

Council of Europe
European Commission



Conseil de l'Europe
Commission européenne

Ethics for the Prevention of Corruption in Turkey (TYEC)

CoE Project No. EC/1062

Inception report

Project title	Ethics for the Prevention of Corruption in Turkey (TYEC)
Project area	Turkey
Project starting date	30 November 2007
Funding	European Commission (90%) & Council of Europe (10%)
Project duration	24 months (1 December 2007- 30 November 2009)
Implementation	(Economic Crime Division/Directorate of Cooperation / DG-HL)-- Council of Europe
Project budget	1,500.000 Euro
Date of report	15 February 2008
Reporting period	1 December 2007 – 15 February 2008

Ethics for the Prevention of Corruption in Turkey

A project implemented by the Council of Europe and co-funded with the European Commission

For any additional information please contact:

Corruption and Fraud Unit / Economic Crime Division
Directorate of Cooperation – DG-HL
Council of Europe

F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex FRANCE

Tel +33 3 88 41 2354/2976 Fax +33 3 90 21 5650 Email: ardita.abdiu@coe.int and/or ilknur.yuksekk@coe.int

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	BACKGROUND INFORMATION	5
1.1	Beneficiary Country and Institution(s)	5
1.2	Contracting Authority	5
1.3	Implementing Organization	5
1.4	Project Objective.....	5
2	PROJECT ANALYSIS	5
2.1	Country Context.....	5
2.2	The Legal Framework on Ethics	7
2.3	Project Objectives	8
2.4	Summary of Project Outputs/Purposes	8
2.5	Methodology	10
3	INCEPTION PHASE.....	11
3.1	Project Activities during the Inception Period	11
3.2	In-country Mission to Introduce and Discuss the Project	12
3.3	Start-up Workshops.....	12
3.4	Set-up of the Project Team.....	13
3.5	Start-up Conference and Adoption of the Project’s Workplan	13
3.6	Visibility/Media Coverage.....	14
4	CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS	15
5	ANNEXES.....	16
5.1	Annex 1: TYEC Project Summary	16
5.2	Annex 2: Summary of Workshops.....	16
5.3	Annex 3: Start-up Conference Agenda	16
5.4	Annex 4: Conference Presentations.....	16
5.5	Annex 5: TYEC Workplan.....	16
5.6	Annex 6: Start-up Conference Press Release	16

5.7 Annex 7: TYEC Calendar for Implementation..... 16

5.8 Annex 8: TYEC Reporting Arrangements 16

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

TYEC – “Ethics for the Prevention of Corruption in Turkey”, started on 1 December 2007. This inception report provides a comprehensive overview over the project activities that took place up to 15 February 2008.

1.1 Beneficiary Country and Institution(s)

The beneficiary country is Turkey.

The primary beneficiary institution of the project is the Ethics Council for the Public Service.

1.2 Contracting Authority

The European Commission (EC).

1.3 Implementing Organization

The Council of Europe is responsible for the implementation of the project and the use of the project funds from the European Commission. Within the General Secretariat of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, the Economic Crime Division (Directorate of Human Rights and Legal Affairs) is responsible for the overall administrative project management and supervision.

A project office has been set up in Ankara. A Local Project Officer (LPO) and a Long-Term Adviser (LTA) have been recruited and are now in post. A Project Coordinator/Manager (PM) in Strasbourg has been assigned to oversee the project's implementation and the day-to-day management of activities, and to assist the team in Ankara.

1.4 Project Objective

The overall objective of TYEC is to contribute to the prevention of corruption in Turkey in accordance with European and other international standards through the implementation and extension of the code of conduct, and the development of anti-corruption measures. A summary of the project is included in **Annex 1**.

2 PROJECT ANALYSIS

2.1 Country Context

Quantitative surveys have drawn attention to the adverse effects of corruption and point at the urgency to address it. The 2001 economic collapse (and subsequent devaluation) has – among other things – been attributed to corruption, and the results of the 2002 elections have been interpreted as an expression of the desire of the population for political reform and firm action against corruption. In Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index

(TI CPI) for 2007, Turkey's score of 4.1 – placing it 64th out of 179 countries has marked a gradual downturn from the early part of the decade and returns its score to that of over a decade ago.

Transparency International Corruption Perception Index Score ¹									
TI CPI	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Turkey	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.1

Reviews in recent years have noted both the areas of concern that require attention and those areas where progress is being made:

- The Council Decision of 23 January 2006 on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership with Turkey² indicated that with regard to the anti-corruption policy the government fully commit at all levels to the fight against corruption, including by strengthening all institutions involved, as well as coordination between them, ensure implementation of the Regulation on Principles of Ethical Behaviour for Public Officials and extend its provisions to elected officials, judiciary, academics and military personnel, and limit the scope of parliamentary immunity in line with European practice;
- The 2006 SIGMA report³ on the Elements of a Public Integrity System noted that corruption and favouritism have been associated with to the functioning of politics, which is at both local and central government levels. It stated that corruption scandals that occurred during the period under review were conducive to significant developments, such as more awareness and sensibility of civil society to political corruption as a problem to be solved and a response of the government through the elaboration of a relatively structured anti-corruption strategy in the 9th Reform Package.
- Specifically, the SIGMA report suggested that the impact of the EU on Turkey has been noticeable in terms of seeking more transparency since accession negotiations were opened at the end of 2005. Indeed, the EU provides Turkey with a case for developing better governance and pursuing a long-term anti-corruption policy that has clear political support. This provides the context for the recommendations in the two latest reports:
- The 2006 Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) report for Turkey which recommended among other things the provisions of the Council of Ethics with sufficient independence, providing it with an appropriate budget and staff that would enable it to promote and promulgate the new codes of ethics throughout the public administration; to properly investigate complaints made against senior officials and undertake proactive studies into particular areas of concern in respect of ethical behaviour and corruption in the public administration, the development of training material to be used in the training of all Public Officials on the new Code of Ethics and anti-corruption policies and to require all ministries and civil service bodies to include this training as part of their curriculum; it should be ensured that it forms a core part of the induction training for new civil servants as well as in the in-service training, and the development of systems for monitoring the impact of anti-corruption measures for the various sectors concerned⁴;

¹ Source: www.transparency.org

² COUNCIL DECISION of 23 January 2006 on the principles, priorities and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership with Turkey (2006/35/EC).

³ SIGMA. Elements of the Public Integrity System: Assessment, August 2006.

⁴ GRECO Joint First and Second Round Evaluation Report on Turkey (GRECO Eval I-II Rep (2005) 3E), adopted 6-10 March 2006

- On 4 October 2007, Turkey submitted its compliance report to GRECO in accordance to the schedule of its evaluation and peer review process which is not public. However, such report will be reviewed at the forthcoming GRECO plenary session which is scheduled to be held in Strasbourg from 31 March to 4 April 2008.
- The 2007 EC Progress Report on Turkey which noted that a number of issues remained to be addressed, including effective parliamentary oversight over public expenditure, the extensive immunities granted to parliamentarians and public officials, improved legislation and transparency on political party and election campaign financing, and the extension of the code of ethical principles to parliamentarians, academics, the military or the judiciary, and progress on the development of an anti-corruption strategy. Overall, corruption is widespread and there has been limited progress in the fight against corruption⁵.

The present project reflects these recommendations and will build upon the progress made. It will help Turkey implement GRECO recommendations and make progress towards accession to the European Union. The project will address this issue and support the development of codes of ethics for other categories of officials or holders of public office.

2.2 The Legal Framework on Ethics

In relation to this, formal rules for officials of the public administration of Turkey have been in force since the mid-1960s. However, the establishment of the Council of Ethics for the Public Service⁶ and the subsequent adoption of a code of ethics⁷ now offer an opportunity to create a culture of ethics in the public administration in line with the requirements of good governance. The Council and the Code of Ethics also have the potential to become building blocks of a strategy for the prevention of corruption in Turkey.

The Council of Ethics consists of eleven members elected by the Council of Ministers for a period of four years.

The tasks of the Council are:

- to determine whether public officials adhere to the Code of Ethics while performing their duties
- to investigate claims that the principles of the Code have been violated by a senior public official with a minimum rank of general manager or equivalent⁸
- to inform the relevant authorities on the results of such investigations
- to carry out or to commission studies and research which help establish a culture of ethics throughout the public administration.

In addition, the Code of Ethics (Article 25) provides the Council with the task to prepare, coordinate and execute training programmes for public officials or to cooperate with relevant ministries, other public institutions, universities, local administrations and non-governmental

⁵ Commission Staff Working Document. Turkey 2007 Progress Report *Accompanying The Communication From The Commission To The European Parliament and The Council; Enlargement Strategy And Main Challenges 2007-2008*. Commission Of The European Communities, Brussels, 6 November 2007.

⁶ Law no. 5176, published in the Official Journal on 8 June 2004.

⁷ Regulation on the Principles of Ethical Behaviour of Public Officials, published in the Official Journal on 13 April 2005, no. 25785.

⁸ See the list in Appendix 2 of the Code of Ethics. Complaints on other categories of officials received by the Ethic Council are forwarded to the disciplinary authority of the respective institution without further investigation by the Council.

organisations in their fields about this matter. The Council of Ethics should thus support a wide range of institutions to make sure that they abide to the Code of Ethics and that they incorporate principles of ethics in their in-service training programmes.

2.3 Project Objectives

In terms of the overall project objective of contributing to the prevention of corruption in Turkey in accordance with European and other international standards through the implementation and extension of the code of conduct, and the development of anti-corruption measures, the project will address the need to implement the Code through training and investigation, as well as the development of codes of ethics for other categories of officials or holders of public office. This will be done by assisting and supporting the understanding and the implementation of the framework those provisions of the Code of Ethics and the mandate of the Council of Ethics for the Public Service cover.

Second, in relation to the need to develop systems of monitoring the effectiveness of prevention and other anti-corruption measures, the project will support system analyses of the effectiveness of key measures implemented in recent years, such as the reform of the criminal legislation, the Public Information Act and the Code of Ethics. Drawing on the results of these analyses, the project will support the development of new proposals for further anti-corruption measures and reforms.

The project will seek close cooperation with the technical commission that assists the Inter-ministerial Committee in the coordination of the Government's anti-corruption measures. It will also help develop further proposals aimed at improving the management, coordination and monitoring of Turkey's anti-corruption strategies.

2.4 Summary of Project Outputs/Purposes

Overall objective	To contribute to the prevention of corruption in Turkey in accordance with European and other international standards
Project objective	To implement the Code through training and investigation, as well as the development of codes of ethics for other categories of officials or holders of public office. To develop systems of monitoring the effectiveness of prevention and other anti-corruption measures and develop new proposals for further anti-corruption measures and reforms.
Output 1	The staff of the Council of Ethics is trained and have the necessary working tools and procedures to better exercise their mandate
Activity 1.1	Review the working procedures of the Council of Ethics for the Public Service and its secretariat and make and implement proposals for improvement (Ankara)
Activity 1.2	Train the staff of the secretariat in the management of complaints received (Ankara)
Activity 1.3	Train members of the Council in the investigation of complaints (Ankara)

Activity 1.4	Support and organise 2 study visits of staff of the Council of Ethics to study the experience of similar bodies in other European Union countries (i.e., Spain and Ireland/France)
Output 2	A training package/module is available to support the application of the code of ethics for public officials
Activity 2.1	Translate and review materials on ethics training available in other countries (Ankara)
Activity 2.2	Develop a coherent training package/curriculum for ethics training based on the provisions of the Code of Ethics (Ankara)
Activity 2.3	Following a testing of the training package (under outputs 4 and 5), finalise the training package and make it available to different institutions for in-service training (Ankara)
Activity 2.4	Produce and disseminate a training CD suitable for computer-based training (at large – 81 Provinces)
Output 3	Train the trainers programme is available- (At least 10 trainers have been trained and are able to deliver ethics training)
Activity 3.1	Select 10 to 15 trainers from training institutions of the public administration (Ankara)
Activity 3.2	Train these trainers in the application of the training package (Ankara)
Activity 3.3	Support these trainers in the delivery of initial training activities (under outputs 4 and 5) (Ankara)
Output 4	The governors, deputy governors and members of ethics commissions of the 81 provinces have been trained in the application of the code of ethics for public officials
Activity 4.1	Organise up to 10 training events for governors, deputy governors and district governors
Activity 4.2	Organise up to 15 training events for members of ethics commissions in provinces and municipalities
Output 5	Officials of central institutions and organisations responsible for ethics (members of the ethics commissions and senior managers) have been trained in the application of the code of ethics for public officials
Activity 5.1	Organise up to 6 training events for members of ethics commissions and officials responsible for in-service training in different institutions of the public administration (Ankara)
Activity 5.2	Organise up to 4 training events for senior officials of central level institutions of the public administration (under secretary, general director, president, general secretary and deputy general secretary levels) (Ankara)

Output 6	At least 10 research studies are available on the risks of corruption in relation to unethical behaviour and have been discussed in public
Activity 6.1	Commission at least 10 research studies (to be determined at the inception phase)
Activity 6.2	Organise the publication and dissemination of the results of these studies Ankara and other regions
Activity 6.3	Support the Council of Ethics in the organisation of up to 5 public workshops on the results of these studies Ankara (to be confirmed after the inception phase)
Output 7	The development of codes of conduct for elected office holders and the judiciary will have been supported
Activity 7.1	Organise workshops on the needs and possibilities for developing codes of conduct for elected office holders and the judiciary: Introduction and brainstorming sessions with recommendations to what extend and scope these codes shall be developed (Ankara)
Activity 7.2	Support the development and drafting sessions of identified Codes of Conduct for elected office holders through workshops and direct technical advice (Ankara)
Output 8	The effectiveness of codes of conduct and other anti-corruption measures in Turkey will have been evaluated and recommendations for future prevention strategies are available
Activity 8.1	Carry out studies evaluating the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures implemented in recent years, including criminal law measures, the public information act, the Code of Ethics
Activity 8.2	Based on these studies, make proposals with regard to future anti-corruption strategies
Activity 8.3	Organise up to 2 national conferences on the prevention of corruption in Turkey (Ankara and Istanbul)
Output 9	Coordination of measures to promote ethics with other anti-corruption measures in Turkey ensured
Activity 9.1	Support the organisation of regular meetings (once every six months) with the technical commission assisting the Inter-ministerial Anti-corruption Commission
Activity 9.2	Develop proposals for improved management, coordination and monitoring of anti-corruption strategies in Turkey

2.5 Methodology

The following types of activities are foreseen to achieve the project's objective:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 INCEPTION PHASE

3.1 Project Activities during the Inception Period

The following general activities were carried out during the inception phase of the project:

General	Description of activity	Status	Date
Activity 1	Introduction and discussion of the project outputs with counterparts and set up of the Project Team	Completed	6 and 7 December 2007 January 2008
Activity 2	Set-up of the Project Offices in the Council of Europe Office and the Office of the Ethics Council	Completed	December 2007 – February 2008
Activity 3	Organization of 4 Start up workshops to initiate the workplan of activities	Completed	21, 23, 24, January 2008
	Start-up Conference and adoption of	Completed	7 February 2008

Activity 4	the Project Workplan of Activities		
------------	------------------------------------	--	--

3.2 In-country Mission to Introduce and Discuss the Project

On 5 and 6 December 2007, the TYEC's Project Management Team (PMT) of the Council of Europe, conducted a project initiation mission to Ankara aimed at:

- discussing the project outputs and activities with the relevant counterparts, and members of the secretariat of the Ethics Council;
- initiating the discussions and drafting of the project Workplan in accordance to the Project's logframe;
- interviewing candidates for the position of the Local Project Officer; and
- visited project office premises.

3.3 Start-up Workshops

The first missions undertaken by the PMT in January 2008, represent the initiation of the inception phase, whereby conducting informal meetings with members of the Ethics Council. Three Start up workshops were held on 21, 23 and 24 January 2008 which were attended by 50 participants each of high level representatives of central and local institutions, representatives of civil society and professional organisations, and representatives of media in Ankara and academics working on ethics. The workshops were well-attended, and demonstrated significant awareness of the issues and potential solutions; the first workshop was opened and addressed by Mr. Hayati Yazıcı, Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister, the Council of Europe secretariat, and the Ethics Council. National TV channels broadcast the speech live and high media coverage followed.

The three start up workshops addressed the same themes:

- main issues of concern in ethics in the relevant sectors;
- suggested remedies, including actions and reforms for enhancing the ethics culture; and
- discussions and proposals on the implementation aspects of the Project in accordance to its logframe.

Those start up workshops also discussed issues such as

- the tradition of gift-giving in the private sector;
- making complaints about corruption;
- planning law, patronage, awareness and sanctions;
- and party finance.

Proposals included declaration of assets and a widening use of codes of conduct, more transparency in the public sector, promotion of ethics throughout society and included in education, and a national strategic approach to anti-corruption. The workshops demonstrated not only a clear awareness of the issues and possible solutions across both public administration and society, but also demonstrated that there are networks and organisations keen to support the work of the project.

The workshop timetables and a summary of the issues and recommendations are included in **Annex 2**. The project was then discussed by each of the three workshops. Most the planned activities were agreed and supported, with suggestions of possible further inputs and possible involvement of a number of the representatives and institutions at the workshops.

The comments were taken into account and incorporated in the Project Workplan that was subsequently completed by the PMT in order to present to the Start-Up Conference..

3.4 Set-up of the Project Team

The project management team both based in Strasbourg and Ankara will be composed of 4 members.

In Strasbourg, the Anti-corruption and Fraud Unit is in charge to monitor on daily basis the project implementation and report on behalf of the Council of Europe on the implementation and delivery of the project's objectives. The Project Coordinator and Manager Ms Ilknur Yuksek, will be dealing with every day management of project activities.

In Ankara, the setting-up of the project implementation team has been now finalised where Mr Serhan Alemdar was selected for the position of TYEC Local Project Officer (LPO). The Economic Crime Division underwent a selection procedure for the position of Long-Term Advisor and offered a contract to Mr Alan Doig. These nominations were previously approved by the project donor organisation (European Commission) and the main counterpart institution (the Ethics Council for the Public Service). In addition, the Ethics Council has nominated Mr Omer Atalar to be the National Project Director and who will liaise on daily basis with the project management team from the side of the Council of Europe and other counterpart institutions. All the above constitutes the project implementation team which will be supported by the project management team in Strasbourg in accordance to the terms as indicated in the project contract and its fiche.

The project implementation team will be in part located in the premises of the Ethics Council in the Public Service. In accordance with the project document, the office space for the project has been allocated by the Ethics Council and satisfies the needs of the CoE local team, it also provides the infrastructure to implement certain project activities (conference room and other facilities in the building). In addition, the project implementation team will also be located in the Council of Europe office to ensure on-line access and finance system access as well as providing a meeting room with translation booths.

3.5 Start-up Conference and Adoption of the Project's Workplan

Following the consultations and preparatory meetings with the counterparts and the donor organisation, the project's launching conference was organized on 7 February 2008 at the Hilton hotel, Ankara. With over 100 attendees, and full media coverage, the TYEC Project Start-up Conference brought together high-level representatives of line Ministries, different groups of civil society, media, international organizations and Embassies.

The opening of the Start up Conference was addressed by: the Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan; Prof. Dr Bilal Eryilmaz, Ethics Council Chairperson, Ms Margaret Killerby, Director of Co-operation, DGHL, Council of Europe; and HE Amb. Marc Pierini, from the European Commission Delegation to Turkey.

The Start-Conference was addressed also by national and international experts in the subject matter.

In her address, Ms Margaret Killerby outlined the importance of implementing the European standards when trying to strengthen the fight against corruption. Ms Killerbv emphasised on importance of on-going reforms in Turkey and their impact in supporting the country's

commitments toward the European integration. She underlined the importance of this project among other Council of Europe projects serving to that purpose. Amb. Marc Pierini pointed out that, corruption was not particular to Turkey but that it needed to be addressed as an integral aspect of developing democracy and the rule of law, and discouraging foreign investment and economic progress. He emphasized both the work of the Ethics Council and the need for wider reforms. Amb Pierini stated that the TYEC project is very important project but also very sensitive considering its subject matter and the relevance of it with the *Acquis communitaire* on corruption related reforms in Turkey. Prof. Dr Eryilmaz discussed the role of the Ethics Council and its upcoming activities within the framework of this new project, but also in light of the general Ethics training programmes of the Council..

The opening session concluded with the Prime Minister noting, as did other speakers, the universal phenomenon of corruption and globalisation as issues of concern not only for Turkey but also for the world being highly affected by it. Prime Minister Erdoğan, emphasised that “in now days, we need a global action to combat corruption, and the European cooperation on this, is very highly appreciated, because corruption is directly linked to the economy, and causes its turbulences”. In addition, the Prime Minister referred to prevention of corruption measures as important tools especially in the field of education and privatisation. Finally, the Prime Minister concluded that “our [Government] main objective is to make the fight against corruption--*complete*. We can do it, because we are the ones in charge of the law enforcement”.

The opening was followed by technical presentations by both international and national experts. Mr Jean Pierre Bueb from France and a former member of the Agency for Preventive Anti-corruption Services emphasised the long term approach to addressing prevention of corruption, the need to establish priorities and develop a comprehensive strategy against corruption in all sector areas. Mr Janos Bertok, Principal Administrator from the Directorate for Public Governance and Territorial Development at the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) discussed the role of the OECD and outlined how a systematic and comprehensive approach involved assessment of areas at risk, such as procurement or gifts, to develop an effective response. Prof. Dr. Coskun Can Aktan, Faculty of Economics & Management, Dokuz Eylul University, provided a national perspective on to addressing corruption before suggesting that new approaches were necessary as reflecting so those complex issues causing corruption. These should be comprehensive and long-term, with an emphasis on macro-reforms, such as limiting the size and power of government. Finally, Assoc. Prof. Uğur Ömürgönülşen, Hacettepe University provided a detailed analysis of the legislation and institutions involved in ethics and corruption in Turkey. He pointed out that the range of both is part of the problem of reform, emphasising the need for coherence and coordination of the reform process.

The agenda for the Start-Up conference is included in the **Annex 3** and the Presentations of the experts are included **Annex 4**.

The second part of the conference dealt with the presentation and discussion of the final draft of the project's Workplan. The Workplan was finalised during the four January held Start up workshops and was further presented and elaborated by the representatives of the beneficiary institutions. In the end the Workplan was adopted by all participants at the Start up Conference, which will constitute the guiding document for the project management with respect to each and every project activity and its implementation modalities, timing, and venue. Final version of the workplan can be found at **Annex 5**.

3.6 Visibility/Media Coverage

The launching of the project was announced by the press communication of the Council of Europe, and at the website of the Economic Crime Division (www.coe.int/economiccrime). In addition, a joint press release issued by the Council of Europe Office in Ankara and the Ethics Council was released in advance in Ankara. The conference was attended and reported on by the most important national Turkish TV channels and newspapers which ensured high visibility of the project. Representatives of the European Commission, Council of Europe and Ethics Council were also individually interviewed by various national TV channels. Copy of the press release can be found in **Annex 6**.

More specifically, under the Economic Crime Division website, a section will be soon dedicated to reporting in detail on all project activities. The new website (<http://www.coe.int/tyec>) will become operational as of 1 March 2008.

4 CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

The main partner has reaffirmed its will to further engage in the implementation of the project with the aim to empower it to develop and disseminate the ethics requirements for public officials, to better fight corruption. The PMT has positive impressions with regard to participation and expression of political will by the respective counterparts on the implementation of the project activities.

A calendar for the implementation of the project and its specific activities along with the venue, and resources needed as well as timing of activities has been drawn based on the now adopted workplan. A copy of the final Calendar of Activities can be found in the **Annex 7**. In addition, reporting arrangements for the PMT to the European Commission Delegation in Turkey, the Central Fiscal Controlling Unit have been agreed and can be found in **Annex 8**. This Inception Report marks the end of the Inception Phase, and that is launching of the project, and initiation of the delivery of activities.

The first activities of the project are now underway. These are primarily concerned with, initial compilation and preparation of the training materials that shall be used for the train the trainers' courses, best practices sampling material for ethics training as well as preparing for the June 2008 study visit for the representatives of the Ethics Council. Specifically this will involve:

Actions to be carried in February and March 2008	Workplan Reference	Status
Visits to Ireland/UK agencies	Activity 1.4	Queries and information submitted: UK agreed for visit in June 2008
Training of Trainers Manual/Material	Activity 2.1	In Progress
Ethics Training Material	Activity 2.1	In Progress
Complaints/Investigations Manual Material	Activity 1.2	In Progress
Discussion Paper on Code for Legislature	Activity 7.1	In Progress
Discussion Paper on Code for Judiciary	Activity 7.1	In Progress
Research Themes	Activity 6.1	In Progress
Research Bid Template	Activity 6.1	In Progress
Meeting with Ethics Council to discuss research themes	Activity 6.1	Agreed for March
Questions for Ethics Council members and secretariat for review of issues relating to the Council	Activity 1.1	In Progress
Meeting with Ethics Council to discuss issues relating to the Council	Activity 1.1	Agreed for March

5 ANNEXES

- 5.1 Annex 1: TYEC Project Summary**
- 5.2 Annex 2: Summary of Workshops**
- 5.3 Annex 3: Start-up Conference Agenda**
- 5.4 Annex 4: Conference Presentations**
- 5.5 Annex 5: TYEC Workplan**
- 5.6 Annex 6: Start-up Conference Press Release**
- 5.7 Annex 7: TYEC Calendar for Implementation**
- 5.8 Annex 8: TYEC Reporting Arrangements**