



Support to the anti-corruption strategy of Georgia (GEPAC)

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Activity Report

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Support to the Anti-corruption Strategy of Georgia (GEPAC)

A project supported by the Netherlands and implemented by Council of Europe.

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1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

GEPAC - "Support to the Anti-corruption Strategy of Georgia" - started on 1 September 2007. The present report provides a comprehensive overview over the project activities that took place during the project implementation period starting from 1 September 2007 to 31 March 2010 and as agreed through the Agreement between the Ministry for Development Co-operation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Council of Europe.

1.1 Beneficiary Country and Institution(s)

The beneficiary country is Georgia.

The main project partner on the Georgian side has been the Chancellery of the Government of Georgia, appointed as the main counterpart institution in July 2008. This was the result of the dissolution of the initial main counterpart institution, the State Ministry on Reforms Coordination, in February 2008.

However, in January 2009, the Inter-Agency Coordination Council for the Fight against Corruption (hereinafter Coordination Council) replaced the State Chancellery as the main beneficiary and counterpart institution. The Coordination Council was established by Presidential Decree N°622 on 26 December 2008. It stands under the authority of the Ministry of Justice and is composed of twelve members of the government. Additionally, four representatives of civil society from the major NGOs have been invited to participate in the work of the Council.

Project beneficiaries also include:

- the Coordination Council for the Fight against Corruption (Outputs 1 & 2)
- the Ministry of Justice and the General Prosecutor's Office (Outputs 4 & 5)
- the Ministry of Interior (Outputs 4 & 5)

1.2 Contracting Authority

Ministry for Development Co-operation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

1.3 Implementing Organisation

The Council of Europe was responsible for the implementation of the project and the use of the project funds under the contract with the Ministry for Development Co-operation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Within the General Secretariat of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, the Corruption and Fraud Unit/Economic Crime Division (Directorate of Co-operation, Directorate General of Human Rights and Legal Affairs) has been responsible for the overall management and supervision of the project. A Local Project Team, composed of a Local Project Officer, national Long-Term Advisor(s) based in the premises of the State Chancellery in Tbilisi, along with an international short-term advisor since October 2009, have been supporting the implementation of the project.

1.4 Project Objective

The overall objective of GEPAC was to contribute to fostering democracy and the rule of law through the prevention and control of corruption in Georgia, in accordance with relevant European and other international standards, including GRECO recommendations.

2 THE PROJECT

2.1 Project Objective

GEPAC aimed at strengthening national capacities in support of the implementation of Georgia's Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan, in compliance with relevant European and international standards. In order to achieve this objective, the project worked in five complementary directions:

- Strengthening the capacities of the anti-corruption policy institutions in order to manage, co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the Anti-corruption Action Plan;
- Furthering/improving the implementation of national anti-corruption policies through reviewing the Anti-corruption Strategy and up-dating the Action Plan;
- Elaborating and improving primary and secondary legislation concerning criminalisation and prevention of corruption;
- Strengthening the capacities of responsible law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute corruption; and
- Introducing pilot activities to enhance integrity and institutional capacities as tools for the prevention of corruption.

2.2 Expected Results and Methodology

The expected results of the project were to update the existing Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan so that they reflect and include policy actions to implement all GRECO recommendations made in the report of the Second Round of Evaluation and in the OECD/ACN Monitoring Reports; to elaborate anti-corruption and economic crime-related draft amendments which comply with relevant international and European standards and/or best practices; to increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute corruption cases; and to establish corruption-prevention plans.

Moreover, as requested by the Georgian authorities, the project aimed at supporting the establishment of a specialised anti-corruption body/structure responsible for the coordination of national efforts in combating and preventing corruption.

These objectives were pursued through close co-operation with all relevant stakeholders, the identification of international and national experts, through

organisation of tailored activities such as round-tables, workshops, and study visits for practitioners; preparation and finalisation of feasibility studies and surveys, and harmonisation of legal texts in accordance with the Council of Europe's Conventions on Corruption and the United Nations' Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

2.3 Summary of Project Outputs (Revised version of July 2009)

Overall objective	To contribute to democracy and the rule of law through the prevention and control of corruption in Georgia in accordance with European and other international standards as well as GRECO recommendations
Project objective	To support the implementation of Georgia's Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan
Output 1	Capacity of the Office of the Inter-Agency Coordination Council¹ (and Contact Points in cooperating institutions) to manage, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Action Plan is reinforced
Activity 1.1	Inception Phase (2 months): Finalise Workplan of activities with all counterparts; conduct the recruitment of staff and long-term advisers; (commissioning, interviews, and contracting).
Activity 1.2	Organise a Start-up conference with participation of all relevant stakeholders (Tbilisi)
Activity 1.3	Provide equipment required for efficient running of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination
Activity 1.4	Advise and train the Staff at the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and Contact Points (Working Party members) on operational issues
Activity 1.5	Organise at least 2 study visits for the Staff at the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and relevant Contact Points (Working Party members)
Output 2	Anti-corruption Strategy Reviewed and Action Plan Updated
Activity 2.1	Assist and advice the Staff of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination to further elaborate and update the Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan in line with GRECO recommendations and other international commitments and obligations
Activity 2.2	Organise two corruption perception and attitude surveys on corruption levels
Activity 2.3	Support the Coordination Council in organisation of the workshop on the results and finalisation of surveys
Output 3	All the necessary amendments and regulations elaborated by the Coordination Council in cooperation with the relevant partner institutions and the advisory board are drafted

¹ The name of counterpart noted in Activities reflects the current principal counterpart at the time the activity was undertaken. Changes in the main institutional counterpart are described in section 1.1 above.

Activity 3.1	Draft amendments related to the accession to international legal instruments against corruption, including those pertaining to criminalisation of corruption
Activity 3.2	Contribute to elaborate amendments/implementing tools pertaining to the reform of the system of financing of political parties and electoral campaigns
Activity 3.3	Provide training on issues related to the newly enacted anti-corruption legislation
Output 4	Capacities of the Prosecution to investigate and prosecute high level corruption strengthened
Activity 4.1	2 In-country training sessions for the staff of units specialised in investigation and prosecution of corruption (case studies, pro-active and multidisciplinary approach)
Activity 4.2	A Training module is developed within the Ministry of Justice through consultation to sustain and consolidate the implementation of training beyond the work of the project
Activity 4.3	Training on criminal liability of legal persons to all officials concerned with a view to ensuring that full use of the provisions is made in cases of bribery, trading in influence and money laundering
Activity 4.4	Up to 2 study visits for representatives of specialised units to European institutions
Output 5	Integrity and institutional capacity for preventing corruption at the General Prosecutor's Office is reinforced
Activity 5.1	Training for those public officials designate to respond to request for public information
Activity 5.2	Training on Code of Conducts for police officers with particular focus on training for head of units
Activity 5.3	Training to improve the ability of tax inspectors to detect corruption offences

2.4 Nature of Inputs during the reported period

The following types of activities were proposed within the project:

- **Expert advice** - provided by the Long-term Adviser within his competence and experience or, as necessary, by Short-term 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/technical papers** - 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.
- **Round-tables** - allowing stakeholders/professional groups and individuals to look at ways in which their own policies can be reformed. They were also 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.
- **Translations** - make important texts and information accessible in local languages and can be used as a tool in training activities and seminars.

2.5 Country Situation

Georgia is a member of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) since 16 September 1999, and has signed and ratified the Civil Law and the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption of the Council of Europe.

The January 2007² GRECO's Second Evaluation Round of Georgia focused on measures taken to deprive criminals of the benefits of their corrupt acts, to counter corruption in public administration and to prevent companies being used to shield corruption. In its report GRECO commended Georgia for the vast array of reforms it has carried out in recent years as regards these three themes under the second evaluation. It stressed, however, that the effects of these reforms need to be closely monitored and that further improvements will need to be made. GRECO addressed 14 recommendations and several observations to the Georgian authorities, in particular to ensure the effective implementation of recently adopted legislation.

In its May 2009 Compliance report, GRECO notes that Georgia has made noticeable efforts to comply with a number of GRECO recommendations from its second evaluation, in particular through several legislative projects, for example constitutional changes aimed at strengthening the independence of the judiciary; amendments to the Criminal Code with regard to criminal liability of legal persons and with regard to corruption as a predicate offence for money laundering; the adoption of a new law on the Chamber of Control; and amendments to the Law on Conflicts of Interest and Corruption in Public Service, including measures for protecting public officials who report in good faith suspicions of corruption ("whistleblowers"). Accordingly, the Georgian authorities now face the challenging task of ensuring that the existing legislation is vigorously implemented in practice.

For this purpose, some steps have already been taken – partly with strong support from abroad, inter alia, from the Council of Europe – including the introduction of guidelines and training activities. The GRECO report further

² www.coe.int/greco

suggests that these initiatives could be usefully extended in order to ensure that all officials concerned receive specific and thorough training at the domestic level, and that they be complemented by specific measures in several areas. GRECO urges the authorities to persist in their efforts to ensure that the outstanding recommendations are dealt with in an effective manner. GRECO has invited the Georgian delegation to GRECO to supply additional information concerning the implementation of such measures by November 2010.

Since January 2005, the Government of Georgia initiated work on a new Anti-Corruption Strategy as well as in certain specific pieces of legislation such as provisions regulating the Conflict of Interests, Corporate Criminal Liability and Financing of Political Parties and Electoral Campaigns. Assistance and advice was and received to and by the Council of Europe through its technical cooperation programme of the Council of Europe.

A “National Anti-corruption Strategy of Georgia” was prepared by a working group led by the National Security Council in May/July 2005 and adopted by the Decree of the President of Georgia n°550 of 24 June 2005.

The first “Action Plan for the Anti-corruption Strategy (2005-2006)” was drafted by a working group led by the then- Office of the State Minister for Reforms Coordination, and adopted by the Decree of the Government of Georgia n°377 of 12 September 2005. This was approved by the Decree of the President of Georgia n°155 on 28 March 2006. Until its dissolution in February 2008, the State Minister for Reforms Coordination was empowered with supervising the implementation of the Action Plan.³

Early work on a new draft of the Anti-corruption Strategy had been initiated in 2007.⁴

In sum, anti-corruption measures had been high on the agenda of the Georgian Government since 2005. The GEPAC project was therefore launched to provide necessary expertise, and to contribute to the actual implementation of relevant reforms during 2007, 2008, and 2009. It aimed at strengthening the Georgian institutions' capacities in their anti-corruption efforts, through the updating and implementation of the Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan, and in promoting technical co-operation among different law-enforcement and prevention services.

³ This responsibility, along with the responsibility to elaborate new anti-corruption policies, has since been entrusted to Inter-Agency Coordination Council for the Fight against Corruption created by Presidential decree in December 2008.

⁴ This Strategy has since been elaborated with the support of the Council of Europe GEPAC project. The final draft of the strategy was formally adopted by the Coordination Council on 26 April 2010, and is being submitted to the President for adoption. Work on implementation plan (“Action Plan”) is due to intensify after this important milestone.

3 ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED AND PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT OBJECTIVES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Output 1:	Capacity of the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Co-ordination and Contact Points in co-operating institutions (Working Party) to manage, co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Plan reinforced
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Activity 1.1 - Inception Phase (1 September-30 October 2007,Strasbourg/Tbilisi)

Finalisation and adoption by stakeholders of the final Workplan and Logical Framework

On 16-18 October 2007, a working meeting with the representatives of the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Co-ordination and one international expert was organised in Strasbourg in order to prepare the project's Workplan and discuss key organisational and logistical issues related to the implementation of the project. The Workplan (Annex 1) was then presented and approved at the project's Start-up Event on 26 October 2007 in Tbilisi. As a result, a calendar of activities (Annex 2) was determined, taking into consideration the ongoing political instability in Georgia and the risks of delays that it implied.

Recruitment of Project Team

A Project Team was set up both in Strasbourg and Tbilisi in November 2007.

In Strasbourg, Ms Tanya Peshovska was nominated as Project Officer as of 1 October 2007 to deal with the overall management of the project.

In Tbilisi, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) was set up as of 1 December 2007. Mr Levan Khetsuriani was selected for the position of GEPAC National Long-term Adviser. During the start-up period, two more national advisers were selected - Mr Givi Kutidze and Ms Natia Khantadze. The PIU members were responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the majority the project activities. They were the main liaisons between the Georgian institutions and the Council of Europe. The PIU was supported by one Local Project Officer (LPO) for administrative and logistical assistance. The position of LPO was offered to Ms Tamara Katsitadze.

Project Office

An office space was allocated for the Project Team in the premises of the State Chancellery (7, Ingorokva Street, Tbilisi 0134, Georgia) as of 1 March 2008. The allocation of office space took more time than foreseen because of the institutional restructuring and political situation⁵. The office provided by the State Chancellery was partly equipped with desks and shelves.

⁵ Since November 2007, the project has been operating against a difficult political background. The first challenge was the lack of attention to GEPAC needs and activities

Activity 1.2 - Start-up Event and Adoption of Workplan (26 October 2007, Tbilisi)

The project's Start-up Event was organised, in consultation with the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Georgia, on 26 October 2007 at Marriott Hotel in Tbilisi. The aim of the Start-up Event was to publicise the beginning of the project, to introduce the project's concept and objectives, and to present and adopt the project's Workplan.

The meeting was opened by the State Minister on Reforms Co-ordination of Georgia, Mr Kakha Bendukidze. In his opening remarks, the Minister confirmed the commitment to the fight against corruption and to the project in particular. He stressed the importance of the elaboration of a concept on the nature, legal and institutional framework of a future specialised anti-corruption structure of Georgia. The participants were also addressed by HE Mr Onno Eledrenbosch, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Netherlands to Georgia, and Mr Giovanni Palmieri, Head of the Technical Co-operation Department of the Council of Europe.

About 30 participants from all beneficiary institutions and international organisations discussed the project objectives and the Workplan. They confirmed that there was an important need to identify practical solutions to combat corruption in Georgia.

Activity 1.3 - Assessment of needs and procurement of equipment for the Project Team/Office and contracting of Service Providers (April-May 2008)

The purchasing of IT equipment and office furniture by the Council of Europe was delayed due to the political situation noted above and the delayed allocation of office space. The assessment of needs of IT equipment started in January 2008. The Council of Europe contracted a local Service Provider (Orient Logic Company) in accordance with its procurement rules for 2008. The IT equipment was delivered to the office of the Project Team at the beginning of April 2008. The contracting of Service Provider for the office furniture was done with the local company LTD Gelsor. The office furniture was delivered according to the contract with the Service Provider at the beginning of May 2008.

Activity 1.4(a) – First Round Table Discussion on “Tools of reporting, co-operation with partner institutions and monitoring the implementation of anti-corruption measures in line with the new Anti-corruption Action Plan” (28 January 2008, Tbilisi)

The activity brought together 19 representatives of all relevant Government agencies such as prosecution, judiciary, law enforcement institutions (Office of State Minister on Reforms Coordination, Ministry of Economic Development,

resulting from the preparations for the 5 January 2008 Presidential elections followed by the selection and appointment of a new Cabinet and other institutional restructuring..

Ministry of Health and Social security, Financial Monitoring Agency, Chamber of Control, Public Service Bureau etc) as well as representatives of civil society (Transparency International, ABA, Liberty Institute).

This activity was aimed at providing advice and training to the respective institutional Contact Points on tools of reporting, co-operation with partner institutions and monitoring the implementation of AC measures. In addition, participants also discussed issues regarding the AC Strategy and Action Plan, and the need to develop appropriate tools of reporting, co-ordination, and implementation.

During the meeting, many participants pointed to their lack of experience and skills in preparing and presenting relevant information on corruption. Participants underlined the lack of co-operation between the institutions responsible for the implementation of anti-corruption measures and the lack of appropriate tools of reporting. On the other hand, representatives from NGOs were concerned about the lack of information and publicity on the implementation of the AC Action Plan. Transparency and inclusion of all relevant stakeholders are essential for the process of formulating and/or updating national anti-corruption strategies, a fact that was underlined by representatives of civil society during meeting.

Participants expressed their willingness to review and reshape in detail the Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan, in order to foster the implementation of the activities foreseen in the Action Plan. Therefore, a Technical Paper was prepared and submitted the Council of Europe by Ms Marijana Trivunovic, Council of Europe expert, providing advice on the process of reporting on the implementation of anti-corruption measures in line with the Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan, as well as recommendations on the revision of the AC Strategy and Action Plan.

Activity 1.4 (b) - Second Round table Discussion for Contact Points on tools of reporting, co-operation with partner institutions and monitoring the implementation of AC measures in line with the new AC Action Plan (24 February 2010 and 25 March 2010, Tbilisi)

A second Round Table Discussion on Indicators and Reporting Tools for Monitoring the Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy of Georgia took place at the State Chancellery of Government of Georgia on 24 February 2010.

The Project's Short Term Advisor Ms. Marijana Trivunovic made a presentation and led the discussion on indicators and reporting tools, using examples and good practices from other countries. The participants discussed the elements of implementation plans, "process" vs. outcome indicators and the challenges in defining good indicators, as well as the elements of effective tools and mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of anti-corruption programmes. Due to unforeseen scheduling conflicts, a total of only four participants attended

the event, and the event was repeated for the staff of the Analytical Department (Coordination Council Secretariat) on 25 March 2010.

Activity 1.4(c) - Creation and continuous up-date of a special webpage on anti-corruption activities on the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Co-ordination's website (continuous)

The Project Team intended to support the Ministry on Reforms Co-ordination in the elaboration of a special webpage (www.reforms.ge) on anti-corruption activities. Due to the abolishment of the Ministry on Reforms Co-ordination in March 2008, however, that initiative was put on hold (the last up-date of that website was done at the end of February 2008). However, a special webpage, dedicated to the implementation of the project, was also created on the webpage of the Economic Crime Division of the Council of Europe: www.coe.int/gepac

The GEPAC project web page was updated regularly and provided information on the implementation of the project activities.

After the 3rd Steering Committee meeting in June 2009 and after the establishment of a new dedicated anti-corruption body (Coordination Council), the GEPAC project resumed its support to developing a special website dedicated to the anti-corruption and project activities. This web page became operational in December 2009: http://www.justice.gov.ge/index.php?sec_id=456&lang_id=ENG

Activity 1.7 (a) - Elaboration of a concept on the nature, legal and institutional framework of a future specialised anti-corruption structure of Georgia (December 2007, Tbilisi)

A draft paper containing two different models of anti-corruption services was elaborated by the Project's Advisers in co-operation with the Office of the Minister on Reforms Co-ordination in December 2007. This was the first step of the elaboration of a concept of two possible models on the nature, legal and institutional framework of a future specialised anti-corruption structure of Georgia. The paper also provided background information on the previously created anti-corruption services within different institutions.

The draft paper on possible anti-corruption models was scheduled to be discussed on a Round Table on 11 February 2008. Later on, the Project Team was nevertheless advised to postpone the event because of the political situation described earlier and the importance of that issue for the Georgian authorities. Therefore, the meeting was re-scheduled for March 2008.

Activity 1.7 (b) -Round table discussion on possible models of the future specialised Anti-corruption structure of Georgia (6 March 2008, Tbilisi)

The Round table Discussion on "Possible models of a specialised Anti-corruption structure of Georgia", held in Tbilisi on 6 March 2008, aimed at presenting the international standards applied to different models of anti-corruption services, to discuss and assess the institution's needs and receive clear message from high-

level public officials which model of anti-corruption structure/body would be the most appropriate for Georgia.

For the purposes of the Round table, a Council of Europe expert presented background on specialised anti-corruption services and set out questions that need to be addressed before deciding to create such a structure, focusing on the needs/functions that are not currently met by existing institutions. The premise of this approach is that it is important to first review the needs and determine whether or to what extent existing institutions can be strengthened to meet those needs before embarking on the creation of a new structure. The Round table also considered two possible models of anti-corruption structures prepared by the GEPAC project team.

About 15 participants from the Ministry of Interior, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Justice, the National Security Council, the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and civil society representatives were present at the discussion.

Activity 1.7 (c) - Drafting of the legal framework of the future specialised Anti-corruption Structure of Georgia (May-July 2008, Tbilisi)

After a difficult period in Georgia in October - November 2007, when several high-level politicians were accused of committing corruption offences by the General Prosecutor's Office, the President of Georgia stressed the need to establish a new anti-corruption body. According to the statement, the independence and importance of this body would be also strengthened by the reporting obligation to the President and Head of the Parliament of Georgia. The new structure was supposed to be responsible for monitoring the actions of high-level politicians and persons exposed to a high risk of corruption (such as the head of the tax authority, head of the customs authority, police, etc).

During the GEPAC Start-up event (26 October 2007) and the 1st SGM (22 April 2008), Mr Kakha Bendukidze, Head of State Chancellery of Georgia, confirmed the Georgian government's initiative to create a special anti-corruption structure. Accordingly, the project team was asked by the Government of Georgia to prepare the draft law on the establishment of the new anti-corruption structure of Georgia.

The draft law was prepared by the GEPAC team in June and July 2008. Several discussions were held with Mr Bendukidze on various issues stated in the draft law.

The draft law on the Anti-corruption Bureau of Georgia defined the functions, legal status, authority and main objectives of the Anti-corruption Bureau.

According to the draft law, the Bureau was to be a legal entity of public law which is an independent investigative agency and has special authorities. It was to be independent from other state agencies and organisations and accountable

only to the President and the Parliament of Georgia when performing its activities.

According to article 7 of the draft law, the bureau would be investigating the following crimes of the high-level officials: active and passive bribery; trading in influence; illegal acquisition of gifts; violation of the rules in providing financial and asset declarations (for public officials) or intentional provision of false and incomplete information.

The GEPAC team prepared and translated the draft law in June 2008. The next steps were also planned: consultations with other ministries and the Government of Georgia, an expert opinion on the draft provided with the support of the Council of Europe. However, the remaining steps concerning the establishment of this structure was postponed due to the Georgian Government's need to focus on more pressing political concerns (conflict with Russia).

The Government of Georgia ultimately decided on a different institutional model as defined in the December 2008 Presidential Decree on the "Fight against Corruption Inter-Agency Coordination Council".

Output 2: Anti-Corruption Strategy reviewed and Action Plan updated
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Activity 2.1 (a) - 1st analysis and recommendations on the Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan (June 2008, Tbilisi)

While an in-depth analysis of the existing draft Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan was seen as premature in view of the documents' early stages and uncertainty about the institution that would ultimately move the process further, the discussion instead focused on the steps that could be undertaken in the meantime. The Council of Europe therefore prepared, together with Council of Europe experts, a schedule of steps and activities to be undertaken for updating of the Anti-corruption Strategy and discussed their advantages and feasibility with the Georgian counterparts.

Activity 2.1 (b) - Workshop on "Best Practices" in Anti-Corruption bodies (11 March 2009, Tbilisi)

Following the establishment of the Coordination Council for the Fight against Corruption (the Coordination Council) at the end of December 2008, and meetings held on 4-5 February 2009 between the GEPAC project team and Mr Vakhtang Lejava, the main project contact person and Deputy Chairperson of the Council, it was decided to organise a workshop on "Best Practices" in Anti-Corruption bodies for the members of the Council.

Ms Marijana Trivunovic, expert in anti-corruption, and Mr Drago Kos, Chairperson of the Slovenian Commission for the Prevention of Corruption and President of GRECO, made presentations and led the discussions. The

presentations made by the experts and discussion focused on the main shortcomings of the Coordination Council, mainly:

- Lack of sufficient legal basis
- Lack of independence and autonomy
- Lack of protection from political pressure
- Lack of Secretariat and absence of budget

The Coordination Council had been established by simple presidential decree (N°622), and therefore could be easily dissolved, one or more of its members dismissed and replaced, its mandate modified by the President etc. Consequently, the Coordination Council could not be considered as independent, autonomous, and free of pressure/influence. Through various examples, Mr Drago Kos emphasised the importance of securing the existence of such a body, ideally through a law. The aim of such a law would be to make its dissolution as difficult as possible for any government that may be less devoted to fighting against corruption.

Another serious shortcoming noted was that the Council members were appointed by name rather than function, making the composition of the body rather volatile.

A further difficulty identified was the absence of a specific budget or a Secretariat, which would contribute to developing the Council's autonomy and independence. At the time, (and still at the time of writing this report), the Council relied fully on the good will of other entities of the administration (eg. Ministry of Justice) for putting at its disposal personnel or equipment on an ad-hoc basis, which is certainly not sustainable and limits severely its efficiency. The need for a dedicated Secretariat to perform the vast amount of preparatory work on policy analysis and drafting is only compounded by the fact that the Council is mainly composed of senior governmental officials who participate in the work of the Council in addition to other priority tasks of their functions.

Activity 2.2 (a) - Round table Discussion on conducting surveys of corruption: features and elements (16-17 July 2008, Baku, Azerbaijan)

The meeting aimed at reviewing different survey methodologies and best practices from Georgia and Azerbaijan, and also discussing the countries' specific needs.

Two different questionnaires, provided by the Government of Georgia and aimed at assessing the quality of public services in Georgia, were reviewed and up-dated in accordance with the current country needs. The Round table brought together representatives of the Commission on Combating Corruption of Azerbaijan, USAID Azerbaijan, the Anti-Corruption Network of NGOs of Azerbaijan, Transparency International Azerbaijan, as well members of the GEPAC Project Team.

The purpose of the surveys was to provide the Government of Georgia (GoG) and the Georgian public with information on the quality of public services, on

the integrity of the institutions providing such services and governing institutions in general, and on corruption in these institutions in particular. The results were intended to provide information both on the impact of completed or on-going reforms, and also on which existing reforms should be modified or new reforms pursued.

It was ultimately decided to undertake two surveys: a household survey and a public official survey.

The Household Survey would obtain information on the following: citizens' perceptions of the integrity (trustworthiness) of public institutions, including levels of corruption; integrity of various public service providers and citizens' experience of corruption when accessing public services (particularly the judicial system, education, and healthcare); and, citizens' perceptions of the likely effectiveness of various public sector reforms to reduce corruption. For this survey, the sampling frame would be adult population over 18, and the sample size was 1 000 respondents.

The Survey of Public Officials would obtain information on the perceptions and experience of public officials of various aspects of the institutions in which they work, in particular the following: personnel management; budget management; procurement management; public service delivery; information management and communication; policy consistency and resource sufficiency; and, organizational purpose, performance and integrity. For this survey, the sampling frame would be civil servants over 18 and the sample size was 800 respondents.

Activity 2.2 (b) - Call for interest and selection of the Survey company

Following the preparatory work undertaken during the July 2008 round-table discussion (above), where the survey methodology and objectives were defined and the two survey questionnaires were adapted to the specific needs of Georgia, a call for interest was made on 1 December 2008 and published on the GEPAC project webpage (on CoE's website), the CoE Office in Georgia's webpage, as well as in two local newspapers: "Messenger" and "24 hours". The initial response period of three weeks was later extended until 12 January 2009.

Five proposals were received before the deadline by GEPAC and examined by the Project Team, as well as Ms Vera Devine, expert, who had been involved in the preparations for this activity, especially as regard the questionnaires. Following a careful consideration of qualifications and experiences, the two surveys on perception of corruption in Georgia (of Households/General Public and of Public Officials) were commissioned to the successful bidder GORBI (Georgian Opinion Research Business International), the Georgian affiliate of Gallup International. A contract between GORBI and the CoE was finalised in April 2009.

Activity 2.3 – Support to the Coordination Council in the organisation of a workshop on the results of corruption surveys (29 January 2010, Tbilisi)

GORBI submitted the final survey results in English in early December 2009, which were then translated into Georgian. Overall, the surveys findings indicated significant improvements in reducing petty corruption in Georgia.

The general public survey assessed the degree of integrity various service providers, the prevailing attitudes, and the role of the Georgian legal system. Aspects of the educational and public health care systems, as well as electricity, water and gas utilities were examined. The top three most frequently visited public institutions by respondents were demonstrated to be health care facilities, educational institutions and the office of the civil registry, where only insignificant numbers of respondents were asked to pay anything outside of official fees.

The public officials' survey showed marked differences in the number of observed cases of corruption in the last five years, with most public officials considering cronyism and bribes as practices of the past. Important improvement was also noted in human resources management. The top three institutions that public officials trust the most and consider as having high performance standards are the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Finance.

The presentation of two corruption surveys was made for media representatives at the State Chancellery on 29 January 2010. In total, 16 participants attended. Mr. Merab Pachulia, Director of GORBI, presented survey methodologies and findings, while Mr. Vakhtang Lejava, Chief Adviser to the Prime Minister of Georgia, also outlined the draft AC strategy. All the materials were disseminated to the participants.

Output 3:	All the necessary amendments and regulations elaborated by the Coordination Council in cooperation with the relevant partner institutions and advisory board
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Activity 3.1 (a) - Amendments on the Law on Conflict of Interests and Corruption in the Public Service (January-February 2008, Tbilisi)

In January 2008, the Project's Advisers provided expert and technical support to the State Ministry on Reforms Co-ordination in drafting amendments to the Law on Conflict of Interests and Corruption in the Public Service. These amendments aimed at fulfilling GRECO recommendations 9 and 10 addressed to Georgia in 2007, including the following: regulation regarding the gifts public officials are allowed to accept; general rules for public servants (codes of conduct); obligation of declaration of assets for public servants, as well as protective mechanisms for public officials when reporting corruption.

The Project's National Advisers also supported the State Ministry in the drafting of amendments on the Criminal Code of Georgia in February 2008. The amendments introduced criminalisation of the violation of accounting rules (Article 1/ Article 204), which was not the case in the existing Code. The

amendments were later approved by the Government, and subsequently sent to the Parliament for adoption.

Activity 3.1 (b) - Draft amendments to bring Georgian legislation on line with international standards and best practices

Two Technical Papers were commissioned to assess the level of compliance of Georgian Legislation with the provisions of the Council of Europe Criminal Law (ETS 173) and Civil Law (ETS 174) Conventions on Corruption, as well as with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). The two draft Technical Papers were prepared by a national expert, Mr Giorgi Meladze and submitted to two international experts for review and additional comments. Mr Alan Doig prepared the UNCAC review and Mr Bostjan Penko prepared the CoE Conventions review. Their reports later on were submitted to the national expert for finalising the technical papers. The final reports were made available to the beneficiaries on 11 March 2010.

Activity 3.1 (c) - Three Workshops on Free Access to Public Information for Local Authorities (30 June 2008, Signaghi, 2 July 2008, Kutaisi, 3 July 2008, Batumi)

Three regional workshops on Free Access to Public Information were organised in Signagi (30 June 2008, 16 participants), Kutaisi (2 July 2008, 21 participants) and Batumi (3 July 2008, 10 participants) in co-operation with the National Association of Local Authorities in Georgia which provided two local experts who participated in the discussions as resource persons and facilitators. The representatives of local authorities participated in the workshops.

The aim of the meetings was to present to the representatives of local authorities the legal and practical framework and solutions for efficient and lawful dissemination of public information. An interactive methodology was applied at the meetings in the form of discussions and work in groups. Participants undertook practical exercises: discussion on freedom of information (FOI) requests, administrative complaints, and making a decision on providing information in the two cases.

Activity 3.2 - Workshop on the newly adopted Law on Legalisation of Property and Law on Legalisation of Land and their implementation (22 February 2008, Tbilisi)

The workshop was attended by 15 representatives from the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economic Development, Tbilisi Mayor's Administration, National Public Registry, Head of Mayor's of Tbilisi, Municipal Management Agency of Tbilisi, and Members of Legalisation Commission of Tbilisi.

The main objective of the workshop was to identify weaknesses and corruption risks within the legislation, and to establish clear legal criteria for the process of property legalisation in order to reduce the opportunities for bribery, as well as to simplify the administrative procedures.

As a result of this activity, it was recommended to harmonise the General Administrative Code of Georgia with the Law on Legalisation of the Property, as well as to harmonise the Law on Architectural Supervision with the Law on Legalisation of Land.

Activity 3.3 - Training for Prosecutors on the implementation of the amendments on the Criminal Code of Georgia related to liability of legal persons (8 July 2008, Tbilisi)

After the ratification of the CoE Criminal Law Convention on Corruption and the requirement of GRECO to amend the provisions on corporate criminal liability in line with the Convention, the Parliament of Georgia passed amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia establishing the criminal liability of legal persons for corruption-related offences (such as commercial bribery and legalisation of illegally obtained funds) and other heavy crimes conducted on behalf of legal persons (such as trafficking). The amendments entered into force on 11 April 2008, hence the Prosecutor's Office of Georgia required training on the implementation of those amendments in practice.

The aim of the training therefore was to prepare prosecutors on implementing the respective amendments in practice.

The activity gathered more than 40 prosecutors from the General Prosecutor's Office in Tbilisi, as well as several regional prosecutorial services. Mr Georgi Rupchev, Council of Europe expert, explained the international standards applicable to liability of legal persons and provided guidelines for their implementation. Mr Ucha Gogochia, representative from the Ministry of Justice of Georgia reviewed and explained the relevant new provisions of the Georgian Criminal Code.

According to the amendments introduced by the Parliament of Georgia, legal person can be held liable when the crime is committed not only by the persons working in leading positions in company but also by persons working in lower positions. This change is regarded essential in the proper implementation of the chapters related to the liability of legal persons and it would allow increasing the range of the persons liable for crime. Another key issue reviewed was the challenge of identifying a physical person who committed a crime on behalf of the legal person. It was underlined that it is essential to initiate an investigation even if at the beginning of the procedure while the physical person is still unknown.

Output 4: Capacities for the Prosecution to investigate and prosecute high level corruption strengthened

Activity 4.1 - Multi-Disciplinary training for prosecutors and law enforcement officers on use of special investigative means (9-10 December 2008, Tbilisi)

The training on undercover agents included 34 representatives of the Prosecutor's Office and Ministry of Internal Affairs (mainly prosecutors and investigators) who are investigating corruption cases.

Two international experts, Mr Davor Pešič (Slovenia) and Mr Gerhard Spiesberger (Baden-Württemberg, Germany), both heads of undercover units, and one national expert, Mr Genadi Kachibaia, senior prosecutor (Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia) made presentations and led the discussions.

Following the presentation from Mr Kachibaia on the notion of corruption and its main elements, a description of widespread corruption-related crimes as well as problems of legal qualification of corruption crimes, experts introduced the participants with the use of undercover agents in Slovenia and Germany. Presentations were also made on the European working group on undercover activities (ECG), European standards on undercover activities, as well as cross-border deployment of undercover agents, and international cooperation in the use of SIMs. The experts further described in detail the different phases and steps to undertake in order to establish, select, train, and equip an undercover unit, as well as operative methods, techniques and procedures used by such units.

Activity 4.2 – A training module is developed within the Ministry of Justice through consultation with other relevant ministries to sustain and consolidate the implementation of the training beyond the work of the project

A workshop to develop a specialized anti-corruption training module for investigators and prosecutors took place at the Ministry of Justice on 22-25 February 2010. The international expert, Mr. Michael Ocvirk, an investigator of the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption in Austria (BIA), presented BIA's basic training programme, including specific lessons, case studies, and interactive exercises. A local expert, Mr. Giorgi Jokhadze, led the discussion about how the Austrian materials and approaches may be adapted to the Georgian context. The discussion throughout the session addressed both the content and methodology of the future Georgian training, and a number of future needs were identified:

- For national specialised AC training, additional topics were identified as well as desirable interactive training approaches
- For future trainings involving international experts, emphasis was placed, content-wise, on specific operational practices and techniques, and method-wise, case study approaches.
- Participation of Georgian trainers in other institutions' trainings to observe good training practices and consider the applicability of content.

A total of 17 participants were present.

Furthermore, throughout March 2010, the Training Centre of Ministry of Justice finalized and approved the list of topics within a specialized training module and elaborated the budget for conducting the initial in-service training. A timeline was agreed for developing the detailed lesson plans and related training materials: this would be October 2010 in view of the extensive training currently underway on the new criminal procedure code. The GEPAC project supported

the elaboration of model lesson plan and training materials by a national consultant on one of the new topics that will be covered (whistle-blower protection), which will guide the development of the remaining module components. The possible date for conducting the first in-service specialised training was indicated as October/November 2010.

Activity 4.4 - Two study visits of representatives of specialised anti-corruption units (both prevention and law enforcement) to European partner institutions (12-16 January 2009, Zagreb & Hamburg, 15-16 March 2010, Ljubljana)

The first study visit was carried out to USKOK (Office of the Prevention of Corruption and Organised Crime) in Zagreb, Croatia and to the Department of the International Investigations of the Federal State of Hamburg, Germany during 12-16 January 2009. The purpose of the first study visit was to consider different models of preventive and law-enforcement anti-corruption units in Croatia and Germany, including organisation and functioning of specialised bodies, legal issues, specialisation of police and prosecutors and judges.

During the first part, the participants received background information on the situation with regard to corruption in Croatia, the history of USKOK, its establishment following Croatia's ratification of UNCAC, and information about the existing network of State Attorney's Offices and their competences in these specific fields, as well as information on the way it is structured, its main departments and staff. Mr Dinko Cvitan, Head of USKOK described the difficulties faced by USKOK at its beginning and how it managed to overcome them to achieve results. He insisted on the following indispensable criteria: complete legal framework; good selection and training of the staff; adequate means (financial, human, and technical); and, excellent cooperation between the prosecutors, secret services, and the police.

For the second part, during the visit to the Ministry of Interior – Department of Internal Investigation in Hamburg, the participants became acquainted with structure, functions, and legal framework of the Department of Internal Investigations. Mr. Rainer Bote, the Head of the Department, explained the benefits of concentrating repressive and preventive policies in the fight against corruption in one structure.

Special attention was paid to the prevention of corruption in public services. Following the description of a risk analysis methodology on corruption in sensitive areas such as public procurement, methods were explored on how to minimise those risks. Participants familiarised themselves with the various indicators connected to the persons (e.g. unusual behaviour of a civil servant) and procedures (e.g. absence of required documents).

The second study visit took place in Ljubljana, Slovenia during 15-16 March 2010 at the Commission for Prevention of Corruption in Slovenia (CPC), the Group of State Prosecutors for the Prevention of Organised Crime, the National Bureau of Investigation of Slovenia, and the Ministry of Justice. The six Georgian participants were from the following institutions: the Analytical Department

(Secretariat of the Coordination Council), the General Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Chancellery of Government of Georgia. The visit was hosted by the CPC, which was the main counterpart for the activity.

The participants heard presentation from the Head of CPC, Mr. Drago Kos, who spoke about the creation and work specifics of the Commission. Additional presentations were made on the Resolution of the Prevention of Corruption in Slovenia (AC Strategy of Slovenia) along with the preparation of the Action Plan for the implementation of it. Other topics covered the investigation/prosecution of the corruption cases which included a presentation from the guest speaker, Deputy Head of USKOK (Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organise Crime in Croatia), Ms. Natasa Djurovic. The sessions were quite interactive, with participants introducing numerous questions, comments and comparisons from the Georgian legislation and practice.

Output 5: Integrity and institutional capacity for preventing corruption strengthened
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Activity 5.1 - Round table discussion on the elaboration of risk/integrity assessment for the Ministry of Interior and the Prosecutor's Office (4-5 March 2008, Tbilisi)

During the Round table discussion held on 4 March 2008 in Tbilisi, an existing methodology on risk assessment was presented to representatives of the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and Prosecutor's Office, as well as the representatives of civil society. The Council of Europe's experts, Mr Roman Prah and Ms Sandra Blagojevic from the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption of Slovenia, presented the Slovene methodology on risk/integrity assessment and shared experience and results from other countries, where this methodology was also implemented (e.g. Moldova). The discussion focused on the following issues: assessment and analysis of the irregularities in functioning of the institutions; implementation of policies and measures that are effective, and promotion of awareness raising and integrity building.

On 5 March 2008, bilateral meetings were held with Ms Ekaterine Zguladze, Deputy Minister of Interior, and Ms Tina Goletiani, Head of Legal Department of the Prosecutor's Office to review the possible benefits for the institution where such methodology would be implemented.

Both the Ministry of Interior and the Prosecutor's Office seemed quite reluctant concerning the implementation of risk assessment plans. One of the reasons, as they explained, is that they did not expect that implementing the methodology would be a long-term process lasting around 10 months. The lack of human and financial resources was identified as a key concern.

However, it was clear that at that time the political context could probably be the main reason that impeded the implementation of the risk assessment. In

particular, the Deputy Minister of Interior stressed that the upcoming parliamentary election in May 2008 and the increasing tensions with Abkhazia and South Ossetia could undermine the authorities' ability to engage effectively in the implementation of any pilot project on integrity assessment.

The methodology was nevertheless submitted to the Council of Europe and to the respective ministries in the form of a Technical Paper for further consideration. However, further follow-up activities on integrity plans were cancelled from the Workplan by a Steering Committee decision of 22 April 2008. These would be replaced with training for prosecution/law enforcement agents on other mechanisms for prevention and repression of corruption.

Activity 5.1- Training of public officials dealing with granting access of public to information⁶ (26 December 2009, Tbilisi)

A fourth and final training on free access to public information for representatives of local authorities took place on 26 December 2009. The previous three trainings (under Output 3) were organised for municipal officials responsible for public information requests in regions of the country outside the capital. The final training targeted municipal officials in the capital: the Tbilisi Mayor's Office and its special services structures dealing with transport, administration, and privatization. The training was provided by Ms Tamar Gurchiani, Council of Europe Expert.

As previously, the training covered the legal framework governing free access to public information and issues and challenges in applying of the existing regulations. The event also provided a dedicated question and answer session to allow participants to address the practical challenges encountered in their specific institutional set up.

Activity 5.2 – Training on Codes of Conduct for prosecutors and police officers (20-21 April 2008, Tbilisi, 9-10 December 2009, Tbilisi)

Training for Prosecutors: This training was conducted as workshop on 20-21 April 2008. The purpose was to raise awareness of chief/senior managing prosecutors in the correct interpretation and application of the key articles of the Code of Ethics for Prosecutors; to discuss possible future developments for the Code in the criminal justice reform context; and to ensure a common understanding of the importance of the Code as an enforceable document.

The workshop was divided into two groups, with more than 50 prosecutors participating in total.

The experts familiarised prosecutors with various provisions in the Code of Ethics and explained how these provisions should be interpreted in the daily

⁶ This activity has been revised in view of proposals made at the First Steering Group meeting (22 April 2008), during which the representatives of the Georgian authorities highlighted the fact that future GEPAC activities also need to take into account the GRECO recommendations addressed to Georgia.

work. Several problematic situations were also discussed. Mr Sam Makkan, Council of Europe expert, provided an introduction to international instruments related to the conduct of prosecutors and assisted local experts by sharing international/UK experiences with regard to issues discussed at the workshop. Mr Malkhaz Ghughunishvili, expert from Georgia, focused on current problems and practical implementation of the existing Code, as well as suggested improvements/developments in the context of the exercise of prosecution powers in criminal proceedings, the role of the Prosecution Council and a more detailed format of the Code of Ethics. Mr Giorgi Jokhadze, national expert, addressed issues pertinent to ongoing reforms of the criminal justice system (new “adversarial” Code of Criminal Procedure, “public prosecution” schemes, discretionary prosecution), as well as related internal instructions/guidelines that build upon the provisions of the Code in greater detail.

Training for Police Officers: Two back-to-back trainings sessions on Code of Ethics for a total of 37 police officers took place on 9-10 December 2009 at the Police Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The training was delivered by Mr Dominik Fasching, Council of Europe expert and member of the Prevention and International Relations Unit of the Federal Bureau For Internal Affairs in Austria, and Mr Ivane Khazhalia, Council of Europe Expert and a regular trainer on the Code of Ethics at the Academy of the Ministry of Interior of Georgia. The issues discussed included the Georgian and Austrian codes of ethics and their key provisions, challenges from practice, and lessons learned. The attendees engaged in a lively discussion and expressed interest for further communication with colleagues from abroad, including specialised anti-corruption courses offered by the Austrian Federal Bureau for Internal Affairs.

4 OTHER ACTIVITIES

4.1 Steering Group Meetings

First Steering Group Meeting (22 April 2008)

The 1st GEPAC Steering Group Meeting took place at the Council of Europe Information Office in Tbilisi on 22 April 2008. The aim was to review the progress made during the first six months of project implementation and to discuss the current institutional priorities with a view to revising the Workplan adopted in October 2007. Taking into account the institutional restructuring after the presidential and parliamentary elections in January and May 2008, the Georgian authorities underlined the difficulty to mobilise representative from counterpart institutions in order to implement activities according to the Workplan. As a result, the Project Workplan was slightly up-dated and adapted to the current institutional needs and priorities.

Second Steering Group Meeting (8 October 2008, Tbilisi)

The 2nd GEPAC Steering Group Meeting took place at the State Chancellery in Tbilisi on 8 October 2008. The aim of the meeting was to review progress made

during the first year of project implementation, to discuss current institutional priorities, and to review whether additional changes to the Workplan were needed. It was decided that the conditions for the implementation of the project were improved and sufficient to continue project implementation as previously planned.

Third Steering Group Meeting (25 June 2009, Tbilisi) – Extension of the Project

The 3rd GEPAC Steering Group Meeting took place at the Ministry of Justice in Tbilisi on 25 June 2009. The aim of the meeting was to review the progress made and to discuss the possibility of extending the project. Prior to the meeting, a 6-month progress report covering the period 1 September 2008 – 28 February 2009 was prepared and distributed to the members of the SG together with a proposal on issues to be discussed, and a proposed plan on the future activities. At the end of the meeting, the Steering Group decided on three core issues as outlined in the proposal: a) GEPAC project would be extended until 31 March 2010 in order to proceed with the implementation of the activities; the necessary administrative procedure to realise this would be undertaken by the Council of Europe; b) the Project Workplan and Calendar of Activities should be updated; the Council of Europe Secretariat and the partner institutions would prepare a revised Workplan and Calendar of Activities, and submit it to the Project main counterpart institution and donor for comments and approval; and, c) The Council of Europe Secretariat would proceed with the recruitment of a National Long Term Advisor in consultation with the donor and the beneficiary to replace the previous national advisors who had left the project by that point.

4.2 Coordination meeting Council of Europe - Embassy of the Netherlands (8 July 2008, Tbilisi)

A coordination meeting between the Council of Europe Secretariat and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands was held on 8 July 2008 in Tbilisi.

The following issues were discussed: the absence of a Project counterpart institution; the delay in the implementation of certain outputs and especially Output 1 (Capacity of the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination to manage, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Anti-corruption plan reinforced) and Output 2 (Anti-corruption Strategy reviewed and Action Plan Updated) directly affected by the lack of a counterpart institution; the status of expenditure and the planning of activities until the end of 2008; and, issues related to staff.

The following decisions were taken: to slow down to a minimum project activities until a counterpart institution is appointed by the Government of Georgia; to reduce the local staff of the project as the implementation of activities has been very slow; to hold a Steering Group Meeting by 15 October 2008, in order to review the situation and to decide on further steps.

The possibility of an extension of the project was also briefly discussed. The donor did not oppose this idea if there would be enough grounds for smooth

implementation of the project activities which will enable Georgian authorities to strengthen their anti-corruption efforts. Further considered was the appointment of an international expert who would closely follow the implementation of the project and advise the local project team as well as the counterpart institution on how to achieve the project's goals. There was support for implementing this idea at some point in the future.

4.3 Meetings with Representatives of Civil Society (8-11 December 2008, Tbilisi)

On the margins of the training on Special Investigative Means (SIMs), Ms Tanya Peshovska, GEPAC Project Officer, and Ms Marijana Trivunovic, expert, held several meetings with representatives of civil society, specifically with representatives of the Georgian Young Lawyers Association, the Liberty Institute, as well as Transparency International, who confirmed their readiness to participate in the process of reviewing and updating the national Anti-corruption Strategy and its Action Plan.

4.4 Meetings with Main Contact Person and Members of the Coordination Council for Fighting against Corruption (4-5 February 2009, Tbilisi)

A CoE consultant, and the GEPAC Project Officer, held several meetings with members from governmental agencies as well as civil society representatives, of the newly-established Inter-Agency Coordination Council for the Fight against Corruption. Two meetings were held with the Chief Advisor of the Prime Minister and Deputy-Chairperson of the Council, at the beginning and at the end of the visit.

These meetings showed that the purpose, mandate, working procedures, and immediate tasks of the Council were not very clear. It appeared also that neither a specific budget, nor a dedicated Secretariat was foreseen to provide indispensable support to the Council's activities and work.

It was finally agreed to hold a workshop on "Best Practices" and lessons learnt from success and failures of other Anti-corruption bodies, mainly in Europe.

Following this visit and meetings, the CoE consultant drafted a Technical Paper on further activities which could be carried out by the GEPAC project in cooperation with the Council, as regards the review of the national Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan which was handed-over to the main counterpart contact person.

4.5 Coordination Council Meetings attended by GEPAC Local Project Team

The GEPAC Local Project team attended the three meetings of the Coordination Council which took place since its establishment (29 December 2008, 9 January and 20 February 2009). The first meeting was devoted to the presentation of the Council, its mandate and objectives, to its members. The meeting on 9 January aimed at establishing a Working Group that would work on the review of the

Strategy and Action Plan, while the third meeting, held on 20 February, was focused on the role of NGOs in the strategy.

The GEPAC National Long-term Advisors also took part in meetings on the draft law on “Corruption and Conflict of Interest in the Public Service”, which had been already adopted in the first hearing, in order to provide advice to ensure that it addresses GRECO’s recommendations.

4.6 Recruitment of a new National Long Term Advisor and meetings with the Donor and the Representatives of Main Beneficiaries (21-22 September 2009)

On 21 and 22 September 2009, the Council of Europe Secretariat carried out a mission to Tbilisi. The main objectives of the mission were the recruitment of a National Long Term Advisor and meetings with the Donor and the main beneficiaries in order to review the revised Workplan and implementation of activities following the project extension.

On 21 September 2009, interviews for the recruitment of the national Long Term Advisor took place at the Council of Europe Office in Tbilisi. The Recruitment Panel consisted of three members of the Council of Europe Secretariat and the main contact person from the Coordination Council for the Fight against Corruption. Five short-listed candidates were interviewed. The Panel decided unanimously to offer the position to Ms Nino Mtvarelishvili.

On 22 September 2009, the meeting between the members of the CoE secretariat, the national Long Term Advisor, the Donor representative, and representatives of the main counterpart and of other beneficiaries took place at the premises of the Ministry of Justice, in Tbilisi. The discussions focused on the work on the anti-corruption strategy and action plan, elaboration and amendments of the necessary laws, the appropriate institutions for the study visit to a member state of the CoE, and upcoming training events, particularly the trainings of public prosecutors and the police. At the same meeting, the participants also agreed to involve Ms Marijana Trivunovic in the project as the international short-term advisor for the remainder of the project.

5 ACTIVITIES DROPPED/POSTPONED

Due to circumstances beyond the control of the GEPAC team (political instability noted in several instances, above), project activities 4.3 (second training on criminal liability of legal persons) and 5.3 (training of the tax inspectors) were postponed.

Preliminary discussions with the donor and the Georgian counterparts have established interest from all sides that the project be further extended so that all the foreseen activities can be fully implemented. In addition—funding permitting—a few additional follow-up activities might also take place, such as in-service training on the basis of the specialised anti-corruption module for prosecutors and investigators (Activity 4.2 discussed in more detail above).

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The GEPAC Project was implemented according to the initial and revised Workplan with some exceptions (activities dropped and/or postponed for reasons beyond the control of the Project Team are described in Section 5 above).

The overall objective of the Project was to ‘to contribute to democracy and the rule of law through the prevention and control of corruption in Georgia in accordance with European and other international standards, as well as GRECO recommendations’. Specific objective of the project was “To support the implementation of Georgia’s Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan”.

The project’s key accomplishments include the following:

- Establishment of the Inter-Agency Coordination Council for the Fight against Corruption (Coordination Council)—a body dedicated to coordinating preventive anti-corruption policies that is Georgia’s obligation under UNCAC Article 6. While a number of deficiencies were observed in the initial structure of this body, among them an insufficient legal basis and a lack of institutional support, GEPAC discussions and recommendations have led to a number of improvements on both fronts.
- National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan: The very first step—a strategy document—has been adopted by the Coordination Council in April 2010, and the Georgian authorities are prepared to launch the more intensive work of elaborating a more detailed implementation plan. GEPAC has assisted the authorities with the key good practices necessary to understand in order to elaborate an effective implementation plan, and the Council of Europe intends to offer follow-up assistance in order to bring the document to satisfactory and timely completion.
- Specialised anti-corruption training module for investigators and prosecutors: in addition to training activities on specific topics, GEPAC has assisted the Ministry of Justice Training Centre in developing a specialised training module that would be used both for in-service training and in the training of newly-recruited investigators and prosecutors. In addition, GEPAC has assisted the Georgian authorities in outlining a set of priorities on the content and methodology for ongoing training of law enforcement professionals on corruption-related matters, particularly in future international assistance efforts.

Furthermore, as foreseen by the cooperative agreement between the Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation and the Council of Europe, a project evaluation had been undertaken and the Evaluation Report was subsequently submitted on 10 April 2010. The evaluation report states that ‘*The project achieved **impact** through the support of the Coordination Council in drafting a revised Anti-Corruption **Strategy** and in bringing the drafting of a Strategy*

*Implementation Plan on the way. Various trainings for state officials have reached employees in most Georgian regions. The Ministry of Justice Training Centre is drafting a **training module** on anti-corruption with the support of the project; according to the Ministry, all newly recruited prosecutors will receive this training as well as experienced prosecutors as part of their in-service training. The Ministries of Interior and Justice are considering to adapt the module for training in the Police Academy and eventually in the High School of Justice for judges. Besides, two detailed and comprehensive corruption **surveys** have influenced the 2009 Strategy to some extent and, above all, will inform future policy decisions. ...*

.....

As an overall assessment, the project made a professional and substantial contribution to the strategic alignment and the capacity building for Georgian anti-corruption work, an achievement the beneficiary needs to unfold, above all through the Coordination Council, its secretariat and its working groups’.

7 VISIBILITY

The GEPAC project’s web-site within the Council of Europe web-site (www.coe.int/gepac) has been regularly updated with all relevant information as well as with technical papers and project reports which significantly contributed to the project’s visibility.

The GEPAC project also supported the development of a website of the Analytical Department of the Coordination Council within the Ministry of Justice website. The dedicated website became operational in December 2009, containing key GEPAC documents and reports on activities. The link to the web page is: http://justice.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=GEO&sec_id=456&lang_id=ENG

Moreover, throughout the implementation period a number of press releases/media advisories were issued and the project events had media presence.

8 ANNEXES

Annex 1: GEPAC Workplan of Activities

Annex 2: GEPAC up-dated Calendar of Activities

Annex 3: List of GEPAC Project Documents /Technical Papers

ANNEX 1

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Support to the Anti-corruption Strategy of Georgia (GEPAC)

CoE Project No. 2007/DGI/VC/779

Workplan of Activities *(version of 15 July 2009)*

Support to the Anti-corruption Strategy of Georgia (GEPAC)

A project supported by the Netherlands and implemented by Council of Europe.

The main project partner from the Georgian side is the Inter-Agency Coordination Council for Fight Against Corruption, which plays the key role in the national anti-corruption effort.

Project beneficiaries also include:

- the General Prosecutor's Office and Ministry of Justice (Output 4 and 5)
- the Ministry of Interior (Output 4 and 5)

The project operates at the national level through co-operation with the national partner institution (Working Group) and beneficiaries, and at the international level through promoting international cooperation, networking, and exchange of information.

Overall objective	To contribute to democracy and the rule of law through the prevention and control of corruption in Georgia in accordance with European and other international standards, as well as GRECO recommendations				
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Level of implementation of the of the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption and level of ratification of the Additional protocol and other international relevant Conventions (UNCAC); ▪ Level of compliance with the GRECO recommendations. 				
Project objective	To support the implementation of Georgia's Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan				
Indicators	Level of implementation of the measures of Georgia's Anti-Corruption Action Plan addressed through the Project.				
Assumptions	Continuing commitment of the Georgian government to the implementation of the Georgia's Anti-Corruption Action Plan				
Output 1	Capacity of the Office of the Inter-Agency Coordination Council (and Contact Points in cooperating institutions) to manage, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Action Plan is reinforced				
Indicators	<p>By month 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inception Phase report, and Workplan providing generic activities that will be adjusted in the course of the implementation of the project (as per priorities and circumstances of the government) is approved; ▪ Staff and long-term consultants are recruited and ready to operate. <p>By month 8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office of the State Chancellery provided with computer equipment; ▪ First monitoring report on the implementation of the Action Plan prepared by the Office and submitted to the Prime Minister; ▪ Contact points designated in each cooperating institution become operational. <p>By month 12:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contact points reporting regularly on progress in their respective institution. <p>By month 24:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support and advice on policy design for the establishment of a specialised anti-corruption structure/unit has been provided. 				
Assumptions	The Georgian government provides the Office of the State Chancellery with the necessary resources and competencies. Co-operating institutions nominate their contact points and give them the appropriate competencies.				
Level	Description	Action	Time/Venue	CoE Inputs	Local Inputs
Activity 1.1	Inception Phase (2 months): finalisation of Workplan of activities with all counterparts; conduct recruitment of staff	Workplan preparatory meeting Commissioning of long-	1 September -30 October 2007, Strasbourg and Tbilisi	Expertise Contractual arrangements	Expertise Office space

	and long-term advisers; (commissioning, interviews, and contracting)	terms experts Recruitment/interviews of local project officer		Administrative arrangements	Administrative arrangements Support from the Office of Minister on Reforms Coordination
Activity 1.2	Organisation of start-up conference with participation of all relevant stakeholders	Start-up conference	26 October 2007, Tbilisi	Secretariat support Administrative arrangements	Organisational support Workplan discussions with respective institutions
Activity 1.3	Provision of equipment for PIU use (see item 3.2 in the budget); and/or the Office of the State Chancellery (item 3.1 of the budget) to be carried out during the Inception Phase and in the course of the implementation of the project, subject to needs and priorities	Assessment of needs Procurement (incl. tendering, contracts and delivery of equipment) Transfer of property to the PIU	Started in February 2008 and finalised in May 2008	Administrative arrangements Inventory of transferred equipment (countersigned by recipients)	Logistical support for tender procedures Assessment and IT specification
Activity 1.4	Consolidate and create institutional sustainability for the Coordination Council	RTD on tools of reporting, co-operation and monitoring the implementation of anti- corruption measures and on assessing the needs in terms of human, logistical, and financial resources for the Coordination Council for Fight against Corruption, as well as on the organisational structure, working methodology and procedures/guidelines for the Coordination Council	1 st RTD, 28 January 2007, Tbilisi 2 nd RTD, Tbilisi (September 2009)	Administrative Arrangements	Logistical support 2 National short-term experts Logistical support 2 National short-term experts
		Setting up the	End of September	Administrative	Logistical Support

		Secretariat of the Coordination Council	2009	Arrangements	Support from the Ministry of Justice
		Design, creation and continuous update of a special webpage on anti-corruption activities, activities of the Coordination Council and the project on the Ministry of Justice website.	November 2008 onwards	Documentation and information gathering	Domain permission Documentation and information gathering Up-loading of documentation and information
Output 2	Anti-corruption Strategy reviewed and Action Plan is updated				
Indicators	<p>By month 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan are further elaborated/updated and reflect all GRECO recommendations issued during the Second Round Evaluation Report and OECD/ACN Monitoring Reports; <p>By month 24</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the results of corruption perception and attitude survey available; and the National Anti-corruption Conference is organised by the Office of the State Chancellery and Action Plan implementation is monitored and reviewed. 				
Assumptions	All relevant institutions and stake holders participate in the process of reviewing				
Level	Description	Action	Time/Venue	CoE Inputs	Local Inputs
Activity 2.1	Assist and advice the Coordination Council to further elaborate and update the Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan in line with GRECO recommendations and other international commitments and obligations with respect to specific anti-corruption measures	Establishment of a working group composed by representatives of the main government agencies involved in the anti-corruption reforms, the GEPAC Project Team, representatives of civil society and	December 2008, Tbilisi	International Experts	Coordination among relevant Stakeholder Institutions and civil society in Georgia National Experts

		independent international experts.			
		Assessment and inventory of the Anti-Corruption Strategy from 2005 and the draft from 2007	January 2009, Tbilisi	Administrative arrangements 2 International experts	Logistical support 4 National experts
		1st analysis and recommendations for the update and improvement of the AC Strategy and Action Plan	11 March 2009, Tbilisi	Administrative arrangements 1 International expert	Logistical support Coordination among relevant stakeholder institutions 2 National experts
		2 nd analysis and recommendations for the update and improvement of the Action Plan	October 2009, Tbilisi	Administrative arrangements 1 International expert	Logistical support Coordination among relevant stakeholder institutions 2 National experts
		Drafting of a new Anti-corruption Strategy	December 2009, Tbilisi	Administrative arrangements 1 International expert	Logistical support Coordination among relevant stakeholder institutions 2 National experts
		Finalizing of the revised Anti-Corruption Action Plan	March 2010, Tbilisi	Administrative arrangements 1 International expert	Logistical support Coordination among relevant stakeholder institutions 2 National experts
Activity 2.2	Organise corruption perception and attitude surveys on corruption levels	Identification of the focus and concept of the survey in workshops Designing of the survey methodology	WS on survey methodologies and designing of 2 survey questionnaires for Georgia (15-16 July 2008, Baku)	Administrative Arrangements with the survey provider following a tender organised locally 2 International experts	Coordination with the survey provider and institutions Identification of service provider through a tender 2 National experts

		<p>Designing the ToRs for the Survey(s) provider</p> <p>Contracting of the survey provider</p> <p>Presentation of survey findings to relevant stakeholders</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Identification of the focus and concept of the 2nd survey in 2 workshops</p> <p>Designing of the survey methodology</p> <p>Designing the ToRs for the Survey(s) provider</p> <p>Contracting of the survey provider</p> <p>Presentation of survey findings to relevant stakeholders</p>		<p>Administrative Arrangements with the survey provider following a tender organised locally</p> <p>2 International experts</p>	<p>Coordination with the survey provider and institutions</p> <p>Identification of service provider through a tender</p> <p>2 National experts</p>
Activity 2.3	Support the Coordination Council in organisation of the workshop on the results and finalisation of these studies	<p>Involvement of relevant representatives from institutions and municipalities;</p> <p>Results from assessment and Inventory of Implementation of the Anti-corruption Strategy (2005) be</p>	October 2009 Tbilisi	<p>Administrative Arrangements</p> <p>1 International expert</p>	<p>Administrative Arrangements</p> <p>2 National experts</p>

		discussed in addition introducing the New Strategy and Action Plan;			
Output 3	All the necessary amendments and regulations elaborated by the Coordination Council in cooperation with the relevant partner institutions and the advisory board are drafted				
Indicators	Draft amendments elaborated which comply with International and European standards and / or best practices and submitted to the government of Georgia				
Assumptions	Draft laws are submitted to the relevant Ministries				
Level	Description	Action	Time/Venue	CoE Inputs	Local Inputs
Activity 3.1	Draft amendments to bring Georgian legislation in line with international standards and best practices	Drafting of legal texts in accordance with UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)	Tbilisi, throughout the project duration	2 International Experts	Identification of areas in need for improvements 6 Local Experts
		Report on level of compliance of Georgian legislation with the Council of Europe Convention on Criminal and Civil Law (ETS 173 & ETS 174)	Tbilisi, throughout the project duration	2 International Experts	6 Local Experts
		Presentation and discussion on draft legislation in workshops	1 st - 30 June 2008, Signagi- completed 2 nd - 2 July 2008, Kutaisi, Batumi- completed		
		Identification of domestic legislations/laws which required amendments	End of September 2009	International Expert	Identification of law which need for improvement

		and should therefore be assisted			
		Create a combined working group to elaborate the drafts and proposals	October 2009 onwards	1 International Expert	6 Local Experts
Activity 3.2	Contribute to the implementation and training on monitoring of financing of political parties and electoral campaigns	Workshop with the relevant stake holders on the analysis of the functioning of the existing legislation on financing of political parties2009, Tbilisi	1 International Expert	1 National Expert
Activity 3.2	Provide training on issues related to the newly enacted anti-corruption legislation	2x3 Training sessions with relevant target groups on legislation issues	Tbilisi, throughout the project duration and upon needs assessment and responding to requests from the respective institutions 1 st WS-22 Feb 2008 2 nd WS-8 July 2008	6 international experts	Identification of areas of concern Coordination of the different potential participating institutions and participants 6 National experts
Output 4	Capacities of the Prosecution to investigate and prosecute high level corruption is strengthened				
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By month 22 at least 4 training events held Number of investigations/prosecutions of high-level corruption increased 				
Assumptions	The Prosecution and the Ministry of Interior allocate the necessary human resources				
Level	Description	Action	Time/Venue	CoE Inputs	Local Inputs
Activity 4.1	Multi-disciplinary training for prosecutors/law enforcement officers on use of SIMS and criminal law procedures when	Assessment of needs for each specialised unit at the prosecutorial services	9-10 December 2008, Tbilisi	Administrative arrangements Questionnaire for training needs	Logistical support Consulting of relevant information/documentation

	investigating and prosecuting high-level corruption cases (outside Tbilisi) 2 in-country training sessions for the staff of units specialised in investigation and prosecution of high-level corruption (case studies, pro-active and multidisciplinary approach)	and the Ministry of Interior,		assessment in the field of criminalisation of corruption proceedings	of previous or ongoing technical assistance projects 1 National expert
		Multi-disciplinary training for 30 prosecutors/law enforcement officers on use of special investigative techniques and criminal law procedures when investigating and prosecuting high-level corruption cases.	9-10 December 2008, Tbilisi-completed	Administrative arrangements 2 International experts (with prosecution/law enforcement profile)	Logistical support 2 National experts (with prosecution/law enforcement profile)
		Multi-disciplinary training for 30 prosecutors/law enforcement officers on use of special investigative techniques and criminal law procedures when investigating and prosecuting high-level corruption and anti-money laundering cases. 8.1.1.1	October 2009, regions (i.e. outside Tbilisi)	Administrative arrangements 2 International experts (with prosecution/law enforcement profile)	Logistical support 2 National experts (with prosecution/law enforcement profile)
Activity 4.2	A training module is developed within the Ministry of Justice through consultation with other relevant ministries to sustain and consolidate the implementation of the training beyond the work of the project	Workshop on drafting and assessment of training needs and modalities for the MoJ training unit to deliver the training	September 2009, Tbilisi	Administrative Arrangements 2 International experts (with prosecution/law enforcement profile)	Logistical Support 2 National experts (with prosecution/law enforcement profile)

		Develop a training strategy and training modules through the consultations	October-November 2009, Tbilisi	Administrative Arrangements 2 International experts (with prosecution/law enforcement profile)	Logistical Support 2 National experts (with prosecution/law enforcement profile)
		3 Pilot trainings, including the testing and the revision of the training material and the strategy	November 2009 January 2010 February 2010	Administrative Arrangements 2 International experts (with prosecution/law enforcement profile)	Logistical Support 2 National experts (with prosecution/law enforcement profile)
Activity 4.3	Training on criminal liability of legal persons to all officials concerned with a view to ensuring that full use of the provisions is made in cases of bribery, trading in influence and money laundering	2 Training events for all prosecutors and judges concerned at the domestic level	January 2010	Administrative arrangements 1 International expert	Logistical support Institutional Coordination and Support 2 National experts
Activity 4.4	Up to 2 study visit for representatives of specialised units (law enforcement) to European counterpart institution	Organisation and coordination of study visit for up to 5 senior police officers and/or MoIA representatives from specialised units	January 2009 (Zagreb & Hamburg)-completed February 2010, France/Slovenia	Administrative arrangements Coordination with relevant institutions for visiting	Logistical support Coordination with relevant institutions delegating staff to participate in study visits
Output 5	Integrity and institutional capacity for preventing corruption at the General Prosecutor's Office is reinforced				
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By month 24 trained staff within prosecutorial and law enforcement services. Manual of training distributed and disseminated to all relevant prosecutorial and law enforcement services. 				
Assumptions	Plans and codes elaborated are formalised, published and implemented in practice.				
Level	Description	Action	Time/Venue	CoE Inputs	Local Inputs

Activity 5.1⁷	Training for those public officials designated to respond to request for public information	1 Training Event for all specially designated officials	November 2009	Administrative arrangements 2 International experts per training	Logistical support Institutional Coordination and Support 1/2 National experts per training
Activity 5.2	Training on Codes of Conduct for police officers with particular focus on training for head of units	1 Training event for law enforcement on the Code of Conduct	End of October/November 2009 Outside Tbilisi	Administrative arrangements 1 International expert	Logistical support Institutional Coordination and Support 2 National experts
Activity 5.3	Training to improve the ability of tax inspectors to detect corruption offences, in particular as regards bribes concealed as legitimate expenses.	Developing training modules/expert opinion Training for trainers (Tax inspectors)	October 2009, Tbilisi	Administrative arrangements 1 International expert	Logistical support Institutional Coordination and Support 2 National experts

⁷ This activity has been revised/changed in view of proposals made at the 1st Steering Group meeting (22 April 2008)

ANNEX 2

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

**Support to the Anti-corruption Strategy of Georgia
(GEPAC)**

CoE Project No. 2007/DGI/VC/779

Calendar of Activities

CALENDAR AND DURATION OF ACTION

The duration of the project is 24 months (implementation). It will preceded by an inception phase of 2 months during which a detailed Workplan will be prepared, staff recruited and start-up event organised, and followed by a wrap up/reporting phase.

	Description	Months / 2nd Year (2008-2009)																											
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
		Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2008	Sept 2008	Oct 2008	Nov 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2009	Feb 2009	Mar 2009	Apr 2009	May 2009	Jun 2009	Jul 2009	Aug 2009	Sep 2009	Oct 2009	Nov 2009	Dec 2009	Jan 2010	Feb 2010	Mar 2010			
Output 1:	Capacity of the Office of the State Chancellery (and Contact Points in cooperating institutions) to manage, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the AC Action Plan reinforced																												
Activity 1.1	Inception Phase (2 months): Finalisation of Workplan of activities with all counterparts (16-19.10, SXB); conduct recruitment of staff and long-term advisers (26.10, Tbilisi); (commissioning, interviews, and contracting)																												
Activity 1.2	Organisation of start-up conference with participation of all relevant stakeholders (26.10, Tbilisi, Georgia)																												
Activity 1.3	Assessment of needs and procurement of equipment for PIU use and/or the Office of the main counterpart to be carried out in the course of the implementation of the project (subject to needs and priorities)	Delive ry of equip ment √	Delive ry of equip ment √																										
Activity 1.4	Consolidate and create institutional sustainability for the Coordination Council																			RTD 2 √	Settin g up the secret ariat of the Counc il√	Up- date of the websit e √							
Output 2:	AC Strategy reviewed and Action Plan updated																												

	Description	Months / 2nd Year (2008-2009)																								
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2008	Sept 2008	Oct 2008	Nov 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2009	Feb 2009	Mar 2009	Apr 2009	May 2009	Jun 2009	Jul 2009	Aug 2009	Sep 2009	Oct 2009	Nov 2009	Dec 2009	Jan 2010	Feb 2010	Mar 2010
Activity 2.1	Assist and advise the Coordination Council on how to further elaborate and update the AC Strategy and AP in line with GRECO recommendations and other international commitments and obligations with respect to specific AC measures										Establishment of the working group √	Assessment and inventory of the ACG from 2005 and the draft from 2007 √		1st analysis and recommendations for the update and improvement of the AC Strategy and Action Plan							2nd analysis and recommendations of the new AC Strategy and AP √		Drafting of a new AC strategy √			Finalising of the new AP
Activity 2.2	Organise corruption perception and attitude surveys on corruption levels					WS on Survey methodology and ToRs 16-17 July Baku √	Questionnaires and ToR reviewed and finalised √								Finalising of ToR (same questionnaire to be repeated) √	Contracting √		2 Survey √	2 survey Results √							
Activity 2.3	Support the Coordination Council in organisation of the workshop on the results and finalisation of these studies																				Support the Council in conducting workshop					
Output 3:	At least 6 draft amendments and regulations elaborated in co-operation with the counterpart institution and																									

	Description	Months / 2nd Year (2008-2009)																											
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
		Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2008	Sept 2008	Oct 2008	Nov 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2009	Feb 2009	Mar 2009	Apr 2009	May 2009	Jun 2009	Jul 2009	Aug 2009	Sep 2009	Oct 2009	Nov 2009	Dec 2009	Jan 2010	Feb 2010	Mar 2010			
	relevant partner institutions																												
Activity 3.1	Up to 6 WS to present and discuss new draft legislation (throughout the project duration and upon request)				1 WS Public Info 30.06 Signa gi √	2 WS Public Info 2 July Kutais i 3 July Batumi √														Identifi cation of the laws to be amen ded √	Creati on of the combi ned workin g group √								
Activity 3.2	2 trainings with relevant stakeholders on existing provisions with regard to the financing of political parties and electoral campaigns					T 2 8.07 Tbilisi √																							
Output 4:	Capacities of the Prosecution to investigate and prosecute high level corruption strengthened																												
Activity 4.1	2 in-country multi-disciplinary trainings for the staff of units specialised in investigation and prosecution of high-level corruption (prosecutors / law enforcement officers) (case studies, pro-active and multidisciplinary approach)					Asses sment of needs Mol + Prose cution √		Asses sment of needs Mol + Prose cution √			WS on the use of SIMs 9-10 Dec 2008 √																		
Activity 4.2	A training module is developed within the Ministry of Justice through consultation with other relevant ministries to sustain and consolidate the implementation of the training beyond the work of the project																			Works hop on draftin g and asses sment of trainin g needs	Devel oping trainin g strate gy and trainin g modul es Oct-								

	Description	Months / 2nd Year (2008-2009)																								
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2008	Sept 2008	Oct 2008	Nov 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2009	Feb 2009	Mar 2009	Apr 2009	May 2009	Jun 2009	Jul 2009	Aug 2009	Sep 2009	Oct 2009	Nov 2009	Dec 2009	Jan 2010	Feb 2010	Mar 2010
																				and modalities for the MoJ training unit to deliver the training	Nov					
Activity 4.3	Training on criminal liability of legal persons to all officials concerned with a view to ensuring that full use of the provisions is made in cases of bribery, trading in influence and money laundering																							2 Trainings for all prosecutors concerned at the domestic level		
Activity 4.4	Up to 2 study visit for representatives of specialised units (law enforcement) to European counterpart institution											2 SVs to Hamburg and uskok 12-16.01. 2009 √													SV to France/Slovenia √	
Output 5:	Integrity and institutional capacity for preventing corruption at the General Prosecutor's Office																									
Activity 5.1	Training for those public officials designated to respond to request for public information																									

	Description	Months / 2nd Year (2008-2009)																								
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		Mar 2008	Apr 2008	May 2008	Jun 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2008	Sept 2008	Oct 2008	Nov 2008	Dec 2008	Jan 2009	Feb 2009	Mar 2009	Apr 2009	May 2009	Jun 2009	Jul 2009	Aug 2009	Sep 2009	Oct 2009	Nov 2009	Dec 2009	Jan 2010	Feb 2010	Mar 2010
Activity 5.2	Trainings for police officers on the Code of Conduct with particular focus on training for head of units		2 trainings for Prosecutors on the Code of Ethics 20-21 April √																				2 training for on Code of Conduct for police officers, 9-10 Dec √			
5.3	Training to improve the ability of tax inspectors to detect corruption offences, in particular as regards bribes concealed as legitimate expenses.																								Training for trainers (Tax inspectors)	

ANNEX 3

LIST OF REPORTS AND TECHNICAL PAPERS

TP Number	Date	Title	Prepared by: Expert/Consultant
PC-TC(2007)11	December 2007	Inception report (1 Sept-30 Nov 2007)	Project Management Unit
PC-TC (2008)11	March 2008	First Progress report (1 Sept 2007-29 Feb 2008)	Project Management Unit
PC-TC (2008)47	Sept 2008	Second Progress report (1 March 2008-31 August 2008)	Project Management Unit
PC-TC(2009)14	March 2009	Third Progress Report (1 Sept 2008-28 Feb 2009)	Project Management Unit
PC-TC(2009)54	October 2009	Fourth Progress Report (1 Sept 2008-28 Feb 2009)	Project Management Unit
PC-TC(2008)5	February 2008	Technical Paper on Tools on Reporting and Implementation of Anti-Corruption Measures, by, United Kingdom	Marijana Trivunovic
PC-TC(2008)12	February 2008	Amendments on the Law on Conflict of Interests and Corruption in the Public Service of Georgia	Levan Khetsuriani Givi Kutidze Natia Khantadze
PC-TC(2008)13	February 2008	Amendments on the Criminal Code of Georgia	Levan Khetsuriani Givi Kutidze Natia Khantadze
PC-TC(2008)19	March 2008	The Integrity Plan as the Risk Management Plan Methodology	Sandra Blagojevic Roman Prah
PC-TC(2008)48	August 2008	Draft Law on the Anti-Corruption Bureau of Georgia	Levan Khetsuriani Givi Kutidze Natia Khantadze
PC-TC(2008)49	August 2008	Summary of the Legal Framework on Access to Public Information in Georgia	Tamar Gurchiani
PC-TC(2008)50	July 2008	Outcomes of the Training on the Implementation of the Amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia related to the Liability of Legal Persons	Georgi Rupchev
PC-TC(2008)51	April 2008	Presentation on International Standards on Ethics for Prosecutors	Shamshuddin Makkan

Support to the Anti-corruption Strategy of Georgia (GEPAC)

A project supported by the Netherlands and implemented by Council of Europe.

PC-TC(2009)10	December 2008	Technical Paper on Further Activities on revising the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (1)	Marijana Trivunovic
PC-TC(2009)11	February 2009	Technical Paper on Further Activities on revising the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (2)	Marijana Trivunovic
PC-TC(2009)22	May 2009	Expert Opinion on the political party finance provisions of the Organic Law of Georgia on Political Unions of Citizens, and election campaign finance provisions of the Unified Electoral Code of Georgia by	Quentin Reed
PC-TC(2009)27	May 2009	Technical Paper on the Compliance of the Georgian Legislation with the Council of Europe Criminal and Civil Law Convention on Corruption	Bostjan Penko
PC-TC(2009)28	January 2010	Technical Paper on the Compliance of the Georgian Legislation with the United Nations Convention on Corruption	Alan Doig
PC-TC(2010)2	July 2009	Perceptions of Corruption in Georgia: General Public Survey	GORBI Research
PC-TC(2010)3	Sept 2008	Perception of Corruption in Georgia: Survey of Public Officials	GORBI Research
PC-TC(2010)4	February 2010	Presentation on Indicators and Reporting Tools for Monitoring the Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy of Georgia	Marijana Trivunovic
PC-TC(2010)5	April 2010	Evaluation Report	Tilman Hoppe
PC-TC(2010)6	May 2010	Activity Report (September 2007-March 2010)	Project Management Unit Marijana Trivunovic