



Recommendations Regarding the 2014-2015 Action Plan of the Government of Georgia for Open Government Partnership (OGP) Initiative

May, 2014

Elaborated by the 'Institute for Development of Freedom of Information' (IDFI)

Recommendations are supported by the Open Government Georgia's Forum member organizations:

- Georgian Young Lawyers' Association
- Open Society Georgia Foundation
- Transparency International Georgia
- Jumpstart Georgia
- Economic Policy Research Center

Commitment 1: Georgian Government will Create the Online Petition and Public Consultation Platform

In April 2012, first Action Plan of the Government of Georgia, elaborated within the frames of Open Government Partnership, was publicized. Action plan was being actively discussed with the civic sector. It is notable that during the consultation process government considered the idea of civic engagement platform (www.ichange.ge) proposed by IDFI.

Unfortunately, considering number of factors, Georgian government was unable to fulfill this commitment; however, we believe in necessity of creating this platform, as through technologies, government will provide the environment which will ensure the civic engagement in government issues and in decision-making process.

Through e-petitions any user will be eligible to initiate the electronic petition. Petitions initiated by the citizens must be within the competence of Georgian Government. In case of accumulating the necessary number of e-signatures (for instance, 100 000 signatures), issue brought up by the society, will be discussed on the government meeting and the official decision will be publicized on the petitions page.

The second component of the platform will be the public consultations. In this section, government (this process may also involve ministries or sub-agencies of ministries) will notify users about the public consultation on certain issues and will call on the citizens and other stakeholders to get involved in policy-making process.

Responsible Agency: Government of Georgia

Timeline: 2014

Commitment 1: Creating E-Participation Platform		
Lead Agency	Government of Georgia	
Partners	Public institution	
	Public sector	USAID, IDFI
Current situation and problem description	The responsible officials of the Government of Georgia have already expressed readiness to introducing the e-participation platform. Concept, presented by IDFI to the government of Georgia, covers the three-level e-participation platform (petitions – public consultations – discussing citizen-initiated issues on the government agency level). Due to the complexity of the concept, government administration initially agreed on introducing the participation tools of the first and the second level (E-petitions	

	submitted to the government and public consultations).		
Main Objective	Creating the e-petition platform		
OGP Challenge	Increasing the civic engagement		
Compliance with OGP Principles	Transparency	Accountability	Civic Engagement
	✓	✓	✓
Milestones to fulfill the Commitment	New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	Start Date:
Elaborating Concept		2014	2014
Creating Platform		2014	2014
Providing information campaign		2014	2014
Indicator	Platform is already created		
Risks and Assumptions	<p>Due to the incomplete information campaign, information about the platform was not advertised enough, which resulted in the lack of the users.</p> <p>Feedback on the signed petitions and consultations is often just a formality, which causes the decrease of the trust level of the citizens towards this platform; thus, causing disappointment towards the initiative, as tool of participation.</p>		

Commitment 2. Supporting the Civic Engagement in Law-making Process

Involvement of the legislative body of Georgia carries crucial importance in introducing the open governance standards in country. Involvement of Parliament became especially important after shifting from Presidential to Parliamentary model. Considering the abovementioned, we believe that the increased role of Parliament is crucial for providing the civic engagement and developing direct democracy. This attitude is well formulated in the Openness Declaration of the Parliament: “Parliament has a duty to actively engage citizens and civil society, without discrimination, in parliamentary processes and decision-making in order to effectively represent citizen interests and to give effect to the right of citizens to petition their government.” Nowadays, utilizing the modern technologies with the aim of providing citizen involvement in decision-making process and ensuring more transparency, has become a worldwide

tendency.¹ We believe that the Parliament of Georgia must direct its efforts towards providing more active involvement of the citizens in decision-making process. We suggest the parliament introducing two major innovations in its work.

1. Parliament introduces the citizen petition system

There are number of interesting practices of citizen petitions worldwide. The study, conducted by IDFI discusses the cases of several countries. Work of German Bundestag petition committee and the online petition platform turned out to be the most interesting to us.² We can also discuss the Lithuanian platform.³ There are number of attitudes towards the petitions, including the creation of petition committee, directing the petitions to the already existing committees, petition playing the role of mediator between the government and the citizen, etc. Online petition platforms are already functioning in number of countries, including Great Britain (including the local government of Scotland), Finland, Germany, Latvia, New Zealand, Australia. Hence, we believe in necessity of Parliament, in cooperation with the civic sector, elaborating and introducing the important tool of democratization – petitions to the legislative body.

2. Every user must be given opportunity to comment on the bill

Engagement in legislative work of the country is one of the major components of open governance. Openness and transparency of the decisions made by Parliament is one of the main elements of ensuring the democratic development of country. Nowadays, renewed web-page of the parliament of Georgia does not fully provide important information, including the bills with relevant attached documents. Despite above mentioned, we believe that the parliament must become more open to the public debates and civic engagement through providing comment space on bills and laws and ensuring public consultations.

This format is already introduced on the web-page of the LEPL Legislative Herald of Georgia (Addition of Legislative Gazette and Statute Books of Georgia). However, it must be noted that the Parliament is the only authorized body actually able to consider the citizen views in legislation and modify the bills. Hence, in order to introduce transparent, citizen-participation oriented attitude, Parliament must take the above mentioned step. This is not the new standard and it has already been utilized in many countries

¹The Declaration on Parliamentary Openness was officially launched at the [World e-Parliament Conference 2012](#) in Rome, Italy, on the International Day of Democracy, September 15, 2012.

²Citizen platform concept- [www.ichange.gehttps://idfi.ge/ge/concept-of-citizen-platform-wwww-ichange-gepg](https://idfi.ge/ge/concept-of-citizen-platform-wwww-ichange-gepg). 39-50

³<http://manabalss.lv>

worldwide.⁴ There have been number of attempts in Georgia to introduce this standard through creating the online resource for discussing the constitutional amendments with the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.⁵

Responsible Agency: Parliament of Georgia

Timeline: September, 2014 – throughout the action plan implementation period

Commitment 2: Supporting the Civic Engagement in Law-making Process			
Lead Agency		Parliament of Georgia	
Partners	Public Institution		
	Civic Sector		
Current Situation and Description of the Problem			
Main Objective		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating the petition platform to present it to the Parliament of Georgia - Launching the platform for public consultations on laws and bills on the web-page of the Parliament of Georgia 	
OGP Challenge		Increasing Public Engagement	
Compliance with OGP Principles	Transparency	Accountability	Public Participation
	✓	✓	✓
Milestones to fulfill the Commitment		New or ongoing commitment	New or ongoing commitment
Elaborating the petition platform concept, defining the procedures and passing the corresponding legislative act.		New commitment	2014
Launching the platform and starting the information campaign.		New commitment	2014
			2015

⁴Citizen platform concept - www.ichange.ge<https://idfi.ge/ge/concept-of-citizen-platform-www-ichange-gepg>. 50-70

⁵<http://constitution.ge>

Defining the procedures for commenting on laws and bills and adopting the corresponding legislative act.	New commitment	2014	2014
Creating the special body responsible for discussing the comments and adding corresponding section on the web-page.	New commitment	2014	2015
Indicator	The amendments carried out in the beginning of 2015, enable presenting petitions to the parliament and commenting on the laws and bills;		
Risks and Assumptions	Responses to the petitions are just part of formality which causes the lack of trust of the citizens towards this initiative, thus resulting in loss of importance of this platform as participation tool. Responses to the comments just part of formality character causes the lack of trust of the citizens towards this initiative, thus resulting in loss of importance of this platform as participation tool.		

Commitment 3: Improving the Access to the Ministry of Internal Affairs Statistical Data

With the aim of providing the effective involvement of civic sector, achieving high standard of transparency of work of the public institutions and guaranteeing more accountability of government in front of the society, it is crucial to ensure the maximum accessibility of the information through proactive disclosure and various specialized statistical-analytical web-portals. In regards of MIA, above mentioned issue is determined through government program, which puts emphases on introducing and improving the systems proving accountability and transparency of the Ministry, including the systems of proactive disclosure.⁶

Therefore, in regards of public policy openness and information transparency, with the aim of meeting the defined priorities and commitments, we want to focus on the following issues:

⁶ Government program “For Strong, Democratic, United Georgia” – pg. 6
http://www.government.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=geo&sec_id=333

- a) Detailed map of crime;
- b) Accessibility of the statistical data on road safety and accidents.

In case of disclosing the statistical data, users will be able to obtain the detailed information on the quantitative and qualitative indicators and dynamics of the certain categories of crimes, as well as to compare the data with the other reporting periods and get information about spread of crime in context of the regional and residential areas as well as other characteristics. Mentioned practice is fully utilized in Great Britain, where the data about the criminological situation (street level) is publicized through the special online map.⁷

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Timeline: 2014 - 2015

Commitment 3: Improving the Accessibility of the MIA Statistical Data			
Lead Agency		Ministry of Internal Affairs	
Partners	Public Institution		
	Civic/private sector		
Current Situation of the Problem Description		Currently the analytical department of the MIA fully processes the relevant statistical data of crime. Statistics are disclosed irregularly on the official web-page of MIA in PDF format. The additional data becomes available after requesting them in the form of public information. Transferring the existing data to the special web-portal does not represent a significant problem if MIA expresses willingness to contribute to this process.	
Main Objective		Improving the accessibility of the statistical data processed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.	
OGP Challenge		Providing the safe environment	
OGP Principles	Transparency	Accountability	Public Participation
	✓	✓	
Milestones to fulfill the Commitment		New or ongoing commitment	Start Date: End Date:
Elaborating the Concept		2014	2014
Creating Platform		2015	2015
Indicator		Platform is already created	
Risks and Assumptions		Due to the fact that it is technically impossible to integrate	

⁷www.police.uk

the statistical module with the MIA databases, it will not be possible to update the data automatically, while manually updating these information is problematic due to the absence of employee, who will be responsible for performing this activity.

Commitment 4: Improving Legislation and Proactive Transparency Related to the Surveillance

On October 2, 2013 Parliamentary Assembly of Council of Europe (PACE) adopted the recommendation package elaborated by the civil society “About the National Security and the Global Principles of Right of Access to Information.” Two-year process of elaborating the recommendation package was finished in South Africa, Tshwane, thus the name - “Tshwane Principles” was selected for the recommendations. Tshwane recommendation package was being elaborated by more than 500 experts of 22 civil society organizations and academia of 70 countries.

On December 17, 2013 more than 100 organizations worldwide, including Institute for Development of Freedom of Information (IDFI) released the appeal addressed to the co-chairs, steering committee and the member states of OGP. The international appeal concerned the disproportionate practice of surveillance worldwide and the request of transparency. “*These practices erode the checks and balances on which accountability depends, and have a deeply chilling effect on freedom of expression, information and association, without which the ideals of open government have no meaning*” – read the appeal.⁸ Organizations signing the appeal addressed to the decision makers with the following recommendations:

- Recognize the need to update the existing privacy and human rights law to reflect modern surveillance technologies and techniques.
- Commit in their OGP Action Plans to complete by October 2014 a review of national laws, with the aim of defining reforms needed to regulate necessary, legitimate and proportional State involvement in communications surveillance; to guarantee freedom of the press; and to protect whistleblowers who lawfully reveal abuses of state power.
- Commit in their OGP Action Plans to transparency on the mechanisms for surveillance, on exports of surveillance technologies, aid directed towards implementation of surveillance technologies, and agreements to share citizen data among states.

The issue of illegal surveillance still remains as one of the challenging problems in Georgia. This is proved by the report of the committee working on the surveillance issues.⁹ Another proof is active

⁸OGP supporting CSOs are spreading the public address - <https://idfi.ge/en/public-statement-spread-by-the-csos-across-the-globe-to-the-ogp>

⁹http://government.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=GEO&sec_id=323&info_id=40479

participation of the civic sector, government of Georgia and parliament in elaborating the relevant legislative amendments.¹⁰In fact, the decision on adopting the amendments has already been made, which will contribute to improving the legislation on surveillance.

We believe in necessity of formulating the terms of implementation of this crucially important commitment within the frames of Open Government Partnership. Mentioned commitment can be defined in two directions:

1. Improving the law on “Operative-Investigative Activities” in terms of providing more security of the citizens and democratic control.
2. Providing the proactive disclosure of the information about surveillance.¹¹

As mentioned above, both commitments are crucially important in terms of guaranteeing open and transparent governance.

Responsible Agency: Government of Georgia

Timeline: 2014 - 2015

Commitment 4: Improving Legislation and Proactive Transparency related to the Surveillance		
Lead Agency		Government of Georgia
Partners	Public Institution	Parliament of Georgia, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Personal Data Protection Inspector, Supreme Court of Georgia, National Security Council of Georgia, Council for State Security and Crisis Management.
	Civil/Private Sector	Civil Society
Current Situation and Problem Description		In Spring of 2013 with the support of the members of parliament, civil society initiated the bill in Parliament of Georgia. Bill aims at harmonizing the surveillance legislation with the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and the experience of European countries, which will eliminate the risks of encroaching on one’s private communication. It is notable that number of European experts have provided positive evaluation. Currently inter-institutional temporary group keeps working on the legislative amendments. Despite interrupted and time consuming process, it is clear that the legislation will definitely be the subject of revision in order to provide more control.

¹⁰ On the amendments to the law of “Operative-Investigative Activities” <http://parliament.ge/ge/law/1317/3542>

¹¹ Both commitments are included in the OGP guideline: Establish safeguards to ensure that new technologies used for police surveillance respect the right to privacy - <http://www.opengovguide.com/commitments/establish-safeguards-to-ensure-that-new-technologies-used-for-police-surveillance-respect-the-right-to-privacy/>

	As for the publicity of the statistical data of surveillance, practice and studies confirm that the accessibility of these data is quite problematic; however, considering the current situation, these data are more or less accessible to the public. ¹² Hence, in case of political will, disclosing the mentioned data should not be prevented by anything.		
Main Objective	Improving the surveillance legislation and providing the proactive transparency.		
OGP Challenge	Providing Safe Environment		
OGP Principles	Transparency	Accountability	Public Participation
	✓	✓	
Milestones to fulfill the Commitment	New or ongoing commitment	Start Date:	End Date:
Amendments are adopted		2014	2014
Currently, amendments defined by law are being implemented		2014	2015
Statistical data on the surveillance are being publicized		2014	2014
Indicator	1. Amendments are made 2. Statistical data are being disclosed		
Risks and Assumptions	<p>Due to the specific character of the problem, government and the civil society failed to establish coherent vision. Hence, government adopted those legislative amendments that do not depict the initiatives and expectations of the civic sector, thus resulting in the criticism towards the carried out amendments.</p> <p>According to the official position of MIA, publicizing the statistical data may be prevented by the absence of registration system. However, it is absolutely possible to publicize the data with the initiative of judiciary.</p>		

¹²Publicity of the statistical data on surveillance – IDFI practice

<https://idfi.ge/ge/statistical-data-idfi-practice>

Commitment 5: Providing the Transparency of Public Finance Management

Electronic tender system, launched in Georgia, is one of the most transparent and open platforms worldwide. However, there are several flaws that need to be improved. For example, we believe that cases of procurements, made obviating the e-procurement system, must be eliminated. Procurement from the reserve fund of the President, Government and the Tbilisi Mayor must be carried out through electronic system. Share of simplified procurement must be reduced compared to the total ratio of procurements. Simultaneously, we believe in crucial importance of transparency of not only the primary contract documents, but also improvement and publicity of the reporting mechanisms.

Based on the international practice, it is important to make the information about implementation of the agreement accessible, including the information about the activities carried out by sub-contractor, schedule and milestones of implementing the agreement, funds spent during the implementation process, services and prices, as well as information about termination of the contracts; risk assessments, including the information about the environment protection and social impact assessment, assessment of the assets and liabilities of the government as well as the financial information about the revenue and expenses, including time and cost overruns etc.¹³

Considering the abovementioned, we suggest the following to the government of Georgia:

1. Define new forms and criteria of reporting;
2. Through legislative amendments, define the procedures of reporting and the list of persons who will be the subject of this commitment.
3. Establish the obligation of disclosing these forms on the electronic procurement system.

Corresponding institutions (State Procurement Agency, Ministry of Finance, State Audit Office), in close cooperation with the civil sector, must elaborate the special forms of implementing the contract and reporting, which will be mandatory to fill and disclose on the e-tender system or disclose proactively. The form may depict the narrative and financial information about the work carried out by the provider, including the information about the sub-contractors, expenses, carried out activities, cost overrun, number of employees and other relevant issues. Filling the forms must be obligatory for:

- Those who have received the contract through simplified procurement procedure (value of contract must exceed GEL 50 000)
- Contractors who have received the contract implemented through article 3¹ of the Law of Georgia on State Procurement

¹³Proactively disclose core classes of documents and data about public contracting -

<http://www.opengovguide.com/commitments/routinely-disclose-core-classes-of-documents-and-data-about-public-contracting> / or Developing Data Standards for Open Contracting - http://www.open-contracting.org/developing_data_standards_for_open_contracting

The obligation of filling the reporting form must include the obligation of presenting the information about the construction services. This amendment will make the process of procurement more transparent and will support the public monitoring and audit, not only on the initial stage, but during the implementation process and final stage as well.

Responsible Agency: State Procurement Agency

Timeline: 2014 - 2015

Commitment 5: Providing the Transparency of Public Finance Management			
Lead Agency		State Procurement Agency	
Partners	Public institution	State Audit Office, Ministry of Finance	
	Civil/Private Sector	Civil Society	
Current Situation and the problem description		<p>Currently, agency is authorized to request any document and information, including the information about implementing the agreement of state procurement from the organizations and persons involved in the process of procurement. The order #2 of the Chairman of the State Procurement Agency defines the obligation of presenting the report on implementation of the agreement, which includes the obligation of presenting the copy depicting any amendment (including the termination of agreement) and the information about payment. Form #2 is specifically dedicated to the issues of constructions.</p> <p>Despite the abovementioned, considering the content of these documents, they might be less interesting for the society. Thus, it is important to produce the special form with only important information in it, which will contribute to improving accountability and the public control over the quality of performance.</p>	
Main Objective		Providing the transparency of public finance management.	
OGP Challenge		Increasing the public engagement	
OGP Principles	Transparency	Accountability	Public Participation
	✓	✓	✓
Milestones to fulfill the Commitment		New or ongoing commitment	Start Date: End Date:
Reporting forms and the criteria of preseting these forms are already		2014	2014

defined.			
Corresponding amendments are already made in legislative acts.		2014	2015
Reporting forms are being published.		2015	2015
Indicator	1. Amendments are adopted 2. Data is published		
Risks and Assumptions	Producing the reporting forms is an additional burden for business sector. Civic sector, media and other stakeholders to not utilize these data for public control.		

Commitment 6: Transparency of State Archives

1. Improving the legislation regulating the state-managed archives and introducing the common service standard

Considering the uniqueness of the materials preserved in the state-managed archives, Georgia possesses valuable sources that are crucially important for studying the history of XX century.

The accessibility of the materials, kept at the archives and the openness of the archives gives the researchers and citizens opportunity to get familiar with the past and study the negative and positive sides of the previous governments. Furthermore, the openness of the archives will trigger the current government to be more transparent and accountable.

The work of the state-managed archives is regulated either by the Law on the National Archival Fund and National Archives or other normative acts, which regulate the rules of work and service in state-managed archives. (for example, decree of the Government of Georgia dealing with the Archive of the Ministry Internal Affairs of Georgia)

In addition, working in Georgian archives is regulated by the law on State Secret and law on the Personal Data Protection.

In most cases we witness the irregular practice of accessing to preserved documents, working and providing service at the state-managed archives.

Since one of the biggest indicators of transparency of the state is the openness of the archives, stakeholders (researchers, journalists, citizens) must have unlimited access to the archival documents which is also noted in the decision of the European Court of Human Rights.

OGP is the very platform within the frames of which, under the development of state services category, improving the transparency and accessibility of state-managed archives will be made possible. Mentioned initiative will give our fellow citizens and any stakeholders (researchers, students, journalists) opportunity to get familiar with the Soviet history and past, study and process the information that had been kept secret for years.

Within the frames of this commitment, Ministry of Justice, in cooperation with the Parliament of Georgia, National Archive and the Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, will contribute to the improvement of current legislation regulating the archival sphere (law on the State Secret, law on the Personal Data Protection), in order to establish the common standard of access to the top secret documents, preserved at the archive and to improve the service tariffs.

Commitment6: Transparency of the State Archives			
Lead Agency		Ministry of Justice of Georgia	
Partners	Public institutions	Parliament of Georgia, the National Archives and the Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia	
	Civil/private sector	Civil Society Organizations	
Current Situation and the Problem Description		Nowadays the work in the archives of state-managed archives are regulated by various legislative acts, which enables the establishment of irregular practice. Legacy of secrecy, established during the decades, unsettled legislative database prevents the researchers, journalists and other stakeholders from accessing the historical documents. We witness the irregular practice in regards of the archive service tariffs, which on the other hand prevents the development of the research culture and tradition.	
Main Objective		Providing the transparency and accessibility of the state-managed archives.	
OGP Challenge		Improved Civil Service	
OGP Principles	Transparency	Accountability	Public Participation
	✓	✓	
Milestones to fulfill the Commitment		New or ongoing commitment	Start Date: End Date:
Corresponding amendments have been made to the legislative acts.		2014	2015
Archive service tariffs are regulated		2014	2015

Indicator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amendments are adopted 2. Archive service tariffs are regulated and standardized
Risks and Assumptions	Failing to adopt the amendments in relevant laws and introducing the standardized prices of the archive service, which may cause the preservation of the irregular practice.

2. Creating the electronic catalogue of the documents preserved in the Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and disclosing it

Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, consisting of the Former Security Committee Archive and the Archive of the Communist Party during and after Soviet rule, considering its special character, had always been one of the least accessible institutions. Above-mentioned archive preserves unique historical materials covering every aspect of the XX century Georgian history. It is impossible to comprehend the Soviet History without studying and analyzing the archival documents.

Former Security Archive, mainly consisting of the investigation materials of the victims of political repressions and other important documents, had been completely secret archive with the special access rules.

It is notable, that there is high public interest towards the Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; however, due to the absence of modern catalogue system and categorization of the documents, the description of the available documents is quite general, hence complicating the access and work of the stakeholders. Currently, in the Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs documents are being digitalized and the process of transparent catalogue system has commenced.

The interest towards the preserved materials and their importance has increased due to the fact that based on the amendments in the Freedom Charter, in February 28, 2014 special commission was established which aims at:

1. Registering the former KGB employees and high officials and producing their list and voluntary confessions.
2. Restricting the communist totalitarian and fascist ideologies and propaganda.
3. Implementing other goals defined by the Freedom Charter.

These data should also be assembled based on the archival materials.

Within the frames of OGP initiative, several countries, including Canada and the USA, have taken the commitments in regards of archive accessibility and openness as well as publicizing the significant historical documents.

Due to the high public interest, the Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs must contribute to the creation of electronic catalogue (with descriptions) and providing both in electronic and print versions.

Responsible Agency: The Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia

Timeline: 2014 - 2015

Commitment6: Transparency of the State Archives			
Lead Agency		The Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia	
Partners	Public Agency	Ministry of Internal Affairs	
	Civic Sector	IDFI	
Current Situation and the problem description		<p>The Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs preserves precious historical materials, which is the important legacy and covers every aspect of the XX century Georgian history. Thus, it is impossible to analyze the Soviet past without the access to these archives.</p> <p>It is notable that the Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is under high public interest, however, the lack of categorization based on the modern catalogization system, the document descriptions are general which prevents the stakeholder from accessing and working in the archives.</p>	
Main Objective		Providing the increased accessibility of the documents kept in the former security archive	
OGP Challenge		Improved public service. Better management of public recourses.	
OGP Principles		Transparency	Citizen involvement
		✓	✓
Milestones to fulfill the Commitment		New or existing commitment	End date:
Processing the electronic catalogue of the documents that are kept in the former Security Archive.		2014	2015
Publishing the catalogue of the web-page of the Archive		2014	2015
Indicator		<p>1. Electronic catalogue of the materials kept at the Security Archive is elaborated.</p> <p>2. Electronic catalogue is published on the web-page of the Archive.</p>	
Risks and Assumptions		Probability of failing to create the detailed catalogue and the catalogue being less appealing to the stakeholders.	