

**2005**

# **SITUATION ANALYSIS**

In-countries situation analysis  
on anti-corruption measures  
in education system

**Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Bulgaria  
Georgia**

**Kosovo  
Romania  
Russia  
Ukraine**

## Project “EDUCATION AGAINST CORRUPTION”

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### ARMENIA

**1. Please, introduce the short description of terms “ corruption” and “ anti-corruption” used in your country?**

According to ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY of the REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA: “Corruption is the abuse of official power in various [active and inactive] ways in pursuit of a personal interest or other pecuniary ends. Corruption, as abuse of entrusted power, can be expressed in various ways and “shades”, among which are bribery—the receiving of bribes, mediation for a bribe, extortion of a bribe, patronage, abuse of official position or ties, abuse or excess of official powers, official fraud, the abuse of official position to extract and waste public assets, and other acts of official abuse”.

**2. If the term “corruption” is used in private sector as well, or only for civil servants only?**

The term “corruption” is used in private sector as well.

**3. In what official documents, if any, those terms are used?**

“REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN”  
Decree number 1522-N dated November 6, 2003 of the Republic of Armenia Government

**4. Does your country have any anti-corruption strategy or measures developed, approved, existing (working)? If “yes”- what exactly?**

YES

“REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN”  
Decree number 1522-N dated November 6, 2003 of the Republic of Armenia Government

**5. Has your country done any research (survey) on corruption (anti-corruption) situation in recent years? If yes, please, specify?**

According to ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY of the REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA:

“In 2002, the office of “Transparency International” in Armenia, under the financial support of the United Kingdom, the US Agency for International Development, and the OSCE Yerevan Office, conducted a public opinion poll on “The Prevalence and Incidence of Corruption in Armenia”. According to the findings of this survey, representatives of all the respondent categories perceive corruption as an essential problem in Armenia. They do not associate the emergence of corruption with the gaining of independence by Armenia. The majority of the respondents perceive corruption as bribery and abuse of position.

The survey disclosed findings of two specific types of observations related to corruption: (i) the magnitude of the “bribe tax” paid to various public officials by businesses in the conduct of their activities; and (ii) the magnitude of the “cost of time” spent by business leadership with public agencies in the conduct of their activities, as well as the change in these indicators over time.”

**6. Does your country have “transparence International” local office? Any other NGOS, working with corruption issues?**

Yes , there is “Transparency International ” local office in Armenia. There are also about 30 NGO-s working in this area.

**7. Does your country have any state institutions working in the field of corruption prevention?**

YES. The President of the Republic of Armenia has a special Adviser on Anti-corruption Issue. There is an Anti-corruption Committee under the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia. A special Anti-corruption Department is established at the Prosecutor's Office.

**8. Can you present any examples of cooperation between government and non-governmental institutions in fighting Corruption or crime prevention?**

1. "Transparency International/ Regional Development Center" NGO
2. "Scientific and Educational Center for National Development" NGO

These and other NGOs are working in the area of public awareness on anti-corruption issue in some cooperation with the Government.

**9. If there are any existing anti-corruption or civil society movements, campaigns (on community, regional/local, national levels) in your country?**

YES. The anti-corruption campaign was carried out by Transparency International/ Regional Development Center.

**10. Does the term of "social advertisement" is used in your country? When and how?**

NO

**11. If anti-corruption measures are somehow addressed in education system of your country (administrative, financial, curriculum, etc.) If yes, please, specify.**

According to ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY of the REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA:

"In the education sector, it is recommended:

1. To augment the autonomy of educational institutions. From a governance standpoint, the appointment of the head of an educational institution is a crucial matter, which should be carried out in the manner established for schools governed by trustee boards;
2. To create a transparent, lawful, and reasoned payment system in public educational institutions;
3. To replace the present university admission procedure with a system of "assessment centers", to retain their centralized nature in broad terms, and to minimize the impact of the human factor in the admission system;
4. To eliminate all types of direct privileges (medals or advantages for those who graduate from associated high schools) and to have an equal starting point for all those who apply for admission;
5. To allocate a portion of government-subsidized university and vocational education scholarships to representatives of the vulnerable segments of society, and to base government-subsidized scholarships primarily upon the social status of an applicant;
6. To create equal conditions for the activities of public and non-public accredited universities and to require that government-subsidized scholarships also be provided in non-public accredited schools;
7. To apply administrative preventive measures within the university system, which will minimize the existing faulty practices; and
8. To implement the idea of "organization-subsidized scholarships", which can serve as a bridge between organizations and the education system and facilitate the provision of adequate finance to the education system (the cooperation between the Finance and Banking College, the Central Bank of the RoA, and the large banks of Armenia is an example of this scheme).

In the context of the aforementioned measures, the salaries and social security of pedagogues will be key."

**12. Does your country have any non-governmental pupils, students or teachers organizations? What?**

YES. For example, "Scientific and Educational Center for National Development" NGO unites educators. "Nikol Aghbalian" youth organization.

**13. What is the approach of society towards corruption in your country and how it is expressed?**

The approach of society towards corruption is negative in Armenia. However, sometimes the approach is pessimistic, therefore people do not react actively to the campaign organized by NGOs.

**14. Please, evaluate in 10-mark scale, corruption level (1- lowest, 10- highest):**

a) In your country?

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

b) In education system?

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

**15. What do you think, could improve situation? Please list at least 5 most useful measures/methods.**

1. To raise public awareness on the cost of corruption.
2. To implement Anti-corruption Action Plan of the Republic of Armenia, which includes (particularly in education):
  - Implementing a system of lawful and transparent payments in educational institutions
  - Improving the university admission procedures to reduce the risk of corruption, providing equal starting points, and eliminating direct privileges
  - Improving the scheme of government-subsidized education in universities and secondary vocational institutions, and creating equal conditions for the activities of private and public universities
  - Widening the autonomy of educational units and institutions
  - Regulating the human resources policies of educational institutions
  - Improving the university licensing procedure

**You are kindly asked to add any useful information for the project.**

## Project “EDUCATION AGAINST CORRUPTION”

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### AZERBAIJAN

#### 1. Please, introduce the short description of terms “corruption” and “anti-corruption” used in your country?

**Corruption** – Abuse by a public official of his/her own status, or the status of the organ represented, or functionary authorities and/or possibilities emerging from such a status and authorities resulting in illegal acquisition of material and non material values, advantages and benefits, including illegal offer and/or promise or giving of such above referenced to material and non material values, advantages and benefits by individuals and legal entities. (Source: Article 1, The Law, item 3)

The population at large understands corruption exclusively in terms of bribery, which is not surprising given how often most of them have encountered this form of corruption. Except for the application of pressure in decision-making processes, it seems as though the Azeri population is practically unaware of other forms of corruption. Abuse of office, embezzlement of state property, land or mineral resources, etc., are generally not viewed as forms of corruption, which would seem to confirm that the Azeri population is not well informed about corruption. (Source Survey by Transparency Azerbaijan, item 5 below for full reference)

#### 2. Is the term “corruption” is used in private sector as well, or only for civil servants?

The Article 2 of the Law (see item 3 below for full reference) states that corruption related offences shall be applicable to the following officials:

- 2.1.1. Individuals appointed and/or elected to public organs, according to the Constitution and laws of the Azerbaijan Republic.
- 2.1.2 Individuals representing public organs on the basis of special power of attorney.
- 2.1.3 Public servants holding administrative positions.
- 2.1.4. Individuals directly performing organizational-managerial and/or administrative-economic functions in relevant structural units of public organs, enterprises and institutions, as well as in economic units with the controlling shares belonging to the state.
- 2.1.5. Candidates registered, as stipulated by the Law for elections, to elective state organs of the Azerbaijan Republic.
- 2.1.6. Persons elected to local self-government organs in the procedure, established in the Azerbaijan Republic legislation.
- 2.1.7. Persons directly performing organizational-managerial and/or economic -administrative functions in local self-government organs.
- 2.1.8. Persons directly performing organizational-managerial and/or economic -administrative functions in non-state organs, as authorized by the state and in cases set forth by the law.
- 2.1.9. Individuals abusing their status or connections to exercise illegal influence on the decision making process of the public officials and thus acquiring material and non material values, advantages and benefits.
- 2.1.10. Individuals and legal entities making illegal offer and/or promise of material and non-material values, advantages and benefits, and/or individuals acting as intermediaries in such kind of actions.

#### 3. In what official documents, if any, those terms are used?

- Decree of the Azerbaijan Republic President on Approval of Azerbaijan Republic Law on Combat Against Corruption of March 3, 2004 and the Law (which entered into force as of January 1, 2005)
- Order of the Azerbaijan Republic President on Approval of the State Program on Combat Against Corruption (for 2004-2006) dated September 3, 2004 and the Program

- The Azerbaijan Republic President's Decree on approval of the Statutes of the Department on Combat Against Corruption under the Azerbaijan Republic Chief Prosecutor's Office and the general schedule of staff members of the Prosecutor's Office dated October 28, 2004 and the Statutes

**4. Does your country have any anti-corruption strategy or measures developed, approved, existing (working)? If "yes" - what exactly?**

Yes, see item 3 above

**5. Has your country done any research (survey) on corruption (anti-corruption) situation in recent years? If yes, please, specify?**

- Country Corruption Assessment: Public Opinion Survey in Azerbaijan, Transparency Azerbaijan publication with financial support from BP Business Unit Azerbaijan, November 2004
- Results of the expert survey on corruption in Azerbaijan, by Turan News Agency, September 2004

**6. Does your country have "transparence International" local office? Any other NGOS, working with corruption issues?**

- Transparency International Azerbaijan set up in October 2004
- Entrepreneurship and Market Economy Development Assistance Foundation (Sabit Bagirov)
- Association of Azerbaijan Lawyers (Annagi Gajibeyli)
- Legal Education Society (Intigam Aliev)
- Media Rights Institute (Rashid Gajili)
- Association of Young Lawyers (Adil Nadirov)
- Foundation of Combat Against Corruption (Namik Akhundov)
- See 9, 11 below

**7. Does your country have any state institutions working in the field of corruption prevention?**

- Anti-corruption Commission under the Azerbaijan Republic Council for Public Service
- Department on Combat Against Corruption under the Azerbaijan Republic Chief Prosecutor's Office

**8. Can you present any examples of cooperation between government and non-governmental institutions in fighting Corruption or crime prevention?**

None so far

**9. Is there are any existing anti-corruption or civil society movements, campaigns (on community, regional/local, national levels) in your country?**

- No Bribery Coalition
- Most of NGOS fulfill public awareness raising and information provision functions (see Transparency Azerbaijan website [www.transparency-az.org](http://www.transparency-az.org), Frame Links/Other Azerbaijan sites)
- See item 11 below

**10. Does the term of "social advertisement" is used in your country? When and how?**

No

**11. If anti-corruption measures are some how addressed in education system of your country (administrative, financial, curriculum, etc.) If yes, please, specify.**

- **Hotline of ministry of Education for corruption complaints**  
Telephones (99412) 496-34-78, 496-35-45; 496-34-82 82

- Website of initiative group Say No to Corruption [www.rushveteyox.de](http://www.rushveteyox.de)  
e-mail [tehside@rushveteyox.de](mailto:tehside@rushveteyox.de)

**12. Does your country have any non-governmental pupils, students or teachers organizations? What?**

- Azerbaijan English Teachers Association (registered)
- Azerbaijan History Teachers Association (non-registered)
- Azerbaijani American Alumni Association (registered)

**13. What is the approach of society towards corruption in your country and how it is expressed?**

The civil society is just making its first steps on the way of combat against corruption. There is a little number of NGOs fighting against it. According to the sociological survey of last year, 87 per cent of the respondents regard the level of corruption in country either extremely (52%) or quite high (35%).

**14. Please, evaluate in 10-mark scale, corruption level (1- lowest, 10- highest):**

a) In your country?

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

b) In education system?

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

**15. What do you think, could improve situation? Please list at least 5 most useful measures/methods.**

- Only profound reform of the whole system of public administration as well as a mobilisation of public opinion, social institutions and civil society can ensure the success of the fight against corruption in Azerbaijan, including first of all
- Tightening of criminal and administrative liability for corruption
- Adoption of an efficient national anti-corruption program, as well as establishment of a special anti-corruption agency
- Increase of transparency in the public administration system
- Replacement of the old most corrupt public officials by new cadres
- Public administration reform

## Project “EDUCATION AGAINST CORRUPTION”

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### BULGARIA

#### 1. Please, introduce the short description of terms “corruption” and “anti-corruption” used in your country?

##### A. *Corruption*

“Abusing power for personal or group benefit” (most widely spread definition).

“Antisocial event, characterized with moral corruption of an individual or a social group, and illegal use of social or other situations with view gaining illegal benefit. The most outstanding example of corruption is bribery. (Legal Dictionary, 1994, Sofia).

##### B. *Anti-corruption*

A pool of measures (activities, initiatives and projects), oriented to limiting corruption, it's curbing and putting under control.

#### 2. If the term “corruption” is used in private sector as well, or only for civil servants only?

No.

#### 3. In what official documents, if any, those terms are used?

see No.4

- *Judicial Anti-Corruption Program;*
- *Code of Ethics for Ministry of Justice Officials;*
- *Code of Ethics for Ministry of Interior Officials;*
- *Code of Ethics for Tax Administration Officials;*
- *Code of Ethics for Customs Officers.*

#### 4. Does your country have any anti-corruption strategy or measures developed, approved, existing (working)? If “yes”- what exactly?

- *National Anti-corruption Strategy* (October 01, 2001);
- *Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Anti-corruption Strategy* (No. 1 – 2002, for the period 2003-04; No. 2 – 2003, for the period 2004-05). The second Action Plan stresses not only on fighting corruption but also on its prevention and education for anti-corruption.
- *Strategy for combating corruption in the legal system* (February 2004.)
- *Ombudsman* (Public mediators of 7 municipalities, Sofia included, the rest being small towns – resulting from pilot projects; The Parliamentary Ombudsman has not been elected yet);

#### 5. Has your country done any research (survey) on corruption (anti-corruption) situation in recent years? If yes, please, specify?

I. *Coalition 2000* (see info about C2000 below in No.6) has done surveys and research for five years now.

- *Corruption Assessment Report* (2003, 2003, 2001, 2000, 1999);
- *Media Monitoring on Corruption in Education for the period 2000 – 2004* (Media Group, Coalition 2000)

C 2000 has also published some surveys with Regional Monitoring:

- *Corruption Indexes*, Regional Corruption Monitoring in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, and Yugoslavia (April 2002, March 2001)

- *Corruption Indexes*, Results from the Comparative Survey in Albania, Bulgaria, and Macedonia, February 2000

## II. Other organizations

Several surveys were realized by different organizations within the Small Grants Program of Coalition 2000 and USAID Open Government Project:

- *Typology of the Corruption Practices in Higher Education in Bulgaria and a Strategy for Counteraction*, Association for Social Studies;
- *Social roots of different types and forms of corruption practices in Higher Institutions in Bulgaria*, Foundation Communities 2002.

## 6. Does your country have “transparency International” local office? Any other NGOs, working with corruption issues?

- Yes, there is a *Transparency International - Bulgaria* office ([www.transparency-bg.org](http://www.transparency-bg.org)).
- *Coalition 2000* ([www.anticorruption.bg](http://www.anticorruption.bg)) is a unique model in the countries of new democracies. It is an initiative of a number of Bulgarian non-governmental organizations aimed at combating corruption through a process of cooperation among governmental institutions, NGOs and individuals drafting an Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Bulgaria, and implementing an awareness campaign and a monitoring system. (*Coalition 2000* process was started in March 1997, officially launched on April 7, 1998.)

## 7. Does your country have any state institutions working in the field of corruption prevention?

- *Commission for Coordination of the Activity for Combat with Corruption (ACC)* (with the Council of Ministers – established in 2002 – [www.acc.government.bg](http://www.acc.government.bg)).
- *Combating Corruption Committee* (with the National Assembly – established in September 2002).
- *Combating Corruption Committee* (with the Supreme Legal Committee – established in January 2001).
- *Regional Anti-corruption Public Councils* (The idea of the newly established Public Councils is to pool the efforts of local business, NGOs, mass media and state administration in the fight against corruption at the regional and municipal level. RPC are usually established with the active support of the Regional Governor and the ACC. The first RPC was set up on 24 February 2004).
- Agency for State Internal Financial Control.
- Agency “Financial Investigation Office”.
- Agency “Customs”.
- Inspectorate of the General Taxation Directorate.

## 8. Can you present any examples of cooperation between government and non-governmental institutions in fighting Corruption or crime prevention?

An increased activity of the civil organizations and the independent media in tackling corruption can be observed in the last couple of years in Bulgarian. A large number of NGOs are taking part in different ways in anti-corruption projects. Cooperation between representatives of governmental institutions and NGOs was set up in the framework of the anti-corruption initiative *Coalition 2000*, *Transparency sans Frontiers* and *Transparency International - Bulgaria*.

The research/survey data of *Coalition 2000* are widely used and quoted by the government institutions.

The ***Anti-Corruption Strategy (ACS)*** and ***Anti-Corruption Action Plan (ACAP)*** are government documents initially developed by non-governmental institutions (within the framework of the *Coalition 2000*). The ACS dissemination campaigns and the work with media were realized by NGOs while the government was involved with the coordination mechanism and the national action plan.

The ***Judicial Anti-Corruption Program*** was developed by eminent Bulgarian lawyers, including magistrates, and resulted from the combined efforts of influential NGOs, representatives of state institutions, and experts.

The Law for the ***Ombudsman*** is also a result from the cooperation among NGO representatives, civil servants and representatives of the legal system after training and study exchange visits in countries that already have

experience in this field. The election of a national Ombudsman with the National Assembly has not been finalized yet. However, ombudsman has already been elected at some institutions (e.g. at Sofia University as a result of an NGO project supported by USAID).

The actions in the sphere of **anti-corruption education** since 2004 have been an example of public-private partnership. The expert group that has designed the Anti-corruption curriculum includes representatives from the Ministry of Education and science, academic institutions and NGOs. As a whole there is a good flow of ideas between government and non-government organizations and there is a positive attitude of implementation in practice of any prospective educational products.

A working group at Coalition 2000, comprising of NGOs and government experts has already drawn a draft Concept Paper addressing the issue of Anti-corruption and education. The Paper was announced at the January 2005 **Public Forum Education and Anti-corruption** to more than 100 representatives from the Ministry of Science and Education, parliamentary and governmental anti-corruption committees, academic institutions, donor and employer organizations, NGOs and media involved in the adoption and implementation of anti-corruption policies and training in the Bulgarian secondary schools and universities. This strategic document sets out a framework for incorporating good governance in secondary schools' curricula. It is intended to guide secondary and higher level educational authorities, as well as local authorities, teachers, NGOs and parents in promoting good governance as a mainstream subject. It includes recommendations on the major activities to be undertaken towards the introduction of anti-corruption education targeted at students from first to twelve grades. The concept paper is in line with Council of Europe's Programme *Education for Democratic Citizenship*.

**9. If there are any existing anti-corruption or civil society movements, campaigns (on community, regional/local, national levels) in your country?**

Student Initiative – "I don't corrupt"

**10. Is the term of "social advertisement" used in your country? When and how?**

No (according to representatives from several NGOs working in the sphere of anti-corruption).

If it refers to anti-corruption video clips for instance, the first were shot by Coalition 2000 in 1999 and broadcast by the Bulgarian National TV and some smaller TV operators. Later on, an initiative was started by Coalition 2000 for Journalistic research of anti-corruption practices.

Lately, there are some campaigns organized by Government institutions.

**"No to Bribes" Campaign** (February 2004) is a joint public awareness of the ACC and the Ministry of Interior (Mol), intended to curb corruption phenomena in the Mol units incurring the worst corruption risk according to the latest surveys: the Border Police and the Traffic Police. The first stage of the campaign, targeting the Traffic Police, involves distribution of 400,000 leaflets providing statistics as well as a definition of the term active and passive bribery. The leaflets, which will be handed out by Traffic Police officers, provide telephone hotlines on which members of the public can get help and report corruption allegations. The need to curb corruption at border checkpoints is all the greater, considering that it is there that foreigners come into their first contact with Bulgaria and get their first lasting impressions of the country. To familiarize foreigners with the basic rights and duties they acquire on Bulgarian territory, 400,000 brochures, translated into English and Turkish, have been prepared, geared to the passenger flow during the autumn and winter. Brochures in other language versions are to be printed, too, in view of the intensified traffic of passengers of other nationalities during the summer season. Stickers stating the number of each counter at the border checkpoints as well as 'Don't Pay Here' labels, showing that the official behind the relevant counter is not legally authorized to receive any payments, have been printed so as to deny Border Police officials the cover of anonymity and facilitate the reporting of corruption allegations.

**11. If anti-corruption measures are somehow addressed in education system of your country (administrative, financial, curriculum, etc.) If yes, please, specify.**

The issue could be tackled from two aspects:

1. *Prevention of anti-corruption by means of quality civic education* – the contents of subject teaching.
2. *Curbing corruption practices in the sphere of education* – organization, management and control of the education school system.

The activities undertaken are as follows:

*Aspect 1:*

*A. On University level*

Anti-corruption courses are being piloted in some universities for majors preparing prospective civil servants.

*B. On School level*

- introduction of an elective class on anti-corruption for students from 9th till 12th grade in the fall of 2004;
- out-of-class activities like student contests, visits in public institutions, etc.;
- through the classes of the class mentor conducted once per week during the semester;
- through the national competition for teachers Good Practices in Civic Education.

*Aspect 2*

The situation is slightly complicated.

*A. On university level*

It seems there are still debates, related to some surveys on the degree of corruption in the sphere of university education. Those surveys are sources of discussions between the university administration and the survey teams (e.g. Vitosha Research, teams of sociologists from Sofia University and other non-governmental organizations).

*B. On school level*

No specific research in this area has been done. One of the reasons might be the great number of schools - about 3000 vs. about 35 universities which makes an absolutely different type of survey.

Besides that there are different types of schools and at absolutely different locations.

Once in a while teachers come up among “the top 10 most corrupted professions” in the Vitosha Research surveys.

There are some ideas of NGOs and academic institutions for some practical measures:

- *A contract between the school and the parents* for the rights and responsibilities of each party. There is a legal problem for such an initiative. As a whole, the idea to revive the parents-school connection as a key instrument for preventing corruption in an educational environment is considered to be of major importance for future actions. The term of “transparent school” is being introduced and includes measures for introducing transparency in the system, related both to parents and students.
- A further development of *students’ “institutions”* of the type school parliament and school government, i.e. encouraging forms that engage students with responsibility both within the educational institution and the education process.
- A higher degree of *publicity of the education results* (statistics, analysis, prognosis are missing but they should be announced at least once a year so that the public could get rid of the mythology that teachers are corrupted, do you know how much I pay, etc.). The main problem is the traditional lack of a similar practice combined with the vague criteria for evaluation and assessment of both teachers and students and finally with the lingering dialogue on the vision of the Bulgarian school education as a whole which becomes ever so pressing and urgent.

**12. Does your country have any non-governmental pupils, students or teachers organizations? What?**

There are NGOs among the groups above mentioned. However, listing those working on anti-corruption issues would be a random choice (e.g. some of the organizations that have received grants within the Small Grants

Program of Coalition 2000 and USAID Open Government Project in the sphere of anti-corruption - National Youth Organization for Social and Economic Development, Association Roditeli (“Parents”).

**13. What is the approach of society towards corruption in your country and how it is expressed?**

Due to the multitude of surveys and high media interest towards the topic, a high interest is also registered on behalf of the wide audience. As a result of that some non-corruption phenomena like low efficiency of administration (slow actions, breaking deadlines, neglect of the obligation to reply, etc.) are classified as corruption ones despite the lack of such elements, i.e. no one gains anything, either directly or indirectly.

**14. Please, evaluate in 10-mark scale, corruption level (1- lowest, 10- highest):**

a) In your country?

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    **9**    10

b) In education system?

1    2    3    4    5    **6**    7    8    9    10

**15. What do you think, could improve situation? Please list at least 5 most useful measures/methods.**

Further below follow some of the recommendations made in the Concept Paper and announced at the January **2005 Open Public Forum Education and Anti-corruption**:

The Ministry of Science and Education, in partnership with academic and school communities, should continue the process of introducing Anti-corruption education, taking the needed steps in support of it:

- to develop and publish a set of official teaching resources in the sphere of anti-corruption education, taking into account the students’ age, with view assisting subject teachers and the class teachers;
- to provide training tools and organize training courses for teachers;
- to facilitate the introduction of anti-corruption courses in the universities in order to prepare teachers and other school staff such as social workers, school psychologists, etc.;
- to prepare and introduce in 2006/07 anti-corruption education by means of integrating topics in the subjects taught at school;
- to encourage scientific research and surveys on issues of civic and anti-corruption education;
- to sustain a dialogue with all governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, involved in promoting anti-corruption in secondary schools in Bulgaria.
- to include anti-corruption education in the context of the activities for 2005 announced by CE as the Year of Education for Democratic Citizenship.

The ideas of some NGO described in Q11 are also worth considering (see above).

**\*You are kindly asked to add any useful information for the project.**

## Project “EDUCATION AGAINST CORRUPTION”

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### GEORGIA

**1. Please, introduce the short description of terms “corruption” and “anti-corruption” used in your country?**

Corruption takes place when people, usually public servants use their position with personal interests. Corruption may be understood in two ways: a) corruption in public institutions; b) political corruption. Anti-corruption – to create the mechanisms to decrease level of corruption in public offices. At the same time punishment of public servants.

**2. If the term “corruption” is used in private sector as well, or only for civil servants only?**

According the Georgian law `corruption` is used for civil servants, but wide spread corruption directly affected the business activities in Georgia. Complicated system of taxation, failures to institutionalize the principles of fair competition and the rule of law, and the established habit of law enforcement working for or in conjunction with corrupt clans pushed a vast portion of the economy into the shadow.

**3. In what official documents, if any, those terms are used?**

Georgian Law – About Incompatibility of Interests and Corruption in Public Service (7 October 1997 # 982-Is)  
The document published by ex-President of Georgia – Anti-corruption National Program of Georgia and several normative acts.

**4. Does your country have any anti-corruption strategy or measures developed, approved, existing (working)? If “yes”- what exactly?**

Despite of the fact that none of the state institutions had clearly written out anti-corruption strategies and action plans, some anti-corruption activities were still being carried out in individual fields, but that mostly due to the support and positive pressure of the donor community and the local civil society groups. In previous years the programs funded and implemented by the foreign donor organizations and Georgian civil society groups focused on:

- a) *studying the basic concepts and foundations of corruption,*
- b) *training and technical assistance,*
- c) *support for independent media and publications.*
- d) *building up a vibrant NGO sector*

The most positive development was the creation of the Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG) of seven persons, most of them highly trusted by public, charged with the responsibility to develop the guidelines for the national anti-corruption program of Georgia.

Building on the international experience and the Georgian circumstances, the group worked out a draft anti-corruption program outlining the basic principles of an anti-corruption struggle and the key fields and priorities of the Georgia’s anti-corruption policy.

One of the largest public inputs was the project funded by Open Society Georgia Foundation. After developing the program, the ACWG declared self-adjournment and a new executive commission was called by the president to monitor the activities of the state institutions. The commission named Anti-Corruption Council (which soon was changed in Anti-Corruption Bureau) was headed by the president and consisted of twelve people from different sectors of the society.

After the “Rose Revolution” the anti-corruption bureau stopped working. If during Shevardnadze’s period the corrupted figures went unpunished and no high-profile criminal cases were ever solved in a believable way the new government declared a crusade against corruption. Some measures were made:

- a lot of public servants were arrested
- transparency in state institutions (staff, tenders, privatization process etc.)
- raise of salaries for public servants (especially for Ministers and Deputy Ministers) to decrease the level of corruption in State offices.

**5. Has your country done any research (survey) on corruption (anti-corruption) situation in recent years? If yes, please, specify?**

Education System Monitoring Results 01.01.2003-30.09.2003 – Georgian Young Lawyers Association.

Monitoring of Education System – The Eurasia Foundation. As a result of this monitoring the following problems singled out:

- buying the graduation certificates
- corruption in public schools charity funds
- renting of public schools’ furniture, equipment and classrooms
- offering so called above-standard education
- corruption in institutional organizations
- corruption in administrated structures (Ministry, Local Self governmental bodies)

**6. Does your country have “transparence International” local office? Any other NGOS, working with corruption issues?**

There are following local NGOs working with corruption issues:

- Georgian Young Lawyers Association
- Liberty Institute
- Council of anti-corruption policy
- Open Society-Georgia Foundation
- Eurasia Foundation

**7. Does your country have any state institutions working in the field of corruption prevention?**

As we know, after Anti-corruption bureau was abolished new structure is not established yet, but the priority of our new government is fighting against corruption.

**8. Can you present any examples of cooperation between government and non-governmental institutions in fighting Corruption or crime prevention?**

During 2001 and 2002 several Georgian NGOs formed a coalition to monitor the implementation of the anti-corruption Decree. The results of the monitoring were extremely negative (This documentation aren’t accessible for us). The NGOs revealed that the most of the state institutions responsible for the implementation of the Decree either completely ignored it, or did the least they could have done. No counteraction was taken by the president or the government in general.

The project “Criminal Justice and Rule of Law” was implemented in cooperation with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Council of Justice, Georgian Young Lawyers Association (NGO), and Council of anti-corruption policy (NGO). The project was supported by Euro commission and Council of Europe.

The project “Democratization and Financial Transparency of Educational System” was coalition project implemented by several NGOs from different regions of Georgia:

International Institute for Educational Policy, Planning and Management (Leader organization)

- NGO, “School, Family, Society”
- NGO, Trade Union of Independent Teachers of Georgia, “Solidaroba”
- NGO, Trade Union of Education Sector Employees of Georgia

- NGO, Business Center of Akhalkalaki
- Not registered association of Regional Education Center of Samtskhe-Javakheti
- NGO, Teachers and Parents Association of Rustavi
- NGO, Regional Center of Education Development of Kakheti

The monitoring results show the high level of corruption in management of financial resources at all levels (schools, local self-government bodies etc.).

**9. If there are any existing anti-corruption or civil society movements, campaigns (on community, regional/local, national levels) in your country?**

There are no exact anti-corruption movements, or campaigns but as we have already mentioned some governmental and non-governmental institutions are working on this issue.

**10. Does the term of “social advertisement” is used in your country? When and how?**

Yes, to support any campaign for social changes and arise public awareness in it (TV, Radio, Press). The main subject of social advertisement is:

- corruption in police
- corruption in court
- human rights
- there is more huge campaign before elections

**11. If anti-corruption measures are some how addressed in education system of your country (administrative, financial, curriculum, etc.) If yes, please, specify.**

After the “Rose revolution” the Educational Reform in Georgia is developing effectively, the draft law of Higher Education is already adopted and the draft law of Secondary Education is prepared. According the law the new structural unit – Board of Trustees established. The representatives of BoT are parents, teachers and members of community. Any interested person can be involved in school monitoring process. It will help to decrease the corruption level in Education System.

**12. Does your country have any non-governmental pupils, students or teachers organizations? What?**

There are a lot of NGOs:

- Georgian Youth Association
- Shida Kartli Teachers Association
- Education XXI
- Youth Club “Embazi” (Shida Kartli)
- PTA (Parent Teacher Association Rustavi)
- PTAs’ in different regions of Georgia
- Liberty Institute
- The Yang Lowers Association
- Student Unions

**13. What is the approach of society towards corruption in your country and how it is expressed?**

The members of society think about corruption negatively and at the same time many of them are involved in it. And the society shows it’s readiness in the process of fighting against corruption.

**14. Please, evaluate in 10-mark scale, corruption level (1- lowest, 10- highest):**

a) In your country?

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

b) In education system?

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

**15. What do you think, could improve situation? Please list at least 5 most useful measures/methods.**

- Independence of court
- Improvement of State administrative law
- Building of Civil Society
- Using the existing law for everyone without any exception
- Supporting relation between sectors (government, business, NGO) – involvement active part of sectors in decision making process

**\*You are kindly asked to add any useful information for the project.**

## Project “EDUCATION AGAINST CORRUPTION”

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### KOSOVO

#### **1. Please, introduce the short description of terms “corruption” and “anti-corruption” used in your country?**

There are several definitions of corruption used in Kosovo:

- Corruption is every violation of duty of official persons or responsible persons and every activity of initiators or beneficiaries of such behavior, committed in response to a directly or indirectly promised, offered, given, demanded, accepted or expected reward for oneself or some other person.
- Corruption is abuse of privileges
- Corruption = Monopoly + Discretion – (Accountability + Integrity + Transparency)

The term anti-corruption is understood as actions aimed to prevent, detect and prosecute the corruption.

#### **2. If the term “corruption” is used in private sector as well, or only for civil servants?**

In Kosovo the term corruption is used in private sector as well as for civil servants. It is known that the corruption is present at the private sector and the only way of prevention in this field is the adaptations of punitive regulations by the public administration.

The term corruption is used also for civil servants. A survey accomplished by UNDP and the government of Kosovo shows that more than 60 % of respondents agreed that low salaries for public sector officials are the main causes of the corruption in Kosovo.

#### **3. In what official documents, if any, those terms are used?**

In the UNMIK (United Nation Mission in Kosovo) Administrative Direction No. 2003/3 implementing UNMIK Regulation No. 1999/1, as amended, on the Authority of the Interim Administration in Kosovo, the term “crime involving corruption” is defined together with the term of “financial crime”: “Financial Crime or crime involving corruption means any criminal offence defined in the applicable criminal law as a criminal offence against the economy or against the property or against official duty, in which there has been either abuse of official position or duty for the purpose of financial or other personal gain or abuse of public funds; or an act of attempting, aiding, inciting or organizing a criminal association to commit previously mentioned criminal offence.”

#### **4. Does your country have any anti-corruption strategy or measures developed, approved, existing (working)?**

The government of Kosovo approved the anti-corruption strategy and published it in March 2004. Nowadays the European Union is helping the Government of Kosovo and a NGO in designing the action plan for the implementation of the strategy. The action plan should determine the implementing agencies, deadlines, success criteria and other operational factors of significance to the effective realization of the strategy. The determination of measures is at initial phase.

#### **5. Has your country done any research (survey) on corruption (anti-corruption) situation in recent years? If yes, please specify?**

The “Combating Corruption in Kosovo Citizens Survey” is a joint activity of the Office of Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Gender Issues (in the Kosovo Provisional Institutions of Self-Government

Office of the Prime Minister) and the United Nation Development Program (UNDP) in Kosovo. The survey was conducted in September 2004. The results are published at <http://www.ks.undp.org/Projects/TIK/tik.htm> .

**6. Does your country have “transparence International” local office? Any other NGOs, working with corruption issues?**

There isn't any “transparence International “ office in Kosovo. There are some NGOs dealing with corruption such as: Foundation for Democratic Initiatives (FDI), ATRC, Riinvest Institute. These NGO's activities are more concentrated in conducting surveys or organizing campaigns.

**7. Does your country have any state institutions working in the field of corruption prevention?**

The Office of Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Gender Issues (in the Kosovo Provisional Institutions of Self-Government Office of the Prime Minister) is working in the field of corruption prevention. The contribution of this office is too low, because there isn't any central anti-corruption body for implementation of the strategy.

**8. Can you present any examples of cooperation between government and non-governmental institutions in fighting corruption or crime prevention?**

There isn't any example in fighting corruption or crime prevention. The cooperation between government and non-governmental institutions is more addressed in conducting surveys or organizing campaigns for raising public awareness.

**9. If there are any existing anti-corruption or civil society movements, campaigns (on community, regional/local, national levels) in your country?**

There is a campaign organized in the national level, which started last year and it should continue during the 2005.

**10. Does the term of “social advertisement” is used in your country? When and how?**

I could not find anybody to explain this term.

**11. If corruption measures are some how addressed in education system of your country (administrative, financial, curriculum, etc.) If yes, please specify.**

Some corruption measures are addressed in the education system, mainly in the Ethic code. When the Strategy for the Higher Education in Kosovo (2005-2015) was developed in a participatory way with contribution of the all subjects that contribute to the education the corruption was mention many times.

**12. Does your country have any non-governmental pupils, students or teachers organizations? What?**

There are two active students organization that are active in Kosovo the Independent Student Union and the “ Movement for an other University”. There is a teacher's union organization called SBASHK.

**13. Please, evaluate in 10-mark scale, corruption level (1-lowest, 10-highest):**

a) In your country?

1 2 3 4 5 6 **7** 8 9 10

b) In education system?

1 2 3 4 **5** 6 7 8 9 10

**14. What do you think, could improve situation? Please list at least 5 most useful measures/ methods.**

The situation can be improved by

- establishment of a suitable legal and institutional environment for the prevention and suppression of corruption
- cooperation of public sector, private sector and civil society to suppress corruption
- establishment of appropriate mechanisms for reporting suspected acts of corruption
- training and assistance to the private sector for efficient and self-regulatory measures against corruption
- raising the general awareness about the rights and obligations of individuals and institutions through trainings and campaigns
- assistance to media in performing their supervisory function
- introducing anti-corruption content to the existing educational programs in primary and secondary schools
- publishing a free, simple manual for secondary schools on the working of the public administration, with a description of its functions and institutions, and individual vis-à-vis the public administration.

## PROJECT "EDUCATION AGAINST CORRUPTION" QUESTIONNAIRE

### ROMANIA

**1. Please, introduce the short description of terms "corruption" and "anti-corruption" used in your country?**

Definition: Corruption is a social phenomenon, namely when someone attempts and manages or not to obtain or ensure to others advantages by doing something unlawful or inequitable, and for which s/he is ready to provide or to take a bribe, which can be a service or goods, either financial or other.

**2. If the term "corruption" is used in private sector as well, or only for civil servants only?**

Corruption is more likely to be used in the public sector, i.e. when a public person provides an unlawful advantage to either another public person or a private person. However, after my definition people in the private sector who do inequitable things could also be prone to corruption.

**3. In what official documents, if any, those terms are used?**

Corruption is a legal term. It is also used in official documents such as country monitoring reports, accession monitoring reports, etc.

**4. Does your country have any anticorruption strategy or measures developed, approved, existing (working)?**

**If "yes" – what exactly?**

Yes, Romania has been trying to fight corruption, and to this end a so-called National Anti-Corruption Parquet was set up. However, this institution is not very efficient, as most of the cases, once in court, end up with acquittals, which causes many people to be upset.

**5. Has your country done any research (survey) on corruption (anticorruption) situation in recent years? If yes, please, specify?**

**6. Does your country have "Transparence International" local office? Any other NGOS, working with corruption issues?**

I am not familiar with the local "Transparency International", but I know there is one. However, there are NGOs such as Pro Democratia, and Coalitia pentru un Parlament Curat (The Coalition for a Clean Parliament) that are trying to fight corruption.

**7. Does your country have any state institutions working in the field of corruption prevention?**

Yes. The system of justice, and the above-mentioned Anti-Corruption Parquet. I cannot go into details in many cases, but one is very recent: before the general elections in 2004, the Coalition for a Clean parliament, together with the Media monitoring Agency, had a wide action of exposing candidates that tried to hide things from their past.

**8. Can you present any examples of cooperation between government and non-governmental institutions in fighting corruption or crime prevention?**

**9. If there are any existing anticorruption or civil society movements, campaigns (on community, regional/local, national levels) in your country?**

Yes, there has been a wide, complex campaign called "Do not bribe!" It was rather a media campaign. It was very popular with the youth.

**10. Does the term of "social advertisement" is used in your country? When and how?**

Yes, there are social advertisements, against alcoholism, against child abuse, against domestic violence, etc. Not that I know.

**11. If anticorruption measures are somehow addressed in education system of your country (administrative, financial, curriculum, etc.) If yes, please, specify.**

Not that I know.

**12. Does your country have any non-governmental pupils, students or teachers organizations? What?**

Yes, there are several NGOs. Teachers' associations, by disciplines, and also cross-curricular, such as the RWCT Association, the Romanian Trainers' Association, etc. As for students, there are organizations for various age groups, for

secondary school students and for university students.

Corruption is a big issue in society, though everyone would want to get rid of it, most people do not help make it stop. It affects all categories of people and institutions, really.

**13. What is the approach of society towards corruption in your country and how it is expressed?**

**14. Please, evaluate in 10-mark scale, corruption level (1- lowest, 10- highest):**

a) In your country?

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

b)            In education system?

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

**15. What do you think, could improve situation? Please list at least 5 most useful measures/methods.**

1. Programs of anti-corruption education.
2. Media campaigns and rewarding exemplary conduct (such as the cleanest politician, the cleanest.
3. Surgeon, the cleanest teacher, the cleanest public servant etc).
4. Raising awareness of means of stopping corruption.
5. Increased transparency in decision-making processes at the local and central levels.
6. Extracurricular education activities.

**\*You are kindly asked to add any useful information for the project.**

## Project “EDUCATION AGAINST CORRUPTION”

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### RUSSIA

**1. Please, introduce the short description of terms “corruption” and “anti-corruption” used in your country?**

Corruption is the direct use of his/her position by an official for personal enrichment.

Anti-corruption is the system of measures directed at counteracting and preventing of the direct use of his/her position by an official for personal enrichment.

**2. Is the term “corruption” used in private sector as well, or only for civil servants?**

In both

**3. In what official documents, if any, those terms are used?**

In the edicts of the President of the Russian Federation

*“On struggle against corruption in the system of public service”* April, 4, 1992 #361.

*“On primary measures for preventing corruption and reducing budget expenses on organization of purchases for the state needs”* April, 8, 1997 #305.

In the resolutions of the Government of the Russian Federation

*“On introducing revisions and amendments in resolutions of the RF Government in accordance with the Edict of the President of the RF issued on April, 8, 1997 #305 “On primary measures for preventing corruption and reducing budget expenses on organization of purchases for the state needs”.* February 18, 1998 #216.

*“On revisions, amendments, and decisions on invalidity of resolutions of the RF Government in connection with the Edict of the President of the RF issued on April, 8, 1997 #305 “On primary measures for preventing corruption and reducing budget expenses on organization of purchases for the state needs”.* July, 1, 1997 #778.

**4. Does your country have any anti-corruption strategy or measures developed, approved, existing (working)? If “yes”- what exactly?**

Yes,

- consecutive decrees of the RF President (2005) about norms and conditions of state service in the Russian Federation;
- regulations on the Counting chamber of the Russian Federation (control over lawful use of financial assets of budgets, checks of authorities and enterprises, including private ones);
- in 2004, Federal Service on financial monitoring was established;
- a number of changes have been introduced in the Criminal code of the RF.

At the same time, a number of measures were undertaken for stimulating transparency in financial activity, and officials got a salary increase

**5. Has your country done any research (survey) on corruption (anti-corruption) situation in recent years? If yes, please, specify?**

It has.

1998, “Russia and corruption: who will win” – the report of the Council for external policy and defense.

2004, “Stimuli, efficiency, corruption” – the report of INDEM Foundation.

Annual Reports of the RF Accounting Chamber on results of auditor checks of the RF executive branch.

**6. Does your country have “transparence International” local office? Any other NGOS, working with corruption issues?**

Yes, it is on [www.transparency.org.ru](http://www.transparency.org.ru)

Among other organizations: INDEM National Public Foundation (Information technologies for democracy); National Anti-corruption Committee (public organization which includes many political figures and governmental officials of the RF and Federal assembly deputies) [www.anti-cor.ru](http://www.anti-cor.ru); Council for External policy and Defense Public anti-corruption council

**7. Does your country have any state institutions working in the field of corruption prevention?**

Accounting Chamber of the Russian Federation  
Control Department of the RF Presidential Administration  
The RF Federal Service for Financial monitoring

**8. Can you present any examples of cooperation between government and non-governmental institutions in fighting corruption or crime prevention?**

Reports from nongovernmental organizations, including INDEM Foundation and Council for External Policy and Defense resulted in checks undertaken by the Accounting Chamber with the subsequent presentation of results in the State Office of the RF Public Prosecutor (reports on privatization, on infringements during construction of a high-speed railway St.Petersburg-Moscow, etc.)

**9. Are there any anti-corruption or civil society movements, campaigns (on community, regional/local, national levels) in your country?**

The national antibribe campaigns in State Auto Inspection in 2004.  
Annual antibribe campaign during university/college entrance examinations (since 2003).

**10. Is the term “social advertisement” used in your country? When and how?**

Yes, it is. Social advertising is used by the Government to explain certain measures taken in social policy (e.g., on helping orphaned children, paying taxes, explaining the harm of alcohol and smoking, anti-AIDS).

**11. Are anti-corruption measures somehow addressed in education system of your country (administrative, financial, curriculum, etc.) If yes, please, specify.**

- First of all, anti-corruption measures are aimed at the administrative resource. Each official state establishment for higher education is subject to check by the RF Accounting Chamber in terms of execution of the Federal budget.
- Social. The state conducts explanatory work in the society aimed at involving citizens' assistance in disclosing cases of corruption (telephone hotlines for university entrants and students, and for faculty who learn about the facts of corruption). Public organizations, in turn, carry out independent research and investigations of such facts and the general level of corruption in the sphere of education. Results of research are published in mass-media or transferred for investigation in law enforcement establishments.
- Financial and legislative. The state is developing a complex of measures on changing the system of payment in education, changing the system of financing of educational establishments toward making the financial streams more transparent (non state budget inclusive).

**12. Does your country have any non-governmental pupils, students or teachers organizations? What?**

Yes.

Boards of trustees for educational establishments (which include parents, representatives of authorities, employers, representatives of various organizations and enterprises) provide control over activities of administration and participate in the decision-making concerning the functioning of schools and universities.

Students' councils are created in universities and colleges so that students participate in decision-making.

Trade unions of educational workers are public associations for resolving social issues (including, social care)

**13. What is the attitude of society towards corruption in your country and how it is expressed?**

According to numerous polls, Corruption is referred to as one of the 5 most essential problems Russia is facing. The Russian private sector declares that its solving is a priority and one of the basic conditions for development of democracy and free market in the country.

Publications in mass-media against corruption are numerous. At the same time, more than half of respondents do not believe that the problem of corruption can be resolved to any extent.

Meetings and other organized actions of citizens against corrupt officials have become more frequent and are a tool of public pressure on authorities.

**14. Please, evaluate in 10-mark scale, corruption level (1- lowest, 10- highest):**

a) In your country?

1 2 3 4 5 6 **7** 8 9 10

b) In education system?

1 2 3 4 5 6 **7** 8 9 10

**15. What do you think, could improve the situation? Please list at least 5 most useful measures/methods.**

1. Change of legislation in sphere of economic relations. Passing the laws that would simplify these procedures, making them transparent and fully accountable.
2. Forming the attitude of corruption unacceptability in society and referring it to the gravest crimes undermining national security. Toughening the state measures in struggle against corruption (in sphere of criminal legislation, inclusive).
3. Forming a feeling in society that each citizen has an opportunity to influence the situation and reduce the level of corruption.
4. Removing excessive regulation of economic relations from under the state control and, at the same time, revise the tax and civil legislation.
5. Integrating the RF into the global and all-European system of economic relations.

**\*You are kindly asked to add any useful information for the project.**

## Project "EDUCATION AGAINST CORRUPTION"

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### UKRAINE

**1. Please, introduce the short description of terms "corruption" and "anti-corruption" used in your country?**

Corruption means improper and usually unlawful conduct intended to secure a benefit for oneself or another, dishonest exploitation of power for personal gain, extreme immorality or depravity. Under corruption is also meant the venality of government officials and public men.

Anti-corruption means opposition to corrupt practices, especially in public life. Anti-corruption includes activities directed at preventing unlawful exploitation of power, struggle against organized crime and protection of people's rights.

**2. If the term "corruption" is used in private sector as well, or only for civil servants?**

Corruption covers private sector as well as civil servants in Ukraine.

**3. In what official documents, if any, those terms are used?**

The terms "corruption" and "anti-corruption activities" are used in the documents of Verkhovna Rada (the highest legislative organ of Ukraine), President's decrees, resolutions of National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, orders of Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science and Ministry of Internal Affairs .

**4. Does your country have any anti-corruption strategy or measures developed, approved, existing the (working)? If "yes"- what exactly?**

Unfortunately, an effective anti-corruption strategy wasn't worked out in Ukraine during the years of independence. Some anti-corruption activities were conducted but mostly they were ineffective. In November of 2004, when so called "orange revolution" took place in Ukraine, the old antidemocratic and corrupted authorities were overthrown. New Ukrainian government determined the struggle against corruption as an urgent task and first official decrees and activities of renewed government bodies confirmed their resolution in combating corruption in Ukraine.

**5. Has your country done any research (survey) on corruption (anti-corruption) situation in recent years? If yes, please, specify?**

The research was done by means of Gallup poll by different NGOs on demand of state institutions.

**6. Does your country have "transparence International" local office? Any other NGOs, working with corruption issues?**

Some International organizations have their offices in Ukraine (for example, Soros Foundation called International Renaissance Foundation, UNICEF, USAID, UCAN). The Partnership for a Transparent Society Program supported by USAID office in Ukraine is being realized by the Development Alternatives, Inc. in Ukraine. But the activities of the above-mentioned organizations were ineffective because were not supported by old governmental bodies.

## **7. Does your country have any state institutions working in the field of corruption prevention?**

In the field of corruption prevention are working the following state institutions:

- Committee of Supreme Soviet of Ukraine on Combating Organized Crime and Corruption Issues;
- Security Service of Ukraine;
- National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine;
- Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

## **8. Can you present any examples of cooperation between government and non-governmental institutions in fighting Corruption or crime prevention?**

We cannot present any concrete examples of such cooperation. But some cooperative activities should be done in the framework of the Partnership for a Transparent Society Program. Unfortunately, their web site isn't operating now and we didn't manage to receive any information about the Development Alternatives, Inc. activities in Ukraine.

## **9. If there are any existing anti-corruption or civil society movements, campaigns (on community, regional/local, national levels) in your country?**

In November of 2004 mass protest actions against the activities of corrupted state power took place throughout Ukraine. These actions were conducted during the President's election campaign and were called "orange revolution".

## **10. Does the term of "social advertisement" is used in your country? When and how?**

The term "social advertisement" is used in TV and radio broadcasting as well as on the street advertisement hoardings.

## **11. If anti-corruption measures are some how addressed in education system of your country (administrative, financial, curriculum, etc.) If yes, please, specify.**

The Ministry of education and Science of Ukraine has issued some written instructions interdicting the educational officials as well as ordinary teachers and school administrators to collect money, to receive gifts, bribes and use state property in selfish ends. The anti-corruption measures don't refer to school curriculum.

## **12. Does your country have any non-governmental pupils, students or teachers organizations? What?**

Among the non-governmental organizations working in the educational field in Ukraine we can mention the following:

- Teachers' Trade Union Organization;
- All-Ukrainian Association of School Principals;
- "Parents-Students-Teachers" Association;
- Leaders' School (the members of this organization are the leaders of school self-government);
- Children's organization "PLAST" (scout movement in Ukraine);
- Union of Pioneer's Organizations of Ukraine.

## **13. What is the approach of society towards corruption in your country and how it is expressed?**

The approach of society towards corruption is extremely negative in our country. The new government has announced that the civil society is being formed in Ukraine now and the activity of the third sector increased. It is planned to have so called Public Board in every ministry to prevent corruption and support public initiatives in developing strategic goals of state policy in branch ministries.

**14. Please, evaluate in 10-mark scale, corruption level (1- lowest, 10- highest):**

a) In your country?

1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10

b) In education system?

1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10

**15. What do you think, could improve situation? Please list at least 5 most useful measures/methods.**

- 1) To increase the level of civic consciousness in society by means of active involvement of population in anti-corruption activities;
- 2) To enrich the population's knowledge about the role of civic society institutes, ways and forms of their development by means of elaborating new educational programs;
- 3) To introduce new courses connected with the human rights protection into school curriculum;
- 4) To raise public awareness of mechanisms of realization of human rights in state institutions, the procedure of considering citizen's applications and process of making decision regarding these applications (mass media campaign);
- 5) To organize and conduct training seminars for educators on anti-corruption issues.

**\*You are kindly asked to add any useful information for the project.**