I. Objectives of anti-corruption strategy

Implementing the Anti-Corruption Strategy, adopted for the Polish to achieve three main objectives:

EFFECTIVE CRIME DETECTION corruption

Is contingent on the one hand, creating a solid legislative base providing a coordinated criminalization of corruption, which is crucial for an effective anti-corruption policies, on the other hand, the improvement of justice and organizational strengthening of law enforcement in their efforts aimed at fighting corruption.

Implementation of effective mechanisms to combat corruption in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Administrative corruption, or corruption of public officials, causing distortion of the implementation of laws, rules and regulations. The performance of public administration should be to solidify existing or introduce new, systemic solutions to prevent corruption. Fight against this pathology promotes transparency in administrative procedures, elimination of excessive discretion to the official or an effective control system.

INCREASING PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PROMOTION ethical practices

Be given to the importance of full awareness of citizens of the high social costs of corruption, as well as the importance of actions taken by the authorities to prevent and combat it and promote ethical behavior among persons discharging public functions.

But, broadly speaking, the projects of educational and informative, promoting ethical practices, the Government should strengthen cooperation with NGOs, whose achievements in this area is significant.

II. Assumptions and conditions of implementation of anti-corruption strategy

The Polish Government, being conscious of the need to combat corruption offenses, considered this as one of its top priorities. Corruption is a phenomenon which probably can never be completely eliminated, because the main aim should be to its marginalization in order to become more the exception than the rule.

Acting, by the decision of the Prime Minister under the chairmanship of Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration, the inter-band anti-corruption, Anti-Corruption Strategy prepared, which is a collection
of directional decisions and a set of actions that the government administration intends to take in the fight against corruption.

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

Eliminating corruption should be a multifaceted and long-term action. Coherent system of projects in this area should include:

• arrangement of the law, to form a bright, clear, leaving no doubt, the system allows the free market development, pomnażający economic power of the State based on the real equity and implement organizational change, streamlining administration and makers on her professionalism.

• an essential factor to guarantee the effectiveness of the Strategy is the participation and cooperation of all: politicians, officials and citizens on the one hand, and state structures, NGOs and social media on the other hand.

• the measures taken in the implementation of the Strategy should be aimed primarily at changing the social climate, the reigning around the phenomenon of corruption, raising ethical and legal culture in society, on the development in the fight against corruption, strong ties between politicians who are willing to fight against this pathology and civil society. Way to achieve this is to promote awareness of the risks and consequences of corrupt practices. Particularly important task facing the school in the context of the education of young Poles. An important factor is the introduction of ethical codes for individual professional groups.

III. Public activity areas vulnerable to corruption and anti suggestions

The phenomenon of corruption in Poland threatens the functioning of many areas of public life. Polish government, fully aware of the dangers posed by corruption to the country's future development, on the basis of analysis and evaluation of this phenomenon, suggests that a variety of projects in various areas of public life.

Specific anti-corruption proposals relate to the most sensitive points of interest are exposed to the phenomenon of corruption and those areas of law and institutions that corruption should be combated.

PROCUREMENT

The area is particularly vulnerable to corrupt activities are procurement. They give great scope for all kinds of abuse. Despite existing in many countries, including Poland, the detailed arrangements for the conduct of procurement of goods and services by public institutions - notes still very high level of corruption crimes committed precisely in this area.
Health experts recommend the use of traditional procurement action to eliminate corruption, such as ensuring the visibility of both the tender and the results of the contract, preserve the impartiality of procurement procedures and ensuring proper quality assessment.

A. The proposed legislative changes.

- President of the Public Procurement Office to mid-2003 will present a draft new Public Procurement Act, aimed at standardizing the provisions of the Act, to ensure full consistency with the provisions of the solutions adopted in other laws, reducing the element of discretion and arbitrariness of trustees to eliminate the budget. In addition, the draft law on public procurement will consider in particular:

  to strengthen and extend the control functions of the President Public Procurement Office, including the introduction of oversight investigations of very high value

  to introduce measures aimed at increasing transparency and objectivity of the procurement process, such institutions "independent observer" in the process of procurement above a certain, substantial value, or the obligation of "external audit" ToR (eg, the supervisory authority) before the notification procedure for contract

  the possibility of electronic submission of tenders for public procurement.

Previously, however, under what is known. small amendment to the law on public procurement will be taken into account such elements as:

  the introduction of the mandatory rejection of the tender if the tenderer attempts to influence legislation in a way not to the outcome of the proceedings,

  the introduction of rules for determining the estimated value of the contract when considering the so-called. final price in the proceedings, which are covered by the supplies, services or works forming part of a broader, or if the execution of this contract involves the need for further orders necessary in the operation of the prior subject of the contract.; the use of a particular mode of procurement would then depend on the price of fiscal .

- Chairman of the Public Procurement Office to the end of 2002 will analyze the existing system of appeal (arbitration in matters of public procurement) and on its basis until mid-2003 will be developed and then implemented changes in this area (Law on public procurement - as above.), Especially all in the direction of withdrawal of the appointment of arbitrators by the parties to the appeal;

- In order to limit the discretion in the award of public contracts Chairman of the Public Procurement Office to prepare the end of 2003:

  a standard prequalification documents,

  the standard tender documents,
of model contracts

a guide to the procedures and the use of standard documentation for users.

Consequently, the preparation of standard documentation will be developed recommendations that should be reflected in the new Law on Public Procurement (government project) required for the use of standard documentation.

B. The proposed organizational changes.

• Chairman of the Public Procurement Office to the end of 2002 will start in the Office of Procurement organizational unit dedicated to monitoring the public procurement system and analysis procedures for public procurement, with particular emphasis on areas at risk of corruption, for example the case of procurement of substantial value;

• Chairman of the Public Procurement Office to the end of 2002 will develop and implement an effective instrument of cooperation in the control of the procurement process between the Supreme Chamber of Control and the Regional Boards and Obrachunkowym Public Procurement Office;

• Chairman of the Public Procurement Office, along with amendments to the Law on Public Procurement, will implement the rules of conduct in electronic form in order to make them more transparent and to introduce the widest possible access to the results of the case, for example, by imposing an obligation on authorities to publish on their websites;

C. Projects in education - information.

• Chairman of the Public Procurement Office to the end of 2002 will develop and implement the Code of Ethics Arbitrator;

• Chairman of the Public Procurement Office to the end of 2002 will adopt long-term program of activities which are educational and information sent to the recipients of the Law on public procurement:

to develop and disseminate training programs

for organizing and inspiring workshops, conferences, seminars

for organizing, inspiring and supporting the activities of publishing and journalistic

• To pay more attention to entrepreneurs involved in the procurement market, particularly small and medium-sized, the President of the Public Procurement Office, together with Minister of Economy to the end of 2002 will present a special program of assistance and support entrepreneurs involved in public procurement markets;

• Chairman of the Public Procurement Office in 2003, spread among the contracting model documentation throughout the country and provide training on its use. Dissemination of reference
documents will be by printing and distributing paper editions among their respective parties by posting on the website, etc.

CIVIL SERVICE

The basic element in an anti-corruption office workers, according to Western standards is a long-established civil service system. Service is understood primarily as serving the interests of the state and proceeding in accordance with the values adopted in a democratic society, which is an emanation of the constitutional provisions and legal order. Among the values defining the essential duties of the civil service are: the impartiality and integrity of professional conduct and professionalism of business or the political neutrality of civil servants. These values - the principles of professional ethics, formulated and put into practice a guarantee of professionalism in the civil service.

A. The proposed legislative changes.

• Head of Civil Service to the end of 2002 will present a draft amendment to civil service law takes into account:

  clear criteria staffing senior civil service

to provide clear rules for the management of human resources,

the mechanisms promoting stable employment and pay;

B. Projects of education - information.

• Head of Civil Service to the end of 2002 will present the Civil Service Code of Conduct clearly indicating the catalog values and unacceptable behaviors (internalized rules of the Civil Service), and then, after the granting by the Prime Minister will start its implementation;

• Head of Civil Service to the end of 2002 will perform a program of ethical training - Training Central, 2002, aimed at promoting patterns of behavior "worthy" and "ethical", and in particular the end of 2002 will launch the project "Ethics in Civil Service law, as a first step and in subsequent years will continue to implement a training program and its planned completion.

Objectives of training:

the formation of the ethos of service of a member corps of civil servants,

read the rules of the draft Civil Service Code of Ethics,

the development of the sense of loyalty and identification with the principles of civil service

the shaping of behavior consistent with the principles of civil service
a practical introduction to the methods of preventing violations of professional ethics, a member of the civil service corps,

methods of learning behavior and response in the event of fraud or a conflict of interest situations;

Process of privatization and management of Privatization in

Privatization of state property, in addition to public procurement is an area of very frequent occurrence of corruption. This gives greater scope for abuse, as a rule, negotiations for privatization, at least for a certain period - require discretion, due to the good of the whole transaction. However, as public procurement is required here to establish clear rules for decision making, modifying the system of appointing people to the tender and to increase the skills of people involved in the privatization process in state and local offices.

A. The proposed legislative changes.

• Minister of the Treasury until the end of 2002, on the basis of its analysis of the privatization process, submit a draft amendment to the Act on Commercialization and Privatization of state enterprises, which will be provided:

  a well formed oversight to the privatization of companies of strategic importance, which, due to a minority stake in the corporation other than the Treasury currently remain outside the regulated
to improve the quality of corporate governance through the introduction of the compulsory training for members of Supervisory Boards in the principles of operation of the business;

• Minister of the Treasury to the end of 2002 will analyze the existing legislation on the principles of management of the estate of Treasury, and under it will present proposals for clarifying the rules contained in various instruments, on how to land property, given its specific nature and direction of its destination;

• Minister of the Treasury Pastwa jointly with the Minister of Infrastructure to the end of 2002 will present a proposal to amend the Law on Real Estate Management with a view to modifying the current schema setting donations to foundations or even set aside the possibility of making these types of donations (Article 59 of the Law on Real Estate Management);

• Minister of the Treasury to the end of 2002 will present a proposal to extend, complement and clarify the requirements in terms of which candidates are assessed to the Supervisory Boards of companies with Treasury shareholding, in order to eliminate the chance of people directed to the Council and the proposal to differentiate the remuneration of members of Supervisory Boards depending on the size of the company and its economic situation;

• Minister of Infrastructure and mid-2003 will present a draft amendment of Law on Sea Harbors whereas the economy of plots of land situated in the sea ports and harbors, and privatization of companies operating in seaports;
The Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration, together with the Minister of the Treasury to the end of 2002 will present proposals to amend the provisions relating to candidates for membership of the Supervisory Boards of the Treasury for candidates for members of the Supervisory Boards of companies with the participation of local government units;

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION AND Local government administration

Spreading corruption in local government administration undermines the efforts aimed at supporting local and regional development, improving the quality of services provided and areas of poverty reduction. Problems that local government is largely a reflection of the problems occurring at the central level. Opportunity to reduce corruption in public administration are in eGovernment services, which not only reduce costs of administration, but may also likely to increase its transparency and the efficiency and objectivity of the decision making process. This will certainly positively affect the growth of public confidence in public institutions, as well as improving the quality of services provided, and thus also to reduce corruption.

A. The proposed legislative changes.

- Ministers responsible for matters of the Head of Administration:

  to prepare for mid-2003 legislation imposing transparency of public sector entities towards eliminating arbitrariness and ambiguity in terms of access to services, funding or public funding,

- Minister of Economy, Minister of Infrastructure and Minister of the Environment, in consultation with the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration and Minister of Finance to the end of 2002 make a comprehensive analysis of the license system, giving priority to the analysis of the desirability of the issue, with particular emphasis on the mode of permits and concessions granted in cases of economic activity and construction activity, and authorization procedures for collection and transport of non-ferrous metals, and examine the desirability of the issue, and then present the package of guidelines (or amendment of the legislation) to improve the whole system and proposals to minimize the concession licensing business wherever Mode this is not needed;

- Minister of Finance to the end of 2002 to implement the mechanisms provided for in terms of strengthening public financial management control;

- Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration to mid-2003 will present a draft amendment to law on government employees taking into account:

  a change in the filling of posts in local government units aimed at the creation of local corps officials,

  a dependence on approval by the supervisor to take additional action to local government employees (Article 18 of the Law on local government employees);
• Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration to provide mid-2003, a draft amendment to some laws, creating a framework explicitly takes into account the property status of employees of state administration and local government;

• The Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration, the end of 2002 will present a draft law on control of public administration;

• Minister of Economy to the end of 2002 will present proposals for regulations setting quotas and other instruments restrict foreign trade, so as to allow for unambiguous interpretation;

B. The proposed organizational changes.

• The Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration, the end of 2002 will develop ethics training program for officials of local administration at different levels, which will be implemented in 2003.

• Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration, in addition to changes in the law, prepare and submit to the conditions and guidelines for the introduction of local government officials of the corps;

C. Projects in education - information.

• The Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration, the end of 2003 will present a program-friendly office "includes, inter alia, draft amendments to existing legislation aimed at introducing standards of public administration, particularly in the areas of:

Clients of the organization of parties and controls the reception and processing of petitions, requests and complaints,

to minimize administrative costs,

the perspective of informatization of public administration;

JUSTICE AND BODIES INVOLVED IN THE fight against corruption

Independent, trusted and effective functioning judicial system is an indispensable pillar of a democratic state. The judicial system in Poland, whose design is based on judicial independence, political neutrality of judges and their tenure is a guarantee of a binding dispute settlement for the right to an equitable settlement of an infringement.

Any irregularity in the action, whether judicial or bodies involved in the fight against corruption, not only did not affect the effective fight against this phenomenon, but it undermines citizens' confidence in state bodies and consequently lead to a loss of authority of the state and law.

Currently underway in the Select Committee on amendments to the Sejm kodyfikacja on legislative proposals:

• amending the Act - Penal Code, the Act - Regulations introducing the Criminal Code and certain other laws
• to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, Act - Regulations introducing the Criminal Procedure Code and certain other laws

• amending the Act - Penal Code enforcement and certain other acts

which take into account the postulated, in the work of Anti-Corruption Team, changes in substantive and procedural criminal law, including:

• the definition of a person holding public office and the official foreign

• criminalization of both active and passive bribery in the private sector

• adjust the wording of Article. 230 of the Penal Code for Polish international obligations in the criminalization of so-called. trade influences

• extends the criminalization of favoritism paid to situations involving the award of a person holding public office for non-pecuniary benefits of third party

• provides a breakdown of solidarity between giving and receiving bribes, introducing the possibility of extraordinary leniency, and even when it is imposed withdrawal from the active perpetrator of bribery, which informed the body responsible for collecting the circumstances of its commission at the latest at the first hearing of the criminal proceedings

A. The proposed legislative changes.

• Ministers: Finance, Defense, Justice and Home Affairs and Administration will present to the end of 2002 the draft amendments to relevant laws implementing anti-corruption mechanisms (declaration of financial interests, a ban on participation in the bodies of commercial companies) in relation to their subordinate officers;

• Minister of Justice of the end of 2002 will present a draft amendment to the Law on Prosecutor's Office in the direction of transparency in the disciplinary proceedings;

• The Minister of Justice will prepare draft regulations to the law governing the liability of collective entities for crimes, including corruption;

• Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration will examine the current process of assessment and admission of candidates to serve in the Police and the end of 2002 will propose:

about the possibility of psychophysical tests for recruitment to the selected units of the Police,

to simplify the procedures for eliminating the departments of police officers violating the law, discipline, allowance, or do not fulfill the duties

• to introduce an obligation to declare their assets;
• Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration to mid-2003 will present a draft amendment of the Police Act, which would include the creation of the Central Examination Unit in order to ensure a uniform standard of examination requirements in Poland, reducing subjectivity in the process of assessing learners, and to limit the influence of listeners for the operators evaluation. Appointment of the Central Organizational Unit to the Police will be based on existing facilities within the Police Headquarters and Police Training Centers;

• Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration to mid-2003, will consider the need and possibility of transferring the authority to issue voivod administrative decisions on weapons permits, licenses and worker protection and propose appropriate changes in law;

• The Chief Police Commander, Chief Commander of Border Guard, Customs Service Chief, the Chief Inspector of Road Transport and General Inspector of Fiscal Control will study the operation of their subordinate departments and the end of 2002 to propose changes in areas in which corrupt conduct have been identified, such as contacts between members officers, officers of the financial situation in comparison with the achieved income to service and work, providing business records to unauthorized persons;

• The Chief Police Commander, Chief Commander of Border Guard, Customs Service Chief, the Chief Inspector of Road Transport and General Inspector of Fiscal Control and mid-2003 to propose anti-corruption instruments and how they are implemented in the departments subordinate to them, including:

  for verifying the identification of officers - a system enabling the identification,

  the restrictions on the permissible amount of payment, which can carry a officer who is on duty,

  the limitations on the holding in the service of private means of communication,

  the information officer of the place and time of service and the tasks related directly before the service,

  the strict observance of modalities and procedures for procurement,

  by reinforcing the disclosure by an officer to take additional paid employment without the consent of his superior,

  to limit the phenomenon of so-called. "Sell" services,

  the actual application of the principle of "four eyes" in work;

• The Chief Police Commander to the end of 2002, after careful examination of needs, introduces the possibility of the exercise of the internal services operating in the police special operations, especially the giving or the adoption of profit;
• The Chief Police Commander to mid-2003, under the internal rules, submit a proposal for implementing the actual control function - to allow the appointment of supervisory teams exercising direct supervision of the officers performing the service;

• The Chief Police Commander to develop mid-2003, under the internal rules:

a mechanism for effective supervision and control of police departments in the implementation of public procurement,

a reduction in any disposition of objects and spaces-service

of limitations for those pozapolicyjnych access to equipment and armaments of the Police;

• The Chief Police Commander to mid-2003 will present a proposal to implement a mechanism to increase dokumentowanego supervision by his superiors over the pre-trial procedure, including the analysis of the act and process control;

• The Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration, the end of 2002 will propose changes in the recruitment to the border in the direction to minimize the subjective assessments of the nature - the introduction of coded system of credits and pass an exam;

B. The proposed organizational changes.

• By mid-2003 will be an agreement between the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration, requiring cooperation between them in the implementation of operational activities - intelligence;

C. Projects in education - information.

• Minister of Justice of the end of 2002 will prepare a comprehensive program of specialized training for judges and prosecutors dealing with corruption cases;

• By the end of 2002 will be developed codes of ethics for judges and prosecutors, including the specific patterns of behavior, in accordance with the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in relation to codes of conduct of public officials (the development of projects in both codes of professional circles);

• The Chief Police Commander, Chief Commander of Border Guard, Customs Service Chief, the Chief Inspector of Road Transport and General Inspector of Fiscal Control the end of 2002 will present a draft code (codes) ethics officer, while organizing the training in this field and to the mid-2003, submit a proposal for inclusion the anti-corruption curriculum subjects - the sources, forms and methods of preventing and combating corruption;

PUBLIC SERVICE
One of the functions of the state is a public service to citizens - to engage in targeted public sector, which is not always based on the principles of market economy, not necessarily focused on profit, but always aimed at satisfying the needs of citizens. Corruption, touching the sphere of state activity, causes a decrease in the level of service and the high social costs of corruption resulting in loss of public confidence in democratic institutions and the state in general.

A. The proposed legislative changes.

• Minister of Infrastructure to the end of 2002 to implement the proposed amendment to the Law Building with a view to:

  to eliminate the possibility of issuing a decision on the construction permit retrospectively and enforcement of punctuality and order processing applications for building permits (proposed: the establishment of registers of applications and decisions for a building permit)

  for control at the stage of completion of all construction works carried out under a construction permit,

  for documenting the right to use the property for construction purposes;

• Minister of Infrastructure to the end of 2002 will present a draft amendment to the Law on Road Traffic assuming the modernization of training and examinations, including the introduction of a system of external examinations;

• Minister of Infrastructure to the end of 2002 will present a draft amendment to the Law geodetic and cartographic order to eliminate the phenomena of corruption occurring and unacceptable in this area, inter alia, include:

  the personal responsibility of substantially carrying out tasks in the field of geodesy and cartography,

  the need to clearly identify the organizational formula geodetic documentation centers and k

  the need to clearly identify the formula for organizational centers geodetic and cartographic documentation;

• The Council of Ministers will support located in the Parliament a draft law on planning and spatial development towards the elimination of irregularities in the issuance of a decision reglamentujących location and implementation of large commercial buildings;

• The Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration, together with Minister of Infrastructure and Minister of Finance to the end of 2003 will examine the present system of disposal of vehicles damaged in collisions and traffic accidents, and propose appropriate changes in the direction of the introduction of clear criteria for ordering the disposal of such vehicles (changes in the Act on Road Traffic, the provision of insurance);

B. The proposed organizational changes.
• Minister of Infrastructure to the end of 2002 will present a concrete and comprehensive proposal to modernize the system for the examinations, which will include raising the level of training and examining candidates for the drivers, preparing a skilled, knowingly acting team of instructors and examiners, and elimination of corruption in various stages until the candidate's license;

• Minister of Infrastructure to the end of 2002 will present a proposal to improve, strengthen and intensify the supervision of construction for precise control products authorized for marketing in the light of the technical parameters of the standard;

HEALTH

Market and services in health care are characterized by interdependence of supply and demand, information asymmetry, the divergence between social and private interests and incentives, and other features to facilitate the occurrence of corruption. In addition, the healthcare system is an area where the risk of corruption is very high due to the huge financial outlay.

A. The proposed legislative changes.

• Minister of Health to the end of 2002 will present a draft amendment to the law on chambers of doctors towards improvement of the proceedings in the courts and medical chambers - the elimination of excessive length of proceedings, the introduction of additional penalties, fines to the directory, change the status of the victim, the supervision of medical law courts;

• Minister of Health to the end of 2002 will present a draft amendment to the Act on health care taking into account:

  the prohibition of the health care facilities and other entities in the plant business, which does not serve the statutory objectives and is not satisfying the basic needs of the patient and the realization of its rights (to include: ordering rules for the provision of funeral services)

  the verification of the powers of the Minister of Health and provincial governors in the control of health care facilities in terms of regularity of property management, public funds, and assess the implementation of the statutory

  the introduction of supervision of shifts, health care facilities;

• Minister of Health to the end of 2002 shall submit to the proposals to extend the powers of national and regional consultants in the process of training doctors, dentists, nurses and midwives and other persons engaged in the medical profession's opinion and advice in this respect and the right to participate in committees and teams, which charged with implementing the state health policy, particularly in relation to the quality improvement of medical personnel;

• Minister of Health in consultation with the Minister of Science and Information and Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration will present a draft solution for the Register of Medical Services to
mid-2003, whose task is to monitor the process of granting health care benefits, so that economic efficiency is ensured and equality in access to public benefits health in the country by the introduction of uniform methods of registration granted to health care.

Objective: To establish a uniform and universally applicable principles of collection, transmission and processing of data about events in health care - the basis for optimal health care financing from public funds.

B. The proposed organizational changes.

• Minister of Health to the end of 2002 will present a proposal to monitor the implementation of the Action Program, protective and Restructuring in Health Care and the proposal to prevent the misuse of funds from the special reserve for the Program - the introduction of detailed rules for the accounting of the grants received and monitor its implementation.

C. Projects in education - information.

• Minister of Health jointly with the Minister of National Education and Sport of the end of 2002 will present a proposal for the implementation of appropriate curriculum content for the subject of "ethics" on the various fields of medical studies in order to ensure ethical medical personnel to prepare for the proper practice - shaping attitudes against corruption.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Broad area of public finance is affected by the presence of corruption because of the nature of the relationship which applies. Public finances are an expression of social and economic relations arising in the course of continuous, dynamic process included the collection of revenue and make expenditures or cash management for the public.

A. The proposed legislative changes.

• Minister of Finance to the end of 2002 will present a draft amendment to the Law on public finances, which would include:

  proper mechanism to implement the award and settlement of targeted subsidies for the implementation of tasks assigned by the budgetary resources to individuals outside the finance sector - the introduction of general and more specific regulations on procedure for granting and settlement of similar grants to public procurement procedures,

  the introduction of regulation, like taxes, allowing the disclosure of the taxpayer and the amount of local taxes, for which the tax was applied,
to clarify the rules zadysponowania property of the Treasury in the event of liquidation of the state budget unit or establishment of budget by determining for what purposes property may be used (on whose behalf),

proper mechanism to implement the award and execution of targeted grants to carry out the tasks assigned by the budgetary resources to individuals outside the public finance sector;

• Minister of Finance to the end of 2002 will present a draft amendment to Law on business earnings, which would include eliminating the growth of average wages in enterprises pursuing loss and conditioning negotiate salary increase depending on the trader to achieve positive financial results;

• Minister of Finance to half of the 2003 years will present a draft law on liability for breach of discipline of public finances, which in particular will consider extending the circle of those responsible for public finance discipline violation of public procurement and modification of the penalties for these offenses;

• Minister of Finance to the end of 2002 to implement the legislative changes in the gambling, involving the limits of the flexibility of location through an increase in proportion to their population and implement the proposed extension of the game directory wideoloterie, telebingo game and slot machines at low prizes and, moreover, suggest and implement mechanisms to improve the effectiveness of supervision and control of the Boards of Treasury to issue permits on the subject;

• The Minister of Finance jointly with the General Inspector of Fiscal Control the end of 2002 will propose a package of guidelines (orders and circulars) addressed to the inspection teams conducting regular checks on the ground;

• Minister of Finance to the end of 2002 to establish the broad principle of state target funds towards improving the management and oversight of these funds and resources on this basis, the ministers supervising the various funds will present detailed proposals to improve the management and supervision of state funds earmarked funds by limiting the use of with assistance from the fund by individuals serving in the government of these funds;

• Minister of Finance to the end of 2002 will present a draft revision of certain laws based on the submitted by the Head of the Customs Service proposed a package of legal and organizational changes aimed at raising the efficiency of customs control exercised, the fight against crime and corruption, and customs affecting the increasing influence of the Treasury;

B. introduced and planned organizational change.

• Acceptance and implementation of the end of 2002 a draft decision of the Head of the Customs Service on the development and implementation of uniform procedures to minimize the possibility of corruption in the organizational units of the Customs Service;

• Accelerate implementation of the strategy for the Customs Service;

C. Projects in education - information.
• Implement a system of compliance with the Code of Ethics for Customs officers and that the functioning of the customs administration structure of the monitoring of its breach;

IV. Civic education and dissemination of information

Anti-corruption efforts will be more effective if these efforts will be most involved in civil society. Therefore, an important role in the fight against corruption should play in shaping society, lack of consent to acts of corruption.

The role of education can not be overestimated. Particularly important task facing the school and its cooperating organizations (including harcerskimi) in the context of the education of young Poles. Transmitted by the ideals of the school work for the general good, should get a new and attractive forms. By contrast, "experience" of corruption that we experience every day need to change the mentality of Polish society. These changes should promote the school. In the area of interest to the Minister of National Education and Sport will be educational and educational issues facing the students and alumni as well as issues relating to teachers and educational environment in schools and institutions.

The Internet today have a vital function of public information media. Public administration and by posting information about their activities on websites and by offering free training e-learning, aimed both to citizens and public officials, can help to raise awareness on the fight against corruption.

A. The proposed legislative changes.

• By mid 2003, the Minister of National Education and Sport and the ministers supervising all educational institutions implement anti-corruption issues to the general education core curriculum, in particular types of schools. Programmatic nature trails: "The knowledge society", "Education for life in society" and objects "Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship" and "Ethics" will take into account aspects of human rights and a proper assessment of the acts of conduct in contravention of applicable law, as well as identifying the role of the maidservant who work in to other citizens.

B. introduced and planned organizational change.

• Changes the rules of recruitment to upper secondary schools only encourage the use of objective criteria;

• Introduction in the near future the full system tests and external examinations to exclude signaled and identified adverse events related to the dependence of students during the examination tasks;

C. Projects in education - information.

• Minister of Education, under a proposed agreement from 2003 between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the United States of America on the financing of measures to prevent and combat crime in Poland, will provide the appropriate conditions to organize and carry out cycle training for professionals with training institutions teachers;
• In 2003, the contest will be written in the scenarios taking into account the transfer of teaching theoretical and practical knowledge in the field of diagnosis, prevention and combating corruption in public life and the student’s everyday life;

• As part of the annual contract between the Ministry of National Education and the President of Polish Television will be developed in 2003, a multimedia package devoted to the phenomena of corruption with preventive and precautionary in nature;

• Minister of Science and Information Technology, in 2003, will launch a study into the causes of public acceptance of corruption and the sources and determinants of corruption in public administration.