"Strengthening the Capacity of the Anti-Corruption Commission to Counteract Corruption in Public Administration and Judiciary"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>BASIC INFORMATION</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1 CRIS NUMBER (YEAR 3/PHASE 3 - YEAR 2006)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 TITLE:</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 SECTOR</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.4 LOCATION</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5 DURATION</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 PROJECT PURPOSE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.3 ACCESSION PARTNERSHIP (AP) AND NPAA PRIORITY</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.4 CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 CROSS BORDER IMPACT</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.1 BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.2 SECTORAL RATIONALE</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.3 RESULTS</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.4 ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.5 LINKED ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.6 LESSONS LEARNED</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>DETAILED BUDGET</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.1 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.2 TWINNING</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.3 NON-STANDARD ASPECTS</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.4 CONTRACTS</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.1 START OF TENDERING/CALL FOR PROPOSALS</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.2 START OF PROJECT ACTIVITY</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.3 PROJECT COMPLETION</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>EQUAL OPPORTUNITY</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Standard Project Fiche

1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number: 2006/018-343.09.01
1.2 Title: Strengthening the Capacity of the Anti-Corruption Commission to Counteract Corruption in Public Administration and Judiciary
1.3 Sector: Public Administration Reform / Anti-corruption actions /
1.4 Location: Bulgaria

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective(s):
Fight against corruption within the public administration and the judiciary

2.2 Project purpose:
To strengthen the capacity of the Commission for Prevention and Counteraction of Corruption (CPCC), the internal anti-corruption control body of the Supreme Judicial Council (the ACC at the SJC) and the relevant law enforcement bodies in charge, in order to improve, through EU best practice adoption, their prevention and monitoring abilities, their coordination and make them more effective, as well as, to provide specialized training and equipment to the officials who are directly involved in countering corruption.

2.3 Accession Partnership (AP) and NPAA priority

Accession Partnership:
“Anti-corruption measures:
— Continue to implement the national anti-corruption strategy and the action plan.”

That imposes:
- Implementing the Strategy for Transparent Governance, Prevention and Combating Corruption for the period 2006-2008 (STGPCC) and the Strategy for Fight against Corruption in the Judiciary through the Action plans for their implementations.

2.4 Contribution to National Development Plan (and/or Structural Funds Development Plan/SDP)
Not Applicable

2.5 Cross Border Impact
Not Applicable

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:
The fight against corruption is not limited to bringing the national legislation in compliance with the international instruments in the filed. It requires an institutional mechanism for its
implementation. This process is related to the establishment of specialized governmental structures for fighting corruption in the country and subsequently to building their administrative capacity to implement the laws, regulations and policies adopted.

In the 2005 EC Comprehensive Monitoring Report for Bulgaria has been indicated that:
- the main problem in combating corruption effectively remains the weak results in the investigation and prosecution of high-level corruption cases. While efforts to combat corruption have had a certain impact, notably in relation to petty corruption, generally the perception remains that corruption continues to be a cause for concern.
- the existing specialised anti-corruption structures in all parts of the administration and the judiciary should be assessed and adapted where necessary to improve efficiency.

A Strategy for Transparent Governance, Prevention and Combating Corruption for the period 2006-2008 (STGPCC) has been approved on 12 January 2006 by the Council of Ministers. It continues and furthers the policy and measures, set in the former National Strategy for Combating Corruption. It considers the results and achievements in curbing of corruption so far, elaborating the priority spheres for prevention and counteraction to corruption, including the high level political and administrative positions, better transparency for the financial and material possessions of public officials and for funding of political parties, improvement of the anticorruption penal policy and regulations, regulation of the lobby activities, special emphasis on target areas as customs, revenues, public procurement, healthcare and education, enhancement of citizens’ control and joint actions with civil society and media.

A Program for execution of the Strategy has been approved as well, on 26 January 2006.

In charge for the Strategy implementation is the recently formed /on 26 of January, 2006/ Commission for Prevention and Combating Corruption (CPCC), headed by the Minister of Interior and is accountable to the CoM. It comes as a successor of the former Commission for Coordinating of the Activities for Combating Corruption. The “Chief Inspectorate” Directorate within the CoM will play the role of a Secretariat of the Commission and will perform the day-to-day work. To provide better high level cooperation, a Coordination Council of the heads plus one more representative of each of the three anti-corruption commissions - at the CoM, the Parliament and the Judiciary also has been established. The Commission coordinates the implementation of the governmental program, analyses and summarizes the information about the implemented anticorruption measures, coordinates the activity and exercises control over the work related to the implementation of the STGPCC.

Regional Anti-corruption Public Councils (RAPCs), which comprise representatives of central, regional, local administrations, judiciary, NGOs, business organizations and media at regional level, have been established within the Regional administration offices.

The CPCC actively cooperates with the Anti-corruption commission with the Supreme Judicial Council and with the Prosecution Service. The Commission for Fight against Corruption at the Supreme Judicial Council (SJC) was established with a SJC decision on 26th November 2003 with powers to examine complaints for corruption activities within the Judiciary and also to develop and suggest for implementation preventative measures. This Commission developed a Strategy for Fight Against Corruption in the Judiciary which was adopted by the SJC on the 11th of February 2004. Memoranda of understanding were signed with the anticorruption bodies within the SJC and with the Prosecution Service, establishing clear rules for cooperation and procedures to be followed when investigating corruption complaints. Memoranda provide for exchange of information and feed back on the forwarded complaints. More specifically, the PPO agreed that all the cases, heard by the commission and forwarded to the prosecution will be under the oversight of the Chief Prosecutor and his Deputies. In specific cases the
investigation is to be carried out by the specialized anti-corruption department within the Supreme Cassation Prosecution.

In the process of execution of the Program were identified problems connected with the relatively weak administrative capacity of the specialized structures for fighting corruption, the not completed establishment of the system for corruption counteraction, and the insufficient internal control over the implementation of the Action Plan.

The effective work of the CPCC requires adoption of further steps, which will increase its capacity to curb corruption. In particular it is necessary to build its capacity to continue to implement the EU standards and best practices in preventing and countering corruption; to introduce and support the existing corruption prevention initiatives directed at reduction of the corruption pressure on the administration; to improve the cooperation among the institutions involved in the fight against corruption, media and NGOs and to support the continuous anti-corruption training for the officials of different levels of the state administration and magistrates.

- The governmental activity is subjected to three fundamental principles – openness (transparency), accountability to society by a permanent control over the activities of the administration, and provision of effective services to citizens. In this respect the CPCC mission is to introduce a policy of openness towards society, the non-governmental organizations, the media and the citizens. By means of reporting its activities on annual basis the CPCC will enhance a mechanism for transparency and control by the civil society. The civil society response to the activities of the CPCC is provided by the creation of national hotline for corruption signals, by a public awareness campaign, by enhancing the culture of social intolerance towards corruption.

- In order to step up the anti-corruption efforts the CPCC initiated the establishment of Regional Anti-corruption Councils under the District Governors, with the participation of the local law enforcement agencies, business associations, media and NGOs. These councils are seen as important tool to create a horizontal network of structures, engaged in the fight against corruption. They are a common place for the participants to meet, discuss anti-corruption measures on local level, develop regional strategies and monitor the implementation of the anti-corruption measures; and generally to energize the local community in pursuing the common goal – reduction of the corruption level locally. Such regional councils exist in all the administrative regions. The CPCC works to unify their format, procedures, and functions and to ensure the participation of the local – clean-businesspersons, media and NGOs in the process. Some of those also work to implement the Government’s anti-crime program.

- The new updated Strategy for Transparent Governance, Prevention and Combating Corruption upgrades he measures directly aimed at preventing and reducing corruption at high political level officials and appointees. It also gives strong emphasis on particular corruption sensitive and risk sectors, such as healthcare system, education system and public procurement.

INTERACTION BETWEEN THE INSTITUTIONS

An important step at improving the interaction between the institutions is the creation of the Coordination Council of the heads of the three anti-corruption commissions - at the C o M, the Parliament and the Judiciary.
Joint activities with specialized educational institutions, such as the Institute for Public Administration and European Integration (IPAEI) are very important. A concept and program for remote anti-corruption education of the administration officials has been planned to be developed together with them in order to provide realization of special program modules for education in anti-corruption practices at the IPAEI. The purpose of the program is to present and clarify the phenomena of corruption and conflicts of interest, the factors facilitating their occurrence, the most common forms and areas of manifestation, the identification methods and the possible models for counteraction. It emphasizes on the need to identify the conflicts of interests and the methods to resolve them, as well as the ways of action of the officials in such circumstance. The target range of this basic education program is as many as possible officials of the central and the local administrations, regardless of their rank and job. The education contents of the program are modular and include: Introduction; I. Corruption; II. Conflicts of interest; III. Rights and obligations; IV. Good management principles; V. Institutional organization; VI. Final test. The anti-corruption training has to be further developed as web-based on-line and off-line training, using the existing platform of IPAEI.

### 3.2 Sectoral rationale

#### 3.2.1 Identification of projects

The first phase of the project will be implemented through the approved BG2004/016-711.10.04 under the Financing Memorandum on the National PHARE Programme 2004 (II Part) which was signed on 27 January 2005.

The second phase of the project will be implemented through the approved BG 2005/ 017-353.09.01 under the Financing Agreement on the National PHARE Programme 2005 (I Part) which was signed on 19 October 2005.

#### 3.2.2 Sequencing

Under the first phase of the project / BG2004/016-711.10.04/ the actions taken so far at this stage include: in March 2006, under the TA contract – EC Delegation has approved the Evaluation Report on the preliminary selection of short-list and the Terms of Reference; under the Supply Contract – the Needs Analysis and the TS have been completed and submitted for approval to the EU Delegation through the CFCU of MF.

Under the second phase of the project / BG 2005/ 017-353.09.01/ the actions taken so far at this stage include: in April 2006 – SPO has been appointed; Individual Service Contract Forecast has been prepared and sent; under the TA contract – the Terms of Reference has been completed and submitted for approval to the EU Delegation through the CFCU of MF; under the Supply Contract –the Needs Analysis and the TS are under preparation.

### 3.3 Results:

The major result of the project is related to strengthening the capacity of the CPCC and the Judicial Anti-corruption Commission to curb corruption in the public administration and judiciary. By the end of the project the CPCC and the Judicial Anticorruption Commission will work by implementing the best EU practices and will have well-trained public
administration, able to identify and counteract corruption in its everyday work. In addition, the project will contribute to the improvement of the coordination among national institutions, which will lead to increase of the efficiency and transparency of their work. By the end of the project the following results are expected

**Phase 1 – 2004:**

3.3.1.1 Purpose:
To strengthen the capacity of the Commission for Prevention and Counteraction of Corruption (CPCC), the internal anti-corruption control body of the Supreme Judicial Council (the ACC at the SJC) and the relevant law enforcement bodies in charge in order to improve, through EU best practice adoption, their prevention and monitoring abilities, their coordination and make them more effective, as well as, to provide specialized training and equipment to the officials who are directly involved in countering corruption.

3.3.1.2 Results: Phase 1
- The best EU practices and mechanisms counteracting corruption in public administration and judiciary implemented following the comprehensive research of the latter carried out in Project BG 0203.05
- The capacity of the relevant bodies improved in order to implement the anti-corruption audits;
- Anti-corruption audits in the target Ministries carried out;
- The capacity of the relevant bodies improved to implement the anti-corruption audits at high level – at ministries, agencies and state commissions; Mechanism created for monitoring of institutions and strengthen the monitoring capacity of the relevant bodies within the judiciary in order to prevent and counteract corruption;
- The anti-corruption education and training for the high schools and universities students analyzed and recommendations for enhancement given;
- The capacity of the existing regional and local Anti-corruption Public Councils strengthened through provision of seminar – based trainings to prevent, enquiry and build the necessary skills to effectively coordinate the local anti-corruption activities, monitor the corruption level, evaluate the results and cooperate with the CPCC;

3.3.2 **Phase 2 - 2005**

3.3.2.1 Purpose:
To strengthen the capacity of the Commission for Prevention and Counteraction of Corruption (CPCC), the internal anti-corruption control body of the Supreme Judicial Council (the ACC at the SJC) and the relevant law enforcement bodies in charge in order to improve, through EU best practice adoption, their prevention and monitoring abilities, their coordination and make them more effective, as well as, to provide specialized training and equipment to the officials who are directly involved in countering corruption.

3.3.2.2 Results: Phase 2
- The cooperation among the institutions involved in the fight against corruption, media and NGOs improved through public education and stakeholders involvement in the decision making process including the regional and local level;
- The Institute for Public Administration and European Integration (IPAEI) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) supported in the process of improvement of the anti-
corruption education through on-line and off-line training methodology and to carry out the process;
• The capacity of the existing regional and local anti-corruption coordination Councils enhanced and supported to implement the strategies and action plans;
• Training materials for the High-schools and anti corruption education created;
• Carried out sectoral media campaigns related to the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education (called target Ministries)
• Implementation of the Strategy for Transparent Governance, Prevention and Combating Corruption for the period 2006-2008 (STGPCC) in order to address directly the issues of corruption in education and health sector
• Held trainings sessions and prepared curriculum and training materials, guides and manuals, related to the STGPCC – in the area of combating corruption at high levels – Implementation of the Programme for the Implementation of the STGPCC

3.3.3  Phase 3 – 2006

3.3.3.1  Purpose:
To strengthen the capacity of the Commission for Prevention and Counteraction of Corruption (CPCC), the internal anti-corruption control body of the Supreme Judicial Council (the ACC at the SJC) and the relevant law enforcement bodies in charge in order to improve, through EU best practice adoption, their prevention and monitoring abilities, their coordination and make them more effective, as well as, to provide specialized training and equipment to the officials who are directly involved in countering corruption.

3.3.3.2  Results: Phase 3

• Improved anti-corruption training delivered by the Institute for Public Administration and European Integration (IPAEI) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) through the development of a methodology, curricula and training materials for permanent on-line and off-line training.
• Carried out sectoral media campaigns directed to the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education (called target Ministries).
• Prepared recommendations, proposals for legal amendments, methodological instruments, guidelines, training materials, and conducted trainings related to the implementation of the Strategy for Transparent Governance, Prevention and Combating Corruption in order to address directly the issues of high level corruption.
• New strategies created and anti-corruption audits performed at regional level – regions and municipalities.
• Created mechanisms for interaction and cooperation with similar structures (in the field of fight against corruption) in the EU member-states and ensuring the capacity of CPCC for working in the conditions of EU membership.

3.4  Activities:

Phase I – 2004

• Implementation of the best EU practices and mechanisms counteracting corruption in public administration and judiciary following the comprehensive research of the latter carried out in Project BG 0203.05.
• Capacity building of the relevant bodies to implement the anti-corruption audits;
• Carrying out anticorruption audits in the target Ministries;
• Capacity building of the relevant bodies to implement the anti-corruption audits at high level – at ministries, agencies and state commissions; Creation of a mechanism for monitoring of institutions and strengthen the monitoring capacity of the relevant bodies within the judiciary in order to prevent and counteract corruption;
• Analyzing the anti-corruption education and give recommendations for enhancement of education and trainings for the high schools and universities;
• Strengthen the existing regional and local Anti-corruption Public Councils through provision of seminar – based training to prevent, enquiry and build the necessary skills to effectively coordinate the local anti-corruption activities, monitor the corruption level, evaluate the results and cooperate with the CPCC;

**Phase II - 2005**

• Improving the cooperation among the institutions involved in the fight against corruption, media and NGOs through public education and stakeholders involvement in the decision making process including the regional and local level;
• Support to the IPAEI and in order to improve the anti-corruption education through on-line and off-line training methodology and to carry out the process;
• Strengthening the capacity of the existing regional and local anti-corruption coordination Councils, supporting them to implement the strategies and action plans;
• Development of training materials and carry out anticorruption education for the High-schools;
• Creation, implementation and performing sectoral media campaigns in the fields of Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education (called target Ministries)
• Support for the implementation of the Strategy for Transparent Governance, Prevention and Combating Corruption for the period 2006-2008 (STGPCC) in order to address directly the issues of corruption in education and health sector
• Conducting trainings sessions related to the STGPCC – in the part of combating corruption at high levels – Implementation of the Programme for the Implementation of the STGPCC

**Phase III -2006**

• Supporting the IPAEI and the National Institute of Justice in order to improve the anti-corruption education through elaboration of on-line and off-line permanent training methodology, curricula and training materials.
• Support in creation, implementation and performing sectoral media campaigns in the sectors of healthcare and education.
• Support for the implementation of the Strategy for Transparent Governance, Prevention and Combating Corruption for the period 2006-2008 (STGPCC) through recommendations, proposals for legal amendments, methodological instruments, guidelines, training materials, and conducting of trainings related directly to the issues of high level corruption and its curbing.
• Creation of strategies and performance of anti-corruption audits at regional level – regions and municipalities.
• Creation of adequate mechanisms to provide for interaction and better cooperation with the EU similar structures (in the field of fight against corruption) and to ensure capacity for working in the conditions of EU membership;
3.5 Linked activities:

The fight against corruption is among the priorities of the Bulgarian government, fact which is proven by the number of ongoing and already accomplished project namely:

- BG9812-03, BG98/IB/FI/05 – Fight against corruption within Bulgarian Customs Administration
- BG0003-03 – Support in the implementation of the reform in the public procurement system
- BG0006-01, BG/2000/IB/FI/04 – Strengthening Public Internal Financial Control
- BG0103-02 – Strategic policy-making and coordinating
- BG0103-02 – Implementing civil service reform
- BG0103-03 – Recruitment and training strategy for the judiciary
- BG0203.05 – Technical assistance to implement key measures of the Program for the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy
- Improvement of administrative justice in view of the fight against corruption
- Development of an integrated system for countering corruption in the Ministry of Interior

Others donors active in the field are:

- USAID - Anti-Corruption Project for Bulgaria, implemented by DPK – Open Government Initiative
- UNDP – Evaluation Mission on Anti-Corruption Initiatives in Bulgaria
- DFID- UK – Improvement the Administrative Services through “one stop – shop“, Anti-corruption Audit in Two Ministry Structures
- CSD and Coalition 2000, funded by various donors, mainly USAID

3.6 Lessons learned

As the Commission for Prevention and Counteraction of Corruption and the Commission for Fight against Corruption within the Supreme Judicial Council are relatively new bodies they do not have a long history of successful and unsuccessful initiatives to draw experience from. However, the ongoing implementation of the measures related to Strategy for Transparent Governance, Prevention and Combating Corruption adopted by the Council of Ministers and its Action Plan, as well as the new Strategy for Fight against Corruption in the Judiciary represent a good national experience that can be regarded as a source for good practices. The steps implemented by the line ministries in the fight against corruption also bring knowledge to the process.

4 Institutional Framework

The project will be implemented by the CPCC, which is established as inter-ministerial body in the framework of the Council of Ministers and its Secretariat, located in the Council of Ministers.

Description:
The Project aims at enhancing the institutional, administrative, and human capacities of the CPCC, ACC at the SJC and other sub-structures to develop, implement and evaluate anti-corruption policies and knowledge and also to implement modern methods and technique of
prior consultation with stakeholders. The beneficiaries of the Project are the newly established in January 2006 Commission for Prevention and Combat of Corruption (CPCC), which is a successor of the former Commission for Coordinating of the Activities for Combating Corruption and the Anticorruption Commission within the Judicial System, placed under the responsibility of the Supreme Judicial Council (ACC at the SJC). The Project will be implemented by the CPCC, which is established as inter-ministerial body in the framework of the Council of Ministers and its Secretariat – the “Chief Inspectorate” Directorate within the Council of Ministers. Coordination Council of the heads plus one more representative of each of the three anti-corruption commissions - at the Co M, the Parliament and the Judiciary also has been established. It will be in charge for the overall control on the implementation. The main target institutions are the CPCC, the ACC at the SJC, the anticorruption capacity within the Prosecutor General’s Office (PGO), the inspectorates and the Regional Anti-corruption Public Councils (RAPCs). The human resource development and training aspects are strategic to the Project insofar they will contribute making the effects of the Project sustainable.

The Institute for Public Administration and European Integration (IPAEI) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) are an integral part of the implementation of the project. The training courses should be implemented in very close collaboration between the project team, the IPAEI and the NIJ.
### Detailed Budget

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<tr>
<th>Year 2004</th>
<th>Phare Support</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Phase I</strong></td>
<td>Investment Support</td>
<td>Institution Building</td>
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<td>One service Contract</td>
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<td>Supply Contract</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<th>Phase II (2005)</th>
<th>Phare/Pre-Accession Instrument support</th>
<th>Co-financing</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
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<td>€M</td>
<td>National Public Funds (*)</td>
<td>Other Sources (**)</td>
<td>Total Co-financing of Project</td>
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<td>0.225</td>
<td>0.075</td>
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<td>% of total public funds</td>
<td>max 75 %</td>
<td>min 25 %</td>
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*In case of parallel co-funding (per exception to the normal rule, see the following special condition: No parallel co-financing)*

| Year 2005 Institution Building support |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Phase II | 2.000 | | 2.000 |
| IB support Phase II | 2.000 | | 2.000 |
| **Total project 2005** | 2.225 | 0.075 | 2.300 |

(*) contributions form National, Regional, Local, Municipal authorities, FIs loans to public entities, funds from public enterprises  
(**) private funds, FIs loans to private entities
In case of parallel co-funding (per exception to the normal rule, see the following special condition: No parallel co-financing

<table>
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<th>Phare/Pre-Accession Instrument support</th>
<th>Co-financing</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
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<td>€M</td>
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<td>0.025</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of total public funds</td>
<td>max 75 %</td>
<td>min 25 %</td>
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Year 2006 Institution Building support

| Phase III | 2.000 | 2.000 |
| IB support Phase III | 2.000 |
| Total project 2006 | 2.075 | 0.025 | 2.100 |

(*) contributions form National, Regional, Local, Municipal authorities, FIs loans to public entities, funds from public enterprises
(***) private funds, FIs loans to private entities

6 Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

The implementing agency is the Central Financing and Contracts Unit (CFCU) in the Ministry of Finance:
e-mail: cfcu@minfin.bg
PAO: Mrs. G. Beremska – State Treasurer, Ministry of Finance;
Tel.: 02 / 98592495, e-mail: g.beremska@minfin.bg
and will be responsible for tendering, contracting, payments and financial reporting and will work in close co-operation with the beneficiary

6.2 Twinning – N/A

6.3 Non standard aspects – N/A

6.4 Six contracts: three Technical assistance and three supply contracts as follows:
- Phase I – Service Contract 1 – Financial Memorandum 2004;
  - Contract for supply of equipment – as announced annually for Y1 for the needs of the regional and central administration;

- Phase II – Service Contract 2 – Financial Memorandum 2005;
  - Contract for supply of equipment – as announced annually for Y2 for the needs of the regional and central administration;

- Phase III – Service Contract 3 – Financial Memorandum 2006;
  - Contract for supply of equipment – as announced annually for Y3 for the needs of the regional and central administration;

7 Implementation Schedule

Phase I – FM2004
Start of tendering/call for proposals – 01Q2006
Start of project activity – 3Q2006
Project completion – 04Q2007

Phase II – FM2005
Start of tendering/call for proposals – 03Q2006
Start of project activity – 02Q2007
Project completion – 04Q2008

Phase III – FM2006
Start of tendering/call for proposals – 02Q2007
Start of project activity – 04Q2007
Project completion – 02Q2009

8 Equal Opportunity

The dimension of equal opportunity and gender equality will be integrated into all levels of the project. This will established a suitable foundation for mainstream gender equality in the future. It will be included in the Terms of Reference of the project as a joint responsibility of the Contractor and the beneficiary institutions.

9 Environment
N/A

10 Rates of return
N.A

11 Investment criteria

11.1 Catalytic effect: - N.A.

11.2 Co-financing:
The degree of national co-financing will be at least 25% of the total value of investment contracts.

12 Conditionality and sequencing

The project shall be implemented in three phases:

**Phase 1 of Phare 2004 program year, which will be implemented in the period 2006-2007, will ensure:**

- Learned the best EU practices, created and implemented the best mechanisms counteracting corruption in public administration and judiciary following the comprehensive research of the latter carried out in Project BG 0203.05 – will affect to the next two phases;
- Building the capacity of the relevant bodies to implement the anti-corruption audits;
- Execution of anticorruption audits in the target Ministries;
- Implementation of anti-corruption audits at high level – at ministries, agencies and state commissions - will affect to the next two phases using the auditors to help in the training processes;
- Perfect organized and high trained existing and new created regional and local Anti-corruption Councils;
- Trained in integrated administrative services, electronic administrative services, IT, Information Security Management Systems, Quality management system;
- Implementation of modern methodological and practical education and trainings for the high schools and universities;
- Developed QMS in CPCC and the RAPCs (Regional Anti-Corruption Public Councils);
- Established information infrastructure for electronic administrative services within the CPCC, ACC at SJC, RAPC, the anti-corruption unit within Prosecutor General’s Office and inspectorates.

**Phase 2 of Phare 2005 programming year, which shall be implemented in the period 2006-2008, will ensure:**

- Performed acts of cooperation between the institutions involved in the fight against corruption, media and NGOs through public education;
- Quality support to the IPAEI in improvement the anti-corruption education through on-line and off-line training methodology;
- Enhanced capacity of the existing and new created regional and local anti-corruption coordination Councils, supporting them to implement the strategies and action plans;
- Development of new training materials and carry out anticorruption education at the High-schools;
- Creation, implementation and performing sectoral media campaigns in the fields of Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education (called target Ministries);
- Established information infrastructure for electronic administrative services within the CPCC ACC at SJC, RAPCs, the anti-corruption unit within Prosecutor General’s Office and inspectorates;
Electronic information exchange within line of CPCC, RAPCs, media and NGOs for better coordination in cooperation to combat corruption;

Support for the implementation of Strategy for Transparent Governance, Prevention and Combating Corruption for the period 2006-2008 (STGPCC) in order to address directly the issues of corruption in education and the health sector;


Phase 3 of Phare 2006 program year, which will be implemented in the period 2007-2009 will ensure:

- Quality support to the IPAEI and the National Institute of Justice in improvement the anti-corruption education through on-line and off-line training methodology,
- Creation of adequate mechanisms to provide for interaction and better cooperation with the EU similar structures (in the field of fight against corruption) and to ensure capacity for working in the conditions of the EU membership,
- Creation, implementation and performing sectoral media campaigns in the fields of Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education (called target Ministries);
- Creation of strategies and performance of anti-corruption audits at regional level – Regions and Municipalities.
## Annex 1 LOGFRAME MATRIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOGFRAME MATRIX FOR Project:</th>
<th>Programme name and number</th>
<th>Contracting period expires:</th>
<th>End of execution of contracts expires:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening the Capacity of the Anti-Corruption Commission to Counteract Corruption in Public Administration and Judiciary</td>
<td>Programme: 2006 Bulgarian National Programme</td>
<td>November 2008</td>
<td>November 2009</td>
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<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fight against corruption within the public administration and judiciary</td>
<td>• Positive development on measuring corruption according to TI corruption Perception Index; • Positive development on measuring corruption according to the Coalition 2000 Corruption measurement indices.</td>
<td>• The respective independently published indices</td>
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<th>Project purpose</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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<tr>
<td>To strengthen the capacity of the Commission for Prevention and Counteraction of Corruption (CPCC), the internal anti-corruption control body of the Supreme Judicial Council (the ACC at the SJC) and the relevant law enforcement bodies in charge in order to improve, through EU best practice adoption, their prevention and monitoring abilities, their coordination and make them more efficient.</td>
<td>Improved cooperation of the law enforcement bodies through improving the legal framework (including secondary legislation)</td>
<td>• State Gazette; Regular reporting • Document review; • Training evaluation reports • Business sector</td>
<td>• Successful continuation of the reform in the Judiciary • Existence of working non-</td>
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</table>
Effective, as well as, to provide specialized training and equipment to the officials who are directly involved in countering corruption.

and introducing new cooperation practices
Reduced public tolerance towards corruption as a result of the corruption prevention measures undertaken;
Improved cooperation among the institutions involved in the fight against corruption, media and NGOs
Raised knowledge and skills built throughout the civil servants, including the administration of the judiciary, and the magistrates
Strengthened capacity of the existing regional and local anti-corruption coordination Councils

Surveys indicating the local businesses find the work of the Local anti-corruption councils efficient.

Government organizations and a good relationship among government structures, NGOs and Media
  - Existing efficient prevention-oriented initiatives
  - Existing training programs for civil servants in the field of anti-corruption.

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<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
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| • Phase I
  • The best EU practices and mechanisms counteracting corruption in public administration and judiciary implemented following the comprehensive research of the latter carried out in Project BG 0203.05
  • The capacity of the relevant bodies will be improved in order to implement the anti-corruption audits; | # of cases reviewed by the CPCC
Improved CPCC ability to coordinate the fight against corruption in Bulgaria; | • Document review
• Public opinion polls;
• Monitoring by Delegation;
• Media news.
• Training | • Ability of the Judiciary system to prove cases of corruption acts;
Interest of the society to |
- Anticorruption audits in the Ministries carried out;
- The capacity of the relevant bodies will be improved to implement the anti-corruption audits at high level – at ministries, agencies and state commissions; Create a mechanism for monitoring of institutions and strengthen the monitoring capacity of the relevant bodies within the judiciary in order to prevent and counteract corruption;
- The anti-corruption education and training for the high schools and universities students will be analyzed and recommendations for enhancement will be given;
- The capacity of the existing regional and local Anti-corruption Councils will be strengthen through provision of seminar – based trainings to prevent, enquiry and build the necessary skills to effectively coordinate the local anti-corruption activities, monitor the corruption level, evaluate the results and cooperate with the CPCC;

**Phase II**

- The cooperation among the institutions involved in the fight against corruption, media and NGOs will be improved through public education and stakeholders involvement in the decision making process including the regional and local level;
- The IPAEI will be supported in the process of improvement of the anti-corruption education through on-line and off-line training methodology and to carry out the process;
- The capacity of the existing regional and local anti-corruption coordination Councils will be enhanced, and they will be supported to implement the strategies and action plans;
- Training materials for the High-schools and anti corruption education created;
- Carried out sectoral media campaigns related to the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education (called target Ministries)
- Implementation of the Strategy for Transparent Governance and for Preventing and Combating Corruption (STGPCC) in order to

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<th>Evaluation reports review</th>
<th>Business sector surveys indicate businesses are more satisfied with the Government AC efforts</th>
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<td>Nº of disciplinary measures taken against officials including magistrates for corrupt behaviour</td>
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<td>Nº of public officials included in the training programs improved quality of the existing AC training programs</td>
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<td>Existing corruption monitoring mechanisms to be implemented through the existing structures of the inspectorates</td>
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<td>participate of the dialogue concerning AC government policy, delivery of local services, and measures to reduce corruption;</td>
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address directly the issues of corruption in education and health sectors
Held trainings sessions and prepared curriculum and training materials, guides and manuals, related to the Strategy for Transparent Governance and for Preventing and Combating Corruption (STGPCC) – in the area of combating corruption at high levels – Implementation of the Programme for the Implementation of the STGPCC

- **Phase III**
  - Improved anti-corruption training delivered by the Institute for Public Administration and European Integration (IPAEI) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) through the development of a methodology, curricula and training materials for on-line and off-line training.
  - Carried out sectoral media campaigns directed to the sectors of healthcare and education;
  - Prepared recommendations, proposals for legal amendments, methodological instruments, guidelines, training materials, and conducted trainings related to the implementation of the STGPCC in order to address directly the issues of high level corruption.
  - New strategies created and anti-corruption audits performed at regional level – Regions and Municipalities.
  - Created mechanisms for interaction and cooperation with the EU similar structures (in the field of fight against corruption) and ensuring the capacity of CPCC for working in the conditions of the EU membership.

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<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
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| **Phase I**
  - Implement the best EU practices and mechanisms counteracting corruption in public administration and judiciary following the comprehensive research of the | • Technical assistance | • Recruitment and retention of adequate staff; |
|           |       |             |
latter carried out in Project BG 0203.05

- Capacity building of the relevant bodies to implement the anti-corruption audits;
- Carry out anticorruption audits in the target Ministries;
- Capacity building of the relevant bodies to implement the anti-corruption audits at high level – at ministries, agencies and state commissions; Create a mechanism for monitoring of institutions and strengthen the monitoring capacity of the relevant bodies within the judiciary in order to prevent and counteract corruption;
- Analyzing the anti-corruption education and give recommendations for enhancement of education and trainings for the high schools and universities;
- Strengthen the existing regional and local Anti-corruption Councils through provision of seminar – based training to prevent, enquiry and build the necessary skills to effectively coordinate the local anti-corruption activities, monitor the corruption level, evaluate the results and cooperate with the CPCC;

**Phase II**

- Improving the cooperation among the institutions involved in the fight against corruption, media and NGOs through public education and stakeholders involvement in the decision making process including the regional and local level;
- Supporting the IPAIEI in order to improve the anti-corruption education through on-line and off-line training methodology and to carry out the process;
- Strengthening the capacity of the existing regional and local anti-corruption coordination Councils, supporting them to implement the strategies and action plans;
- Creation of training materials and carry out anticorruption education for the High-schools;
- Creation, implementation and performing sectoral media campaigns in the fields of Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education (called target Ministries)
- Support for the implementation of the Strategy for Transparent Governance and for Preventing and Combating Corruption (STGPCC) in order to address directly the issues of corruption in education and the health sector
- Conducting trainings sessions related to the STGPCC – in the part of combating corruption at high levels – Implementation of the Programme for the Implementation of the STGPCC
Phase III

1. Supporting the IPA EI and the National Institute of Justice in order to improve the anti-corruption education through elaboration of on-line and off-line training methodology, curricula and training materials;
2. Support in creation, implementation and performing sectoral media campaigns in the sectors of healthcare and education;
3. Support for the implementation of the Strategy for Transparent Governance and for Preventing and Combating Corruption (STGPCC) through recommendations, proposals for legal amendments, methodological instruments, guidelines, training materials, and conducting of trainings related directly to the issues of high level corruption and its curbing;
4. Creation of strategies and performance of anti-corruption audits at regional level – Regions and Municipalities;
5. Creation of adequate mechanisms to provide for interaction and better cooperation with the EU similar structures (in the field of fight against corruption) and to ensure capacity for working in the conditions of the EU membership

Preconditions
Timely implementation of the Strategy for Transparent Governance and for Preventing and Combating Corruption and the Action Plan (Program) for its implementation.
# Annex 2 Detailed Implementation Chart

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<th>PHASE 1</th>
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A - Approval;
T - Tendering;
C - Contracting;
I – implementation.
## ANNEX 3
### PROGRAMME FOR CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT

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ANNEX 4. REFERENCE LIST OF FEASIBILITY/PRE-FEASIBILITY STUDIES

SUPPLY CONTRACT

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Needs Assessment for this III Phase of the Project will be specified after making finally clear what would include the NA and TS for the II Phase Project and the extent of implementation and results from the supply components under both I and II Phases of the Multi-annual Project.

LIST OF RELEVANT LEGISLATION

1. Law on Access to Public Information.
2. Law on administration
3. Law on Administrative Services to Natural and Legal entities.
4. Judiciary Power Act
5. Electronic Documents and Electronic Signatures Act
6. Personal Data Protection Act
7. Civil Servants Act
8. Property Disclosure by Persons Occupying Senior Position in the State Act
9. Criminal Code
10. Administrative Procedural Code

LIST OF RELEVANT STRATEGIC PLANS AND STUDIES

1. Strategy for Transparent Governance and for Preventing and Combating Corruption (STGPCC)
2. Programme for Implementation of STGPCC
3. Strategy for counteracting the crime
4. E-Government Strategy