international standards and policy goals. A legal working group of international and national experts will be created to facilitate and monitor the delivery of this Result. Workshops/roundtables will be organised to enlarge the debate on the key issues.
1.2.2	Support the drafting of the necessary legislative instruments based on the results of the review.	Consultancy will be provided to DIACA and other relevant institutions on the drafting of the necessary instruments in line with international standards and best practices. A legal working group of international and national experts will be the platform to facilitate this effort. Workshops/roundtables will be organised to enlarge the debate on the key issues.
1.2.3	Elaboration of a 'compliance matrix' for domestic legislation against relevant international legal instruments	Consultancy will and legal opinions be provided to DIACA and other relevant institutions on the elaboration of compliance matrix. A legal working group of international and national experts will be the platform to facilitate this effort. Workshops/roundtables will be organised to enlarge the debate on the key issues.
1.2.4	Develop proposals for a mechanism to ensure the corruption proofing of legislation.	Consultancy will be provided to the standing coordination body on the setting of an appropriate mechanism for corruption proofing of legislation. Workshops will be organised and training provided to facilitate and guide this process.
Result 1.3	Proposals available to improve legislation and practice and increase the efficiency of the key institutions with regard to the search, seizure and confiscation of proceeds from crime and money laundering and the financing of terrorism	
Activities		
1.3.1	Support the improvement of the regulatory and administrative setting with regard to the management of the seized proceeds from crime	Consultancy will be provided to the Cabinet of Ministers and individual agencies involved on international best practices and institutional solutions to manage the seized criminal assets. A legal working group of international and national

		experts will be deal with the legal issues. Workshops and study visits will be organised to familiarize with the solutions existing in the EU and COE member states.
1.3.2	Review the internal consistency of legislation related to money laundering and the financing of terrorism	Consultancy will be provided to the FIU and other relevant agencies to support them in reviewing the consistency of AML/CTF legislation. Legal working group will coordinate and facilitate this effort. Legal opinions will be produced as necessary.
1.3.3	Support the drafting of legislative proposals and secondary regulations to follow up on Moneyval recommendations	Consultancy will be provided to the FIU and other relevant agencies to support them in reviewing the consistency of AML/CTF legislation. Legal working group will coordinate and facilitate this effort. Legal opinions will be produced as necessary.
1.3.4	Support the development of guidelines for the financial investigation and the tracking of the proceeds from crime	Consultancy and training will be provided to the law enforcement and tax inspectors agencies to support them in drafting the guidelines for the financial investigation and the tracking of the proceeds from crime
1.3.5	Support the development of guidelines (including typologies of operations) on the detection of corruption for persons and institutions with a duty to report suspicious transactions in the area of money laundering, including for private accountants and auditors	Consultancy and training will be provided to the FIU and other relevant agencies (to be identified in the inception report) to support them in drafting the guidelines for the obliged institutions. Study visit will be organise to better familiarise with international experience.
1.3.6	Support the development of guidelines with regard to Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) and conflict of interest when conducting financial and economic crime investigations	Consultancy and training will be provided to the relevant agencies (to be identified in the inception report) to support them in drafting the guidelines with regard to Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) and conflict of interest of public official. Study visit will be organise to better familiarise with international experience.
1.3.7	Support the development of guidelines with regard to international cooperation on criminal matters when involving cross border confiscation of crime proceeds	Consultancy and training will be provided to the law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and other agencies involved in the search, seizure and confiscation of proceeds from crime to support the enhancement of international cooperation and elaboration of guidelines.
Result 1.4	Participation of civil society organizations in the promotion and monitoring of the implementation of anticorruption initiatives, and conducting independent periodic and thematic surveys is increased	
Activities		
1.4.1	Provide recommendations and facilitate consultations aimed at supporting legal and institutional anticorruption initiatives	Consultancy and training will be provided to the civil society organisations on how to support a/c initiatives.
1.4.2	Conduct, in cooperation with local partners, a series of independent surveys on sensitive areas (health and education service, police forces and tax administration, etc)	Sector surveys will be prepared in cooperation with the civil society organisations. Relevant consultancy and training will be provided to these organisations.

1.4.3	Support civil society initiatives to monitor the implementation of Anticorruption Strategy	Consultancy and training will be provided to the civil society organisations on how to monitor the implementation of Anticorruption Strategy.
1.4.4	Promote public debate for anticorruption reforms through fora, seminars, round-table discussions, publications etc	Organisation of seminars, round-table discussions, etc and preparation of publications will be supported to promote public debate.
Result 1.5	Human capacities of the of the anti-corruption and law enforcement agencies and the judiciary enhanced to ensure that they efficiently meet their obligations under applicable laws and apply international best practices.	
Activities		
1.5.1	Support the elaboration and implementation of training plans for HIDAA inspectors and train the core group of local trainers	Consultancy and training will be provided to HIDAA in the elaboration of training plans for its staff to ensure continuous professional development of the current and new staff. Training of the core group of trainers shall ensure sustainable results.
1.5.2	Support the School of Magistrates, Police Academy and other relevant training units in elaboration and implementation of training plans for the law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and judges with regard to investigations of corruption and money laundering and tracking proceeds from crime and train the core group of local	Consultancy and training will be provided to the law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and judges and their training centres in the elaboration of training plans to ensure continuous professional development of their current and new staff in detecting, investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating on corruption and corruption-related crimes. Training of the core group of trainers shall ensure sustainable results.
1.5.3	Promote interagency cooperation through organisation of joint training events and study visits and train the core group of local trainers	Interagency training has proven to be a very effective instrument ensuring not only the professional development but also promoting interagency cooperation. A number of such events shall be organised for the selected trainers covered by activities 1.5.1-1.5.2.
Purpose 2	Contribute to the prevention of corruption in the education sector by improving transparency, accountability and social participation in the education system	
Result 2.1	Risk analyses carried out and awareness raised with regard to opportunities of corruption in the education system	
Activities		
2.1.1	Mapping of opportunities for corruption (internally and externally): a) absence of norms and regulations; opacity of procedures; powers; status of professional norms; management and incentive systems; b) political will; ethical values in overall; external audit; right to information and decentralisation	Consultancy will be provided to the Ministry of Education and Science for the identification of internal and external factors conducive to the development of corrupt practices within the education sector. Internal factors are linked to the decision making and management structure of the education system itself. External factors are linked to the overall environment in which the education sector operates. Strategies to improve transparency and accountability in education must take into consideration both internal and external factors to succeed. This kind of analysis does not exist for the Albanian education system and should be

		considered as a fundamental step for evaluating the situation and designing new strategies for improvement. A general report will be the main result of this activity.
2.1.2	“Red flagging” to assess situation and occurrences that indicate susceptibility to corruption in the following areas: finance; information systems; text books; human resources management; other resource management; and licensing of private education and monitoring.	Consultancy will be provided to the Ministry of Education and Science for undertaking a risk analysis in order to assess the opportunities for fraud and corruption within the Albanian education sector as a whole. A report that will contain a prioritised list of risks and a cost and benefit analysis for possible countermeasures will be the main result of this activity.
2.1.3	Publication and dissemination to public and raising of awareness on the results of analyses and assessment report	The main findings of the two reports mentioned above will be examined and discussed during 2 workshops organised by the Ministry of Education and Science and its specialised bodies with participants from the Parliament, civil society representatives, teachers associations, academic community and international organisations. Consultancy will be provided for the organisation of both workshops. The main results will be awareness raising and definition of implications for action of all stakeholders. The proceedings of workshops will be published in Albanian and English and be available on line through the website of the Ministry of Education.
2.15	Peer discussion on solutions and identification of recommended actions for improvement	2 workshops will be organised with participants from the Regional Education Directorates, school administrators and teachers in order to critically evaluate the results of the reports and further develop recommendations for action at central, regional/local and school levels as well as a follow-up strategy.
2.1.6	Follow up risk assessment report towards the end of the project to determine progress made	Consultancy will be provided for evaluating the progress made. A report will be published
Result 2.2	Mechanisms available to increase integrity and regulate conflicts of interest with regard to the administration of staff in the education system	
Activities		
2.2.1	Assessment of the functioning and shortcomings regarding disciplinary measures and the regulation of ethics within the education system	A diagnosis of the current situation regarding administrative decisions related to teachers and distortions in teachers behaviour will be carried out by external consultancy and serve as a starting point for the identification of priorities in reforming the sector.
2.2.2	Identification of policy options for introducing criteria and standardised	Consultancy will be provided to assist national authorities elaborate a new policy framework with

	procedures for the recruitment, appointments and promotion of human resources	clear criteria and standardised procedures for the recruitment, appointments and promotion of human resources. 2 workshops will be organised with the main stakeholders and 1 study visit in a EU country.
2.2.3	Designing and drafting of the code of conduct in the education sector	Consultancy will be provided for the designing of a specific code of conduct for the teaching profession in Albania. Such a code does not exist yet and it will complement the work undertaken by the Teachers Trade Union for the setting up of the Teachers Order. 2 workshops will be organised. One at the end of the drafting process and a second one for the dissemination of the final version of the Code and the launching of its implementation process. The Code will provide general guidance for the teaching profession in Albania in accord with the profession's values as illustrated by the Education International Declaration on Professional Ethics.
2.2.4	Elaboration of preventive anti-corruption legislation/secondary legislation and guidelines for controlling and regulating private tutoring	Private tutoring in Albania is offered on a large scale for secondary school students without any regulatory framework. Consultancy and legal advice will be provided for helping the authorities in collecting data, analysing the adverse effects of private tutoring and their choice regarding the regulation of private tutoring. 2 workshops will be organised for drafting legislation proposals and guidelines for quality control and the regulation of private tutoring. The publication of new regulations will contribute to raise public awareness about the nature, scale and implications of private tutoring on the public education system and help parents make informed choices when deciding on private tutoring courses.
Result 2.3	Development of anti-corruption education modules for primary and secondary schools	
Activities		
2.3.1	Developing a framework of anti-corruption terms and concepts	Consultancy will be provided for the drafting of a conceptual framework that will help students and teachers to identify and combat corrupted practices. The framework will be published and made available on-line.
2.3.2	Developing modules of anti-corruption education for primary and secondary schools study programmes	Anti-corruption training modules will have as objective to build age-specific knowledge and to lay the foundation for acquainting sound civic competence by high school students. The modules will be elaborated with Consultancy by the national Institute of Curricula and Standards and tested through peer review exercises by the network of the national Centre of Training and Qualification for Education.

2.3.3	Testing the module of anti-corruption education in pilot schools	Piloting seminars in at least 4 schools with the participation of volunteer teachers of psychology, ethics, history, political science and civic education will be organised with the assistance of external consultancy services.
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1.8. Methodology

1.8.1 Methods of implementation and reasons for the proposed methodology

The progress made and solutions to difficulties encountered under the project will be discussed on a regular basis by the Steering Committee. The Project's Implementation Team - the Long Term Adviser on Fight Against Corruption (LTA 1) who will also be the Team Leader, the Long Term Adviser on Ethics in the Education Sector (LTA 2), the Local Project Officer, and the Project Coordinator in Strasbourg, and the assigned Project Director from the DIACA will be responsible for delivering the results and the implementation of activities in Tirana, but also coordinate and provide the reporting which will be in turn submitted by the Council of Europe to the Delegation of the European Commission in coordination and cooperation with the Project Director.

Many of the activities will result in agreed upon recommendations or lines of action. It is important that these results are documented, and the Steering Group will assess the follow up given to these recommendations.

The methodology of implementation of these activities, and thus of the project itself is evident in the above description of activities:

Given the fact that the Department of Internal Administrative Control and Anti-corruption is the main institution ensuring the implementation of the anti corruption strategy, the project will initially focus on the strengthening of the capacities of DIACA itself to create a standing interagency co-ordination mechanism for the purpose of setting priorities, exchanging information, preparing methodologies and co-ordinating the action plans. It will also aim at ensuring the implementation of the anti corruption strategy by all relevant public agencies through professionally prepared yearly implementation plans. It will further seek to develop and improve the strategy itself (**Result 1.1**).

In parallel, proposals will be prepared to make the national legislation more compliant with international standards, more internally consistent and follow the recommendations of international monitoring mechanisms, such as GRECO and Moneyval Committees of the Council of Europe. Proposals will address the anti corruption legislation (**Result 1.2**) and legislation on the search, seizure and confiscation of proceeds from crime and money laundering and the financing of terrorism (**Result 1.3**). Professional and effective implementation of the applicable legislation in practice will be facilitated and indeed ensured through the sets of guidelines to be developed under Result 1.3 and training packages proposed under **Result 1.5**. Sustainability of the produced results will be strengthened through the train-the-trainers approach.

Addressing the issue of financial investigations and the recovery of criminally acquired assets (Result 1.3) will strengthen the application of the rule that "crime must not pay". In addition to benefiting the state budget or the crime victims through recovery of the assets it will have a strong dissuasive influence on potential criminals thus further strengthening the efficiency of the anti

corruption policies and measures. The same will be achieved through training of the law enforcement agencies and the judiciary under Result 1.5).

Attitude and awareness of the civil society is an element of critical importance in the state's efforts to limit corruption. Therefore better participation of the civil society organizations in the promotion and monitoring of the implementation of anticorruption initiatives will be ensured through **Result 1.5**. Involvement of partners of local and community levels will ensure the implementation of one of the so far outstanding GRECO recommendations.

Project purpose 2 seeks to increase the level of anticorruption awareness and education among the youngest generations, thus benefitting the whole society in a longer term (**Result 2.3**) and at the same time enhance the integrity of the education system and prevent corruption therein (**Results 2.1 and 2.2**). Based on a strong political commitment of the Ministry of Education this component will be used as a model that could then be used in other sectors.

Following the reasons for the proposed methodology and approach, the modus of action includes a mixture of the following types/nature of tools when organising activities and providing support to implement the proposed activities:

The following types of inputs are proposed:

Expert advice – provided by the LT-Adviser within his/her competence/experience or, as necessary, by ST-Advisers selected according to their specific field of competence, through direct conversation with individual officials or groups of officials on the issues specified in the Workplan and wherever necessary.

Expert opinions – will be provided in writing, as necessary, to comment on the pieces of legislation or their drafts or other documents, by independent experts from the Council of Europe Member States via the CoE Secretariat.

Study visits to EU and COE Member States - provide first-hand experience to complement the theory and help individuals to examine possible changes to their own procedures and approaches, and also initiate the basis for launching cooperation and networking with EU and COE Member States.

Roundtables and seminars - allowing stakeholders/professional groups and individuals to look at ways in which their own policies can be reformed. They will also be used to contribute specialist knowledge to a broader debate on a given issue.

Workshops - allow a particular task to be undertaken involving multiple co-operating parties. Experts put their knowledge at the disposal of practitioners and officials. Workshops can also be used to provide specific advanced training.

Training courses – allow participants to acquire new knowledge and/or professional skills through interaction with a qualified trainer. Elements of self-education can be included.

Training of trainers – to enhance the sustainability of the Project's results the ToT approach shall be applied wherever possible throughout the Project. National trainers trained by the project will be able to provide the necessary trainings to newly hired staff beyond the Project duration.

Research – a way to get a comprehensive overview of a given issue to serve a basis for further analysis.

Translations - make important texts and information accessible in local languages and can be used as a tool in training activities and seminars.

Publication and dissemination of texts and/or audiovisual CD-ROMs - ensure that certain expertise or knowledge is made available to the widest possible audience.

1.8.2 Where the action is the prolongation of a previous action, explain how the action is intended to build on the results of this previous action

The project will build on the PACO Albania and PACO Impact anti-corruption projects of the Council of Europe from 2001 to 2006, the CARPO Regional Police project of the European Commission and the Council of Europe (2004 – 2007) and the ongoing PROSECO Project on networking of prosecutors of the European Commission and the Council of Europe.

Projects by other agencies in this related fields include:

Linked activities

Ministry of Finance/ Ministry of Interior	Tackling Money Laundering and Financial Crime - twinning with the German FIU	CARDS 2004	Ongoing
Ministry of Justice	EURALIUS II - Justice Assistance Mission	CARDS 2006	Ongoing
Ministry of Interior	Strengthening the Capacity of the Albanian State Police in covert evidence gathering and the use of technical aides to investigation	CARDS 2004	Ongoing
Ministry of Justice	Bilateral anticorruption advise project		
Ministry of Justice	Support to the High Council of Justice and its Inspectorate	CARDS 2004	Ongoing
Ministry of Finance General Directorate of Tax	Reduce corruption levels in Albania	US Millennium Challenge Account	ongoing
Prosecutor General	Support to Inspections of Prosecutors	CARDS 2005	starting 2008
Prosecutorial Services	Regional Project on Prosecutors' Network	CARDS 2006	starting 2008
Ministry of Education and Science	Education Reform Project	World Bank Credit 3343-ALB of World Bank	Ongoing
Ministry of Interior (Police)	PAMECA III (Police Assistance Mission)		Ongoing

1.8.3 Procedures for follow up and internal/external evaluation

Reporting

All Reports must be approved by the Contracting Authority as stipulated in the applicable General Conditions or superseding provisions.

The daily implementation and reporting of specific activities of the project will be monitored by the Director of Department of Internal Affairs and Anticorruption, Council of Ministers and the assigned Administrator/Coordinator at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. The latter will ensure that reports are prepared and submitted as required, and provide all necessary support to the programme team in Tirana. The Council of Europe will submit the following reports:

The Nature and Content	Type	Reporting Period	Recipients
Inception Report <i>English and Albanian Versions</i>	The inception report will contain an update of the AC situation in Albania, a detailed work plan and the names of possible consultants. In its elaboration, the Logical Framework Approach shall be followed linking the project objectives to expected results and the activities needed in order to achieve the results. The inception report will outline the management structure of the project clearly describing the responsibilities of the main players as well as the decision-making process and information flow between the project participants. It will also cover the project activities and progress made in the inception phase. Final version should incorporate any comments of DIACA and members of the Steering Committee.	Within 3 months of the Beginning of the Contract (3 months from the start of the contract). Final version within 2 weeks of the Start-up conference.	<u>Submitted to:</u> DIACA EC Delegation Adopted at the Start-up Conference CC: external monitor
Monthly Report <i>English Versions</i>	The report will list in detail the activities undertaken and assess the progress towards achievement of project objectives. This update will stress particularly the achievement of results.	To be submitted every by the 5 th day of the upcoming month	<u>Submitted to:</u> DIACA EC Delegation CC: external monitor
Semi-annual Progress Reports <i>English Versions</i>	These reports will list more in detail the activities undertaken and assess the progress toward achievement of project objectives. The update will stress particularly the achievement of results and identify also potential risks during the forehead implementation period.	To be submitted every six months not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter. Accompanying further pre-financing payment request when and as foreseen under the Special Conditions. First report will cover the quarter starting after the period covered by the	<u>Submitted to:</u> DIACA EC Delegation Approved by the Steering Committee. CC: external monitor

		inception report.	
Final Report (Narrative and Financial) <i>English and Albanian Versions</i>	The final report should follow the inception report format and include an in-depth assessment of project implementation results and the level of achievement of the objectives. The final report will be complemented by an evaluation of the impact of the project aimed at identifying the impact and the achievements of the project at the end of it. The Final Report and the Evaluation Report will contain lesson learnt and recommendations to be followed up by the beneficiary. The report will be finalised after incorporation of any comments from the DIACA and members of the Steering Committee.	Not later than 60 days after the end of the project implementation period and accompanying final payment request	<u>Submitted to:</u> DIACA EC Delegation CC: external monitor

Draft progress reports and deliverables must be submitted to DIACA including a copy to the ECD within 15 days following the end of each reporting period.

Monthly reports will be considered approved and final if within 15 days of their submission to each party when there have been no comments or objections/recommendations for changes. Progress and final reports will be considered if no comments are received within 15 days of the Steering Committee meeting.

Final versions of the inception, progress and final reports shall be countersigned by the Project Manager in DIACA and Head of the Economic Crime Division of the Council of Europe before submission to the ECD.

In addition to the above formal reports, the Council of Europe shall provide such information on project progress as is reasonably required by the DIACA and EC Delegation and can regularly inform the donors of political, economic or institutional developments of relevance to the project. The Council of Europe shall in particular provide the DIACA and European Commission with electronic and hard copies of:

- training material prepared under this project;
- reports of short-term specialists;
- any other publication produced during the course of the implementation of the project activities.

The Council of Europe shall pay particular attention to the confidentiality of data. Reports, as well as press statements made by the Council of Europe will make clear that any opinions expressed therein do not represent the opinion of the donor nor any government.

1.8.3 Evaluation

Three months before the end of the project, an evaluation of the achievement of objectives, impact and results against the indicators of the logical framework will be carried out by two external independent evaluators. One evaluator is to be proposed by the European Commission and one by the Council of Europe.

1.8.4 Description of the role and participation in the action of the various actors (local partner, target groups, local authorities, etc.), and the reasons for which these roles have been assigned to them.

The Delegation of the European Commission to Albania (ECD)

ECD will be responsible for:

- Providing funds for project implementation
- Co-Chairing the Steering Committee
- Exercise ex-post control over the expenditures on the contract

The Department of Internal Administrative and Anti-corruption Control

The DIACA is the main beneficiary institution responsible for project implementation on behalf of the Government of Albania. The Director of the Department will be the Project Director. The responsibilities of the Project Director, in co-operation with the Long Term Adviser, are:

1. To contribute to the preparation of the work plan and to participate in the approval of the work plan.
2. To monitor the proper implementation of activities of the project and report to the Steering Committee.
3. To ensure that the implementation of activities is properly monitored and followed up to
4. To mobilise and coordinate other institutions involved in the project.

The DIACA will also make office space available for project staff within its own premises. The DIACA will allocate the necessary staff to ensure the necessary support to the Project Team to ensure smooth implementation of the project.

The Council of Europe

The Council of Europe will be responsible for the implementation of the project and the use of the funds under a contract with the European Commission. The Council of Europe is expected to ensure the achievement of the project results as listed above. In order to achieve these results the Council of Europe may propose alternative or complementary project activities to those identified in this section, where it can clearly justify them. Within the Council of Europe, the Economic Crime Division of the Department of Technical Cooperation of the Directorate General of Human Rights and Legal Affairs will be responsible for co-ordination and supervision of the programme.

The Education Policy Division at the Directorate of Education of the Council of Europe will provide substantive guidance in particular on matters related to purpose 2 of the project (prevention of corruption in the education sector)..

The Steering Committee

The Steering Committee of this project will consist of the DIACA, representatives of HIDAA, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior, ministry responsible for co-ordination of international assistance, Ministry of Justice, General Prosecutor Office, High Council of Justice, Department for Money Laundering Prevention, and representative of the EC Delegation and the Council of Europe. The steering committee meetings will also involve other relevant authorities related to project results and activities. It will take strategic decisions and supervise the proper implementation of the project. It will address the major problems that the project might face. The Steering Committee

shall be called to meet at the beginning of the project and at least once every six months and whenever such need arises. The responsibilities of the Steering Committee are the following:

- To make an assessment of emerging needs for sound project implementation.
- To approve the overall work plan and the annual work plans.
- Recommend strategies in the light of national anti-corruption priorities
- To make recommendations on the translation of newly developed strategies into policy.
- To conduct reviews of project reports and other documentation.
- To conduct a final review of the implementation.
- To recommend strategies for sustainability and follow up activities.

The SC will be jointly chaired by the Project Director and a representative of the EC Delegation.

In addition to the six-monthly SC meetings, the Project Director, representatives of the EC Delegation and Council of Europe and long-term advisers will meet at three-monthly intervals to discuss urgent issues to be addressed.

1.8.5 Team proposed for implementation of the action

The Council of Europe, will recruit a Long Term Adviser on Fight Against Corruption (LTA 1) who will also be the Team Leader, a Long Term Adviser on Ethics in the Education Sector (LTA 2), a Local Project Officer, and a Project Manager and a Project Assistant in Strasbourg. This team will be responsible for project management and implementation of project activities in Albania on behalf of the Council of Europe.

The Council of Europe will aim to seek as the long-term advisers, experts with relevant professional experience both in matters related to ethics and anti-corruption policies and practice and in matters related to project implementation. These advisers will work directly with the Project Director and the DIACA. The Long-term Advisers will be funded from the project budget.

The Long-term Advisers will be supported by a Local Project Officer who will also be funded from the project budget. In Strasbourg, the project will be supported by a Project Manager and Project Assistant who will ensure proper project reporting, financial management and administrative support.

The project team will propose a Workplan detailing short-term and long-term consultants/experts that will be needed for the implementation of project activities. The Council of Europe will ensure the active participation of local professional skills where available, and a suitable mix of European and local experts in the project team. All local experts are to be independent and free from conflicts of interests. Civil servants and other staff of the public administration of Albania shall not in principle be recruited as experts within the project team. They may provide short-term inputs as necessary but in that case shall not be remunerated.

Long Term Adviser 1 – Team Leader

The post-holder will be deployed in Tirana and shall be responsible for the successful accomplishment of the project's overall and specific objectives through ensuring, in co-operation with the counterpart[s] and/or the lead beneficiary institution[s], the implementation of the measures and activities agreed upon in the Project[s] Workplan. S/he shall in particular be

responsible for the delivery of results under purpose1 (implementation of anti-corruption policies and strategies). This includes:

- day-to-day liaison with the counterpart[s] in the beneficiary institution[s] assigned to the project, and with the project co-ordination team under the supervision of the Head of the Economic Crime Division and of the Anti-corruption and Fraud Unit at the of the Directorate for Co-operation of the Directorate General of Human Rights and Legal Affairs in the Council of Europe Secretariat in Strasbourg;
- co-ordinating, organising, and overseeing the participation and work of the short-term experts recruited for individual activities/outputs of the Workplan;
- providing specific expertise and advice on the capacity of the expert on selected areas of the Workplan's outputs (in accordance with the specific profile of the candidate);
- co-operating, and representing the project and its objectives in meetings, with other international technical assistance projects, ensuring, where possible, co-ordination among donors and implementers;
- drafting reports on monthly and quarterly basis on the implementation of the project activities; their substance, and in accordance with the requirements of the donor.

Qualifications required

- University degree in law, political science, or in a related field, or appropriate work experience;
- minimum of 8 years of professional experience at international and/or national level in criminal justice/law enforcement-related, academia, of which at least 4-5 years in matters related to anti-corruption/good governance/ethics;
- knowledge of the relevant international standards in the above mentioned fields, and in particular those set by the Council of Europe;
- familiarity with the current affairs of the relevant country, and experience in working in the region;
- proven experience and understanding of the delivery of international technical assistance projects, knowledge of/experience in the implementation of EC funded projects is an asset;
- proven ability to work in an international, multi-cultural and difficult environments;
- experience in the management and supervision of staff;
- confirmed drafting skills (samples to be submitted if short-listed), and excellent oral and written English;
- that the candidate shall not be a civil servant or public official in the national system where the project is being implemented.

Council of Europe will be looking for candidates who are able, through negotiation and diplomatic skills to uphold the standards and values of the Council of Europe in a sometimes challenging environment. Implementing projects with public funds, candidates will also display a high level of commitment to the stringent use of resources, and the principles of accountability and transparency vis-a-vis counterparts and interested parties.

Long Term Adviser 2

The post-holder will be deployed in Tirana and shall be responsible for the successful accomplishment of the project's overall and specific objectives through ensuring, in co-operation with the counterpart[s] and/or the lead beneficiary institution[s], the implementation of the measures and activities agreed upon in the Project[s] Workplan. S/he shall in particular be responsible for the delivery of results under purpose 2 (prevention of corruption in the education sector). This includes:

- day-to-day liaison with the counterpart[s] in the beneficiary institution[s] assigned to the project under project purpose 2, and with the project co-ordination team under the supervision of the Head of the Economic Crime Division and of the Anti-corruption and Fraud Unit at the of the Directorate for Co-operation of the Directorate General of Human Rights and Legal Affairs in the Council of Europe Secretariat in Strasbourg; the adviser will also receive substantive guidance from the Education Policy Division at the Directorate of Education of the Council of Europe.
- co-ordinating, organising, and overseeing the participation and work of the short-term experts recruited for individual activities/outputs of the Workplan under project objective 2;
- providing specific expertise and advice on the capacity of the expert on selected areas of the Workplan's outputs (in accordance with the specific profile of the candidate);
- co-operating, and representing the project and its objectives in meetings, with other international technical assistance projects, ensuring, where possible, co-ordination among donors and implementers;
- contributing to reports on monthly and quarterly basis on the implementation of the project activities under project objective 2; their substance, and in accordance with the requirements of the donor.

Qualifications required

- university degree in law, political science, or in a related field, or appropriate work experience;
- minimum of 6 years of professional experience at international and/or national level in the field of education, academia, of which at least 3 years in matters related to anti-corruption/good governance/ethics;
- knowledge of the relevant international standards in the above mentioned fields, and in particular those set by the Council of Europe;
- familiarity with the current affairs of the relevant country, and experience in working in the region;
- understanding of the delivery of international technical assistance projects, knowledge of/experience in the implementation of EC funded projects is an asset;
- proven ability to work in an international, multi-cultural and difficult environments;
- experience in the management and supervision of staff is an asset;
- confirmed drafting skills (samples to be submitted if short-listed), and very good oral and written English;
- that the candidate shall not be a civil servant or public official in the national system where the project is being implemented.

Council of Europe will be looking for candidates who are able, through negotiation and diplomatic skills to uphold the standards and values of the Council of Europe in sometimes challenging environments. Implementing projects with public funds, candidates will also display a high level of commitment to the stringent use of resources, and the principles of accountability and transparency vis-a-vis counterparts and interested parties.

Position of Project Manager (Grade B4/B5, part-time) – Strasbourg

- Under the head of Division/Unit, responsible for day-to-day management of the project in Strasbourg;
- Ensure the preparation of the project workplan and its calendar of activities and their implementation in cooperation with project advisers and counterparts in Albania;
- Assist short-term and long-term experts when carrying out tasks and missions in the field;

- Provide administrative assistance to support the organisation of each project input;
- Assist and coordinate project team efforts in reporting, including financial reports;
- Ensure that project reporting requirements are met;
- Communicating with experts, following procedures for reimbursements and payment of experts' fees and travel expenses.

Qualifications required

- Not less than 4 years of professional experience at national or international levels in criminal justice/law enforcement-related fields, of which 2 years at least of experience in matters related to corruption, money laundering and economic crime;
- Administrative experience (including target setting and planning, administration, finance and reporting);
- Experience in the management and coordination of international technical cooperation projects;
- Proficiency of spoken and written English language, knowledge of Albanian language is an asset;
- Communication, and IT skills;
- Ability to work in an international environment.

1.8.6 Position of Local Project Officer (Grade B3/B4) - Tirana

- Be part of the project-team and assist the Long term Adviser on their daily work;
- Assist the overall management and coherence of the project;
- Coordinate the project Workplan and its calendar of activities in cooperation and under the guidance of the Long-Term Adviser, the Project Director (nominated by the national authorities) and the Project Coordinator from Strasbourg;
- Assist Strasbourg-based PMU staff as well as short-term and long-term experts when carrying out tasks and missions in the field;
- Provide administrative and translation assistance to support the organisation of each project input;
- Ensure relevant field project reporting, including financial reports;
- Function as assistant to the Long-Term Adviser and of international and national experts when necessary.

Qualifications required

- Not less than 3 years of professional experience at national or international levels in criminal justice/law enforcement-related fields, of which at least some experience in matters related to corruption, ethics, money laundering and economic crime;
- Administrative experience (including target setting and planning, administration, finance and reporting);
- Experience in the coordination of international technical cooperation projects;
- Albanian mother tongue, proficiency of spoken and written English language and, ideally, knowledge of French;
- Translation and interpretation skills;
- Excellent knowledge of Excel and Microsoft programmes;
- Communication, and IT skills;
- Ability to work in an international environment.

1.9. Duration and indicative action plan for implementing the action

The duration of the action will be 30 months.

Detailed action plan will be produced in the inception report.

The action plan will be drawn up using the following format:

Year 1												
	Semester 1						Semester 2					
Activity	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Example	example											
Preparation Activity 1 (title)												
Execution Activity 1 (title)												
Preparation Activity 2 (title)												
Etc.												

For the following years:									
Activity	Semester 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Implementing body
Example	example								example
Execution Activity 1 (title)									Local partner 1
Execution Activity 2 (title)									Local partner 2
Preparation Activity 3 (title)									Local partner 1
Etc.									

1.10. Sustainability (max 3 pages)

The project does not seek to create new structures but rather to support the public service to efficiently carry out their functions and at the same time to strengthen their capacities as administration structures in preventing corruption and increasing the application of ethical rules in the administration.

It is expected that the selected intervention logic will ensure the sustainability of results in a relatively stable political situation. This is based on the assumption that the government's commitment to effectively prevent and control corruption will be maintained in the future. The risk that this assumption would not hold true is assessed as minor in the light of the SA process and the continued involvement of Albania in the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO).

The improvement of the quality and consistency of legislation and ensuring its conformity with international standards will set solid foundations for the further development of the system. Given the ongoing European integration process and firm political commitment to follow on this track, it is assumed to be very unlikely to see this trend changed..

This effort will be coupled with activities to improve the enforcement of the legislation which will be ensured through training on the one hand and support to the drafting of the necessary bylaws, regulations and guidelines on the other.

It is expected that this project will prove the value of the institutions playing the key roles in the anti-corruption effort and will convince the authorities to make sufficient resources available in the future to follow up on the results of the project and maintain the capacity of the system.

The activities are designed to be sustainable in that the training materials and programmes can be updated and used in the future also without external assistance. Strong ownership of these tools by the beneficiary will be ensured. Trainers trained by the project will also be made use of in the future. There is of course the risk that these trainers will over time assume other functions and no longer be available. Thus, additional training of trainers may be required in the future. Therefore the project will be oriented towards the effective establishment and maintenance of institutional memory that will be created, and on these grounds will operate to maintain and leave behind information and sustainable tools that shall be of use in the future. A similar effect is expected from the introduction of specialised courses in the training institutions for law enforcement and judiciary. New generations of professionals will receive the advanced knowledge and specialised training which will facilitate the mitigation of the results of natural migration from these services (retirement, career changes etc).

It is furthermore expected that the activities aimed at the increasing of the role of civil society will produce an additional multiplier effect. Civil society and general public are the first instances where corruption can be seen but also prevented. Therefore their mobilisation will further enhance the efforts by the government and ensure an efficient mid- and long-term monitoring of the results achieved. Given dedication of the civil society institutions it is believed that they will continue activities initiated by the project after its completion and without further external support.

The component addressing corruption in education will have particularly strong positive impact on sustainability. On the one hand, young generations will be much more aware of corruption and its negative impact on the general condition of the state and society. On the other hand, through effective prevention of corruption in schools young generations will not be contaminated by the corruption culture and the belief that it opens the easiest, or the only, way to success.

Experience of the previous projects shows that a mix of measures addressing at the same time the whole anti corruption system – prevention and repression, legislation and its enforcement, support to policies and strategies, training of professionals currently in service, training of trainers and elaboration of training curricula – produces very good and sustainable results. This is why it is assumed that the results produced by the project will be sustainable financially, institutionally and policy-wise.

There are no physical, environmental, economic or social risks identified that would be likely to prevent this project from achieving the planned results. Political risk was discussed above and is estimated as minor.

1.11. Logical framework

See Appendix.

BUDGET FOR THE ACTION

See Appendix.

EXPECTED SOURCES OF FUNDING

See Appendix.

EXPERIENCE OF SIMILAR ACTIONS

Council of Europe implemented projects related to economic crime and cybercrime in recent years include:

Project against cybercrime (2006-2009)

This project had a budget of Euro 1.1 million. It ended in February 2009 and was aimed at the following objectives and outputs:

- Project objective: To promote broad implementation of the Convention on Cybercrime (ETS 185) and its Protocol on Xenophobia and Racism (ETS 189)
- Output 1: Draft laws meeting the standards of ETS 185 and 189 available in at least 10 European and 5 non-European countries
- Output 2: Capacities of criminal justice systems strengthened to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate cybercrime
- Output 3: Capacities of criminal justice bodies to cooperate internationally re-enforced

In terms of cybercrime legislation, the Project on Cybercrime has helped make the Convention on Cybercrime the primary reference standard globally. More than 100 countries from all regions of the world have strengthened their legislation or are in the process of doing in line with Convention. It is important that in 2008, the Philippines and the Dominican Republic have been invited to accede. Others will follow in 2009.

Guidelines for the cooperation between law enforcement and Internet service providers have been adopted by a global conference organized by the Council of Europe in April 2008. They are now being fully implemented in France. In November 2008, the EU Justice and Home Affairs Council of Europe expressed its support to these guidelines. The preparation of these guidelines is an indicator of the Council of Europe's involvement in public-private cooperation.

The project helped strengthen the network of 24/7 points of contact. Additional contact points have been established in Armenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. A combined directory of contact points of the G8 and the Council of Europe has been created.

This project will be followed up by Global Project on Cybercrime which will be complementary to the present project proposed for Georgia.

Project against Money-Laundering in "the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" (2004-2006)

The project contributed to the establishment of a fully functioning system to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing as well as to enable the authorities of "the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" to co-operate internationally in accordance with European and international standards and MONEYVAL recommendations. EURO 700,000

Follow-up Project against Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Ukraine (MOLI-UA-2) (2006-2009)

This project builds up on the achievements of the MOLI-UA and aims at providing advice on legislative matters, organisation of training activities and indeed a training strategy, by 2008

supporting the establishment of the International and National Training Centre and the regional offices of the SCFM. EURO 5.3 million.

Project against Corruption and Money Laundering in Moldova (MOLICO) (2006-2008)

The project supports the Republic of Moldova in its efforts against corruption, money laundering and financing of terrorism in line with European and other international standards. EURO 3.5 million.

CARDS Regional Project (CARPO): Strengthening police capacities against serious crime in South-eastern Europe (2004-2007)

The project is strengthen the capacities of the CARDS countries to develop and implement regional strategies against serious forms of crime based on the *acquis* of the European Union and the European standards and practices by: providing them with the necessary tools against economic and organised crime enabling them to deliver comprehensive training against trafficking in human beings, smuggling and illegal migration. EURO 4.4 million.

PACO Impact Project (2004-2006)

The project aimed at supporting the implementation of anti-corruption plans in project area, and in particular: help improve existing plans or elaborate new ones; strengthen existing institutional mechanisms responsible for co-ordinating and monitoring the implementation of the plan; help create a momentum of implementation by supporting a limited number of activities foreseen under the plan; support the strengthening of the legal basis for measures against corruption and other forms of organised crime. The Project covered Albania, Croatia, “The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Serbia (including Kosovo). EURO 1.5 million.

PACO Serbia Project (2006-2008)

The project aims at strengthening the institutional and legislative framework for preventing and combating economic crime (including money laundering, terrorist financing and cyber crime); increasing the human and infrastructural capacities of institutions involved in detection and prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing; increasing the capacities of institutions involved in detection and prevention of cyber crime as well as supporting Serbia in the ratification and implementation into national law of European Treaties (Convention on Money-Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, and the Cybercrime Convention) to which it is not yet party. EURO 1.6 million.

Turkey – Project on Ethics for the Prevention of Corruption (2007 – 2009)

The TYEC project has four main aims (Euro 1.5 million):

- a. Support the implementation of the Code of Ethics across the public administration in line with GRECO recommendations;
- b. Develop codes of ethics for other categories of officials or holders of public office;
- c. Develop systems of monitoring the effectiveness of prevention and other anti-corruption measures; and
- d. Ensure and enhance coordination of anti-corruption measures.

Project against corruption in Georgia (2007 – 2009)

GEPAC Project aims at strengthening Georgian institutions' capacities in their anti-corruption efforts through the implementation of the Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan. Euro 700,000.

Azerbaijan – Support to the anti-corruption strategy (2007 – 2009)

The project comprises the following components (EURO 700,000):

1. Support the improvement of the strategic anti-corruption framework in line with GRECO recommendations;
2. Support the improvement of the draft laws/amendments to domestic legislation elaborated in cooperation with relevant partner institutions and benchmarking against international standards in the fight against corruption and efficient implementation of the relevant legislative framework;
3. Support the establishment of a network and system to prevent the use of the financial system for money laundering and terrorism financing purposes and enable the authorities of Azerbaijan to cooperate nationally and internationally in fighting money laundering and terrorism financing in accordance with European and international standards;
4. Enhance the capacities for the prevention of corruption through micro-system studies and through institutionalizing efficient management of ethics' provisions and conflict of interest in the public service.

PROSECO Project on networking among prosecutors in south-eastern Europe (2008 – 2010)

This project is aimed at strengthening the legislation and institutional capacities of Prosecutors' Offices of South-eastern Europe in view of more effective co-operation against organised and other forms of serious crime. EURO 1.5 million.

Grants, contracts and loans obtained over the last three years from European Institutions, the EDF and EU Member States.

Title of operation	EC budget line, EDF or other source	Amount (EUR)	Date of award
European Heritage Days (EHD) 2004	2004-2646/001/1	95 000	01/01/2004
Youth Programme 2004	2004-0508 001/001 JEU-JEUB	300 000	01/03/2004
Turkey 2004-2007	DELTUR/MEDTQ/002-04	7 000 000	08/03/2004
European Crossroads	2004-0084/001-001	185 600	18/03/2004
Policing Systems - CARDS	79 524	4 000 000	30/03/2004
Money laundering in Macedonia - EAR Joint Programmes	MOLI-MK 02MAC01/15/001	700 000	03/05/2004
Support to the Moscow School of Political Studies	1904 03/2004/3007 N°CRIS 89231	200 000	24/05/2004
Social Institutions Support in South East Europe	CARDS 85-023	1 996 122	26/08/2004
Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of the Archaeological heritage Situation in the Balkans region-operational phase n°2	2004-2551/001-001	180 000	10/09/2004

Joint Programme between the EC and the COE for Moldova : Support to continued democratic reforms 2004-2006	TACIS 2004/078-232	800 000	16/09/2004
Harmonisation Russian anti-corruption legislation with international standards	200/096-517	295 215	12/12/2004
Support to a programme for Russia (Russia VIII)	1904 03/2004/3007 N°CRIS 89231	1 500 000	20/12/2004
Support to a regional network of Schools of Political Studies	1904 03/2004/3007 N°CRIS 89231	500 000	20/12/2004
European Heritage Days (EHD) 2005	2005-0160/001/001	95 000	01/01/2005
Support to the National Anti-Corruption Strategy of Moldova	2004/098-366	250 000	15/01/2005
Youth Programme 2005	2005-1220/001-001 JEU-JEUB	400 000	01/05/2005
Pan European Ecological Framework	070402/2005/410535/SUB/ B2	50 000	15/06/2005
Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in SEE (IRPP-SAAH) – 3rd Covenant 2005-2007	2005-0161	180 000	01/07/2005
Constitutional Assistance for the Kyrgyz Republic	RRM3-2005/05-0014.00	74 600	01/08/2005
Russian Federation - Interim MOLI-RU2	2005/107-256	250 000	11/10/2005
Support to the training of the Court Administrators in Albania	2005/109761	700 000	15/11/2005
EAR Serbia Montenegro : Support to Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence	04/SER01/02/04	500 000	17/11/2005
Support to parliamentary institutions in Republic of Serbia and Republic of Montenegro - Joint Initiative by PACE and EAR	04/SER01/02/002	1 445 888	17/11/2005
Forum social Policy for diversity	VS/2005/0683	123 785	01/12/2005
PACO - Project against economic crime in the Republic of Serbia	05/SER01/02/003	1 499 290	01/12/2005
Ukraine - International Co-operation in Criminal Matters UPIC	2005/110-195	1 500 000	01/12/2005
Modernising the prison system of Azerbaijan	200/112-585	1 250 000	14/12/2005
EIDHR - Advancing equality, tolerance and peace: Equal rights and treatment for Roma	DDH/2005/113-784	275 000	22/12/2005
EIDHR - Promoting the democratic process in Ukraine and South Caucasus states	DDH/2005/113-934	780 000	28/12/2005
Strengthening Higher Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina	2005/115-568	320 000	29/12/2005
European Heritage Days (EHD) 2006		95 000	01/01/2006
Youth Framework Agreement 2006	2006-1291/001-001 JEU- JEUB	802 000	01/01/2006
Support to promote freedom of expression, information and freedom of media in the Republic of Serbia	05SER01/11/002	250 701	08/04/2006

MOLI-UA2 – Follow-up Project against money laundering and terrorist financing in Ukraine	2006/120-437	5 000 000	01/05/2006
Joint Initiative EAR-CoE in Prison Reform (Republic of Montenegro)	05MTG01/04/005	162 684	12/05/2006
EAR/CoE JP - Census Observation and Monitoring mission in Kosovo	05KOS01/06/008	594 931	15/05/2006
Ukraine – Judicial Selection, Appointment, Training, Disciplinary Liability, Case Management and Alternative Dispute resolution Methods	2005/121-712	2 000 000	31/05/2006
Ukraine - Project against corruption	2005/120-157	1 500 000	08/06/2006
Russian Federation - Development of legislative and other measures for the prevention of corruption	2006/121-984	188 988	01/07/2006
Strengthening local self-government in the Republic of Serbia	05SER01/16/004	1 474 719	26/07/2006
Joint Programme against corruption and money laundering in the Republic of Moldova	2006/122-590	3 000 000	01/08/2006
Strengthening Local Self-Government in the Republic of Montenegro	06MON01/04/002	643 977	01/09/2006
EAR/CoE Reconstruction of Religious Monuments and Sites in Kosovo	06KOS01/01/001	400 000	01/09/2006
Increased independence, transparency and efficiency of the justice system of the Republic of Moldova	2006/123-766	3 000 000	02/10/2006
Implementation of Human Rights Reforms in Turkey	TR0-401.01/001	4 000 749	01/12/2006
Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of the Archaeological heritage Situation in the Balkans region-operational phase (IRPP/SAAH) 4th convention	2006-3212/001-001	200 000	01/12/2006
Fostering a culture of human rights	DDH 2006/126-720	995 000	05/12/2006
Protection against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in the Russian Federation (MOLI-RU2)	2006/126-126	3 000 000	19/12/2006
Cascaded Training of Turkish lawyers on European Convention on Human Rights	TR 0501.04/001	1 300 000	20/12/2006
EIDHR - Enforcing the rights of the child and re-integrating children at risk into society in the Russian Federation	2006/132-379	200 000	20/12/2006
Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan - Assistance to the preparation of comprehensive constitutional reform	2006/126-319	100 000	21/12/2006
EIDHR - Enhancing the capacity of legal professionals and law enforcement officials in Russia to apply the ECHR in domestic legal proceedings and practices	2006/132/384	950 000	22/12/2006
Strengthening the basis for civil society through a network of schools of political studies	DDH/2006/125-301	650 000	22/12/2006
Human Rights Training for the Staff of the Delegation of the European Commission to Turkey		10 000	31/12/2006

Development of a reliable and functioning prison system respecting fundamental rights and standards and enhancing regional co-operation in the Western Balkans	2006/132-165	1 000 000	01/01/2007
Constitution d'un inter réseau européen des initiatives éthiques et solidaires dans le cadre de la plate forme européenne de dialogue politique sur les initiatives éthiques et solidaires pour combattre la pauvreté	VS/2006/0763	213 249	01/01/2007

II. THE APPLICANT

EuropeAid ID number¹⁷	
Name of the organisation:	Council of Europe

Applicants that are registered in PADOR do not need to fill in the rest of this section.

IDENTITY

Legal Entity File number¹⁸	778 860 080 00010
Abbreviation :	CoE
Registration Number (or equivalent)	778 860 080 0010 APE 990Z
Date of Registration	France - 05/05/49
Official address of Registration	1, Avenue de l'Europe – 67075 Strasbourg Cedex
Country of Registration¹⁹ / Nationality²⁰	France
E-mail address of the Organisation	margaret.killerby@coe.int
Telephone number: Country code + city code + number	+ 33 3 88 41 20 00
Fax number: Country code + city code + number	+ 33 3 88 41 27 81 /82 /83
Website of the Organisation	www.coe.int

¹⁷ This number is available to an organisation which registers its data in PADOR. For more information and to register, please visit <http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/online-services/pador>

¹⁸ If the applicant has already signed a contract with the European Commission

¹⁹ For organisations. If not in one of the countries listed in section 2.1.1 of the Guidelines, please justify its location

²⁰ For individuals. If not in one of the countries listed in section 2.1.1 of the Guidelines, please justify its location

PROFILE

Legal status	International Organisation
Profit-Making	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
NGO	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Value based²¹	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Humanistic <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral
Is your organisation linked with another entity?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, parent entity: (please specify its EuropeAid ID:.....) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, controlled entity(ies) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, independent

2.1. Category

Category ²²	Public	Private
	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Administration <input type="checkbox"/> Decentralised representatives of Sovereign States <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International Organisation <input type="checkbox"/> Judicial Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Local Authority <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Agency <input type="checkbox"/> University/Education <input type="checkbox"/> Research Institute <input type="checkbox"/> Think Tank <input type="checkbox"/> Foundation <input type="checkbox"/> Association <input type="checkbox"/> Media <input type="checkbox"/> Network/Federation <input type="checkbox"/> Professional and/or Industrial Organisation <input type="checkbox"/> Trade Union <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Organisation <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Organisation	Implementation Agency University/Education Research Institute Think Tank Foundation Association Media Network/Federation Professional and/or Industrial Organisation Trade Union Cultural Organisation Commercial Organisation Other Non State Actor

²¹ Please choose only one set of values.

²² Please specify 1) the Sector to which your organisation belongs, as defined in its statutes (or equivalent document): Public (established and/or funded by a public body) OR Private (established and/or funded by a private entity); 2) in the appropriate column, the Category to which your organisation belongs (ONE CHOICE ONLY).

2.2. Sector(s)²³

- ☐112 Basic education
- ☐113 Secondary education
- ☐114 Post-secondary education
- ☐121 Health, general
- ☐12240 Basic Nutrition
- ☐12250 Infectious Disease Control
- ☐12261 Health Education
- ☐12281 Health Personnel Development
- ☐13020 Reproductive Health Care
- ☐13040 STD control including HIV/AIDS
- ☐14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION
- X15130 Legal and judicial development**
- ☐15140 Government administration
- ☐15150 Strengthening civil society
- ☐15161 Elections
- X15162 Human Rights**
- ☐15210 Security system management and reform
- ☐15220 Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution
- ☐15230 Post-conflict peace-building (UN)
- ☐15240 Reintegration and SALW control
- ☐15250 Land mine clearance
- ☐15261 Child soldiers (prevention and demobilisation)
- ☐16064 Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS
- ☐21 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE
- ☐220 Communications
- ☐22030 Radio/Television/Print Media
- ☐22040 Information and communication technology (ICT)
- ☐23 ENERGY
- ☐24 BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES
- ☐25 BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES
- ☐311 Agriculture
- ☐312 Forestry
- ☐313 Fishing
- ☐321 Industry
- ☐322 Mineral resources and mining
- ☐323 Construction
- ☐331 Trade policy and regulation
- ☐332 Tourism
- ☐41 GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
- ☐42010 Women in development
- ☐52 DEVELOPMENTAL FOOD AID/FOOD SECURITY
- ☐600 ACTION RELATING TO DEBT
- ☐7 HUMANITARIAN AID
- ☐72030 Aid To Refugees (In Recipient Country)
- ☐730 Reconstruction relief
- ☐740 Disaster prevention and preparedness
- ☐92010 Support to national NGOs
- ☐92020 Support to international NGOs
- ☐92030 Support to local and regional NGOs
- ☐99820 Promotion of Development Awareness

2.3. Target group(s)

- ☒ All
- ☐ Child soldiers
- ☐ Children (less than 18 years old)
- ☐ Community Based Organisation(s)
- ☐ Consumers

²³ Please tick the box for each sector your organisation has been active in. The sectors starting with a reference come from the DAC list set up by the OECD.

- ☐ Disabled
- ☐ Drug consumers
- ☐ Educational organisations (school, universities)
- ☐ Elderly people
- ☐ Illness affected people (Malaria, Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS)
- ☐ Indigenous peoples
- ☐ Local authorities
- ☐ Migrants
- ☐ Non Governmental Organisations
- ☐ Prisoners
- ☐ Professional category
- ☐ Refugees and displaced
- ☐ Research organisations/Researchers
- ☐ SME/SMI
- ☐ Students
- ☐ Urban slum dwellers
- ☐ Victims of conflicts/catastrophes
- ☐ Women
- ☐ Young people
- ☐ Other (please specify):

CAPACITY TO MANAGE AND IMPLEMENT ACTIONS

3.1. Experience by Sector (for each sector selected in 2.2.)

Sector	Year(s) of Experience	Experience in the last 3 years	Number of Projects	Estimated Amount (in thousand Euros)
Human rights	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 3 years <input type="checkbox"/> 4 to 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 10 years <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 20 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20 years +	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than a year <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> 2 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 20 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> x 21 to 50 <input type="checkbox"/> 51 to 200 <input type="checkbox"/> 200 to 500 <input type="checkbox"/> 500+	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 to 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 20 to 50 <input type="checkbox"/> 50 to 100 <input type="checkbox"/> 100 to 300 <input type="checkbox"/> 300 to 1.000 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X 1000+ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
Legal and judicial development Including economic crime and cybercrime	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 3 years <input type="checkbox"/> 4 to 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 10 years <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 20 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20 years +	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than a year <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> 2 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 20 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X21 to 50 <input type="checkbox"/> 51 to 200 <input type="checkbox"/> 200 to 500 <input type="checkbox"/> 500+	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 to 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 20 to 50 <input type="checkbox"/> 50 to 100 <input type="checkbox"/> 100 to 300 <input type="checkbox"/> 300 to 1.000 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X 1000+ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 3 years <input type="checkbox"/> 4 to 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 10 years <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 20 years <input type="checkbox"/> 20 years +	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than a year <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> 3 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 to 50 <input type="checkbox"/> 51 to 200 <input type="checkbox"/> 200 to 500 <input type="checkbox"/> 500+	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 to 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 20 to 50 <input type="checkbox"/> 50 to 100 <input type="checkbox"/> 100 to 300 <input type="checkbox"/> 300 to 1.000 <input type="checkbox"/> 1000 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown

3.2. Experience by Geographical area (country or region)

By Geographical area (country or region)	Year(s) of Experience	Number of Projects	Estimated Amount (in thousand Euros)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Europe EU – Europe non-EU – Eastern Europe 	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 3 years <input type="checkbox"/> 4 to 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 10 years <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 20 years <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20 years +	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 to 50 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 51 to 200 <input type="checkbox"/> 200 to 500 <input type="checkbox"/> 500+	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 to 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 20 to 50 <input type="checkbox"/> 50 to 100 <input type="checkbox"/> 100 to 300 <input type="checkbox"/> 300 to 1.000 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1000+ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 3 years <input type="checkbox"/> 4 to 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 10 years <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 20 years <input type="checkbox"/> 20 years +	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 to 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 to 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 to 50 <input type="checkbox"/> 51 to 200 <input type="checkbox"/> 200 to 500 <input type="checkbox"/> 500+	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 to 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 20 to 50 <input type="checkbox"/> 50 to 100 <input type="checkbox"/> 100 to 300 <input type="checkbox"/> 300 to 1.000 <input type="checkbox"/> 1000 <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown

Indicative list of regions

- Europe EU
- Europe non-EU
- Eastern Europe
- Central America
- South America
- South-East Asia
- North-East Asia
- South Asia
- Central Asia
- Mediterranean
- Gulf Countries
- Eastern Africa
- Central Africa
- Western Africa
- Southern Africa
- Indian Ocean
- Caribbean
- Pacific

3.3. Resources

3.3.1 Financial data. Please provide the following information, if applicable, on the basis of the profit and loss account and balance sheet of your organisation

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR

	Notes	2007 € 000	2006 (restated) € 000
OPERATING REVENUE			
Obligatory contributions	11	242 117	235 748
Voluntary contributions	11	14 594	17 669
Pension contributions	11	37 701	35 878
EDQM receipts	11	22 994	19 555
Eurimages reimbursement and cancellations	11	1 165	1 218
Sundry receipts	11	3 595	2 796
Special Accounts contributions adjustments	11	5 295	(4 079)
Total Operating revenue		327 461	308 785
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Purchase of goods and services	12	(42 180)	(38 345)
Fees and travel expenses	12	(43 567)	(40 097)
Staff expenditure	12	(253 283)	(241 674)
Judges emoluments	12	(9 600)	(9 450)
Eurimages advances and grants	12	(18 008)	(19 007)
Fixed assets depreciation	12	(7 062)	(3 516)
Net movement in inventory	12	1 340	-
Other expenses	12	(775)	(611)
Total Operating expenses		(373 135)	(352 700)
Deficit from operating activities		(45 674)	(43 915)
NON-OPERATING REVENUE			
Financial revenue	13	8 159	5 071
Financial expenses	13	(2 568)	(6 304)
Total Non-operating revenue		5 591	(1 233)
NET DEFICIT FOR THE PERIOD		(40 083)	(45 148)

The notes on pages 14 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

3.3.2 Financing Source(s) (please tick the source(s) of the revenues of your organisation and specify the additional information requested)

CM(2008)100

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**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR**

	2007 € 000	2006 (restated) € 000
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW		
Cash flow from operating activities		
Obligatory contributions from member states and non-member states	275 628	264 976
Other contributions from member states and non-member states	20 488	17 593
Sale of reference substances and publications	22 750	16 724
Eurimages repayments and cancellations	1 562	2 282
Staff members' pension contributions	9 665	9 168
Other receipts	2 475	6 158
Eurimages grants for films	(21 206)	(19 482)
General expenditure	(277 060)	(258 602)
Net cash flow from operating activities	34 302	38 817
Cash flow from investing activities		
Increase/(decrease) in fixed assets	(16 820)	(40 537)
Net cash flow from investing activities	(16 820)	(40 537)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Loans reimbursement	(5 084)	(5 090)
Net interest income	6 349	6 485
Net cash flow from financing activities	1 265	1 395
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	18 747	(325)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	172 109	172 434
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	190 856	172 109

The notes on pages 14 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

3.3.3. Number of staff (full-time equivalent) (please tick one option for each type of staff):

Type of staff	Paid	Unpaid
HQ Staff: recruited and based in Headquarters (located in Developed Country)	<input type="checkbox"/> < 10 <input type="checkbox"/> > 10 and < 50 <input type="checkbox"/> > 50 and < 100 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> > 100 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> < 10 <input type="checkbox"/> > 10 and < 50 <input type="checkbox"/> > 50 and < 100 <input type="checkbox"/> > 100 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Expat Staff: recruited in Headquarters (located in Developed Country) and based in Developing Country	<input type="checkbox"/> < 10 <input type="checkbox"/> > 10 and < 50 <input type="checkbox"/> > 50 and < 100 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> > 100 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> < 10 <input type="checkbox"/> > 10 and < 50 <input type="checkbox"/> > 50 and < 100 <input type="checkbox"/> > 100 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Local staff: recruited and based in Developing Country	<input type="checkbox"/> < 10 <input type="checkbox"/> > 10 and < 50 <input type="checkbox"/> > 50 and < 100 <input type="checkbox"/> > 100 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> < 10 <input type="checkbox"/> > 10 and < 50 <input type="checkbox"/> > 50 and < 100 <input type="checkbox"/> > 100 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

4. LIST OF THE MANAGEMENT BOARD/COMMITTEE OF YOUR ORGANISATION

Name	Profession	Function	Country of Nationality	On the board since
Mr Terry Davis		Secretary General		
Ms Maud de Boer-Buquicchio		Deputy Secretary General		

**III. PARTNERS OF THE APPLICANT
PARTICIPATING IN THE ACTION**

N/A

**IV. ASSOCIATES OF THE APPLICANT
PARTICIPATING IN THE ACTION**

N/A

V. CHECKLIST

EuropeAid127072/C/ACT/Multi
Development of monitoring instruments for judicial and law enforcement institutions in
the Western Balkans
Budget line: 22.05.01

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA	
Name of the Applicant	Council of Europe
EuropeAid ID number	
Nationality²⁴/Country²⁵ and date of registration	France, 5/5/1949
Legal Entity File number²⁶	778 860 080 00010
Legal status²⁷	International organisation
Partner	N/A

²⁴ For individuals

²⁵ For organisations

²⁶ If the applicant has already signed a contract with the European Commission

²⁷ E.g. non profit making, governmental body, international organisation...

BEFORE SENDING YOUR PROPOSAL, PLEASE CHECK THAT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS IS COMPLETE AND RESPECTS THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA :	To be filled in by the applicant	
Title of the Proposal:	Yes	No
1. The correct grant application form, published for this call for proposals, has been used		
2. The proposal is typed and is in English		
3. One original and 3 copies are included		
4. An electronic version of the proposal (CD-Rom) is enclosed		
5. Each partner has completed and signed a partnership statement and the statements are included.		
6. The budget is presented in the format requested, is expressed in € and is enclosed		
7. The logical framework has been completed and is enclosed		
8. The duration of the action is equal to or lower than 24 months (the maximum allowed)		
9. The duration of the action is equal to or higher than <X months> (the minimum allowed)		
10. The requested contribution is equal to or higher than 900,000 EURO (the minimum allowed)		
11. The requested contribution is equal to or lower than 1 million EURO (the maximum allowed)		
12. The requested contribution is equal to or higher than 80 % of the total eligible costs (minimum percentage required)		
13. The requested contribution is equal to or lower than 90 % of the total eligible costs (maximum percentage allowed)		
14. The Declaration by the applicant has been filled in and has been signed		

VI. DECLARATION BY THE APPLICANT

The applicant, represented by the undersigned, being the authorised signatory of the applicant, including every partner, hereby declares that

the applicant has the sources of financing and professional competence and qualifications specified in section 2 of the Guidelines for Applicants;

the applicant undertakes to comply with the obligations foreseen in the partnership statement of the grant application form and with the principles of good partnership practice;

the applicant is directly responsible for the preparation, management and implementation of the action with its partners and is not acting as an intermediary;

the applicant and its partners are not in any of the situations excluding them from participating in contracts which are listed in Section 2.3.3 of the Practical Guide to contract procedures for EC external actions (available from the following Internet address: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/procedures/index_en.htm). Furthermore, it is recognised and accepted that if we participate in spite of being in any of these situations, we may be excluded from other procedures in accordance with section 2.3.5 of the Practical Guide;

if selected, the applicant is in a position to deliver immediately, upon request, the supporting documents stipulated under section 2.4 of the Guidelines for Applicants.;

the applicant and each partner (if any) are eligible in accordance with the criteria set out under sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the Guidelines for Applicants;

if recommended to be awarded a grant, the applicant accepts the contractual conditions as laid down in the Standard Contract annexed to the Guidelines for Applicants (annex F);

the applicant and its partners are aware that, for the purposes of safeguarding the financial interests of the Communities, their personal data may be transferred to internal audit services, to the European Court of Auditors, to the Financial Irregularities Panel or to the European Anti-Fraud Office.

The following grant applications have been submitted (or are about to be submitted) to the European Institutions, the European Development Fund and the EU Member States in the current year:

Title of project	EC budget line, EDF or other source	Amount (EUR)
EAR-CoE Joint Programme to support the Constitutional Courts in the Republic of Serbia and in the Republic of Montenegro	EAR	270 000 €
Building Local Government capacities in "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" - EAR/CoE	EAR	450 000 €
Assistance for the reform of the prison system of "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" - EAR/CoE	EAR	400 000 €

Albania CARDS - Support to the sustainability of the Albanian School of Magistrates	CARDS	400 000€
S&MN - Training of Judges, prosecutors, Public Officials and lawyers on European human rights standards	EAR	788 400
Serbia - Strengthening Civil Society in SMN through Educational Reforms	EAR	400 000
Montenegro - Strengthening Civil Society in SMN through Educational Reforms	EAR	400 000
Montenegro - Support to the Judicial Training Centre - training of judges, prosecutors and civil servants	EAR	300 000
Ukraine – Transparency, independence and administrative capacity of the justice system		2 475 000 €

The applicant is fully aware of the obligation to inform without delay the Contracting Authority to which this application is submitted if the same application for funding made to other European Commission departments or Community institutions has been approved by them after the submission of this grant application.

Signed on behalf of the applicant

Name	Margaret Killerby
Signature	
Position	Director of Cooperation
Date	22 June 2009

VII. ASSESSMENT GRID
(to be used by the Contracting Authority)

	YES	NO
STEP 1: OPENING SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHECK		
1. The Deadline has been respected		
2. The Application form satisfied all the criteria mentioned in the Checklist (Section V of Part B of the Grant application form).		
The administrative verification has been conducted by: Date:		
DECISION 1: The Committee has recommended the Concept Note for Evaluation after having passed the Administrative check.		
STEP 2 : EVALUATION OF THE CONCEPT NOTE		
DECISION 2: The Committee has approved the Concept Note and decided to proceed with the evaluation of the full proposal after having pre-selected the best Concept Notes.		
The evaluation of the Concept Note has been conducted by: Date:		
STEP 3: EVALUATION OF THE FULL APPLICATION FORM		
DECISION 3: A. The Committee has recommended the proposal for Eligibility verification after having been provisionally selected within the top ranked scored proposals within the available financial envelope.		
B. The Committee has recommended the proposal for Eligibility verification after having been put on the reserve list according to the top ranked scored proposals		
The verification of the proposal has been conducted by: Date:		
STEP 4: ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION		
3. The supporting documents listed hereunder, submitted according to the Guidelines (Section 2.4), satisfied all the eligibility criteria of the applicant and its partner(s) (if any)		
a. The applicant's statutes		
b. The statutes or articles of association of <u>all partners</u>		
c. The applicant's external audit report (if applicable)		
<to be inserted when the Contracting Authority is the European Commission> d. The Legal Entity File (see annex D of the Guidelines for Applicants) is duly completed and signed by the applicant and is accompanied by the justifying documents requested.		
<to be inserted when the Contracting Authority is the European Commission> e. A Financial Identification form (see annex E of the Guidelines for Applicants).		
f. Copy of the applicant's latest accounts.		
The assessment of the eligibility has been conducted by: Date:		
DECISION 4: The Committee has selected the proposal for funding after having verified its eligibility according to the criteria stipulated in the Guidelines.		