STANDARD SUMMARY PROJECT FICHE

1. Basic Information

1.1 Désirée Number: CZ01-07-07
   Twinning Number: CZ01/IB/JH/06-TL
1.2 Title: Improving the Fight against Violent and Organised Crime
1.3 Sector: Justice and Home Affairs
1.4 Location: Police Presidium, Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall objective(s):
   • Stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities
   • Ability to take on the obligations of membership including adherence to the aims of political, economic and monetary union

2.2 Project purpose:
   • To strengthen the law enforcement institutions in the effective fight against violent and organised crime

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA priorities:
   • The Accession Partnership: priorities continue from 1999, both short- and medium-term priorities refer to all four sub-projects. **Short-term priorities**: implementing policy on organised crime, corruption (legislation, implementing structures, sufficiently qualified stuff, better co-operation between institutions) and economic crime; upgrading law enforcement bodies and ensuring better co-ordination among them; **medium-term priorities**: continuing the fight against organised crime, trafficking in women and children, drugs trafficking and corruption.
   • The National Programme 2000 includes **short-term priorities**: Chapter 1.1.3. Anti-corruption measures combating corruption covers an amendment on the Act on the Police, an incorporation of anti-corruption measures into the curriculum police schools, fulfilling the Governmental Programme of the Fight against Corruption; Chapter 3.8. Justice and Home Affairs includes improving of the quality of the technical equipment in units dealing with the Fight against Organised Crime, building a technical-analytical unit to fight against forgery, updating the Strategy on the Fight against Organised Crime, training of policemen, an amendment to the Act on the Police. **Medium-term priorities** include harmonisation of the law in order to fully implement acquis in the field of corruption, completion of the Governmental Programme of the Fight against Corruption and a creation of a central database of forgery money, a new legal definition of organised crime (Chapter 3.8.).

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:
   The Czech Republic’s Government considers the fight against organised crime as an important activity and continuously up-dates its strategy, for the last time by its Resolution No. 1044/2000 Coll. of 23rd October 2000 on the Strategy of Combating
Organised Crime. This document analyses the situation, fulfilling the tasks and sets new schedule of tasks prepared by the Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry of the Interior worked out the amendment to the Act on Police, which is now discussed in the parliament and is supposed to come into force in January 2001 and be harmonised with the obligations following from the Europol Convention, Schengen agreements and other provisions of the acquis. This amendment and later on a new Act on the Police will improve conditions for police activities in the fight against organised crime.

Phare 2001 shall assets a further developing the existing equipment for forensic laboratories and building up the National Headquarters against Forgery.

1) **Development of forensic science disciplines** in fight against organised crime focusing on the following modules: DNA national database, firearms and gun shot residue examination, computer network, training and education. Forensic methods applied in the process of proving criminal activity or identification of offenders/victims have to be legal, highly objective and conclusive. In addition during the process of the accession into the European Union (and worldwide structures), it needs to be ensured that these methods are compatible with methods applied there. At the international level, these methods are standardised and recommended by the Interpol and the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI).

2) **Building up the National Headquarters against Forgery** within a framework of the organisational structure of the Police of the CR (Criminal Police Service, Unit for Combating Organised Crime), which will include a technical-analytical unit and a central database of counterfeits. The National Headquarters against Forgery will full-fill the 1929 Geneva Convention on Fighting against Forgery. Article 12 of this Convention requires to establish such an office and it exists in all EU Member States. A newly developed and defined office will guarantee currency protection in the Czech Republic and implementation of tasks following this in relation to national and foreign currencies. The project is prepared in accordance with common standards of partner’s offices abroad, taking into account the recommendations of the Interpol.

Building up the National Headquarters against Forgery is one of the priorities of the National Programme of Preparation of the Czech Republic for the EU Membership. Objective is to improve police co-operation in the effective fight against forgery and harmonisation with recommendations of the European Central Bank (ECB) Cabinet about monetary protection and about creating conditions to improve the law protection of EURO bank-notes. New built National Headquarters against Forgery is drafted with its structure to another national centres that operate in the frame of the EU. The Czech National Bank provides reports with the description of used technologies and simulation of protective elements, but missing paper, dyes and metal elements analysis.

The National Headquarters against Forgery (NHF) was established in 1995 while a special technical analytical unit was established within it on 1st February 2001. In total the NHF has 20 staff, of which 4 are specialist staff of the technical-analytical unit. In addition there are 5 regional branches of the NHF with 2 staff in each. There are therefore 30 staff of the NHF relevant to this project in the Czech Republic. The project is mainly aimed at the staff involved in the technical analysis (i.e. of the unit established on 1 Feb 2001), but should also apply to general staff for counterfeiting of the EURO – see activities b) below.

The technical analytical group will be focused mainly on:

- carrying out initial technical analysis and processing of analytical results to the database and to the central police information system
- providing analytical support to the regional branches of Unit for Combating Organised Crime and to other police bodies
- methodological as well as co-ordinating activity in field of counterfeiting within police
• co-operation with the Czech National Bank and others institutions in prevention the fight against counterfeiting
• providing with information service

Binding Instruction of the Police President setting up the rules for the National Headquarters will be submitted to approval in year 2001. It defines legal provision how to set structures, position and authorities of National Headquarters – analytical unit like in the EU MSs.

3.2 Linked activities:
CZ 9810-02 Strengthening of the Institutions of Law Enforcement/Asylum Institutions includes a professional training program for police officers and the Ministry of the Interior staff in problems of combating organised crime;
CZ 9904-01-03 Strengthening Institutions in their Fight against Organised Crime is focused on improvement of analytical methodology of investigation and thus strengthening the fight against organised crime (mainly drugs, illegal treatment of nuclear materials, protection against terrorism etc.). The project should ensure the strengthening of protection against organised crime by a supply of technologies for DNA databases, development of a drug profiling database, laboratories for investigation of banknote forgery, for identification of stolen vehicles etc, detection of radioactive materials.
CZ 2000-06-01 Strengthening the Fight against Organised Crime which should provide a support in the implementation of the governmental policy against organised crime, some software equipment, training with a help of PAA, witness protection etc.

Institute of Criminalistics Prague has a relatively good technical background for forensic activities and high quality personnel. Nevertheless considerable part of particularly new and fast developing expertise fields needs strong support to achieve or maintain a standard corresponding to the EU countries. In spite of important budget given to support research and development projects and instrumentation from state budget (about 15 mil. CZK in 1999 – approx. 0.4 MEUR) and Phare programme (approx. 1,0 MEUR in Phare 1999 project for instrumentation and twinning package in institutional part) the support is inadequate with respect to extent, desired speed and importance of changes.

3.3 Results:
Activities shall result into the reinforcement of the technical and personnel skills of the Czech Police.

1) Institute of Criminalistics, Prague
• Forensic science disciplines in fight against organised crime should be developed and existing system of criminalistics, technical and forensic units of the Czech Police improved. Such results will also contribute to the investigation and subsequent reduction in violent crime (assaults, murders) associated with organised crime activities.
• Progressively up-graded skills to a standard level applicable by the EU Member States, and also to a level of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes (ENFSI) and other international bodies (the Europol and other bodies dealing with the fight against organised crime) ensured
• Well-trained staff in forensic science casework
• Reduction in the time taken to deliver forensic evidence to the investigators and courts increasing the contribution such evidence can make to the investigative process.
• Increasing the rate of intervention as capacity increases allowing forensic science to contribute to a larger number of investigations.
• Extending the contribution of forensic science to the investigative process through the provision of forensic intelligence rather than the provision of traditional corroborative evidence

2) National Headquarters against Forgery
• a new analytical-technical unit as a part of the National Headquarters against Forgery will be established with four experts employed there.

3.4 Activities:
1) Institute of Criminalistics, Prague
a) Support of criminal investigations, ensuring the progressive up-grade of skills to a standard level applicable by the EU Member States, and also to a level of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes and other international bodies (the Europol and other bodies dealing with the fight against organised crime), which may be taken as a recommendation for the future use within the EU. Implementation of DNA national database to regional police forensic laboratories; improving of firearms and gun shot residue examination, formation of computer network based in the Institute of Criminalistics Prague.

• Increasing the capacity of the central laboratory by means of equipment delivery (delivery of 2 sequencers for central forensic science laboratory in total price of 350 000 EUR) to meet the requirements of DNA national database. Note that these DNA sequencers are specialised technical equipment which are only manufactured outside the EU with non-EU components and are also standard used in the EU forensic science laboratories for DNA analysis. Reinforcement of firearms and gun shot residue examination by means of equipment delivery (scanning electron microscope/x-ray micro-analyser with ballistic stage in price of approx. 300 000 EUR and x-ray fluorescence spectrometer in price approx. 130 000 EUR), complex re-adjustment of computer network in the Institute of Criminalistics Prague according to submitted project prepared to connection to regional forensic units (delivery of computer network components in price of 300 000 EUR) and delivery of 1 Raman spectrometer to the department of document examination (approx. 80 000 EUR). The beneficiary shall ensure complicity in project from the state budget as far as allowances, rooms, competence of staff are concerned.

• At present building up the DNA laboratory is in responsibility of the Institute of Criminalistics Prague. The construction of the laboratory consists of divorce DNA isolation of evidence from crime scene and comparison samples from suspects and building up the national DNA database. Reconstruction of laboratory area is the first part of the divorce and is to be financed from the state budget. All the process is supported by the British partner (Forensic Science Service) through twinning package of the 1999 project concerning advice and introduction of Quality Assurance (QA) System. Delivery of 2 sequencers shall cover needs of the Institute of Criminalistics Prague. The DNA laboratory of ICP is currently equipped with 2 sequencers (3 and 4 years old) used for mitochondrial DNA sequencing as well as examination of STR length polymorphisms. The maximum capacity of this equipment is 7000 samples per year. It is expected that requirements for analysis will increase to 40 – 60 000 samples per year in connection with starting the national database. The ICP would not be able to supply requirements of law enforcement bodies without increasing of the capacity.

• Gunshot residues examination is currently provided on 12 years old equipment which has a lot of technical problems. The communication between scanning electron microscope and analyser (4 years old, purchased from the state budget) causes some problems and therefore is not possible working in automatic mode as is common in
most laboratories in Europe. The investigators and criminal police must wait about one year for results of expertise as a result of the situation from 1996. X-ray fluorescence spectrometer used for shooting distance estimation was purchased in 1993 and there is a need of new one.

- The computer network in the Institute of Criminalistics, Prague was constructed by the staff of the Institute in 1994 by self-help and it does not meet the current technical requirements for data flow and transfer speed. The network solution is corresponding to technical standards of 1994 and has a lot of accidents at present. New network enables connection to regional forensic laboratories and higher safety and quantitative features of data transfer.

- The analysis of dyes and colorants on the department of document examination is currently provided using chromatographic methods with destruction of examined evidence. The analysis using Raman spectrometer is a non-destructive examination with more reliable results. It can be used not only for analysis of dyes and colorants on bank-notes and documents, but e.g. for examination of credit cards etc. on department of documents examination and fibre dyes and paints as micro-traces.

2) National Headquarters against Forgery

b) The equipment delivery in total cost of 0,49 M€ will be purchased to enable the establishment of a special technical-analytical unit: 1 piece each except for notebooks: spectral comparator, colour laser printer, electrostatic detection system, video-microscope with CCD camera, stereomicroscope, Raman spectrometer (for National Headquarters against Forgery), colour copier, notebooks (2 units), digital camera, FTIR spectrometer and XRF spectrometer.

c) Twinning package – light aimed at continuation of Quality Assurance System introduction on ICP and skill level on technical-analytical unit of National Headquarters against Forgery by providing training and education - total budget for the activity is supposed to be 150 000 €:

- For the ICP: in forensic science on leading forensic science institutes and training and education centres in the EU Member States for Institute of Criminalistics Prague. Such training will be in direct support of the Quality Management System being developed under PHARE CZ99/IB/JH – 03 in the competency standards identified for experts within the Institute of Criminalistics Prague and will act as a focus for the training. Institute of Criminalistics Prague has high quality personnel and the main benefit expected from the proposed project is to enhance experience of the staff by learning the forensic science in the EU forensic laboratories and institutes, thus supporting competency and quality standards set out in the Quality Management System of the Institute of Criminalistics Prague.

- For the National Headquarters of Forgery: focused on new processes and procedures by detection of counterfeited money on new technical equipment, building a special technical-analytical unit, creating the central database of counterfeits in the EU Member States (National Headquarters against Forgery part)

The Project Leader from EU MS shall have approximately 5 years experience in forensic science. It is anticipated that he will provide 4 man-weeks of work, 2 man-weeks in the Czech Republic and 2 man-weeks in his home country. His main task will be to co-ordinate and ensure STE’s providing training and the study visits of Czech experts in the Member States. The anticipated budget for the project leader is 15 000 EUR.

Institute of Criminalistics, Prague:
Given the highly specialised, technical nature of forensic science, the training needs to consist of both STE’s to the Czech Republic and study visits by the Institute of Criminalistics Prague experts to the Member States. The anticipated budget for this ICP part is 85,000 EUR. The study visits would provide an efficient mechanism of exposing the experts to a large number of Member State experts rather than bringing large numbers of experts to the Czech Republic for short periods or attempting to deliver the training through less suitable, generalist experts. In addition it would allow the training to make use of specialised training facilities and equipment available in Member States that such technical training requires. It is supposed to provide study visits in following fields of examination in total extent of 29 man-weeks of study visits:

- DNA analysis and forensic anthropology
- computer expertise
- chemistry and physical expertise
- documents examination
- ballistics
- video-expertise

The proposed budget for training for ICP staff is 45000 EUR.

Visits of short-term experts: within this part of twinning package-light is supposed to STE’s in Czech Republic for area of crime scene work, computer expertise and quality assurance issues in budget of. It is anticipated that approximately 25 man-days of the STEs expertise will be supplied under this twinning light contract with an estimated budget of approximately 40,000 EUR.

**National Headquarters against Forgery (NHF)**

Study visits for members of the NHF and regional branches - the proposed budget for training is 50 000 EUR for 32 man-weeks:

- Approximately 20 people to gain experience and knowledge on how to recognise and protect against bank note forgery of the EURO through a 1 man-week study visit to a Member State Central Bank or to the European Central Bank.
- Approximately 14 people to be trained in the detection of false notes through a 1 man-week study visit at one or more of the National Headquarters of Forgery (or equivalent) in one or more of the EU Member States.

4. Institutional Framework

The Police Presidium and its units will implement the project.

1a) The project is based on the development plan of the system of forensic investigation and evaluation of trends of criminal activity and their influence on development of individual fields of criminalistics, technical and forensic activity. The responsibility for forensic investigative methods and the performance of specialist forensic tasks rests with the Institute of Criminalistics Prague, the central forensic science laboratory, with 8 regional forensic science laboratories. The Institute is also responsible for ensuring methodological standards, including ensuring the scientific validity of new investigation methods for forensic examination and for the education and training of experts.

The aim of the project is the reinforcement of essential specialist fields of forensic investigation. The major effects: introduction of DNA national database to the system of forensic investigation in the Czech Police, increasing the effectiveness of forensic investigation.

1b) For the implementation of the DNA Database a working committee will be established consisting of representatives from the Police Presidium, Institute of Criminalistics Prague and regional labs. This working committee will ensure the timely
delivery of legislation, funding of consumables, technical capability at the forensic facilities, awareness training for Police Officers, judges and investigators and ensure that the DNA Database meets the needs of a DNA strategy to be drawn up by the Working Group.

2) The project supports forgery department of the Unit for Combating Organised Crime. It should contribute to building the National Headquarters - a technical-analytical unit. The main role of the technical-analytical group is:
- making the primary analysis of seized counterfeited notes together with providing regional offices with actual operational information
- analysis and evaluation of counterfeited notes on the territory of the Czech Republic
- exchange of information with foreign counterparts
- providing methodology assistance and co-ordination to regional offices

5. Detailed Budget (in M€)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phare Support</th>
<th>Investment Support</th>
<th>Institution Building</th>
<th>Total Phare (=I+IB)</th>
<th>National Co-financing*</th>
<th>IFI*</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>contract 1 – supply contract</td>
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<td>contract 2 – Twinning package</td>
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<td>contract 3 – supply contract</td>
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<td>contract 3 – co-financing</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>1,80</td>
<td>0,60</td>
<td>2,40</td>
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*The contribution from the national budget for the twinning will be in form of provision of offices, working environment etc.

**Co-financing from the state budget will provide refurbishment of the DNA laboratory of the ICP and equipment for the technical analytical unit at the NHF.

Within the framework of the specialists from the Czech National Bank (currency probing department, focused on currency manufacturing) will deliver special training concerning counterfeiting to specialists from Anti-counterfeiting Department of the NHF as well as from regional branches.

6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency
The CFCU is responsible for tendering, contracting and accounting. Responsibility for technical aspects related to preparation, implementation and control will rest with the beneficiary institutions. The beneficiaries will become owners of the equipment and software after a project completion.

6.2 Twinning
Police presidium, co-ordination is based at the Institute of Criminalistics, Prague Mr Pavel Kolár, tel. +420 2 6142 4349, fax +420 2 6142 4002, e-mail bajo@mvcr.cz. Beneficiaries are (1) the Institute of Criminalistics Prague and (2) the Unit for Combating Organised Crime of the Criminal Police Service.

6.3 Non-standard aspects
The "Practical Guide to Phare, Ispa & Sapard contract procedures" shall be followed. The equipment for DNA analysis, however, can only be purchased from the United States or Japanese companies. Therefore it should not be subject to the normal Phare rules on nationality of equipment supply.
6.4 Contracts
1) Contract 1 - supply of equipment: 1,16 M€
2) Contract 2 - Twinning light: 0,15 M€
3) Contract 3 – supply of equipment: 0,49 M€

7. Implementation Schedule
7.1 Start of tendering/call for proposals:
   a) twinning light contract circulated to MSs 2Q/2001
   b) supply tenders 4Q/2001
7.2 Start of project activity:
   a) twinning light 4Q/2001
   b) supply contracts 2Q/2002
7.3 Project Completion:
   a) twinning light 2Q/2002
   b) supply contracts 4Q/2002

8. Equal Opportunity
Equal opportunity principles and practises in ensuring equitable gender participation in the project will be guaranteed.

9. Environment: N/A

10. Rates of return: N/A

11. Investment criteria: N/A

12. Conditionality and sequencing
Purchase of equipment under 3.4, 1), a), bullet 1 above is conditional on the setting aside of the requisite funds from the Czech state budget for the refurbishment of the Institute of Criminalistics DNA laboratory (estimated at 13 million CZK) indicated in 3.4, 1), a), bullet 2 above. In the case that such financing cannot be shown, the equipment will not be purchased.

In the case that any DNA sequencers are purchased from the Czech state budget for the Central Forensic Science Laboratory or regional police laboratories mentioned in 3.4, 1), a), bullet 1 above, the Phare funds under this project will not be used to purchase extra units of these DNA sequencers for the same bodies unless it can be clearly justified that more than one is needed by each body.

Detailed technical equipment description will be up-dated before tendering process because of a fast development in the information technologies.

Annexes to Project Fiche
1. Logical framework matrix in standard format
2. Detailed implementation chart
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period)
4. The National Programme 2000, chapter 1.1.3.
5. The Governmental Programme of the Fight against Corruption
LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR

Project:
Improving the Fight against Violent and Organised Crime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities</td>
<td>• Acknowledgement by the European Commission</td>
<td>• EC Regular Report</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Ability to take on the obligations of membership including adherence to the aims of political, economic and monetary union</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project purpose</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• To strengthen the law enforcement institutions and scientific police in the effective fight against violent and organised crime</td>
<td>• Improvement of standards in specialist/less developed investigative fields</td>
<td>• ENFSI Working Groups and Committees</td>
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<td>• Up-grading of technical development</td>
<td>• Ministerial and Phare evaluation reports</td>
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<td>• Intervention rate in violent crime increases</td>
<td>• Report on the Security Situation in the CR</td>
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<td>• 90% of staff meeting documented competency criteria in QMS</td>
<td>• Evaluation vs. the experience of the Member States</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Institute of Criminalistics, Prague</td>
<td>1) Technical equipment (installed and in use at the Institute of Criminalistics, Prague)</td>
<td>• ENFSI Working Groups and Committees</td>
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<td>Top level forensic activities of a quality comparable to the standards achieved in advanced European countries</td>
<td>• Evaluation vs. Project Fiche</td>
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<td>Efficiency (speed of delivery) of the DNA and gunshot departments of the ICP increased by 30% in 3 years</td>
<td>• Annual crime statistics</td>
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<td>Staff training records match competency criteria in Quality Management System.</td>
<td>• Statistics from ICP (in terms of analyses made per month/year)</td>
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<td>...</td>
<td>• Conception on a fight against organised crime</td>
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<td>• NPAA</td>
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<td>...</td>
<td>• National Headquarters against Forgery</td>
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Programme name and number: CZ01-07-07
Contracting period expires: 31/10/2003
Disbursement period expires: 31/10/2004
Total Budget: 2,40 M€
Phare contribution: 1,80 M€
2) National Headquarters against Forgery  
- A new analytical-technical unit as a part of the National Headquarters against Forgery established  
- Well-trained staff in technical-analytical unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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</table>
| **1) Institute of Criminalistics, Prague**  
  a) Delivery of equipment to enable increasing the capacity of ICP DNA laboratory  
  b) Delivery of equipment for reinforcement of firearms and gun shot residue examination  
  c) Delivery of equipment to ensure complex re-adjustment of computer network in Institute of Criminalistics Prague prepared to connection to regional forensic units  
  d) Delivery of equipment for area of document and microtraces examination  
  • Continuation of Quality Assurance system introduction on the Institute of Criminalistics, Prague aimed to staff competence improvement through training and education in forensic science in leading forensic science institutes and training and education centres in EU Member states  | **contract 1** – 1 160 000 EUR:  
  1 supply contract for the equipment  
  a) 2 sequencers for the central forensic science laboratory in total price of 350 000 EUR  
  b) 1 scanning electron microscope/x-ray micro-analyser with ballistic stage in price of approx. 300 000 EUR and 1 x-ray fluorescence spectrometer in price approx. 130 000 EUR – department of physics expertise  
  c) computer network components in price of 300 000 EUR (inter-connections and servers) – whole Institute of Criminalistics, Prague  
  d) 1 Raman spectrometer (in price of approx. 80 000) – department of document examination  |  
  • Implementation of previous Phare projects concerning organised crime – linked activities:  
  Phare project **CZ 9904-01-03** ensures the strengthening of protection against organised crime by a supply of technologies for DNA databases, development of a drug profiling database, laboratories for investigation of banknote forgery, for identification of stolen vehicles, ballistics, computer network etc. Its twinning part is concentrated on advice in general QA System introduction and recommendation for accreditation of DNA investigation unit of the ICP.  
  The project **Phare 2001** shall continue in development of progress in DNA analysis, firearms and gun shot residue examination and complex building of new computer network in the ICP and laboratory management system.  
  • Allowances, rooms, competence of staff and financing of constructive changes in the ICP building are financed from the state budget in total price of more than 300 000 EUR.  
  • Upgrading of ICP building (approximately 200,000€)  
  • Reassessment of competence of experts |

**2) National Headquarters against Forgery**  
- Efficiently functioning of the new technical-analytical unit
central database of counterfeits in EU Member states

The Project Leader from EU MS shall have experience in forensic science and ensure STE’s providing training. (4 man-weeks approx 15,000). Given the highly specialised, technical nature of forensic science, the training needs to consist of both STE’s to the Czech Republic and study visits by the Institute of Criminalistics Prague experts to the Member States.

It is supposed to provide study visits in following fields of examination in total extent of 29 man-weeks:
- DNA analysis and forensic anthropology
- Computer expertise
- Chemistry and physical expertise
- Documents examination
- Ballistics
- Video-expertise.

The proposed budget for training for ICP staff is 45 000 EUR. Within this part of twinning package-light is supposed to STE’s in Czech Republic for area of crime scene work, computer expertise and quality assurance issues in budget of 40 000 EUR. Total for ICP is 85 000 EUR.

Within the framework of the special training concerning counterfeiting is designed series of training for specialists from Anti-counterfeiting Department as well as from regional branches. For details please see project fiche. Total for NHF part is 50 000 EUR.

Total budget for the activity is supposed to be 150 000 EUR.

2) National Headquarters against Forgery
- The Czech state budget will provide 0,2 M€ in 2001 for the National Headquarters against Forgery and 0,13 M€ every year subsequently
2) National Headquarters against Forgery

This part of the project will be implemented through one contract:

**contract 3 – 490 000 EUR:**

1 supply contract for the following equipment:
1 piece each except for notebooks: spectral comparator, colour laser printer, electrostatic detection system, video-microscope with CCD camera, stereomicroscope, Raman spectrometer, colour copier, notebooks (2 units), digital camera, FTIR spectrometer and XRF spectrometer

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**Preconditions:**

- A draft Binding Instruction of the Police President to set the rules for the National Headquarters is prepared and will be approved by the Minister of Interior.
- Establishment of the National Headquarters against Forgery within the frame of the organisational structure of the Police of the CR (Criminal Police Service, the Unit for Combating Organised Crime). Staff will begin to work midway through 2001 while the equipment from the state budget will be provided early in 2002.

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**Detailed Implementation Chart for the Project**

**Annex 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detailed Project Implementation</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
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<td><strong>Institution Building</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Twinning and Training Package</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Launch Twinning request to Member States (June 2001)</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Selection of MS(s) for twinning</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Elaboration of twinning covenant</td>
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<td>- Submit Twinning covenant to Commission &amp; Steering Committee for approval</td>
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<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twinning Package commences</td>
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<td>Project Completion</td>
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<td><strong>Investment Component</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Tender Launch</td>
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<td>- Contract(s) Signature</td>
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### Cumulative Contracting and Disbursement Schedule for the Project (1,80 M€)

**Annex 3**

#### Cumulative Quarterly Contracting Schedule (M€)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>3Q/00</th>
<th>4Q/00</th>
<th>1Q/01</th>
<th>2Q/01</th>
<th>3Q/01</th>
<th>4Q/01</th>
<th>1Q/02</th>
<th>2Q/02</th>
<th>3Q/02</th>
<th>4Q/02</th>
<th>1Q/03</th>
<th>2Q/03</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Improving the Fight against Violent and Organised Crime</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
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</table>

#### Cumulative Quarterly Disbursement Schedule (1,80 M€)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>3Q/00</th>
<th>4Q/00</th>
<th>1Q/01</th>
<th>2Q/01</th>
<th>3Q/01</th>
<th>4Q/01</th>
<th>1Q/02</th>
<th>2Q/02</th>
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<th>1Q/03</th>
<th>2Q/03</th>
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<td>1.150</td>
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<td>1.650</td>
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<td>1.8</td>
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1.1.3

1.1.3.1 Current Situation

The current Government of the Czech Republic is the first Czech Government whose Programme Declaration tackles the fact that the number of cases of suspected corruption is increasing and that corruption as a social phenomenon poses a significant security risk. The Government endorsed its anti-corruption campaign programme by its Resolution No. 125 of 17 February 1999; in February 2000, the Government was submitted a „Report on New Measures and Activities in Combating Corruption (and Other Serious Economic Crimes and Organised Crime) Abroad“, which provides an insight into the development of anti-corruption activities at the intergovernmental level and on possible uses of some of the methods described therein in the Czech Republic. Issue of corruption is also dealt with in the „Report on the Public Order and Internal Security Situation in the Territory of the Czech Republic in 1999 (as compared with 1998)“. According to this material the broader term „corruption“, comprises criminal acts such as abuse of public office, acceptance of a bribe, bribery, violation or breach of duties when managing or administering someone else’s property, abuse of information in business relations, violation or breach of binding rules and regulations governing economic relations, but also unjustified benefits acquired in connection with a public office, protectionism etc. General conceptual guidelines are further elaborated in detail in specific documents of individual Ministries. Thus, for example, the Ministry of the Interior has drafted an anti-corruption programme for Policemen, the Ministry of Finance has prepared a similar document for customs officers etc.

As part of the Government Programme Declaration, a timetable of steps to be taken was also approved. These steps and measures have been carried out on an ongoing basis and their progress regularly evaluated.


The Parliament has been submitted a new draft Act on Financial Control in Public Administration; as soon as it is adopted, financial control can be expected to improve.

By its Resolution No. 70 of 17 January 2000, the Government approved an amendment to Act No. 424/1991 Coll., on Association in Political Parties and Political Movements, which was also subsequently approved by the Chamber of Deputies on 25 May 2000. The purpose of the amendment referred to is to make the funding and financial management of political parties and movements more transparent and credible. Drawing from experience acquired so far, the amended Act:

- introduces a new set of regulations pertaining financial donations to political parties and movements over CZK 25,000 from a single donor in a calendar year; such donations are now possible only under a donation agreement in the form of a donation voucher;
- provides for a more detailed list of subjects from which political parties and movements must not accept any donation whatsoever (inter alia also from foreign legal persons and natural persons who are not citizens/nationals of the Czech Republic);
- introduces a limit of financial donations which a political party or movement may accept, namely CZK 40 million a year;
• introduces an obligation of a political party or movement to surrender any financial
donation obtained illegally, as well as sanctions for non-compliance;
• introduces an obligation of a political party or movement to publish all donors
irrespective of how much they have donated;

As to the donation vouchers referred to above, the Government’s draft amendment to the Act
anticipates they will be printed by the Ministry of Finance and distributed to political parties and
movements through Financial Directorates. Details regarding technical particulars of the
donation vouchers, as well as specimens thereof will be set forth in an decree to be published by
the Ministry of Finance.

The amendment to the Income Tax Act stipulates that bribes must not be deducted from the tax
basis. Apart from stricter sanctions, the amended Accounting Act forbids independent
accounting units to open accounts or make any entries outside regular accounting books and
ledgers, and expressly stipulates an obligation to prepare an accounting document for every
transaction made. The amended Auditors and Chamber of Auditors Act expressly states that the
auditor is obliged to notify the management and audit/supervisory body of any company being
audited of any indications of bribery which he or she may come across or identify in the course
of the audit.

The Ministry of Finance is currently preparing a legislative intention of the Act on Tax
Administration Authorities. The purpose of the Tax Administration Act was to streamline the
administration of taxes and customs duties and make it more efficient, to bring about
organisational changes in the administration and management of these public incomes and
public financial support (subsidies, repayable financial assistance etc.), and to provide
prerequisites for a transition toward a Tax and Revenue Office as an independent state
administration authority. In the autumn of 1999, the specifications of the tasks were modified,
the objective of the modifications being to lay the groundwork for a joint independent tax and
customs administration authority as an independent state administration body; the newly
established independent body will deal predominantly in exercising the administration of taxes
and customs duties.

The draft amendment to Act No. 337/1992 Coll., on the Administration of Taxes and Duties,
submitted to the Czech Government in May 2000, includes a provision which will permit
information to be provided to the Financial and Analytical Unit: „If required, tax administrators
shall provide data acquired in the course of tax administration to the appropriate organisational
unit of the Ministry of Finance which requests it under Act No. 61/1996 Coll., on Certain
Measures against the Legalisation of Proceeds from Crime (Anti-Laundering Act)„

Insofar as the anti-corruption campaign in the customs administration is concerned, one of the
measures consists in establishing a hot line for corruption victims which has so far received 29
reports, of which 8 are being investigated. The Ministry of the Interior has also opened such a
hot line (additional contact lines of this type are operated, for example, by the Ministry of
Education, Ministry of Finance etc.) which has received approximately 60 reports on cases of
corruption allegedly perpetrated by the Police of the Czech Republic, 12 of which could be
deemed to constitute a criminal act of corruption (disguising frauds involving stolen vehicles,
accepting bribes in the course of traffic violation proceedings, driving license tests etc.). A first
version of a manual for citizens has been prepared, containing instructions how to defend
oneself against acts of corruption. The manual has been sent to all District Offices where it is
distributed free of charge to citizens. The Ministry of the Interior will use the feedback from
people to update the manual. Also, a special e-mail address/web site has been opened for the
purpose of a discussion between state authorities and the public regarding the best available
system measures and means to fight corruption.
There is an intensive ongoing co-operation between state administration authorities and non-governmental organisations active in this field, particularly with Transparency International. In 1999, ten seminars, conferences or workshops were held, attended by representatives of both the general public and state administration bodies. These events were dedicated to analysing the phenomenon of corruption in the Czech Republic, comparing it with foreign experience, and to discussing potential solutions.

An anti-corruption educational programme was launched for state administration authorities. Three nation-wide training courses for top-level public servants took place, which presented model anti-corruption models developed by various institutions (Police, customs).

Since the beginning of 1999, the Police of the Czech Republic have demonstrated an increasing success rate when detecting and solving cases of economic crime and corruption. Compared to 1998, the number of economic crimes detected by the Police rose by almost 20%. In 1999, the number of such cases was 42,907, a year-on-year increase of 7,000. The number must be viewed positively, as a higher number of detected economic crimes, which are sort of less conspicuous and more disguised by their nature, always means better Police work and a social climate favouring the economic crime detection. At the same time, the economic crime solution rate in 1999 was as high as 95%, which means that 40,690 economic crimes were solved and their perpetrators identified. Similarly, the Police registered an increased number of detected corruption-related crimes, especially abuse of public office (403, i.e. 38 more than in 1998) or acceptance of a bribe (55, i.e. 6 more than in 1998).

As the progress in matters submitted by the Co-ordination Analytical Group (CAG) of the Committee for the Protection of Economic Interests (CPEI) to the Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office or State Prosecutors of jurisdiction was slow, the Government has abolished the Co-ordination Analytical Group, claiming that its role will be taken by the Supreme State Prosecutor’s Office.

The Regional Court of Commerce in Prague has launched its own anti-corruption programme to prevent complaints against unjustified preferential treatment (e.g. issue of rulings in a shorter-than-usual period of time) offered for a bribe. The programme is based on personal contacts between judges and applicants (e.g. those who want to incorporate a new company or make changes in an existing entry in the Register of Companies). Judges are assigned cases at random, on the basis of a computer algorithm. If an applicant wants to meet the judge who has been assigned his or her case, such a meeting invariably takes place in the presence of a court warden. Courts outside Prague claim there is no rife corruption in regions; however, lawyers prefer and support the Prague system which, being anonymous, eliminates corruption.

The Ministry of Justice has recently established a special anti-corruption inspection squad to reveal cases of corruption. The team of inspectors is working on several dozens of cases at the moment (as the Inspection Squad has only been active for a short period of time, none of the cases has been completed yet).

As of 29 February 2000, the Czech National Bank submitted 16 legal complaints and two legal proposals to the Police Service for Revealing Corruption and Major Economic Crime. None of the complaints has yet made its way to the court, as the investigation of complex financial transactions takes a long time and Police investigators have not accumulated enough professional experience in this field yet.

The Ministry of the Interior participates in the „Combat against Economic Crime„, project (No. CZ 9904-01) of the Czech Republic’s National Phare Programme, in respect of which a signature of a twinning covenant is currently being prepared. The partner organisation in the project which is expected to contribute to a more efficient combat against economic crime (taking place in financial or capital markets, against corruption and fraud connected with misuse of funds and donations, money laundering, illegal property transfers, fraud involving non-cash payment instruments etc.) is the Ministry of the Interior of Baden-Württemberg, in co-operation.
with the Dutch Ministry of Justice and short-assignment experts from other EU countries, who will train policemen in the Czech Republic.

1.1.3.2 Short Term Priorities

• To submit draft amendment to the Act on the Police of the Czech Republic to the Government (expected to enter into force on 1 April 2001);
• To submit to the Government a draft Act on a Special Protection of Witnesses and Other Persons in Connection with Criminal Proceedings (expected to enter into force on 1 July 2001);
• To carry on with the tasks laid down in the Government’s Anti-Corruption Programme; in this respect, the Government will focus on defending and justifying its legislative proposals already submitted to the Parliament. Once approved by the Parliament, the Government will make sure they are implemented in a way consistent with their intended purpose;
• To co-operate with non-governmental organisations involved in combating corruption, e.g. Transparency International;
• To support the inclusion of anti-corruption lectures into curricula of schools at every level;
• To emphasise, as part of the ongoing reform of administrative proceedings and administrative sanctions, the maximum possible transparency of the proceedings; where the decision-making process gives room for using one’s own judgement, the ruling should contain a mandatory description of all administrative procedures involved or made use of in the course of the process; at the same time, consideration should be given to establish a system of priorities within different administrative procedures, which would be based on the relevant fee required by the law; where practicable, expressly stated deadlines should be set;
• To carry on with the nation-wide programme of training courses for state administration personnel, which will focus on the prevention of corruption;
• To prepare a full wording draft Act on Tax Administration Offices and submit it to the Czech Government by December 2000 (in accordance with Resolution of the Government No. 1350 of 22 December 1999 - the responsible institution is the Ministry of Finance);
• To provide organisational prerequisites for a nation-wide introduction and implementation of a non-cash system of payments (mandatory for the collection of fines, optional with respect to the payment of service wages and salaries to Police officers) - by 30 December 2000;
• To review the current system used to evaluate the work of Police officers, which has been based on quantitative criteria only (the so-called ,tick-off,, system); to prepare, in line with the comprehensive approach toward issues of human resources management, as laid down in Phare CZ 98/IB/JH/02 - 1 project („Comprehensive System for Human Resources Management for the Czech Police / Professional Training Programme for Members of the Police and Ministry of the Interior Staff„), a draft of a new performance evaluation system consistent with EU standards, to develop career advancement regulations and a set of rules governing the remuneration and promotion of Police officers, and to incorporate both into the new Service Act (by 31 December 2000).

1.1.3.3 Medium Term Priorities

To complete the process of modifying and amending the substantial and procedural criminal law so that obligations arising from the acquis in the field of corruption and from other bribery- and corruption-related EU Council and OECD agreements and conventions are complied with.
Implementation of the Government’s Anti-Corruption Programme

- To prepare an analysis of possibilities of establishing a contact and consulting centre for corruption victims, to establish such a centre and make sure it is given adequate media coverage (by 31 December 2000);
- To monitor measures against corruption and other serious economic crimes taken abroad and to submit a comprehensive annual report on new activities and measures in this field (deadline: every year by 28 February);
- To support all forms of scientific research dealing with corruption; to conduct surveys on a regular basis to allow a chronological comparison of data; to publish results of the surveys and promote independent journalistic and documentary activities revealing cases of corruption (deadline: to be implemented continuously);
- To update the current anti-corruption plan and evaluate its results achieved so far.

1.1.3.4 Institution Building Needs

The Czech Government, by its Resolution No. 810 of 28 July 1999, decided to further increase and reinforce the personnel of the nation-wide Police departments, including the Police Service for Revealing of Corruption and Major Economic Crimes (PSRC) as of 1 January 2000. On 13 October 1999, the Minister of the Interior decided to assign specialised investigators to the PSRC, with an aim to ensure co-ordination with investigation units; the measure is expected to accelerate the investigation of these criminal activities.

The Government has set as one of its top priorities a restructuring of Police units involved in the combat against corruption and economic crime. The Police will include specialised squads with a nation-wide jurisdiction, which will be authorised to reveal and investigate cases of corruption and financial crime.

1.1.3.5 Financial Needs

The overall costs of the Ministry of the Interior’s tasks stipulated in the Government’s Anti-Corruption Programme will amount to CZK 7.5 million in 2001 and CZK 7.5 million in 2002. The costs of reinforcing the personnel of the Anti-Corruption Service are estimated at approximately CZK 12.6 million a year.

The Phare 1999 Programme includes, inter alia, a project called „Strengthening the Operation of Law Enforcement and the Judiciary„, which comprises a sub-project (CZ 9904–01–01) named „Combat against Economic Crime„, with a budget of 1 MEUR.

The strengthening reform of Police units oriented to combating corruption and economic crime will also require additional expenditures.

1.1.3.6 List of Legislative Tasks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responsible body</th>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Date of submission to the Government</th>
<th>Date of envisaged entry into force</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>To prepare an amendment to the Act on the Police of the Czech Republic</td>
<td>31.8. 2000</td>
<td>1.4. 2001</td>
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<td>MI</td>
<td>To prepare an Act on Special Witness Protection in Connection with Criminal Proceedings</td>
<td>30.6 2000</td>
<td>6. 2001</td>
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<td>Responsible body</td>
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<td>Date of submission to the Government</td>
<td>Envisaged date of entry into force</td>
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<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>To prepare a draft Act on Administrative Proceedings (Administrative Procedural Code)</td>
<td>By the end of 2000</td>
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<td>MF</td>
<td>To prepare a full wording draft Act on Tax Administration Offices</td>
<td>12. 2000</td>
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### 1.1.3.7 List of Non-Legislative Tasks

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<th>Responsible body</th>
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<th>Deadline</th>
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<td>MI</td>
<td>To participate in activities of non-governmental institutions involved in the combat against corruption</td>
<td>On-going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>To prepare an analysis of possibilities of establishing a contact and consulting centre for corruption victims, to establish such a centre and make sure it is given adequate media coverage</td>
<td>31.12. 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>To carry on with the nation-wide programme of training courses for state administration personnel, which will focus on the prevention of corruption</td>
<td>On-going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>To monitor measures against corruption and other serious economic crimes taken abroad and to submit a comprehensive annual report on new activities and measures in this field</td>
<td>Annually by 28 February (as to 2000, the deadline was met)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>To update the Government’s Anti-Corruption Programme</td>
<td>Annually by 28 February beginning in 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>To analyse conditions (including economic ones) of the „rotational„ system for top-level Police management jobs</td>
<td>On-going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>To use the „rotational„ system for certain jobs where the risk of corruption is particularly high, so that Police officers do not know, until the very last moment, anything about the task they will be assigned (border patrols, driving license test commissioners etc.)</td>
<td>On-going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>To support all forms of scientific research dealing with corruption; to conduct surveys on a regular basis to allow a chronological comparison of data; to publish results of the surveys and promote independent journalistic and documentary activities revealing cases of corruption</td>
<td>On-going</td>
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<tr>
<td>Responsible body</td>
<td>Task</td>
<td>Deadline</td>
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<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>To review the current system used to evaluate the work of Police officers, which is based on quantitative criteria only (the so-called „tick-off„ system); to prepare, in line with the comprehensive approach toward issues of human resources management, as laid down in PHARE CZ 98/IB/JH/02 - 1 project („Comprehensive System for Human Resources Management for the Czech Police / Professional Training Programme for Members of the Police and Ministry of the Interior Staff„), the draft of a new performance evaluation system consistent with EU standards, to develop career advancement regulations and a set of rules governing the remuneration and promotion of Police officers, and to incorporate both into the new Service Act</td>
<td>31.12. 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>To provide organisational prerequisites for a nationwide introduction and implementation of a non-cash system of payments (mandatory for the collection of fines, optionally with respect to the payment of service wages and salaries to Police officers)</td>
<td>30.12. 2000</td>
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Annex 5

Annex to the Government decision No. 125/99 adopted on 17 February 1999

In its decision No. 673 dated 29 October 1997 the Government charged the Minister of Interior to "develop a concept of offensive methods for detecting corruption in civil service". The new Government of the Czech Republic that was formed after the June 1998 general elections defined the combat against corruption as one of its priorities. Therefore, the original task of the former Government was extended and a complex concept of a Government Programme of Combating Corruption in the Czech Republic was developed. The annexed material also is also a fulfilment of the obligation of the Czech Republic accepted in the Pre-Accession Agreement on combating organised crime under which the signatories are obliged to develop their own (national) programme for combating corruption. The Government Programme of Combating Corruption (hereinafter "Programme") is accompanied by a Report on Corruption in the Czech Republic (hereinafter "Report"). It briefly describes some findings on corruption in the Czech Republic, some foreign experience gained in combating corruption, and the legislation in force in the Czech Republic that is applicable in combating corruption proposed in the Programme. The goal of the Programme is to describe the nature of combating corruption and its objectives, define its principal methods and means, propose specific measures to be taken in individual walks of life, define who is in charge and a time schedule, and indicate the method of monitoring. The Program characterises new and on-going measures taken by the Czech Government in its anti-corruption efforts. The Czech Government is aware of the fact that corruption flourishes in an environment where the party offering a bribe has a real chance to gain a profit which is not directly related to the
value or official price offered in the bid and in this way affect the negotiations. On the other side, the bribed party gains personal profit unrelated to the value or official price. Since the beginning of the privatisation this situation practically prevails in this country and the civil servants and elected representatives who are targeted by the draft Programme have "only" multiplied its impact by an effort to grab something from the property they have been de facto authorised to distribute. As long as this situation prevails no measures can reduce the high level of corruption in all places that in any way affect it. Better results in combating corruption can only be achieved by changing the business and general social climate. And it is the major objective of the Government.

The Government is aware that the concept of anti-corruption measures must be systematically linked with measures dealing with other social problems. The Government realises that combating corruption should be conducted in an organised way with the aim to prevent the origin if any new sources of corruption. No abrupt solutions should be taken because they could be counterproductive, may threaten the economy or civil rights and freedoms instead of curbing corruption. Therefore, the Government explicitly says that before the application of legislative or organisational measures that are being considered it will make a thorough analysis of their potential impacts. The anti-corruption efforts will, of course, respect the presumption of innocence. The application of anti-corruption measures should not create an atmosphere of settling personal accounts or ill will.

As for the priorities in combating corruption the Government plans to focus on corruption in the public sector. The Government is disturbed by the corruption among top civil service officials, judges, state attorneys, policemen, customs officers, officials collecting taxes, and state control institutions. Such corruption is most dangerous for stability of the country and could impede an effective procedure against other forms of corruption and illegal activities in general. The Government is strongly resolved to deal with corruption in private sector and it does not wish to tolerate it. It considers it to be dangerous especially in cases when it affects the functioning of the public sector or if it has a major national impact (e.g. in banking, education, health service, media). The Government does not have an ambition to achieve a "final solution" in its combat against corruption. It is aware that a certain level of corruption is an inseparable part of relations between people in all societies since the time immemorial. It is aware that some forms of corruption will be hard to prove. It will, however, spare no efforts to limit the corruption in the country, among other things, by principal limiting the opportunities for corruption and make such a conduct to costly, with no advantage, and dangerous.

The Government does not plan to set up new institutions or adopt new regulations. It does not wish to focus on repression only. It wants to use the existing norms and institutions and the potential of the Czech civil society. If an adoption of new legislation and establishment of new institutions would become necessary the Government shall mostly propose the respective measures that would represent a minimum or new receivable from the state budget. In the medium-term horizon, potential higher demands on some of the measures must be balanced by a higher foreign-policy credit to our country and a smoother operation of the respective institutions. In addition, all measures can be applied in a cost-saving model and the potential new institutions will not necessarily require new civil service staff. The new institutions may use the staff and material of the existing institutions after a thorough analysis of the existing institutions. Any new institution may be established only after a thorough analysis of its purpose, efficiency, and costs. The objective is to prevent an unjustified and ineffective growing of their numbers. Another principle is that the establishment of new institutions is less significant. Most important is for the new authorities to have the respective powers and to apply them. In this respect, the Government realises that even under the present legislation it is possible to improve the situation in combating corruption and is willing to do maximum for achieving better results in combating corruption and wishes to force the effected bodies to apply
the available measures to maximum. Very significant is the co-ordination between the respective bodies, their methodological guidance, and on-going education of their staff.
The Government believes that to combating corruption is an issue for the whole nation and that when applying anti-corruption mechanisms a consensus of all honest citizens irrespective of their political beliefs is needed. For that reason the Government addresses all political parties, civic associations and individuals who are interested in looking for effective solutions in combating corruption and offering consultations and expert discussion. The Government is ready to open a space for debates on these issues, including the use of the various media and Internet. It also wishes to annually present a report on the corruption situation in the country both from the point of view of the government and from the point of view of the respective civil organisations (e.g. Transparency International) and other non-governmental entities.
The Government is wishing to closely co-operate and communicate with the non-governmental organisations and to give them maximum support. In co-operation with them a manual has been developed on how to prevent corruption and corruption environment. The anti-corruption education should become an inseparable part of our civic education in elementary schools. This education must go beyond simple teaching in schools and include a complex and time-unlimited furnishing of the public sensitivity to corruption. This education should go beyond schools and take a form of a permanent and unlimited efforts to build anti-corruption sentiments. In its contact and information centres the Government should provide an effective assistance to persons forced to corruption, e.g. foreigners without knowledge of the Czech legislation, members of ethnic minorities, and other persons exposed to corruption. Such centres do not have to run by the State but their activity should, at least, get some support of the State and get a media exposure. The centres will have an obligation to provide consultations to persons who believe they have been treated not in compliance with the law or incorrectly, they advise what to do, where to turn. They should also assess the information provided by these persons and use it for future concepts. Any suspicion on incorrect procedures could become a reason for methodological or other recommendations to individual civil servants. In case of a suspected criminal act the information will be provided to the law enforcement bodies. The possibility to contact these bodies will be made public in several languages.
Very important is the international co-operation on individual corruption cases and on sharing of information on the effectiveness of approaches to corruption in general. In this respect the Government wishes to apply to maximum all experience of other countries and international organisations in its anti-corruption efforts.
The Government is aware that it is not possible to introduce any measures against corruption (or other severe criminal acts) which would not be supported by the existing legislation and that any action taken by the government should be substantiated by law. It also knows that any efforts to combat corruption should always be linked with the respect of human rights and freedoms as they are defined in the Constitution of the Czech Republic and the international agreements on human rights and liberties. The Government believes that combating corruption is a part of the effort to build a plurality society and a democratic state.
The most important in combating corruption is transparency of all operations allowing for monitoring by all auditing bodies, media, elected representatives and the general public itself. It is related to the necessity to guarantee free media, and continuous attention by politicians to law and order. The media and political opposition are one of the instruments of public control. As for the media and political opposition existence, the Government agrees strong support should be placed on competition to prevent monopolisation or oligarchisation. It is, therefore, necessary to defend, by all means, the principles of competition and freedom of speech. The general public, however, must not be eliminated from the control, because in corruption it is their assets that are being misused. In this respect the Government wants, within its possibilities, to speedily adopt the law on free access to information which is now debated in the Czech Parliament.
Government will consider the legislation on public tenders with the aim to arrange for maximum transparency of public tenders. The Government realises that the media freedom in a democratic society is substantiated by the transparency of the media themselves, otherwise it cannot be guaranteed. Most important are transparent property structures in the media.
One of the systematic measures of the Government that can help in combating corruption will be a law on civil service. This legislation should define the legal position of civil servants in ministries and other administrative bodies based on the Art. 79 of the Constitution of the Czech Republic. It should define higher responsibilities of civil servants including limits on their business or other income generating activities and their disciplinary liability. It should also define some advantages for civil servants including a reasonable income. The Government shall support debates on codes of ethics for individual groups of civil servants. The Government is also working on introducing the legal institute of an ombudsman.
The above mentioned civil service legislation must be followed by the organisational and personnel by-laws. In particular, the persons chosen for leading positions must pass a broadly publicised tender and they should meet strict professional and moral conditions. The work of a civil servant should be creative, conceptual, and respected by the public at large to make it attractive for people with the necessary qualities. The Government in its personnel policy shall insist on appointing to top positions only professionals with moral integrity who will be able to apply adequate personnel policy in their field. In combating corruption relatively easy should be to set an example by all superiors including the top positioned persons to their subordinates both in their professional approach and moral profile to all their subordinates.
Related to the above is a new legislation on handling the state property to be prepared in 1999. The new law should stipulate the procedure for acquiring and purloining of property by the State.
The Government believes it is necessary to create conditions for suppressing corruption and to introduce both general and special prevention. As a part of the planned amendments of the substantive penal law the Government, among others, reconsiders the possibility of for the broader definition of repentance conditions in bribery cases to allow for more frequent notification, and to find and sentence the offenders. It is, however, impossible to provide impunity to persons who offer a bribe with an aim to make harm. An expert debate will continue on the possibility of introducing penal liability in cases of non-notification or non-disruption of some forms of corruption offences. Such a measure could prevent the generation of a corruption mythology that should be faced in combating corruption. Needed are also adequate ways for making people feel free to notify cases of corruption to law enforcement bodies. Among others the Government will develop a draft regulation on the protection of witnesses and other persons taking part in the penal proceeding after the proceeding is over. The Government also believes that a measure allowing for prosecution of at least some forms of corruption outside the public interest affairs should be introduced. To that aim the present specification of unfair competition should be re-defined. The Government also believes that the private law could help in prosecuting corruption. It will, among other things, analyse the possibility to introduce active legitimization of indictments for unfair competition of legal persons who represent the interest of competitors and consumers and the possibility to prosecute unfair competition with an impact abroad.
The police and other specialised bodies defined in Art. 12 of the Penal Procedure Code must get more qualified information from proceedings on offences listed in the law (including corruption offences) up to now protected by confidentiality clause. The existing legislation on providing information to the law enforcement bodies will, therefore, be reviewed in the process of amending the Penal Procedure Code and related regulations and in case their provisions set unjustified barriers between individual State institutions beyond what is usual abroad the Government will propose adequate amendments. It is also necessary to provide the tax
authorities with enough legislative and other means to allow them to protect the State's fiscal interest, e.g. an explicit authorisation for them to require a documentation of the income origin. It should also be considered to what extent the tax authorities should have policing powers (the financial police). The financial authorities would also have a power to tax the property whose origin is not documented. Based on a court ruling the property that is clearly a gain from criminal activities can be forfeited by the State even now and it is up to the low enforcement bodies to provide adequate conditions for such rulings.

In future local tax authorities should act as independent institutions. They will, however, require a strategic management and methodological guidelines needed for a harmonised practice. The Government believes that the present powers of the police for investigating offences, and not only corruption offences, are insufficient. In a newly drafted law on the Police of the Czech Republic, or in the Penal Procedure Code and related by-laws, the Government will propose to grant a power to the police force investigating corruption cases (and other similarly severe offences). In such cases they will be able to use offensive methods, such as planting a police agent, use of operative means, and screening investigation. In all such procedures there must be a court ruling, the only exceptions are cases that are urgent. Considered should also be the parliamentary control of all these means that should be combined with the ombudsman activities. The police should have a legitimate power for collecting similar information as the Intelligence Service and tax authorities. The Government believes that it is necessary to further extent the existing legal title to a bogus transfer of property to make it applicable on corruption and to newly link it with clearly specified court permission. Such police work must be defined in compliance with the Constitution of the Czech Republic. Same powers should be given to other specialised bodies listed in Art. 12 of the Penal Procedure Code if it have not happened yet. A thorough review should be done of the activities of the individual bodies involved in the documentation and investigation of corruption and economic crime and changes should be proposed in organisational, technical and legislative terms. The Government will attempt for a better co-operation between the police and other institutions (such as intelligence services, auditing institutions). It will also propose new legislation.

The new police law is linked to changes in the amendments of the Penal Procedure Code that should be settled in a re-codification commission for penal legislation. The penal proceedings should allow for a quick and effective sentence in case of a clear offence. Modified and specified should be the launching of a prosecution, or the prosecution and evidence status of the evidence acquired before a prosecution of a specific person has been started. Much has to be done in defining the position of individual law enforcing bodies. Clear and simple should be the definition of investigating powers. In some cases (e.g. corruption and the offences committed by members of the police) it will be a state attorney who will conduct the investigation. The activity and responsibility of state attorneys should increase - they should become "masters of initial inquiry". Specialised state attorneys in regional offices should supervise the investigation of most severe corruption cases (and other severe criminal offences) and these attorneys may also conduct the investigation. In non-criminal cases the powers of the state attorney should be strongly enhanced. State attorney offices should get an authority to require a civil or administrative procedure or its review, to require a procedure in front of the Constitutional Court as defined in the legislation when a violation of or threat to a major social interest occurs.

In re-codifying the administrative procedures maximum deadlines for taking a decision should be defined for at least some of these procedures. A possibility of speeding up some administrative procedures for a higher fee will be considered. At the same time, internal controls should prevent the officials to take the deadline set by the law as the only time limit for dealing with the matter (i.e. they should deal with it without delay and not according to the set deadline). The Government also plans to make the financing of political parties more transparent, and define conditions under that a political party may accept a gift from a legal or physical person. It
supports stricter sanctions for not meeting these standards. Registered and identified must be all income of the party and all entities established by the party. It also insists on a precise definition of the immunity scope for members of parliament and some other public officials. The immunity of public officials should not protect them from liability in case of a committed criminal offence but to prevent any unjustified pressure by the executive against the legislative.

The Government will, among others as a consequence of adopting the civil service legislation, modify the legislation related to the protection of public interest against unacceptable conflicts of interest. One of the forms of such protection should be the duty of the physical persons defined in the law to submit a statement on their movable and immovable assets, and possibly also of legal persons where the defined physical person has a share. Such statements on assets should be submitted to an authority defined in the law and they should also identify the sources of income. False data in the statement or the failure to submit it should be penalised under the tax legislation. It should be up to the tax authority to verify the statements and any suspicion of an offence against the budget or related to that should be notified to the police. The statements should be submitted during the term of office and after it ends. Considered should also be to provide in a law for their submitting for some time after the term of office ends. The Government realises it will have to deal with the issue of how to approach the assets in the form of shares or rights to intellectual property.

The Government will launch the development of a State auditing mechanism together with defined bodies that will become its component part. Their scope of activity will be strictly defined. Already now the Government insists that the findings of the National Auditing Office should be analysed and the public informed about the correction of the faults within 60 days after their publication in the NAO Official Journal.

At the moment review is undergoing of the budgeting rules and the law on accounting. The Government plan to introduce the duty to pay sums exceeding CZK 500,000.00 by bank transfers. Such a measure would improve the transparency of payments between economic entities and, in case of need, would be more suitable for providing the necessary evidence to the law enforcing bodies. In addition, bogus payments would be made impossible. Before introducing this measure it will, however, be necessary to thoroughly analyse the Czech Republic banking sector and to define whether, when and how it will be technically capable to cope. Otherwise, in view of the present situation in payment discipline and open chains of secondary insolvency it could lead to problems in business relations. This measure should be accompanied by introducing cash registers. An alternative to compulsory bank transfers is the legislation introducing the recognition of cost items for tax purposes only when the money was bank transferred.

In drafting laws on combating corruption it is necessary to use proposals, recommendations and international conventions should be applied. First and foremost, we should sign the Agreement on Combating Corruption of Foreign Officials in Economic Relations and to meet the obligations under this Agreement (an amendment to the Criminal Code, law on auditors, law on government contracts, law on accounting).

Very important is the Government and persons acting on its behalf approach to the public. In this respect the Government will do its best to be open and inform the public about all aspects of the corruption causes under discussion and all measures taken. The Government is aware of the need for an open and public discussion on unjustified suspicions and undocumented filing against corruption. The principle of the presumption of innocence must be strictly respected.

A State information system shall become another principal aspect in the development of the anti-corruption measures. It should be built on the principle of the non-public sharing the data for the needs of the civil service. The access to the information will be provided only to institutions defined in the law. The State information system must arrange that the information already available in public institutions will not be required repeatedly. It will speed up, facilitate
and improve the work of these institutions and reduce the time needed with dealing with the officials. To this aim the national information system must be as transparent as possible. During the review of the existing legislation and drafting of the new one, the Government is prepared to define the sources of corruption. It is related to the non-existence of any control mechanisms, too the vague formulation of the civil law provisions, an excessive concentration on decision-making with no independent checks, inadequate court procedures on both the deadlines and substance of the affair, and the non-existence of sanctions for the abuse of power. It will also propose their immediate repeal. The individual ministries, within their power, shall check their organisational and technical potential to eliminate corruption. The individual deputy prime ministers will assess these measures and co-ordinate the combat against corruption according to the Government time-schedule. The Committee for Protecting Economic Interests will play a significant role in co-ordinating the combat against corruption.

The time-schedule for measures in combating corruption

A. Legislative measures
1. In drafting the amendment of the penal code and an outline for police of the Czech Republic law to define the powers of the police in combating corruption and other severe economic offences and provide institutional support for combating corruption.
   Responsible officials: Minister of Justice, Minister of Interior
   Deadline: 30.6.1999

2. In drafting the outline of the law on the tax administration authorities and tax and fees administration law and possible other regulations the Ministry of Finance should:
   • provide for the tax administrators to become independent state bodies for levying the unpaid taxes or fees and for financial checks;
   • give the tax authorities a power to check the accuracy of the statements submitted by the persons defined in the law together with a general authorisation to acquire a statement on the origin of incomes from tax payers;
   • define the responsibility of tax administration authorities to notify any suspicious tax related offences and to co-operate in investigating such offences; they should also co-operate in investigating tax related offences in trial and in investigating severe offences and economic offences that may disrupt the economy;
   • consider the introduction of a special legislation to provide for a guaranteed position of the officials in district tax authorities and the Central Tax Directorate.
   Responsible officials: the Minister of Finance
   Deadline: 30.6.2000

3. To consider the following ideas during the re-codification of private law:
   • Introducing the active legitimation of indictments for corruption and unfair competition on the part of legal persons defending the interests of competitors and consumers;
   • Allowing the prosecution of corruption and unfair competition with impacts abroad.
   Responsible officials: the Minister of Justice

4. To arrange for our accession to the Treaty on Combating Corruption of Foreign Officials in Economic Relations and to provide for applying its provisions
   • as an amendment of the Penal Code
   Responsible official: the Minister of Justice
- as an amendment of the law on auditors, the law on Government contracts, the law on accounting, etc.

Responsible official: the Minister of Justice together with other Government ministers

5. To consider the following during the re-codification of the material penal law (and possibly also other partial amendments of the penal law):
   - Criminal liability for the failure to notify and failure to prevent corruption-related offences;
   - Modification of conditions for applying repentance in bribery cases;
   - Possibility to introduce new factors that would constitute an offence of bribery in unfair competition and limit the existing conditions for penal liability in the offence of unfair competition.

Responsible official: the Minister of Justice

6. To push for the re-codification of the penal procedure legislation or its partial amendment and speed up and simplify the pre-trial procedure. To analyse the possibility and suitability of providing for offensive methods of detecting criminal activities (agent, confident, operative means, screening investigation, etc.) in the penal procedure law that would allow for their being part of the procedure after meeting strictly defined conditions.

Responsible official: the Minister of Justice together with the Minister of Interior

7. To table the outline of a new law on the protection of witnesses and other persons whose protection is in public interest. To provide in the outline for the physical, registration, and other types of protection of the witness and some other persons also in the period after the trial. To allow the respective bodies in the Czech Republic an international co-operation in this field.

Responsible official: the Minister of Interior in co-operation with the Minister of Justice

Note: The task has not yet been included in the Government legislative plan

8. To give support to the adoption of a freedom-of-information law and take part in the work on its final formulation.

Responsible official: all members of the Government

9. To deal with the lack of transparency in financing political parties when working on the amendment of Law No. 424/1991 on associating in political parties and political movements with the following aim:
   - More severe sanctions in case of any violation of the law;
   - Limitations on political parties sponsoring by foreign entities;
   - Consideration of setting the maximum limit of a membership fee during a calendar year.

Responsible official: the Minister of Interior in co-operation with the Minister of Finance

10. To develop and support amendments of the Constitution, constitutional Act No. 1/1993, and related regulations of the immunity of members of parliament and senators in the Czech Republic. The immunity should cover only acts related to their mandate or at least the refusal to
prosecute the members of parliament or senators should not mean they would be immune forever.
Responsible official: Deputy Prime Minister in charge of legislation in co-operation with other members of Government

11. To submit an outline for the amendment of Act No. 238/1992 on some measures related to the protection of public interest or an outline of a completely new law on the protection of public interest with the following aim:
   • To extend its actual scope;
   • To define a Government institution that will be in charge of verifying the statements on assets submitted by persons obliged by law to submit them when getting the post and during their term of office;
   • To define forms of sanctions in case of violation apart from the publication of the act (e.g. a fine for the member of Government, removal from office of some civil servants by the decision of the Supreme Court).
Responsible official: the Minister of Justice in co-operation with the Minister of Interior
Deadline: 30.9.2000

12. A bill on state attorneys should introduce the institute of state attorneys and their position within the existing structure of state bodies. It should open the possibility of extending their powers to the supervision over civil and private procedures should be analysed (typically in indictments related to Government contracts). The extension should include administrative procedures, and procedures at the Constitutional Court. Specialised attorneys appointed to regional offices should supervise investigations of the most severe forms of organised crime, economic crime, corruption, and possibly they should be able to get involved in the investigation. To propose how to investigate criminal offences by policemen by state attorneys.
Responsible official: the Minister of Justice (in co-operation with the Supreme State Attorney)
Deadline: 30.6.1999

13. During the reform of administrative punishments and administrative procedures:
   a. To stress the maximum transparency of administrative procedure and to introduce obligatory rules for civil servant´s decisions;
   b. To consider the possibility to speed up the administrative procedure for a higher fee;
   c. Whenever it is possible and purposeful, the deadline of the procedure should be published.
   d. To prepare a legislative outline for building a register of at least some administrative sanctions (including those that have been imposed for the violation of administrative law by elected officers and civil servants in relation to Government contracts and for disciplinary failures in civil service).
Responsible official: the Minister of Interior in co-operation with the heads of other central administrative bodies

14. To prepare an outline for amending the law No. 552/1991 on state audit as later amended or to prepare a completely new legislation:
   • That would define the state auditing system (the auditing institutions, their scope of activity and powers, etc.);
   • That would define the responsible officer for the state audit who would guarantee the
material, technical and methodological support for the audit;
• That would define strict sanctions for the failure to implement the audit conclusions.

Responsible official: the Minister of Finance
Recommended is the co-operation with the President of National Auditing Office
Deadline: 28.2.2000

15. To analyse the position of the Czech intelligence services involved in the protection of country's economic interests. If the need arises, new proposals of conceptual, legislative, organisational, and other solutions should be tabled. Interest should be paid to the relationships between the individual intelligence services and other institutions involved in the protection of the economic interests in the Czech Republic.
Responsible official: the Minister without Portfolio in co-operation with the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Finance
Deadline: 30.6.1999

16. To define the legislative sources of corruption when checking the existing legislation and drafting new regulations, and to submit proposals for their elimination. The sources we find are the non-existence of control mechanisms, too vague provisions of the public law, too much of the decision-making power concentrated in one hands without any independent (outside) control, the proceedings designed inadequately in terms of their timing and substance of the case, the non-existence of sanctions for abusing the power and others.
Responsible official: All Government ministers

B. Organisational measures

1. The individual ministries should indicate sources and forms of corruption in their sector, to analyse them and to propose anti-corruption mechanisms. Conditions should be created for providing more information to the general public about their rights in dealing with the administration (e.g. placing the administrative rules on a board in the offices, etc.). They should propose, implement and assess technical measures aimed at combating corruption.
Responsible official: All heads of central administration bodies and all heads of district government bodies
Deadline: On-going, always on 31.12 (31.12.1999 for the first time)

2. The co-ordination of tasks resulting from the Government programme of combating corruption in the Czech Republic (defined both in the initial text and the time schedule), the ongoing assessment of their implementation and proposals for new measures. The assessment should be handed over to the official responsible for item B.4.
Responsible official: the 1st Deputy Prime Minister, Deputy prime Minister in charge of security policies, Deputy Prime Minister in charge for economic policies
Deadline: On-going, always on the 31.12.

3. In compliance with the existing legislation, to draft agreements the Police of the Czech Republic and auditing (especially financial) institutions with the aim to improve their co-operation, communication and sharing of information needed for their work.
Responsible official: the Minister of Interior in co-operation with the Minister of Finance and the Governor of the Czech National Bank and heads of other central administration bodies
Deadline: 30.9.1999

4. To submit an annual report on bribery and criminal offences public officials committed in the
Czech Republic. Such reports should become a basis for a database on the forms of corruption and the areas of its occurrence. In addition, the Report should analyse the anti-corruption measures adopted in this Time Schedule, evaluate their impact, inform the Government on the status of the tasks included in this Time Schedule, and propose additional measures.

Responsible official: the Minister of Interior in co-operation with responsible officers for individual tasks
Deadline: Annually on 31.1. (31.1.2001 for the first time)

5. In each discovered or publicly presented case of corruption or similar behaviour
   a. To issue a detailed report after the criminal court has ruled;
   b. In case the publication is not possible because of the need to protect classified information to provide a brief information on the substance of the case;
   c. To file a detailed report and postpone its publishing until after the classified information is no longer significant;
   d. To strictly insist on the presumption of innocence and to protect personal data of people who has not yet been proven guilty.

Responsible official: All heads of central administrative bodies, heads of district government bodies, and the Director of BIS (civil intelligence agency)
Deadline: On-going

6. To ensure an establishment of a contact consultation centre for victims of corruption, potentially help in its establishment and publicise the fact in the media.

Responsible official: the Minister of Interior in co-operation with heads of other central administrative bodies

7. To set aside within the individual ministries a department (office) where the public may send its complaints and proposals (by telephone, e-mail, etc.) and allow for direct consultations with the staff of this department (office). To consider a support to non-governmental consultation centres for corruption victims (particularly in view of providing protection to people who would turn to such centres).

Responsible official: All heads of the central administrative bodies
Deadline: Immediately

8. To regularly conduct internal audits focused on exposing corruption and to inform the public about their results. To vigorously work on exposing the causes of these negative social phenomena. To held individual directors responsible for violating the rules.

Responsible official: All heads of the central administrative bodies, heads of district government bodies, and the Director of BIS
Deadline: On-going, always on 31.12 (31.12.1999 for the first time)

9. To give support to all forms of corruption research. To conduct regular surveys in order to get data for comparison. To publish the survey results. To give support to publishing and documenting corruption cases (e.g. grants).

Responsible official: the Minister of Interior with the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Culture, the Minister of Education, Youth and Sport, and other members of the Government
Deadline: On-going

10. To give support to non-governmental organisations involved in combating corruption (e.g. Transparency International). To agree with such organisations the way, form, and scope of co-
operation.
Responsible official: the Minister without Portfolio in co-operation with all heads of the central administrative bodies
Deadline: On-going, checks always on 30.6.

11. To give support to parliamentary investigating commissions focusing on very severe cases of corruption.
Responsible official: All members of the Government
Deadline: On-going

12. To publish each report by the National Auditing Office within 60 days in the NAO Official Journal and provide the Government with correcting measures. Within 6 months the correcting measures should be assessed.
Responsible official: All heads of central administrative bodies, the Director of BIS
Deadline: On-going

C. Education and medial presentation
1. To offer common education and discussion panels for policemen, state attorneys and judges involved in the corruption cases in order to provide them with special knowledge on the offence and its combating. Foreign experience will be used when working on the project.
Responsible official: the Minister of Justice in co-operation with the Minister of Interior
Deadline: 30.6.1999

2. To prepare the project of the national training of civil servants focused on preventing corruption. To develop the necessary teaching aids for such training.
Responsible official: the Minister of Interior in co-operation with the Minister of Justice and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
Deadline: 30.6.1999

3. To prepare for various types of schools a methodological guideline on social causes and consequences of corruption and methods of combating it, and to give support for introducing an anti-corruption education in all types of schools.
Responsible official: the Minister of Education, Youth and Sports in co-operation with the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Justice
Deadline: 30.6.1999

4. To develop a guideline for the civilian protection against corruption and to give support to the civilian and independent educational programmes in the media.
Responsible official: the Minister of Interior in co-operation with the Minister of Justice
Deadline: 30.6.1999

D. International co-operation
1. To analyse results of the international and supra-national organisations (GMC under the Council of Europe, UCLA under the European Commission, Interpol, UNO, Transparency International, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, OECD). To provide for an exchange of information on such activities between the involved local bodies. To be active in combating corruption carried by the above listed and other institutions.
Responsible official: the Minister of Foreign Affairs in co-operation with the Minister of Finance, Minister of Interior and Minister of Justice
Deadline: On-going
2. To follow corruption combating activities (including the suppression of other severe economic offences, and organised crime) abroad and to submit a summary report on newly adopted measures annually. Responsible official: the Minister of Interior in co-operation with the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Justice. Deadline: 31.12. of every year (31.12.1999 for the first time)