

<b>ACTION PROGRAMME 2004/2005 FOR GEORGIA</b>
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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

Form of programme	<i>Tacis National Action Programme</i>
Beneficiary Country	Georgia
Budget year	2004
Budget line	190601
Financial allocation	<i>Euro 15 million</i>
Legal basis	<i>Council Regulation N. 99/2000</i>
Contracting	<i>All contracts must be concluded after the signature of the Financing Agreement and within 36 months following the date of the budgetary commitment</i>
Implementation	<i>The implementation of projects under this proposal must be concluded by 31.12.2009. Therefore, all technical activities provided for under this program and all contracts must end by 31.12.2009. The method of implementation is centralised with the EC as Contracting Authority</i>
Biannual programming	<i>Commission Delegation to Georgia and Armenia and AIDCO headquarters</i>
Related CSP/NIP	<i>NIP 2004/2006</i>
Remarks	<i>No Administrative expenditure will be financed under this programme.</i>

## 2. SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAMME

The deterioration of the security situation in Georgia (murder of Gunther Beuchel, an EC Delegation staff, in 2001 and the kidnapping of the Team Leader of Agrobusiness bank in 2002) led to the postponement of the implementation of the TACIS projects for one year (June 2002/Mai 2003) and to the revision of the Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Program 2004/2006. Both documents were approved by the Tacis Committee on 18 of September 2003. The “rose revolution of 23 of November 2003“ in Georgia brought significant changes in the leadership and the Government with the perspective of a greater commitment on the reforms implementation and the fight against corruption. In February 2004, some aspects of the Constitution have been revised and Cabinet of Minister has been established.

The revised CSP/NIP 2004/2006 represents, even in this changed political environment, a comprehensive and coherent response to the new Government priorities and identifies two main areas of cooperation

- **Support for Institutional, Legal and Administrative Reforms**
- **Support in addressing the social consequences of transition**

This Action Programme 2004/2005 is developed fully in line with the NIP strategy and with the main objective to strengthen the outcomes of the Action Programmes 2001, 2002/2003 and to prepare the basis for a coherent follow up in the next Action Program 2006.

The following projects are proposed for **support to institutional, legal and administrative reforms**

**1) PCA and EDPRP (Economic development and Poverty reduction strategy) implementation**

- Further support to Georgian-European Policy and Legal Advice Centre, GEPLAC, phase V
- PCA/EDPRP implementation capacity building among decision makers and main stakeholders

**2) Judiciary Reforms :** second phase support to the Reform of the Procuracy, the Penitentiary system and the Probation service in the Ministry of Justice.

**3) Ministry of Interior:** support to planned reforms, including Police

**4) Support to the National Coordinating Unit:** further support to improve and strengthen the planning and coordination capacities of the Georgian Government in relation to EU assistance.

Concerning the priority area “**Social consequences of transition**”, the following projects are proposed:

**1) Primary Health Care:** continue support at national and regional level in health policy development and reform of the health finance and social insurance system, **SUSIF** (State United Social Insurance Fund)

**2) Pilot poverty reduction schemes/rural development:** rural development activities with a community based approach in Samske Javaketi and Kwemo Kartly regions.

### **3. COUNTRY UPDATE**

In terms of economic and social situation of the country an update analysis can be found in the CSP/NIP 2004-2006 adopted on September 2003.

From a political point of view the rose revolution of 23 of November 2003 led to new presidential elections on 4 of January 2004 and the election of Mr. Saakashvili as President. Considerable changes followed in key Ministries (Finance, Justice, Interior, Finance, Economy etc.). Constitutional changes have also been decided, including the establishment of a Cabinet of Ministers. Changes have also been introduced concerning the role of the TACIS National Coordinator, with an extension of responsibilities to all the EU assistance to Georgia.

The new Government declared as a priority the EU integration (a new position has been created for this purpose and Mrs. Tamara Beruchashvili, the National Coordinator, has been appointed as State Minister for European Integration) with a strong commitment on establishing the rule of law, the fight against corruption and the resolution of internal conflicts. This new political situation is of course creating new expectations from the EC cooperation with a great demand on supporting the institutional reforms program of the Government.

The 1 of March 2004, the Government of Georgia presented its reform and development programme:”Strengthening and uniting Georgia through economic growth, European integration

and long-term stability”. The Government based its national program for reform and development on five main pillars:

- Its commitment to the principle of democracy and democratic governance
- Its obligation to construct and manage an effective government
- Its duty to invest in people through education and the provision of public services
- Its pledge to celebrate and protect its unique cultural heritage
- Its responsibility to ensure territorial integrity, national security and economic prosperity.

At the sectoral level, the priority reform include

- Re-structuring and re-organizing the administration of Government
- Jumpstarting and growing the economy
- Establishing energy diversification and independence
- Re-shaping and improving national defence, law enforcement and respect for rule of law
- Investing in education, the provision of critical social services and cultural preservation
- Establishment of stable and enhanced relations with Georgia’s neighbours and international partners.

New parliamentary elections have been scheduled for March 28, 2004.

On 14 June 2004 the Council decided to include Georgia together with the two other southern Caucasus countries in the European Neighbourhood Policy. This marks a significant step forward in the EU’s engagement with this region. Each country will be given the same possibility to develop its links with the EU and will be treated on its individual merits in line with the general policy of the ENP.

#### **4. PAST EC ASSISTANCE AND LESSONS LEARNT**

Since 1992, the EU has been supporting Georgia through TACIS, ECHO, FEOGA, Food Security Programme, Exceptional Financial Assistance, Rehabilitation, CFSP joint actions and Democracy and Human rights (EIDHR). Based on the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA), which entered into force in 1999, the EU’ co-operation objectives are to build a relationship with Georgia, in which the respect of democratic principles, the rule of law and human rights, as well as the consolidation of a market economy are fostered and supported. The PCA provides for trade liberalization and cooperation in a wide range of areas. Tacis is the main instrument, supporting the implementation of the PCA and providing grant assistance for projects in selected priority area.

From 1992-2002, the EC allocated a total of over 360 million Euro, including 84 Million Euro through TACIS.

#### **TACIS past assistance and the AP 2004/2005**

##### Area of Cooperation: Support to Institutional, Legal and Administrative Reforms

##### ° PCA and EDPRP Implementation Process

First, as regard the **PCA implementation** and the Georgian-European Policy and Legal Advice Centre (**GEPLAC**), experience has been gained from the earlier four phases. A key aspect of GEPLAC’s work to date has been the support to the Georgian Government on its accession to the WTO and the clearly defined tasks, notably in the context of the benchmarking exercise, which has enabled the Government to adopt a National Programme on approximation of legislation in September 2003. The ongoing phase

of GEPLAC is mainly focused on supporting the implementation of the National Programme and will form the basis for a further support in this field, including specific support to identified priority areas as customs, tax administration and collection.

Nevertheless, as also underlined in the recent evaluation of PLACs and PCA implementation in the different NIS Countries a lack of capacities among the decision makers and involved stakeholders represents an important obstacle in the implementation process. Moreover, the recent events in Georgia and consequent changes in the Government will have a supplementary impact on the PCA implementation capacities. The proposed complementary component of the GEPLAC project on **PCA/EDPRP implementation capacity building**, is designed to respond to this situation and will build on the outcomes of an ongoing project identifying the main weakness on the overall system, including Parliament and civil society.

Georgian Government adopted the EDPRP strategy (**Economic Development, Poverty reduction program**) in June 2003. The National Programme on Approximation of Legislation took into consideration the relevant priorities identified in the EDPRP. The link between the two programs, in terms of capacity building for their implementation (prioritisation, planning, monitoring and coordination capacities) should be maintained at all responsibility levels. The EC already provided support with two policy advice projects on macroeconomic simulations within the planning of Governmental activities.

#### ° Judiciary Reforms

In the frame of AP 2001 and fight against corruption, two projects have been launched on 1) Reform of the Procuracy and 2) Reform of the Penitentiary System. With a Policy Advice project the EC is currently supporting the establishment of a Probation Service within the Ministry of Justice. The new Government of Georgia and in particular, the new Minister of Justice and the new Prosecutor General are determined to improve the management of their respective institutions, in terms of efficiency, effectiveness and transparency. On the basis of the results of the ongoing projects, it is recommended to design a second phase in order to strengthen the outcomes and to ensure a coherent long term support on the current reform process.

#### Area of Cooperation: Support to Social Consequences of Transition

##### Primary Health Care

The Government of Georgia has undertaken significant health sector reforms in the last six years. These reforms have changed the role of the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs from a direct provider of health services to policy maker, planner and regulator of health services. The priority for ongoing reform of the Health Care Sector in Georgia is the establishment and further development of a sustainable Primary Health Care System.

Following AP 2002/2003 which commits a 7.5 million Euro in support to the Primary Health Care, (TA to the Ministry in terms of financing forecasting and management, family doctors training strategy and PHC clinics rehabilitation in Kakheti region), an important step has been passed in the definition of the Health Reform and on the measurement of its implications in terms of financing, human resources and functioning services. Nevertheless the sustainability of the Health, and in particular of the PHC reforms requires, at the same time, the overall reform of the State United Social Insurance Fund (SISUF). The support to the SISUF reform is part of this Action Programme.

##### **Other Projects**

The ongoing TACIS assistance has been complemented by **Policy Advice** projects, a very useful and quick start instrument, in the following fields:

- Tax Administration Code
- Establishment of a Probation Service
- Support to the definition of a comprehensive strategy all over the country concerning prisons (transition from colony style prisons into more regulated cell-block system) following Council of Europe recommendations)
- Support to EDPRP – Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (macroeconomic modelling and forecasting)
- Primary Health Care reforms strategy and master Plan for Family Centres in Kakheti region

**TEMPUS** : the TEMPUS projects have been very successful and it represents a very valuable and unique instrument in the education field. Links between Georgian and European institutions have been progressively strengthen during the past years cooperation.

**ISTC-STCU**: projects supported by both science Centres ISTC and STCU have clearly benefited the population of former weapon scientists who possessed knowledge or expertise in the area of weapon of mass destruction. These international instruments to which the Commission contributes through the TACIS Nuclear Safety action programme, represent very valuable and unique instruments in the field of civil conversion. Through their various activities, including partnership with industry, commercialisation of science results and innovation, links between Georgian and European institutions have been established during the past cooperation, representing a measurable and visible impact of the TACIS activity in the Caucasus region”

**IBPP** : 2 ongoing projects

- Support to the Ombudsman office in the implementation of non-military service law
- Support to the Standardisation and Certification Services Department.

## **5. PROGRAMME COMPONENTS**

The following proposed projects are completely in line with the Indicative Program 2004/2006. They contribute to the overarching objectives of integration into the market economy, to promote democracy and rule of law, to fight against corruption and to contribute to poverty reduction.

### **5.1 Support for Institutional, Legal and Administrative Reform**

#### **5.1.1 GEPLAC V and PCA/EDPRP capacity building**

The wider objective of GEPLAC, phase V, is to continue to promote PCA implementation and assist in the approximation, application and enforcement of legislation (particularly to encourage the development of a sound investment and business climate), to assist and advise on matters related to rights and obligation deriving from Georgian accession to the WTO as well as to pursue Tacis’s work in areas that are key for sustainable economic recovery.

The project will also support the transition of GEPLAC to an independent think thank centre in a future time without taking up responsibilities and tasks which are currently carried out by other Government bodies..

Activities foreseen under this project should mainly focus on:

1. To assist the Government in PCA legislation approximation, implementation and enforcement in the framework of the National Programme for PCA implementation, as well as in areas requiring further work identified by GEPLAC;
2. To further develop a clear benchmarking approach setting the references against which it will be possible to measure concrete results for activities under point 1.
3. Capacity building of relevant administrations, stakeholders of civil society, business and NGOs in order to increase their support, policy advocacy and monitoring capabilities for PCA related reforms. This component will be closely developed in cooperation with the PCA Capacity Building Support project.
4. Further support to customs legislation approximation and implementation in order to facilitate trade between Georgia, EU and neighbouring countries
5. Assist GEPLAC in achieving independent status and sustainability.

The complementary component on PCA/EDPRP Capacity Building is designed to assist the Georgian Government in effectively implementing its obligations under the PCA, in particular by supporting the relevant Governmental bodies in the process of strengthening of institutional and human capacities and inter-sectoral coordination as well as creating broader public awareness of the impact of the National Programme on Approximation of legislation.

In June 2003 the Georgian Government adopted an Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Programme (EDPRP). Both the PCA and EDPRP address important, and in many cases, correspondent objectives for the country's development.

Thus, reinforcing State capacity in both PCA and EDRP implementation is crucially important for improving governance, since the currently weak state is not yet in a position effectively to develop, implement and monitor adopted policy.

The main activities foreseen under this second component of the project are:

1. Assist in building the prioritising, planning, coordination and monitoring functions of the relevant governmental bodies in charge of the PCA and EDPRP implementation
2. Develop a communication capacity targeting government, Parliament and civil society aimed to increase participation, visibility and accountability of PCA and related EDPRP implementation and its impact.

### **5.1.2 Reform of the Procuracy**

In the frame of Action Programme 2001 focusing on fight against corruption, a project has been launched to support reform of the Procuracy. Following the Constitution's revision of February 2004, the General Procuracy of Georgia is no more under the Ministry of Justice but designated as an independent body. The ongoing TACIS project remains globally pertinent and its main objectives will be strengthened and further implemented in this second phase as follows:

1. Support for harmonisation of the organisation and functions of the Procuracy with international standards, in particular standards of the Council of Europe
2. Increase effectiveness and efficiency
3. Human resources development and capacities
4. Increase transparency and public control in order to fight against corruption in the system
5. Improve respect of Human rights in relation to person charged and sentenced
6. Support the decentralisation process in terms of management capacities, human resources development and training, respect of human rights.

### **5.1.3. Reform of the Penitentiary System**

Linked to the Reform of the Procuracy a second project on the reform of the Penitentiary system in Georgia was designed in the frame of AP 2001. The new Government underlined as a top priority the reform of the Penitentiary, the fight against corruption and promotion of human rights in the penitentiary system. The ongoing project is supporting the Ministry of Justice in reaching the following objectives:

1. Reform and improve management and administration (up to date more than 90 percent of the whole staff in the Ministry of Justice is employed in the penitentiary system), with the objective of a transparent, safe, secure and de-centralised management structure
2. Human resources development and capacity building
3. Improvement of human rights situation and living conditions of prisoners, according to international standards
4. Involve and develop coordination and cooperation with relevant government departments, as well as with civil society.

The proposed project in this Action Programme will further support the reform of the penitentiary system of Georgia by strengthening and building on the results already achieved by the ongoing one.

#### **5.1.4. Support to a Probation Department within the Ministry of Justice**

In order to address in a coherent way the judiciary reforms in Georgia, a TACIS Policy Advice project has been launched in order to start supporting the Ministry of Justice in establishing a Probation Service, according to the 2000 Criminal Code.

Building on the outcomes and results of this Policy Advice, the TACIS project will further develop and support the institutional role of the Probation Service, in order to effectively introduce and manage non-custodial offender through alternatives to pre-trial custody and prison sentences.

The main activities will focus on:

1. Broader involvement and consultation with stakeholders (judges, procuracy government representatives, police and penitentiary services, victims and representatives of the general public)
2. Further support of the Probation Service in terms of human resources development, including respect of human rights of offenders (training)
3. Support the Probation Service in introducing non-custodial offender management through alternatives to pre-trial custody and prison sentences
4. Develop a Management Information system that will support and improve management, administration transparency, offender supervision and effectiveness monitoring
5. Involvement of civil society: promote the contribution of NGOs and other independent organisations in the activities and monitoring of the Probation Service.

#### **5.1.5 Reform of the Ministry of Interior**

Reform of the Ministry of Interior will be a central part of the new government's efforts to improve governance. The Ministry has presented an outline that covers the management of the Ministry, regulation of police activities (protection of human rights, policing methods, definition of tasks), the conversion of the Ministry to a civilian body, human resources policy, decentralisation and public control. Concerning a particular aspect of this reform, namely the conversion of a civilian body, the EC is designing a TA support for the transfer of the Border Guards Department within the Ministry of Interior. In the same time a Policy Advice project is supporting the Ministry in designing an implementation plan for the overall reform strategy.

The project under the present AP 2004/2005 will continue to support the MoI on the basis of previous projects outcomes as follows :

1. Further support to human resources capacity building and training
2. Support to elaboration of secondary legislation: border guards, policing, civil service administration, delimitation vis-a-vis law enforcement and other investigative agencies etc.)

### **5.1.6 Support to the National Coordinating Unit**

This project is designed to further support the National Coordinating Unit which has been established to provide assistance to the National Coordinator in her relations with the European Commission at key stages of the programming cycle.

The objective of this project is to improve and strengthen the planning and co-ordination capacity of the Georgian Government in relation to EU assistance, and in particular for the preparation of Indicative and Action Programmes.

## **5.2 Social Consequences of Transition**

### **5.2.1 : Support to Primary Health Care Development**

The objective of this project is to continue to support the implementation of the primary health care reform programme, initiated with Action Programme 2002/2003. It will continue to target areas where the poor and vulnerable live, improving their access to quality and affordable primary health care services.

The activities will be designed to complement the ongoing project as follows :

1. Further support to the Ministry of Health and related stakeholders in the implementation of sustainable and efficient model of Primary Health Care
2. Re-training of doctors, nurses and practice managers, according to a Family Medicine Approach
3. Information, Education and Communication activities addressing the health awareness of the population.

### **5.2.2 : Support to Re-organisation of the State United Social Insurance Fund (SUSIF)**

One of the main priorities identified in the Primary Health Care strategy is the development of an improved national health care financing system that will provide efficiency and sustainability for the PHC function. The implementation of different new health care financing mechanisms requires that the SUSIF, the main healthcare purchaser in the health sector, be able to play a key role, particularly with the implementation and management of new tariffs, new solidarity mechanisms, a contracting strategy based on the real regional and local needs, a permanent monitoring of the individual health care expenditure and finally the management of the out of pocket payments.

The current role of the SUSIF is exclusively focused on the payment of both benefits and pensions (old age pension, unemployment, health) and on the distribution of the limited financial resources to all individuals (e.g. pensioners) and to contracted institutions (health care providers) without a connection between the payment of social contributions and the right to social benefits.

The activities envisaged with this programme will focus on:

1. Review of existing assessments conducted on the role and re-organisation of the SUSIF
2. Implementation of the Strategic Reform Plan of the SUSIF:



- Setting up an efficient identification process of the beneficiaries
- Establishing efficient administrative process and its implementation
- Establishing effective management of the financial flows
- Setting up Information technology system and network
- Training of human resources in implementing and managing the new processes.
- Linkage to other Institutions (State Tax Inspectorate, Unemployment Fund, etc)

### **5.2.3 : Pilot Poverty Reduction Schemes/rural Development**

The National Indicative Programme foresees support to fight against the structural rural poverty through small-scale, stakeholder oriented development schemes, with a community-oriented demand driven approach, targeting the most vulnerable households.

Two regions have been selected for implementation of these projects, Samske Jaaketi and Kwemo Kartly. These two regions are particularly vulnerable due to the fact of the presence of important ethnic minorities (Armenian and Azeri respectively), for the extent of poverty but also for their potential for economic development (mainly Samske Javaketi).

The projects will build on results already achieved in terms of community-based associations by international and local NGOs. The targeted area will be limited in order to involve as much as possible the direct beneficiaries and to achieve long term sustainable and measurable results.

The activities will focus on :

1. Involvement of local authorities and capacity building in local administration
2. Support to the definition at local level of an economic and social development plan for the selected area
3. Implementation of the development plan, through establishment of small enterprises and small social infrastructures (mainly water supply and irrigation),
4. Capacities development in selected professional fields, including Georgian language
5. Public awareness on environmental problems of the regions (wood, water, pollution, waste management).

### **Other projects**

In the frame of the present Action Programme, allocations are foreseen for

- Policy Advice projects
- TEMPUS (Higher education)

## **6. COMPLEMENTARY EC ASSISTANCE**

EC Assistance to Georgia in 2004 may also be provided through the following instruments : TACIS Regional programmes, EIDHR, Rapid Reaction mechanism, Food Security programme , ECHO and Exceptional Financial Assistance.

Complementarity will be ensured with the ongoing EC-Council of Europe joint programme, financed under the EIDHR, aiming at strengthening regional democracy, human rights and the rule of law in Georgia.

The Indicative Programme 2004/2006 foresees a complementary assistance of 4 million Euro for rehabilitation projects. As one of the main priorities of the government is energy, the EC Delegation will provide with further information as soon as the concrete needs of the Government will be announced. In this context a Business Plan is under preparation and UNDP is currently undertaking a needs assessment in Abkazia.

## **7. COORDINATION WITH OTHER DONORS**

Due to the new situation in Georgia a new coordination mechanism between Donors will be set up at general and sectoral level.

Concerning the judiciary reforms and law enforcement, the Delegation will mainly coordinate with the Council of Europe, the US departments, GTZ and World Bank. Further cooperation will be developed with relevant NGOs working in this field.

Concerning the Primary Health Care, the EC Delegation signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Health, World Bank and DFID on a common approach and cooperation.

On the Agricultural sector, the EC will cooperate in the selected regions with already involved NGOs.

## **8. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**

### **8.1 Time Limit for Signing the Financing Agreement**

The financing agreement must be concluded at the latest by 31 December of the year following that in which the corresponding global financial commitment was adopted. Failing this, the funds assigned to it will be cancelled.

### **8.2. Performance Period**

- (a) The implementation period of the financing agreement starts with the entry into force of the financing agreement and ends 31.12.2011.
- (b) This performance period falls into two separate phases :
  - (i) Operational implementation of the main activities. This phase starts with the entry into force of the financing agreement and ends 31.12.2009.
  - (ii) A closure phase during which the final audits and evaluation are carried out along with technical and financial closure of the contracts implementing the financing agreement. This phase starts with the end of the operational implementation phase and close at the end of the performance period.
- (c) Expenditure arising from the main activities is not eligible for Community financing unless it is incurred during the operational implementation phase; Expenditure arising from final audits and evaluation and from closure activities is eligible until the end of the closure phase.
- (d) Any remaining balance of the Community contribution will be cancelled automatically six months after the end of the performed period.

### 8.3. Procedures for the Award of Contracts and of Granting of Subsidies

All contracts implementing under the financing agreement must be awarded using the standard Commission procedures and documents for implementing external operations in force as the time the procedure is initiated. The method of implementation is centralised with the EC as Contracting Authority

	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Tendering Procedures</b>	<b>Contracting Calendar</b>
1	GEPLAC Phase V and Capacity building support to improve PCA and EDPRP implementation	Restricted Tender For services contract	Forecast by 1 Dec. 2004/ Contracted per 1 June 2005 (follow-up of GEPLAC phase IV)
2	Support to Re-organisation of the State United Social Insurance Fund	Restricted Tender for services contract	Forecast by Sept. 2004/ Contracted per February 2005
3	Support to Primary Health Care Reform	Restricted Tender for services contract	Forecast by mid-end 2005/ Contracted first half 2006
4.	Reform of the Ministry of Interior (phase II)	Restricted tender for services contract	Forecast by end 2005/Contracted first half 2006 (follow up phase I)
5.	Strengthening Probation services	Restricted tender for services contract	Forecast by second half 2004/Contracting beginning 2005
6.	Strengthening Penitentiary reform (second phase)	Restricted tender for services contract	Forecasting by first half 2005 and contracting second half 2005 (follow up phase I)
7.	Strengthening Procuracy Reform (second phase)	Restricted tender for services contract	Forecasting first half 2005/Contracting second half 2005
8.	Pilot schemes poverty reduction/rural development	Local call for proposals	Second half of 2004/contracting beginning of 2005
9.	Support to the NCU	Restricted tender for services contract	Contracting second half of 2005

### 8.4. Contracts Implementing the Agreement

- (a) The contracts implemented by financing agreement have to be signed by the two parties within three years of the Commission's adoption of the financial commitment. This deadline may not be extended. At that date any non-contracted funds will be cancelled.

- (b) Any contract that has not given rise to any payment within three years of its signing will be terminated automatically and the funds cancelled.

### 8.5. Monitoring, Evaluation and Audits

Appropriate planning and regular monitoring throughout implementation in the form of regular reports will take place. Evaluation during implementation and at the end of the programme, audit of programme will also take place.

Point 8.4(a) does not apply to audit and evaluation contracts, which may be signed later.

## 9. COST AND FINANCING

The Programme will be financed through a Community grant of €15 million, allocated as follows among the different actions:

<b>Area of Co-operation 1 : Support to Institutional, Legal and Administrative Reforms</b>	<b>Millions euros</b> <b>6.8</b>
1.1. GEPLAC V/PCA-EDPRP Capacity Building	
1.2. Strengthening Procuracy Reform	
1.3 Strengthening of a probation department	
1.4 Strengthening Penitentiary Reform	
1.5. TA to the Ministry of Interior	
1.6. Support to NCU	
<b>Area of Cooperation 2 : Social Consequences of Transition</b>	<b>5.0</b>
2.1. Support to PHC	
2.2 Support to SUSIF	
2.3. Pilot schemes/rural Development	
<b>Other projects</b>	
TEMPUS	<b>1.75</b>
Policy Advice	<b>1.45</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>

## 10. GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT AND CONDITIONALITIES.

Assistance is provided on the basis of the existence of the necessary elements for the continuation of co-operation through assistance, in particular respect of democratic principles and human rights, as well as the obligations of Georgia as set out in the Partnership and Co-operation Agreement.