

**SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION
THEME SSH-2007.5.1.1, Area 8.5.1 Participation and Citizenship in Europe**



RESEARCH PROJECT: “ALACs”



**ALAC Capacity and Management Training: March 28, 2012
ALAC Advocacy Training: March 29, 2012
Budapest**

Workshop Proceedings

1. Background

The meeting in Budapest combined two training modules: 1) The ALAC Capacity and Management Training and 2) the ALAC Advocacy Training.

Due to some logistically and textually relevant reasons, the originally planned separation of the two trainings was put aside. The “ALAC Capacity and Magement Training“ was supposed to exclusively address the group of the start-up ALACs of Finland (FI), Ireland (IE), Lithuania (LT), and Hungary (HU). The ”ALAC Advocacy Training“ should concentrate on all ALACs that participated in the project, i.e. it should also include the well-established ALACs of Azerbaijan (AZ), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), the Czech Republic (CZ), and Romania (RO). The topics should relate to subjects such as “effective development of advocacy strategies”, “communications planning”, “stakeholder analysis”, “effective coalition work”, “effective media outreach“ (Project ALACs Methodology, p.9). The “ALAC Capacity and Management Training“ should focus on topics around the fields of “capacity-building”, “joint problem-solving” and “sharing of the existing body of knowledge on ALACs“ (Project ALACs Methodology, p.9). However, since these central subjects are also relevant for the well-established ALACs, and the lead in experience of those ALACs that had started to operate earlier were to be integrated into the exchange of experiences, it was decided to combine the two training modules.

It was also decided to link the contents of the two training modules more closely in order to provide even stronger support for the aspect of mutual exchange and learning/teaching – a core element of the ALAC project. Rather than following a traditional training approach, the meetings will take the form of a highly participatory, facilitated conversation among practitioners from well-established and start-up ALACs, with inputs from a research and technical support/advice perspective. For this purpose, the training program was subdivided into individual presentations of the involved organisations on the one hand, i.e. the National Chapters (NCs) of the different countries, the Secretariat of Transparency International (TI-S), the European Commission (EC) and the Research Group consisting of university graduates of the universities of Duisburg-Essen, Konstanz, and Warwick. On the other hand, important core tasks of the ALAC-Work, namely (a) the cooperation with bro-bono lawyers, (b) the handling of confidential data and data protection rules, (c) dealing with ALAC clients, (d) suggestions for the financial sustainability of ALACs, (e) answers to the question on how to achieve change through strategic advocacy, and finally (f) effective use of information and communications technologies (ICT), were supposed to be elaborated, developed and presented in the framework of common group work activities (break-out sessions) and should then be jointly discussed in a plenary session.

The advantages of a consolidation of the two training modules were reflected by these group work activities that provided a basis for an intense exchange between the members of the start-up ALACs, the well-established ALACs and TI-EU, TI-S and the both participating universities. However, the discussions that followed the individual presentations also demonstrated clear synergy effects that result from an international knowledge exchange.

The two training modules “ALAC Capacity and Management Training“ and “ALAC Advocacy Training“ of the EU-funded research project were organised by the University of Konstanz and the Transparency International Secretariat. Diána Sebestyén (TI HU) coordinated the workshop and the corresponding accompanying program on site. Accommodation and training were provided at the Radisson Blu Béke Hotel, Budapest, 28-29 March.

2. Agenda

27 March: Arrival

28 March: ALAC Capacity and Management Training

9:00 Welcome and introductions (Konstanz University, TI-S and TI Hungary)

9:30 The link between this project and TI's People Engagement Programme (TI-S)

10:00 Update on current state of play and recent developments in all ALACs (5-10-minute presentation by each participant from TI National Chapters)

11:15 Coffee break

11:45 Presentation of research results (Research Team)

12:30 Lunch

14:00 Exchange and learning about ALAC management

Group work, introduced by brief presentations

1) Working with pro bono lawyers and volunteers: How to find them, what should agreements with pro bono lawyers cover, what challenges arise in working with pro bono lawyers and volunteers, etc.

2) Data protection and confidentiality rules: What is the current practice, should data handling be communicated in a pro-active way by ALACs, etc.

3) Dealing with ALAC clients: How to filter complaints in an efficient way, how to provide effective counselling for clients to make informed decisions

16:00 Coffee break

16:30 How to achieve financial sustainability of ALACs

Input from TI-S, followed by group work

18:00 End

20:00 Dinner

29 March: ALAC Advocacy Training

9:00 Recap of Day 1 and aims for Day 2 (TI-S)

9:15 Presentation of group work results "financial sustainability"

10:00 Coffee break

10:15 How to achieve change through strategic advocacy

Presentation of cases by TI Czech Republic, TI Hungary, TI Ireland, TI-S, followed by group work

11:30 Social Science and Humanities research on corruption: policy relevance and future developments (European Commission, DG Research)

12:30 Lunch

14:00 Effective use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)

Presentations by TI Hungary and TI Lithuania, followed by group work

16:00 Discussion Research Report "Deliverable 7"

17:30 Next steps in implementation of the project (with a particular focus on the development of the policy recommendations and on the envisaged meeting in Brussels in July 2012)

18:30 End

20:00 Dinner

3. Participants

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4. Proceedings (1st Day)

28 March: ALAC Capacity and Management Training

9:00 Welcome and introductions (Konstanz University, TI-S and TI Hungary)

The “ALAC Capacity and Management Training” started at 9 am with Anja Osterhaus (TI-S) and Dirk Tänzler (Konstanz University) who welcomed the participants and introduced the agenda. An introducing statement that pointed to the major challenge of the ALAC approach regarding the fields of capacity and management was presented by the TI HU executive director, Ms Noémi Alexa.

In her introduction, Ms Alexa explained the present Hungarian experiences with the ALAC approach. She emphasized the long duration of the ALAC project which – next to the National Integrity Systems Project (NIS) - represents the longest running international project participating in the TI HU. The ALAC project thus contributes considerably to the structural sustainability of the TI activities. Likewise, the public perception of TI HU increased due to its involvement in the ALAC project. Ms Bátory described the ALAC approach as a tool for the generation of cases that entails certain challenges. These challenges are mostly connected with the areas of capacity and management.

In her opening statement, Ms Alexa pointed to the fact that the introduction of the ALAC approach in Hungary had initially not entailed any significant increase of the incoming corruption complaints on the part of the citizens. Doing so she reasons that, if the success of ALAC in this initial stage should be measured on the basis of these incoming cases alone, this stage would have to be assessed as less successful in Hungary (at the beginning). However, this is not the case in Hungary. Because, as could be observed on the example of the further course of the implementation of the ALAC approach in Hungary, this implementation entailed – even if at different times – a significant increase of the incoming complaints and thus an increase of the cases to be processed.

This increase, the empirically verifiable success of the ALAC approach, created new problems for TI Hu. The ALACs’ capacity meets its limits as soon as the possible number of processable cases has been reached. The end of the currently expiring financing through the EU-funded ALAC project will certainly aggravate the capacity problems, unless new funding strategies will be figured out in order to close financial gaps.

Ms Alexa concluded her statement putting it somewhat pointedly by saying that the ALAC either has too few cases, then it won’t gain any success, or it has too many cases, i.e. it is successful, but can hardly satisfy the demand for legal advice due to the lacking financial and thus personnel means. With this thesis she touches a central challenge that is connected with the future of ALAC. The contributions and findings being submitted by the work groups in the framework of the two interlinked training modules provide different proposals on how to handle the basic challenge outlined by Ms Alexa efficiently.

9:30 The link between this project and TI’s People Engagement Programme (TI-S)

The next presentation was performed by Janine Schall-Emden (TI-S) who introduced one of the new Key Programmes of the new TI 2015 Strategy, namely the ”People Engagement

Programme“ (PEP). This programme aims at engaging large numbers of people around the world in the fight against corruption. It is envisaged as a large-scale initiative which will operate throughout much of the TI Movement. The programme aims to: (a) Increase public understanding of, support of and engagement in the fight against corruption, (b) assist victims and witnesses of corruption to articulate and find solutions to their grievances, (c) improve social programmes and services as a result of citizen demand and engagement. The core statement of PEP pertains to all dimensions: *empowerment citizens, groups and communities demonstrating that corruption can be challenged.*

The ALAC approach takes a central position in TI’s new global strategy. The ALAC approach is intended to be consolidated and expanded, and shall constitute an essential part of TI’s work in the future. It is seen an integrated process, not as a separate project of the TI chapter work. Altogether, the programme aims at supporting people-centred projects that are adapted to the new strategy, namely with regard to the areas of (a) outreach, (b) dialogue,(c) people centred research, (d) citizens, (e) communities, (f) interest groups, and (g) business. Priorities in the framework of PEP include: (a) stories, (b) sharing of knowledge, (c) cross-chapter activities, (d) formation of clusters, (e) innovation and therefore the forced support of “scalability“ in the sense of an enforced transfer of concepts for an increased efficiency within the TI movement.

With regard to the link between ALAC and PEP, Ms Schall-Emden concludes that ALAC will certainly be the most active programme within PEP, but that branding and communication of ALACs are still being discussed.

The subsequent discussion addressed the challenge regarding the individual countries’ different approaches towards corruption. John Devitt (TI IE) pointed to the requirement of applying a broad definition of corruption in countries where the awareness of corruption is low and street-level corruption (bribery) is less pronounced. It is thus important to work with a flexible approach that is also helpful for those who are faced with corruption in the sense of abuse of power. Mr. Devitt is in favour of the idea of understanding corruption as a legal and economic problem, but at the same time as an ethical dilemma. Ralf Rogowski (Warwick University) points to the connection between corruption awareness on the one hand and increase of civil engagement on the other. The examples given by Mr. Rogowski pertain to occurrences which clearly manifest themselves in the current social developments in India or, particularly evident, in the light of the so-called Arabellion in the Maghreb. Both occurrences are based on the social indignation at corruption as initial spark of civil engagement. Victor Alister (TI RO) regards PEP as possessing a great potential to promote the work of TI worldwide, since the program and the related readjustment within the orientation of TI towards the people provides a profitable supplement of TI’s think-tank approach.

10:00 Update on current state of play and recent developments in all ALACs (5-10 mins presentation by each participant from TI National Chapters)

Azerbaijan

- Azerbaijan runs the largest number of ALACs worldwide: TI-AZ opened five ALAC offices in Azerbaijan.
- TI-AZ is a member of an NGO network on anti-corruption (14 members).
- In addition to the legal advice provided in the framework of the ALAC project, Azerbaijan also offers legal representation including representation at court.
- The legal representation service is not offered by ALAC, but in the framework of the legal resources project.
- A clear overview of the effects caused by the ALAC implementation cannot be determined in Azerbaijan.
- One effect is: People get more aware of corruption.
- Another one is: People get more engaged in the fight against corruption.
- After the ALAC implementation it is much easier to work with people.
- The consultation provided within the scope of ALAC induces a “snowball effect”. It is an interesting aspect of ALACs in AZ that the network of ex-clients maintains contact.
- As far as the field of advocacy is concerned, the cooperation with the government of Azerbaijan plays a major role with regard to the introduction of e-government.
- TI AZ supports the government in this task and monitors how it works
- E-Government can be useful and is an important tool to fight corruption in AZ
- A further aspect of advocacy: try to help public agencies and improve policy through ALAC Work

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- TI BiH won 1st degree verdict against local newspaper
- This newspaper had discredited TI BiH three years ago
- The positive verdict is a major success considering that media is close to ruling parties
- Because of this, Ti BiH had much media presence since last fall
- According to the ALAC Project two things can be mentioned, firstly the ALAC database works very well. Secondly an online platform and a potentially new ALAC website are planned.

Romania

- A lack of funding last year was a big challenge for TI RO.
- Therefore TI RO created a network of Legal Advice providers.
- ALAC clients are now re-directed to this network.
- Also state authority will now create centres for advice.
- TI RO supports government in the process of creating advice centres
- TI RO considers creating a local “ALAC providers network”
- TI Ro is in negotiations with two big law firms as well, but not for ALAC Services.

- The “Fix my Street” approach is being considered by TI RO.
- The cooperation with Whistleblower works very well. In one case the publication of corruption resulted in the cancellation of a tender. That proves: infrastructure works.
- Another big topic for TI RO: local and general elections coming up this year.
- The fundraising situation is still a big challenge.
- Also the overall (too) high expectations from Romanian citizens for TI RO to solve issues is a challenge to deal with.

Finland

- Establishment of partnerships is first priority given that funding will run out soon.
- Most complaints are not expected to be about corruption.
- TI FI wants to launch a trial phase in April to see whether there is a real demand for ALAC services and a trial period.
- Opportunities concerning the future of ALAC are in the field of new democracy and open source funding. These opportunities might permit online services.
- The civil society initiative “Open Ministry” is currently creating an online platform. This platform could be linked with ALAC services.

Hungary

- During the last year the main focus of ALAC work was on advocacy.
- The current government in Hungary makes many changes, especially law initiatives.
- TI HU is very active in monitoring and commenting these major changes.
- By the end of 2011, TI HU was sued for defamation. This case was used for advocacy as well.
- The context of this: public procurement authority moved to a new building but the tender for reconstruction was not in compliance with the procurement rules.
- The Hungarian ALAC works with eight pro bono lawyers.
- About cases and complaints made by citizens: only a few complaints are clearly about corruption. The problem is that many people suspect corruption but cannot bring any evidence.
- Filtering of the complaints is very important. Law students work for TI HU as volunteers, however, they disappear during time of exams.
- This lack of volunteers is a major challenge for the daily ALAC work. TI HU lacks sufficient capacity to deal with all of the complaints.
- Therefore, there is a need to manage expectations from Hungarian citizens.
- TI HU has to limit and to balance between investigation and exposing of cases.
- Therefore, future challenges for TI HU are the capacity to filter cases and to find good cases.

Ireland

- Speak-Up Helpline was launched May 2011.
- TI IE uses an open source online reporting tool called Hushmail.
- 200 calls and emails received so far (40 on the first day).

- Cases and complaints show many problems in Health Care.
- None of the calls TI gets will be directly related to publicity.
- Ireland now possesses a Whistleblower Protection Act. So the situation for whistleblower is getting better.
- The media presence of the new bill could well be used for advertising the Speak-Up Service.
- TI IE has not yet done a big advertising effort because the required funds are not available.
- Future challenges are the strengths and weaknesses of the ALAC database. Especially the use of statistics for this purpose is not very helpful.
- Problems with the recruiting and training of volunteers.
- Another problem is about funding. TI IE does not have enough staff, no in-house solicitor and needs to hire a lawyer. No pro bono support founded so far. Maybe this will change if lawyers discover new business with the new whistleblower bill.
- Future plans are: (a) report about first year of ALAC, (b) template Memorandum of Understanding with agencies as interlocutors (*amicus curiae*) for cases in the health sector, (c) online publishing of a series of guides based on the National Integrity Study (IntegWiki).

Lithuania

TI LT presents its recent developments in a separate session on the subject of information and communication technologies.

11:45 Presentation of research results (Research Team)

Angelos Giannakopoulos (Konstanz University) presented the results of Deliverable 7 “Monitoring of implementation of improved ALAC mechanisms in IE, FN, HU, and LT, and evaluation report” that were achieved so far; these results were then discussed with the staff of the well-established and the start-up ALACs. At the beginning of his presentation, Mr. Giannakopoulos explained that the ALAC approach as a whole is a tool to enable and enhance citizen participation in the fight against corruption. They are essentially a grass-roots approach to fighting corruption and this approach aims at the democratisation of anti-corruption work. This target is realised by providing informal (general) as well as formal (legal) advice.

Finally, citizens must be informed of the options when taking a stand against corruption. Thus, the success of an ALAC is tied to its public awareness work and that of the National TI-Chapter.

Cornerstones of the ALAC implementation include local conditions that influence the development and work of an ALAC. These local conditions refer essentially to: (a) the citizenry’s general perception of corruption, (b) the citizenry’s actual day-to-day experience of corruptions, and (c) the citizenry’s degree of trust in state institutions. This results firstly in the level of citizen participation rises and falls depending on corruption perception and on the

citizens' experience of corruption, and secondly the success or failure of the ALAC's grass-roots approach to democratising anti-corruption work depends on the quality and the quantity of the citizen complaints received.

The discussion that followed the presentation was utilized to jointly discuss a core issue of the ALAC approach, namely the relationship between legal advice and advocacy. For this purpose, the researchers attempted to distinguish both fields analytically, i.e., to standardize them sociologically and to emphasize their differences. This methodological procedure that supports the differences to achieve the maximum comparative contrast in the sense of the Grounded Theory (Anselm Strauss) was then discussed and debated in detail. Ádám Földes (TI HU) pointed to the fact that the separation of the fields of legal advice and advocacy was not always easy to decide upon. He would thus perceive the distinction as artificial and as not corresponding to the reality in Hungary. Dirk Tänzler (Konstanz University) then pointed to the fact that a difference would have to be made between reality and theoretical abstraction. Especially towards sociologists, typcasting statements would always be kind of artificial as theoretical statements since they were constructed on a methodologically-controlled basis. In reality the types, in the present case the types of Legal Advice and Advocacy, are always intermeshed and intermingled. However, typifications were essential description tools within sociology. Mr. Földes then proposed to perform further differentiations, e.g., in view of the question on whether the ALAC approach was an integrated or a separate approach within the respective National Chapters.

In one of his statements, Ralf Rogowski (Warwick University) emphasized the importance of calling attention to the different perspectives of researchers and practitioners. While the researchers assume the role of observers of the TI organisation, the practitioners act from the perspective of participants of the organisation. These different orders of observation can (and in some cases have to) lead to different perspectives on the organisation's work.

14:00 Exchange and learning about ALAC management

Group work, introduced by brief presentations

- 1) Working with pro bono lawyers and volunteers: How to find them, what should agreements with pro bono lawyers cover, what challenges arise in working with pro bono lawyers and volunteers, etc.
- 2) Data protection and confidentiality rules: What is the current practice, should data handling be communicated in a pro-active way by ALACs, etc.
- 3) Dealing with ALAC clients: How to filter complaints in an efficient way, how to provide effective counselling for clients to make informed decisions

16:00 Coffee break

16:30 How to achieve financial sustainability of ALACs

Input from TI-S, followed by group work

In the further course, the afternoon of the first day was used to jointly discuss central challenges of the ALAC project within workgroups, and to elaborate suitable solutions. The results of the first group were presented by John Devitt (TI RO), Neringa Mickevičiūtė (TI

LT) presented those of the second group, and Salla Nazarenko (TI FI) illustrated the proposals of group 3. The results of the group work on financial sustainability were presented by Rena Safaraliyeva (TI AZ) and Kanan Gasymov (TI AZ) and by Victor Alistar (TI RO) and Vasile Tiple (TI RO) on the second day.

5. Proceedings (2nd Day)

29 March: ALAC Advocacy Training

9:00 Recap of Day 1 and aims for Day 2 (TI-S)

9:15 Presentation of group work results “financial sustainability”

After a brief introduction the second day started with the subject of financial sustainability that was relevant for all chapters. The various fundraising possibilities were discussed in work groups the day before. To initiate the discussion, TI-S presented some examples of successful fundraising, such as: (a) Providing a (whistleblower) helpline/hotline service for companies, (b) Donations from the public, (c) Institutional partnerships, (d) Membership schemes.

The results of the group work were then discussed in plenary and the challenges in connection with fundraising and new opportunities of fundraising were addressed. The proposals for new fundraising opportunities also included the sale of the cases prepared in the field of case advocacy in the framework of online and offline publications (e.g. Law Books), but it must be noted that in many countries, TI might lack the technical permission to generate financial income due to their NGO status. Another difficult area are donors, potentially upcoming conflicts of interest should be avoided. But it was still agreed to offer the possibility of online donation on all websites. John Devitt (TI IE) had mentioned this issue; in the session on the “Effective use of Information and Communications Technologies“ he demonstrated how to integrate a cost-efficient transmission system for online donations on the websites of the individual NCs.

Vladan Broz (TI CZ) pointed to the fact that fundraising from individuals is not sufficient at the end, since the amounts are single and too small. However, fundraising from businesses involves the danger of being too risky, since experience shows that it were just the businesses that had to fight against latent corruption or against cases of corruption that had become public, that were prepared to make high donations. John Devitt (TI IE) explained that in Ireland there was a competition on funds between the individual NGOs. Compared to other NGOs whose mission is clearly outlined (e.g., an NGO that focuses on the training of guide dogs), a TI IE has more difficulties to acquire funds for its purposes, i.e. the fight against corruption. The subject of anti-corruption was very complex and is often regarded as being too detailed by the donors. It might also happen that, unlike other topics such as animal protection, environmental protection or human rights, the donors have difficulties with the assessment and the classification of the anti-corruption topic. From the strategic point of view, this presented a disadvantage compared to the fund competitors, since the subject of corruption was somewhat difficult to explain. Neither would the helpline offer TI IE’s Speak-

Up Service provide any unique selling proposition, since another NGO had offered a Whistleblower hotline. According to Mr Devitt, the competition within the award of funds had to be considered prior to the application. He proposed to link anti-corruption more intensely with the normative subject heading 'integrity', to be able to communicate TI's point of view even more targeted to the public. After this statement, the discussion was shifted to all potential problems that might arise when the donors exert too much influence and the projects would become too donor-driven). Here again, attention had to be paid to potential conflicts of interest, not every donor would be equally suitable for the funds.

All discussants agreed that the individual NCs should enter into partnerships with several organisations and institutions (OLAF, National Anti-Corruption Agencies) on site to warrant financial sustainability. Victor Alister (TI RO) proposed to scatter the partnerships as broadly as possible and to support areas as different as (a) partnerships with other NGOs, (b) partnerships with universities, (c) partnerships with the private sector. The results of the ALAC project, continued Mr. Alistar, were unique in this specific form and were thus, mainly with regard to the fields of environmental issues and legal framework, interesting for many potential partners. These could therefore also be made available for a fee. Other NGOs can, for instance, benefit from the technical support provided by TI, cooperation with law schools are interesting for universities, and companies can train their employees in the field of anti-corruption in training courses offered by TI. However, there were several opinions pointing to the potential problems that (some of the) NGOs are not allowed to generate profits and that conflicts of interest might arise with companies from the Training and Consulting sector.

10:15 How to achieve change through strategic advocacy

Presentation of cases by TI Czech Republic, TI Hungary, TI Ireland, TI-S, followed by group work

This break-out session was about the efficient utilization of Human Interest Stories as means for strategic advocacy. It was discussed how human interest stories could be applied as a tool for communication, outreach and fundraising. Human Interest Stories and case studies can be used for many purposes, including increasing understanding of corruption, advocacy and fundraising. As such, this is an important priority for many ALACs and for TI-S. The preparation of case books (as it was done by the ALACs in Palestine and Zimbabwe) did not only provide a helpful tool for the communication with the public, with institutions, organisations and potential donors, but it is also an instrument for ensuring financial sustainability, that had been discussed before, and likewise the review of case books to turn them into law books; their subsequent sale might present an additional source of income (for the preparation of human interest stories see also the annex "Story Guidelines March 2010"). Human interest stories will assume a central role for TIs that develop the communication strategy for the new global people engagement programme (PEP).

11:30 Social Science and Humanities research on corruption: policy relevance and future developments (European Commission, DG Research)

The contribution of Cristina Marcuzzo (European Commission) addressed the presentation of the key findings from EU funded social sciences and humanities research projects (see also European Commission 2011: Crime and deviance in the EU. Key findings from EU funded social sciences and humanities research projects, EUR 24858”). With regard to the ALAC project, Ms. Marcuzzo determined three points to characterize this project: (a) to help member states, civil society or other stakeholders identify shortcomings, raise awareness towards and provide training on anti-corruption, (b) increase awareness among policy makers on the link between culture and corruption, (c) offer solutions for mobilizing citizens in the fight against corruption.

The second part of Ms. Marcuzzo’s presentation pertained to the introduction of the new EU supporting program for research and innovation in the EU “Horizon 2020”, currently under negotiation within the EP and the Council. Horizon 2020 presents a new approach compared to previous Framework Programmes for research. For the first time, in fact Horizon 2020 brings together all EU research and innovation funding under a single programme, with the aim of closing the gap between ideas and society. Research in the field of SSH will find space under the Third Pillar on ‘Societal Challenges’, even if the details are still under definition.

The new supporting program is introduced on the website of the EC. The explanation corresponds to Ms. Marcuzzo’s description. „Horizon 2020 is the financial instrument implementing the Innovation Union, a Europe 2020 flagship initiative aimed at securing Europe’s global competitiveness. Running from 2014 to 2020 with an €80 billion budget, the EU’s new programme for research and innovation is part of the drive to create new growth and jobs in Europe. Horizon 2020 provides major simplification through a single set of rules. It will combine all research and innovation funding currently provided through the Framework Programmes for Research and Technical Development, the innovation related activities of the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP) and the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT).

The proposed support for research and innovation under Horizon 2020 will:

- Strengthen the EU’s position in science with a dedicated budget of € 24 598 million. This will provide a boost to top-level research in Europe, including an increase in funding of 77% for the very successful European Research Council (ERC).
- Strengthen industrial leadership in innovation € 17 938 million. This includes major investment in key technologies, greater access to capital and support for SMEs.
- Provide € 31 748 million to help address major concerns shared by all Europeans such as climate change, developing sustainable transport and mobility, making renewable

energy more affordable, ensuring food safety and security, or coping with the challenge of an ageing population.

Horizon 2020 will tackle societal challenges by helping to bridge the gap between research and the market by, for example, helping innovative enterprises to develop their technological breakthroughs into viable products with real commercial potential. This market-driven approach will include creating partnerships with the private sector and Member States to bring together the resources needed.” (vgl.http://ec.europa.eu/research/horizon2020/index_en.cfm?pg=h2020)

14:00 Effective use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)

Presentations by TI Hungary and TI Lithuania, followed by group work

In the last break-out session of the second day, Ádám Földes (TI HU) and Neringa Mickevièiùte (TI LT) presented new trends in the ICT area. Furthermore, John Devitt (TI IE) demonstrated how a button for online donations can be integrated in the website. This button is provided by a company that has specialized on a kind of Pay Pal features for NGOs. All required data were available on the company’s website (ammado.com). Ádám Földes (TI HU) reported on two current online projects. One project pertains to a visualization of information for party financing in Hungary (kepmutatas.hu). The other project relates to a data mashup project (ahalo.hu). Data on the subject of corruption are automatically searched from the Internet, consolidated and combined, in order to generate new information from already existing information. Mr. Földes pointed to the fact that it was very important to gain new insights from already existing data on corruption. With the Mashup project, TI Hu developed an innovative, sustainable and future-oriented ICT, which is certainly of interest for other NCs. Media-monitoring is thus promoted to a new stage. Mr. Földes expects costs for the development of such special software for the automatic generation of corruption-related content of approx. 32.000 EUR. The basis of the program, however, was an Open Source Software, therefore other NCs might possibly benefit from this project.

Neringa Mickevièiùte (TI LT) presented an innovative and very cost-efficient variant (the costs accrued to date amount to 5,000 EUR) regarding the connection of ICT and ALAC. The Bribespot project (skaidrumolinija.lt) realised by TI LT is based on an involvement of Google Maps and provides the possibility to mark cases of corruption on a map of Lithuania with pins. The purpose is a geographic visualisation of areas of corruption. In addition, it is possible to describe the cases of corruption in a discussion forum. Other users of the forum can read and comment the contributions on corruption. Other users might also provide information on the solution approaches to the reported cases. An administrator of TI LT controls the incoming reports and comments. Ms. Mickevièiùte (TI LT) explained that the framework in which this discussion forum takes place was accurately described (Dos and Don’ts) and controlled by TI LT. When John Devitt (TI IE) asked whether this offer would not involve considerable risks, e.g., when personalty rights would be infringed in the forum, and when he then asked whether the incoming reports would be synchronised with the ALAC

database, Ms Mickevièiùte answered that the contents of TI LT could be controlled, but not checked. According to EU law, however, they were on the safe side, since technical means (making the website available) and the use (restricted to the forum users) were separate items in the legal responsibility. Automatic transmission of the incoming reports into the ALAC database was not planned. Unlike the ALAC database, the forum had more categories according to which incoming contributions could be grouped. The citizen reports on corruption are not followed up by TI LT. The function of TI LT in this regard – and this is where Ms Mickevièiùte comes back to the EU law – chiefly pertains to the provision of technical means for the forum. This would be the only way to prevent the risk of being sued.

In a further contribution, Victor Alistar (TI RO) presented the naming and shaming website porcisme.ro. This site includes a media monitoring on the subject of corruption. In addition to the actual amount of money that is the subject of the individual case of corruption, the loss this case causes for Romania is also calculated. The added value of this information processing is the visualisation of the total cost Romania has to suffer due to corruption.

16:00 Discussion Research Report “Deliverable 7”

In this additional session, the dialogue held the day before between researchers and practitioners was continued in a constructive way. The further discussion, however, rather concentrated on comments pertaining to the current status of Deliverable 7 “Monitoring of implementation of improved ALACs mechanism in IE, FN, HU and LT and evaluation report” and to the further handling of the latter by the research team, and the comments of the well-established and start-up ALACs, than on research topics.

John Devitt (TI IE) called attention to the fact that the distinction made in the report between petty and grand corruption was less appropriate than the distinction between black and white corruption. A country like Ireland doesn’t even have petty corruption. The distinction between black corruption (untolerated behavior in a given society) and white corruption (tolerated behavior in a given society) would be much more applicable in the case of Ireland. Salla Nazarenko (TI FI) agrees. Neither is there any petty corruption in Finland, but structural corruption. These facts would have to be considered in the definition of corruption.

A further point to be discussed was the differentiation of the areas of Legal Advice in Free Advice, Legal Advice and Legal Representation, which were performed in the presentation of Deliverable. Victor Alistar (TI RO) proposed to speak of General Advice instead of Free Advice. This proposal will be included in the final processing of Deliverable 7 that hasn’t been completed yet. The subdivision and titling of the country studies that are already available. Another point to be included in the report is the fact that the performed separation of Legal Advice and Advocacy represents an analytical distinction for heuristic purposes, which, however, cannot be selectively distinguished in the actual implementation of the ALAC approach. In practice, Legal Advice and Advocacy are closely linked in the sense of a “continuum“.

17:00 Next steps in the implementation of the project (with a particular focus on the development of the policy recommendations and on the envisaged meeting in Brussels in July 2012)

The final session of the workshop addressed the next steps in the implementation of the project. The upcoming missions include (a) the preparation of Deliverable 7, (b) the preparation of Deliverable 8, and (c) the preparation of Deliverable 9. Furthermore, (d) the final event with policy makers in Brussels and the reports that have to be composed after the end of the project ((e) policy brief, (f) final report) was discussed.

The following procedure was determined in terms of the preparation of Deliverable 7 “Monitoring of implementation of ALACs mechanism in IE, FN, HU and LT”:

- a) Comments from new ALACs on the report (by End of MARCH),
- b) Comments from well-established ALACs (by End of APRIL),
- c) Revised version to all ALACs (by early MAY)
- d) Final Version (by End of MAY)

The following agreements were formulated with regard to the preparation of Deliverable 8 “Policy recommendations at national level“:

- a) Recommendations must be derived from the project
- b) Recommendations must take EU level into account
- c) Template from TI-S will be sent to all National Chapters (by MAY)
- d) Final Version (by End of JULY)
- e) Submission to TI-S (10 DAYS BEFORE)

Regarding the preparation of Deliverable 9 “EU policy recommendations“, the following two central questions addressed the structuring of the recommendations, followed by the agreement of the appropriate deadlines:

- a) What can the EU/EC do for ALACs?
- b) What can ALACs do for the EC?
- c) Draft report to project partners (by Mid of JULY)
- d) Final Version (by End of AUGUST)

With regard to the final event in Brussels the following key points were agreed upon:

- a) Date (in OCTOBER)
- b) ½ Day
- c) Open Question: working meeting (with few partners) OR bigger event (with all partners)
- d) Possible Guests: DG Home Affairs, DG Justice, OLAF, Ombudsman, other international NGOs(?), etc.

The following documents should be prepared at the end of the project:

- a) Periodic Report and Final Periodic Report
- b) Policy Brief

18:30 End