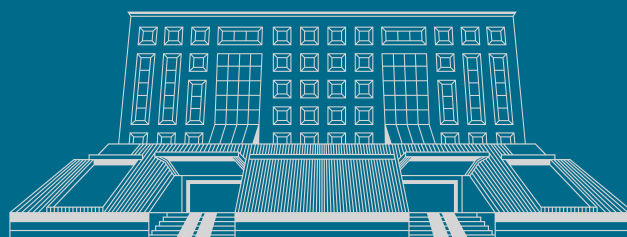


PASSPORT OF INDICATORS
Inter-sectoral strategy against corruption
2015-2020



ALBANIA



REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRISË
MINISTRIA E DREJTËSISË



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Corruption in Albania is widespread and despite the efforts to curb it the country's results have not been as effective. During the last decade Albania has stepped up its anticorruption efforts by adopting crosscutting inter-sectoral strategies. An Inter-sectoral Strategy on Prevention and Fight against Corruption and Transparent Governance 2008-2013 was initially adopted, which was followed up by the Inter-sectoral Strategy against Corruption 2015-2020. The Strategy defines a set of General indicators and Specific Objectives that consists on a triple approach: prevention, repression and awareness-raising. An Action Plan consisting of 191 measures (143 prevention, 26 repressive, 22 awareness-raising) was adopted and implemented for the period 2015-2017. However, in terms of monitoring of results, the Strategy and the related Action Plan lacked detailed performance indicators to measuring the achievement of specific objectives.

Against this setting, this document provides a Passport of Indicators for all the 18 Specific Objectives, with clear figures for each corresponding baseline indicator and targets. The Passport is intended to become the main monitoring tool for use by the National Coordinator against Corruption (NCAC), practitioners and policymakers to measure

the implementation and effectiveness of the Strategy. The Passport includes 38 performance indicators, predominantly quantitative indicators, developed to measure the progress for each of the 18 Specific Objectives of the Inter-sectoral Strategy against Corruption 2015-2020.

Each indicator includes:

- a description of the indicator,
- the link with the specific objective of the strategy,
- the institution responsible for data,
- the source of data for monitoring the indicator,
- the frequency of measuring data as a means of verification for monitoring the indicator,
- a brief methodology for calculating the indicator,
- the baseline value reflecting the situation in the previous three years (2015, 2016 and 2017)*
- the target performance to be realised in the upcoming three years (2018, 2019 and 2020).

The Indicators Passport's shall be used first of all as means to drafting an Action Plan and in the follow-up stages to assist the NCAC to monitor the implementation the Inter-sectoral Strategy against Corruption 2015-2020 and ultimately the government of Albania to assess the progress made in achieving the specific objectives outlined by the Strategy.

*Wherever the data was available

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Objective A1 Increased transparency of the state activity and improved access to information for the citizens

A.1.a Number of institutions which have correctly implemented transparency programmes

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator

- Monitoring Reports published twice a year from the IDP
- Annual Report of Information and Data Protection Commissioner

Institution responsible for gathering data Information and Data Protection Commissioner

Frequency of data publication Twice a year

A brief description of the methodology

The office of the Commissioner twice a year monitors transparency programs of institutions and publishes a report. IDP staff monitors if institutions have published all types of information that are foreseen in article 7 of the law 119/2014 “On the right to information” like budget, procurement, structure, legal framework etc. IDP also monitors if the coordinator has updated the registers of request and responses.

The performance will be assessed measuring the %increase of total number of institutions which have correctly implemented transparency programmes, with respect to previous year.

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value¹		108	154

Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value		20% increase with respect to previous year	30% increase with respect to previous year

¹ The baseline values of all Indicators of the Passport have been collected in the period February-April 2018, on the basis of data submitted by reporting institutions. Not all data sources could be cross-checked by the team since, in several cases, the data source is not public and/or a consolidated internal reporting on the data does not exist.

Objective A1 Increased transparency of the state activity and improved access to information for the citizens

A.1.b The central registry for requests and responses is operational by 2020

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Annual Report of Information and Data Protection Commissioner			
Institution responsible for gathering data	Information and Data Protection Commissioner			
Frequency of data publication	Annually (daily processing of data – interim reports feasible if needed)			
A brief description of the methodology	<p>The office of the Commissioner is establishing a central registry for requests and responses, to harmonize collection and processing of complaints. This process is important to ensure effective work of the Information and Data Protection Commissioner, as well as for enhanced transparency and accountability of public institutions vis-a-vis citizens and NGOs.</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed by measuring first the creation of the Registry (process) and then its operational use (performance).</p>			
Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	-
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value (process)	Establishment of the central registry and approval of the Decision of Council of Ministers, making the use of this registry obligatory		
	Target value (performance)		30 institutions utilize the system for reporting (i.e. all Ministries and Independent institution)	80% additional institutions utilize the system for reporting, with respect to 2019 data

Objective A2 Increasing transparency in planning, elaboration, management and control of budget

A.2.a Ratio of elements modified in the Annual Procurement Plans

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Electronic Procurement System/ PPA Annual Report
Institution responsible for gathering data	Public Procurement Agency
Frequency of data publication	Annually
A brief description of the methodology	<p>The Procurement plans prepared by the contracting authorities are composed of several elements. The % of the elements modified throughout the year reflects the accuracy of the Contracting authorities in procurement planning. Publication of online procurement plans started in 2018.</p> <p>Better planning will positively impact on reducing corruption risks (i.e. limiting occasions for non-transparent negotiations and modifications to budget lines).</p> <p>The performance will be assessed measuring the ratio between total number of elements modified, over total number of elements published in annual procurement plans. The specific formula utilized for the indicator will be:</p> $E_{\text{mod.}} = \frac{\Sigma \text{ of the number of elements modified}}{\Sigma \text{ of the number of elements published in the annual plan}} \times 100\%$

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	- ²
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	50%	35%	20%

² Current calculation methods utilized in the institution do not allow to identify the baseline for 2017. A new online system is operational as of January 2018.

Objective A2 Increasing transparency in planning, elaboration, management and control of budget

A.2.b Share of contracts awarded by negotiated procedures without prior publication of the contract notice

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Electronic Procurement System/ PPA Annual Report
Institution responsible for gathering data	Public Procurement Agency
Frequency of data publication	Annually

A brief description of the methodology

In recent years, the number of Negotiated procedure without prior publication of the contract notice launched in Albania has been relatively high comparing to the total number of the awarded procedures (electronic plus negotiated procedures without prior publication) amounting between 30-32%. PPA has already taken some measures towards the improvement of the situation and the decrease of the number of such procedures which are expected to show their results at the end of 2018. This indicator is utilized by PPA to report on Budget

The performance will be assessed measuring the ratio of total number of awarded negotiated procedures without priori publication of contract notice, over total number of awarded procedures (electronic + negotiated without prior publication). The specific formula utilized for the indicator will be:

$$N_{proc.} = \frac{\Sigma \text{ of the number of awarded negotiated procedures without prior publication of contract notice}}{\Sigma \text{ of the number of awarded procedures (electronic+negotiated procedures without prior publication)}} \times 100\%$$

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	31.8 %
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	Below 20%	Below 15%	Below 10%

NOTE: This Indicator is the Disbursement Indicator number 5 of the “EU Sector reform contract for the fight against corruption in Albania” 2017-2020

Objective A2 Increasing transparency in planning, elaboration, management and control of budget

A.2.c Share of contracts amended during the year

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator Electronic Procurement System/ PPA Annual Report

Institution responsible for gathering data Public Procurement Agency

Frequency of data publication Annually

A brief description of the methodology The high number of amended contracts during the year outlines Contracting Authority deficiencies in planning the procedure and preparing the technical specifications, as well as in the implementation of the contract. It could also be linked to corruptive practices. Reduction in the share of contracts amended during the year represents a clear sign of increased transparency in planning, elaboration, management and control of budgets.

The performance will be assessed measuring the ratio of total number of amended contracts, over total number of contracts. The specific formula utilized for the indicator will be:

$$C_{\text{ame.}} = \frac{\sum \text{of the number of amended contracts}}{\sum \text{of the number of contracts}} \times 100\%$$

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	21.2%
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	20%	15%	10%

Objective A3 Strengthening electronic infrastructure of public institutions

A.3 Number of functional e-services for citizens, business and public institutions

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	NAIS' reports on the n° of e-services available on the e-Albania portal
Institution responsible for gathering data	National Agency of Information Society
Frequency of data publication	Annually
A brief description of the methodology	<p>The number of e-services of level 3 & 4 of authentication is based on the UN four stages of online service development, according to the definitions below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Stage 3 - Transactional services Government websites engage in two-way communication with their citizens, including requesting and receiving inputs on government policies, programmes, regulations, etc. Some form of electronic authentication of the citizen's identity is required to successfully complete the exchange. Government websites process non-financial transactions, e.g. filing taxes online or applying for certificates, licenses and permits. They also handle financial transactions, i.e. where money is transferred on a secure network. · Stage 4 - Connected services Government websites have changed the way governments communicate with their citizens. They are proactive in requesting information and opinions from the citizens using Web 2.0 and other interactive tools. E-services and e-solutions cut across the departments and ministries in a seamless manner, information, data and knowledge is transferred from government agencies through integrated applications. Governments have moved from a government-centric to a citizen-centric approach, where e-services are targeted to citizens through life cycle events and segmented groups to provide tailor-made services. Governments create an environment that empowers citizens to be more involved with government activities to have a voice in decision-making. <p>The performance will be assessed measuring the increase of total number of e-services available for access by citizens, business and public institutions.</p>

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	248	465	527
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	562	582	602

Objective A4 Improving the handling of denunciations against corruption

A.4 Number of corruption investigations generated by citizens denunciations

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator Annual report on the structure of corruption investigation in State Police – data sources include:

- Citizens’ complaints on government anti-corruption portals
- Citizens’ complaints through electronic and written post

Institution responsible for gathering data Albanian State Police

Frequency of data publication Annually

A brief description of the methodology As of 2017, available Albanian Police data show the total number of investigations and number of investigations generated by initiative of the Police. The difference between these figures represents the total number of investigations generated by denunciations from citizens and other institutions. The Action Plan should prioritize an activity establishing a system to track number of investigations generated specifically by citizens’ denunciations. Once this system is in place, the Action Plan shall prioritize the set-up of a statistic measuring % of these investigations, generated by citizens’ denunciations submitted through online portals. At this stage, baseline is therefore available only on total number of investigations generated by citizens and other institutions denunciations.

The indicator will be assessed measuring first the upgrade of the internal monitoring process of Albanian Police in order to obtain disaggregate data (process) and then the increase in total number of investigations generated by citizens’ denunciations (performance).

An additional sub-indicator for 2019 and 2020 is set, to measure the % of investigations generated by citizens’ denunciations which are submitted through online portals

- Sub-indicator A.4.a.1: The ratio of investigations generated by citizens’ denunciations which are submitted through online portals, over total number of investigations generated by citizens’ denunciations;

$$R_{Acc.} = \frac{\sum \text{of the Number of investigations generated by citizens' denunciations which are submitted through online portals}}{\sum \text{Number of investigations generated by citizens' denunciations}} \times 100\%$$

Objective A4 Improving the handling of denunciations against corruption

A.4 Number of corruption investigations generated by citizens denunciations

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	615 (total number, citizens and other institutions)	678 (total number, citizens and other institutions)

Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value (process)	Upgrade of the internal monitoring process of Albanian Police in order to obtain disaggregate data	-	-
Target value (performance)	-	5% increased, with respect to 2018	5% increased, with respect to 2019	

Objective A5 Strengthening the regime of disclosure and control of public officials' wealth and cases of conflict of interest

A.5.a The online system for asset declaration is operational by 2020

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	HIDAACI Annual Report
Institution responsible for gathering data	HIDAACI
Frequency of data publication	Annually

A brief description of the methodology The full operationalization of the online system for asset declaration represents a crucial step forward for strengthening disclosure regime, transparency and effective control of public official wealth, as well as cases of conflict of interest.

The full operationalization is a challenging exercise which has to be completed in subsequent steps, including in particular:

- Completion of the procurement procedures and contract signed
- System Design and documentation preparation
- System Development and infrastructure setup
- Implementing, virtualization/operation system completed, database installation and application established
- Fixing bugs and patching/retesting
- Integrated testing and handover
- Training materials and training users provided
- Final acceptance and the system fully operational (live)

The indicator will be assessed measuring the completion of interim steps for full operationalization of the online asset declaration system (process), and, in 2020, its effective use (performance).

Objective A5 Strengthening the regime of disclosure and control of public officials' wealth and cases of conflict of interest

A.5.a The online system for asset declaration is operational by 2020

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	-
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value (process)	Completion of the procurement procedures and contract signed. System Design and documentation preparation System Development and infrastructure setup	Implementing, virtualization/ operation system completed, database installation and application established Fixing bugs and patching/retesting Integrated testing and handover Training materials and training users provided Final acceptance and system fully operational (live)	-
	Target value (performance)	-	-	80% of reporting individuals submit online asset declaration

Objective A5 Strengthening the regime of disclosure and control of public officials' wealth and cases of conflict of interest

A.5.b Implementation of the law on Whistleblowing and Whistleblower protection

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	HIDAACI Annual Report
Institution responsible for gathering data	HIDAACI
Frequency of data publication	Annually

A brief description of the methodology

In June 2016 the law on Whistleblowing and Whistleblower protection (N° 60/2016) was adopted and had legal effect from 1st October 2016, with the exception of obligations set out in Art 10, which entered into force on 1st July 2017. In Albania 31 central public institutions and 60 local government units with more than 80 employees are required to report³. The duration of the administrative investigation procedure, as per Art 13 of the law, is set as 60 days. Article 22 of the law presents the reporting obligations.

The performance will be assessed measuring the ratio between total number of initiated externally reported whistleblower disclosures completed within the legal deadline, over total number of initiated external reported whistleblower disclosures. The specific formula utilized for the indicator will be:

$$W_{rep.} = \frac{\Sigma \text{ of the number of initiated externally reported whistleblower disclosures completed within the legal deadline}}{\Sigma \text{ of the number of total number of initiated external reported whistleblower disclosures}} \times 100\%$$

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	91 institutions submitted report to HIDAACI by end of January 2018
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	70%	80%	85%

NOTE: This Indicator is the Disbursement Indicator number 1 of the “EU Sector reform contract for the fight against corruption in Albania” 2017-2020

³ As of January 2018, HIDAACI has received and administered 161 annual reports from the responsible units in the public sector, while the responsible units in the private sector shall submit their annual reports starting from January 2019.

Objective A6 Strengthening the controlling regime for political parties' financing

A.6.a Number of published audit reports from political parties certified by external auditors

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator Financial report of political parties, monitoring report and auditing report published by the Central Election Commission.

Institution responsible for gathering data Central Election Commission

Frequency of data publication Annually

A brief description of the methodology According to the legislation (including Electoral Code and Law on Political Parties) all the information gathered by CEC (i.e. financial reports, monitoring and audit reports) is administered with the aim of transparency, control and oversight.

The controlling regime for political parties financing requires first and foremost the completion of external audit reports on financing received by each political party. This first level external assessment will strengthen the effective controlling role of CEC and the reliability of second level analysis performed by the institution.

The performance will be assessed measuring the increase in % of audit reports from political parties which are certified by external auditors and received by CEC. The specific formula utilized for the indicator will be:

$$A_{\text{cert.}} = \frac{\Sigma \text{ of the number of audit reports from political parties certified by external auditors}}{\Sigma \text{ of the number of audit reports from political parties}} \times 100\%$$

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	88% (77 out of 87)	48% (61 out of 126)	61% (11 out of 18)
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	70%	75%	80%

Objective A6 Strengthening the controlling regime for political parties' financing

A.6.b Ratio of sanctions delivered over cases identified in the context of violations of the Electoral Code

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	CEC Annual Report – specific data source include CEC decisions “for imposing administrative sanctions”
Institution responsible for gathering data	Central Election Commission
Frequency of data publication	Annually (for non-election years) and bi-annually (for election years)
A brief description of the methodology	<p>The effective operational impact of controlling regime can be assessed measuring the verification of ascertained violations and related sanctions imposed for each violation, in accordance with the Electoral Code.</p> <p>The performance will be assessed measuring the increase in % of sanctions delivered, over cases identified. The specific formula utilized for the indicator will be:</p> $R_{\text{san.}} = \frac{\sum \text{of the number of sanctions delivered}}{\sum \text{of the number of violations identified}} \times 100\%$

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value		10%	0 ⁴
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	25% ⁵	25%	30%

⁴ No sanctions delivered

⁵ The reporting entity (CEC) communicated that the targets for 2018, 2019 and 2020 are lower than the baseline for 2017 because, due to strengthened enforcement regime in 2017, the number of violations are expected to decrease in subsequent years.

Objective A6 Strengthening the controlling regime for political parties' financing

A.6.c Political party finances audited in line with EU/ACFA recommendations

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator Annual report Central Election Commission

Institution responsible for gathering data Central Election Commission

Frequency of data publication Annually

A brief description of the methodology The amendment and application of the adopted Electoral Code and the Law on Political Parties, as well as sub-legal acts in line with EU and ACFA project recommendations, will result in

- simplifying the financial reporting and audit requirements, reporting and publication of the CEC financial report;
- the measures to establish the relevant structure for the independent control and verification of audit reports;
- improvements of the internal procedure and clear responsibilities of the CEC staff to control political party financing.

The performance will be assessed by measuring the increase of total number of annual finance reports and, if applicable, campaign finance reports and final audit reports of the 5 biggest political parties with respect to the previous year.

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value		-	-
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	5	5	5

NOTE: This Indicator is the Disbursement Indicator number 2 of the “EU Sector reform contract for the fight against corruption in Albania” 2017-2020

Objective A7 Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection and systematic use of risk analysis

A.7.a Ratio of internal audit recommendations accepted and implemented by public entities

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Annual Report on Public Internal Financial and Control
Institution responsible for gathering data	Ministry of Finance & Economy
Frequency of data publication	Annually

A brief description of the methodology This indicator shows the degree of implementation of the recommendations issued by the Internal Audit Units. The indicator will be measured through two sub-indicators:

Sub-indicator A.7.a.1: Recommendations issued by the IAs and accepted by the institutions. This indicator is based on the assumption that IA units must receive a reply from the units/structures audited, acknowledging that they received the IA report with the recommendations issued by the auditors and informing IA of the action to be taken to address the recommendations.

Sub-indicator A.7.a.2: Number of recommendations issued by IA and implemented by the institutions

The performance will be assessed measuring the increase in % of both ratios. The specific formulas utilized for the indicator will be:

- **Sub-indicator A.7.a.1:** The ratio of the recommendations issued by IA over the total number of recommendations accepted by the institutions;

$$R_{Acc.} = \frac{\sum \text{of the number of Recommendations Accepted by Management}}{\sum (\text{Number of Recommendations issued by IA units})} \times 100\%$$

- **Sub-indicator A.7.a.2:** The ratio of recommendations implemented, by the institutions over the total number of recommendations accepted.

$$R_{Impl.} = \frac{\sum (\text{Number of Recommendations Implemented by Institutions within 2 years})}{\sum (\text{Number of Recommendations Accepted})} \times 100\%$$

Objective A7 Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection and systematic use of risk analysis

A.7.a Ratio of internal audit recommendations accepted and implemented by public entities

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline Value A.7.a.1	62.4%	47%	Available in May 2018
	Baseline Value A.7.a.2	-	-	-
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	Growing trend, with respect to preceding year – minimum 3% growth	Growing trend, with respect to preceding year – minimum 3% growth	Growing trend, with respect to preceding year – minimum 3% growth

Objective A7 Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection and systematic use of risk analysis

A.7.b Number of cases resulting from internal audits that are referred for financial inspection

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Annual Report on Public Financial Inspection
Institution responsible for gathering data	Ministry of Finance & Economy
Frequency of data publication	Annually
A brief description of the methodology	Drafting of the annual activity report of the Directorate of Public Financial Inspection is a legal obligation and is presented to the Authorising Officers and the Minister of Finance and Economy by March 31 of the following year.

Drafting of the annual report of Public Financial Inspection activities aims to present the activities of the Public Financial Inspection, objectives and performance of the Directorate of Public Financial Inspection and objectives set for the period ahead, the implementation of the strategic objective of the government and the Ministry of Finance and Economy, as well as implementing measures to achieve the strategy and objectives.

The performance will be assessed measuring the increase in number of cases resulting from internal audits which are referred for financial inspections.

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	6	4	8
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	Growing trend, with respect to preceding year – minimum 3% increase	Growing trend, with respect to preceding year – minimum 3% increase	Growing trend, with respect to preceding year – minimum 3% increase

Objective A7 Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection and systematic use of risk analysis

A.7.c Number of referrals to prosecution resulting from financial inspections

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Annual Report on Public Financial Inspection
Institution responsible for gathering data	Ministry of Finance & Economy
Frequency of data publication	Annually

A brief description of the methodology Where the data from financial inspections lead to reasonable doubts on the existence of an offence, (referring the findings in the final inspection reports) the Principal Authorizing Officer informs the Minister of Finance and reports the event to the prosecution's office.

The performance will be assessed measuring the increase in number of referrals to prosecution resulting from financial inspections.

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	1	4	5
Information on target values	Target value	2018	2019	2020
		Growing trend, with respect to preceding year – minimum 3% increase	Growing trend, with respect to preceding year – minimum 3% increase	Growing trend, with respect to preceding year – minimum 3% increase

Objective A7 Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection and systematic use of risk analysis

A.7.d Number of financial inspections carried out by the Financial Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance and Economy

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Annual report – Ministry of Finance and Economy
Institution responsible for gathering data	Ministry of Finance and Economy
Frequency of data publication	Annually
A brief description of the methodology	<p>Enhanced capacity and operation of Financial Inspection Unit of MOFE shall lead to increased number of financial inspections.</p> <p>The number of inspections is dependent on the number of cases received – since this number is expected to increase in the medium to long term, also the number of inspections shall increase.</p> <p>The performance will be assessed by measuring the total number of financial inspections carried out by the Financial Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance and Economy.</p>

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	5	-	21
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	30	35	37

NOTE: This Indicator is the Disbursement Indicator number 4 of the “EU Sector reform contract for the fight against corruption in Albania” 2017-2020

Objective A8 Systematic use of the mechanism of identifying areas of corruption

A.8 Number of public institutions that have conducted annual analysis on inclinations of corruption

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Annual report of MoJ/NCAC
Institution responsible for gathering data	MoJ/NCAC
Frequency of data publication	Annually

A brief description of the methodology

In the public institutions (Ministry, Directorate or Unit) two kinds of vulnerabilities or corruption risks will be mapped:

1. Job related activities related to e.g. money, confidential information, issuing of permits, awarding of contracts, etc.;
2. Organizational vulnerabilities. This concerns certain processes potentially prone to integrity violations or corruption, e.g. the selection and recruitment of staff, procurement, and processing confidential information.

Together they form the potential risks to which the organization is exposed. In addition, it will be assessed whether these risks are sufficiently covered by the existing administrative rules and regulations, strong enough to minimize the risks on corruption. The focus then is then on the adequacy of (qualitatively) good rules, instructions, procedures to deal with the vulnerable activities. If there is a gap, recommendations will be made to strengthen the resistance against corruption and embed these in the organization.

The risk assessments shall be implemented in accordance with ISO 31010/2009 - Risk management and Risk assessment technique and/or the Corruption Risk Assessment methodology guide (CoE - PACA project, 2010).

The performance will be assessed by measuring the increase in total number of risk assessments.

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	-

Objective A8 Systematic use of the mechanism of identifying areas of corruption

A.8 Number of public institutions that have conducted annual analysis on inclinations of corruption

Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
Target value (process)		Guidelines (manual) for conducting a risk assessment in public institutions as part of integrity plan, developed and accepted. A related training programme for the implementation of the manual developed. An inter-institutional action plan in place for conducting risk assessments		
Target value (performance)			The developed risk assessment tool implemented in 10 Ministries.	10 Ministries have implemented a risk assessment.

⁶ Council of Europe, Project Against Corruption in Albania, 2010 - <https://rm.coe.int/16806ec890>

Objective A9 Strengthening the integrity of public officials

A.9 Number of ministries which have developed and published an integrity plan in line with the inter-sectoral strategy against corruption

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Annual report MoJ/NCAC
Institution responsible for gathering data	MoJ/NCAC
Frequency of data publication	Annually

A brief description of the methodology An integrity plan will provide the conceptual framework for the policies and measures to prevent integrity breaches of public officials and for the monitoring of the effects of the implemented measures in a public institution. It contains information on (i.a.):

- Specific corruption prone areas in the public institution.
- Ethics and personal integrity areas, e.g. the code of conduct, acceptance of gifts, reporting of corruption (incl. whistleblowing), disciplinary actions (recorded), response to morally and professionally unacceptable behaviour, training on ethics;
- The risk assessment tool.
- A vision on the fight against corruption within the organization

Institutions will make their own integrity plan based on adopted Guidelines for the development and implementation of an integrity plan, developed by the MoJ/NCAC and adapted to the different types and competences of the institutions.

The performance will be assessed by measuring the increase in total number of integrity plans adopted and published.

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	-
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value (process)	A model (structure) for an integrity plan in Albania developed, accepted and published by MoJ		
	Target value (performance)		10 ministries adopted and published an integrity plan	10 ministries have adopted and implemented an integrity plan

Objective A10 Systematic analysis of inclinations to corruption and, Improvement of statistics on the activity of law enforcing agencies in the fight against corruption

A.10 Consolidated and harmonized statistics on corruption are produced and published periodically

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	General Directorate of Police; Prosecution office, First Instance Court, Appeal Court, High Court ⁷
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Institution responsible for gathering data	Ministry of Justice
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Frequency of data publication	Every six month (January and August) - Currently only internally shared, not published.
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A brief description of the methodology The Sector of Statistics every six months gathers, consolidates and produces consolidated and harmonized statistics on corruption and organized crime – these statistics are only shared internally at institutional level and with the European Commission but not published. The report is published at the Ministry of Justice official website as part of the annual report. The data gathering and processing process shall be reinforced to ensure that harmonized and consolidated statistics include relevant data as per relevant international best practices, inter alia FATF recommendation 33 on statistics⁸. The harmonized and consolidated statistics shall become an operational tool to report, inter alia, on B1 Indicator and any other indicator related to repression of corruption. A number of fundamental qualitative criteria shall characterize the statistic report, ensuring its ability to track a case from investigation to conviction. The summary of cases shall therefore be complemented by a database which outlines the specific situation of (at least):

- A. Number of investigations started
- B. Number of indictments requested by Prosecution
 - 1) Number of requests for sequestration⁹
- C. Number of convictions
 - 1) Number of requests for sequestration approved¹⁰
 - 2) Number of requests for confiscation approved
- D. Details on assets management¹¹:
 - 1) Value of sequestered assets under management
 - 2) Value of confiscated assets under management
 - 3) Realized value from sale of confiscated assets
 - 4) Number of assets returned to owner
 - 5) Number of assets destroyed
 - 6) Monetary value transferred to state budget after sale

The indicator will be assessed measuring the upgrade of the statistics reporting mechanism (process) and its publishing twice a year (performance).

Objective A10 Systematic analysis of inclinations to corruption and, Improvement of statistics on the activity of law enforcing agencies in the fight against corruption

A.10 Consolidated and harmonized statistics on corruption are produced and published periodically

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value		1	1

Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value (process)		Statistics produced and published once per year	Upgrade of the statistics reporting mechanism including (from above list): - A, B, C1, D1
Target value (performance)		-	-	Produced and published twice per year

⁷ When the new institutions under the Justice Reform will be operational, they will become a data source for the indicator

⁸ The Recommendation 33 of the Financial Action Task Force is of particular relevance for AML and CFT, but its principles, along with the practical recommendations contained in the manual of guidance on data and statistics are relevant both for OC and Corruption (2015 – see <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/AML-CFT-related-data-and-statistics.pdf>)

⁹ Statistic will derive from new system to be established for reporting on Indicator B.1.b

¹⁰ Statistic will derive from new system to be established for reporting on Indicator B.1.b and Indicators of the Passport of Indicators of the Justice Sector Reform Strategy.

¹¹ Statistics mentioned at points D1, D2, D3, D4, D5 and D6 will primarily derive from new reporting mechanism requested by Indicator B.1.c.

Objective A11 Adoption of policies against corruption at local government level

A.11.a Ratio of municipalities that have developed local anti-corruption and integrity plan/s (in line with the inter-sectoral strategy against corruption)

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Annual report of the Agency for the support to Local Self-government
Institution responsible for gathering data	Ministry of Interior
Frequency of data publication	Annually
A brief description of the methodology	<p>An integrity plan will provide the conceptual framework for the policies and measures to prevent integrity breaches of public officials and for the monitoring of the effects of the implemented measures in a public institution. It contains information on (i.e.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Specific corruption prone areas in the municipality.· Ethics and personal integrity areas, e.g. the code of conduct, acceptance of gifts, reporting of corruption (incl. whistleblowing), disciplinary actions (recorded), response to morally and professionally unacceptable behaviour, training on ethics;· The risk assessment tool.· A vision on the fight against corruption within the municipality <p>Promotion of the local integrity plans at Municipal level will also create further opportunities for citizens to acknowledge the anti-corruption efforts and actively contribute to them.</p> <p>Municipalities will develop their own integrity plan based on adopted Guidelines for the development and implementation of an integrity plan, developed by the MoJ/NCAC (refer to A9).</p> <p>The performance will be assessed first by the creation of guidelines (process) and then the increase in %of municipalities that have adopted and published a local integrity plan(performance).The specific formula utilized for the indicator will be:</p> $L_{int.} = \frac{\Sigma \text{ of the number of municipalities that have adopted and published a local integrity plan}}{\Sigma \text{ of the number of municipalities}} \times 100\%$

Objective A11 Adoption of policies against corruption at local government level

A.11.a Ratio of municipalities that have developed local anti-corruption and integrity plan/s (in line with the inter-sectoral strategy against corruption)

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value		-	-
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value (process)	Guidelines created (refer to A9). Mol sends guidelines to all Municipalities	Guidelines actively distributed by Mol to all municipalities, inter alia through possible information sessions	
	Target value (performance)		5 municipalities produced and adopted a local Integrity Plan	10 municipalities produced and adopted a local Integrity Plan.

Objective A11 Adoption of policies against corruption at local government level

A.11.b Number of municipalities that allocate a specific budget line to implement local anti-corruption policy

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Annual report of the Agency for the support to Local Self-government			
Institution responsible for gathering data	Ministry of Interior			
Frequency of data publication	Annually			
A brief description of the methodology	<p>Allocate of specific budget lines to implement the local plan is crucial to ensure effectiveness and impact of the plan, as well as overall performance on anti-corruption at local level.</p> <p>The performance will be assessed first by measuring the total number of municipalities which have allocated at least 1% of annual budget for the implementation of the local integrity plan.</p>			
Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	-
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	-	-	10 municipalities allocate at least 1% of budget to implement local anti-corruption plan

Objective B1 Improved efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption

B.1.a Number of indictments for corruption (cases and persons)

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator Harmonized statistics on Corruption and Organized Crime report (internal report submitted to EU)

Institution responsible for gathering data Public Prosecution Office¹²

Frequency of data publication Six-months basis (January and August)

A brief description of the methodology Investigations, implemented by law enforcement agencies under the coordination and leadership of Prosecution, will lead to the preparation of indictment by Prosecution and their submission to Courts. Increased effectiveness of investigations is expected, among others, to increase the number of indictments. A complete assessment will take into considerations both cases and persons. The performance will be assessed measuring the increase in total number of indictments for corruption. The indicator will be measured both by number of cases and number of people included in the indictments.

One additional sub-indicator is included, to assess performance in the specific context of so-called “high level corruption cases”. In this framework, “high level cases” are defined as those related to Articles 245 and 260 of the Criminal Code (foreseeing a minimum sentence of 1 and 4 years, respectively). The calculation of the ratio will be conducted as:

Sub-indicator B.1.a.1: Ratio of “high level corruption” indictments, over the total number of indictments for corruption;

$$R_{HLC} = \frac{\sum \text{of the number of “high level corruption” indictments}}{\sum \text{of the total number of indictments for corruption}} \times 100\%$$

NOTE: effectiveness of investigation is also linked to the number of indictments which generate final convictions – this element (which is not only dependent on investigations but, crucially, on performance of judiciary procedures) will be measured by the Passport of Indicators of the Justice Sector Reform Strategy.

Objective B1 Improved efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption

B.1.a Number of indictments for corruption (cases and persons)

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline for Indicator B.1.a	Cases sent to court: 689 Individuals indicted:1011	Cases sent to court: 617 Individuals indicted:874	Cases sent to court: 813 Individuals indicted:974
	Baseline for Sub-indicator B.1.a.1	0 % of the cases 0,099% of the indicted	0,16 % of the cases 0,11% of the indicted	0,24 % of the cases 0,62% of the indicted
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target for Indicator B.1.a	Cases sent to court: 855 Individuals indicted: 1022 ¹³	Cases sent to court: 897 Individuals indicted: 1073	Cases sent to court: 941 Individuals indicted: 1126
	Target for Sub-indicator B.1.a.1	0,5% of the cases 1% of the indicted	0,8 % of the cases 1,5 % of the indicted	1 % of the cases 2 % of the indicted

¹² Substituted by Special Prosecution Against Corruption (SPAK), when fully operational

¹³ A 5% increase is taken in consideration

Objective B1 Improved efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption

B.1.b Number of requests for sequestration of assets in corruption cases

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Harmonized statistics on Corruption and Organized Crime report (internal report submitted to EU)
Institution responsible for gathering data	Public Prosecution Office ¹⁴
Frequency of data publication	Six months basis (January and August)

A brief description of the methodology

Sequestration and confiscation of proceeds of crime represent a crucial repressive tool for corruption, removing the financial incentives for the criminal activity. Increased effectiveness of investigations (which would inter alia include better financial investigations and asset tracing procedures) is expected, among others, to increase the number of requests for sequestration submitted by Prosecution to Court.

As of end 2017, this data is not tracked by Prosecution statistics. The tracking mechanism for harmonized statistics on Corruption and Organized Crime shall be updated to generate this data, and include the figure in all six-month reports.

The indicator will be assessed measuring first the upgrade of the tracking system (process) and then the increase in total number of requests for sequestration in corruption cases (performance). The indicator will be measured both by number of cases and number of people included in the indictments.

One additional sub-indicator will be included, as of 2020, to assess performance in the specific context of so-called “high level corruption cases”. In this framework, “high level cases” are defined as those related to Articles 245 and 260 of the Criminal Code (foreseeing a minimum sentence of 1 and 4 years, respectively). The calculation of the ration will be conducted as:

Sub-indicator B.1.a.1: Ratio of requests for sequestration in “high level corruption” cases, over the total number of requests for sequestration in corruption cases;

$$R_{HLC} = \frac{\sum \text{of the Number of requests for sequestration in "high level corruption" cases}}{\sum \text{of total number of requests for sequestration in corruption cases}} \times 100\%$$

NOTE: effectiveness of investigation is also linked to the number of confiscations – this element (which is not only dependent on investigations but, crucially, on performance of judiciary procedures) will be measured by the Passport of Indicators of the Justice Sector Reform Strategy.

Objective B1 Improved efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption

B.1.b Number of requests for sequestration of assets in corruption cases

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	-
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value (process)	Establish reporting mechanism (and/or update tracking of harmonized statistics) to include new data	Data published on bi-annual reports	-
	Target value (performance)	-	-	5% increase with respect to 2019 baseline

¹⁴ Substituted by Special Prosecution Against Corruption (SPAK), when fully operational

Objective B1 Improved efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption

B.1.c Estimated value of proceeds of crime sequestered in corruption cases

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator AASCA bi-annual reports

Institution responsible for gathering data Agency for Administration of Seized and Confiscated Assets (AASCA)

Frequency of data publication Bi-annual (January and August)

A brief description of the methodology Sequestration and confiscation of proceeds of crime represent a crucial repressive tool for corruption, removing the financial incentives for the criminal activity. Effective investigations shall generate not only additional sequestration requests (see indicator B.1.c) but also increased aggregate value of sequestered assets. The assessment of this additional data¹⁵ is crucial to provide a complete picture of effectiveness of investigations on corruption

Based on the Albanian legal framework¹⁶, assets for which sequestration is approved in shall be submitted to AASCA for management. After receipt of the assets, the Agency implements an internal valuation and assigns an estimated value. This value is further assessed by external experts after confiscation

By the end of 2017, this data is not tracked by AASCA. The internal reporting mechanism of the Agency shall be updated to generate this data, and include the figure in all its six-month reports.

The indicator will be assessed measuring first the upgrade of the internal monitoring of AASCA (process) and then the increase in total estimated value of sequestered assets in corruption cases (performance).

NOTE: effectiveness of investigation is also linked to the value of final confiscations – this element (which is not only dependent on investigations but, crucially, on performance of judiciary procedures) will be measured by the Passport of Indicators of the Justice Sector Reform Strategy.

Objective B1 Improved efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption

B.1.c Estimated value of proceeds of crime sequestrated in corruption cases

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	N/A	N/A	N/A
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value (process)	Upgrade internal reporting mechanism of AASCA for data collection and reporting on value of sequestrated and confiscated assets	Data published on AASCA six-monthly reports	-
	Target value (performance)	-	-	5% increase with respect to 2019 baseline

¹⁵ In line, among others, with FATF recommendations as well as EU 4th money laundering directive

¹⁶ The Agency does not have an organic Law, but its activity is regulated by DCM no. 687, dt. 5.10.11.

Objective B2 Improving cooperation among law enforcement agencies in the criminal prosecution and punishment of corruption

B.2.a Ratio of registered proceedings on corruption resulting from the administered referrals

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator Harmonized statistics on Corruption and Organized Crime report (internal report submitted to EU)

Institution responsible for gathering data Public Prosecution Office¹⁷

Frequency of data publication Six months basis (January and August)

A brief description of the methodology The data will be reported to the General Prosecution Office by the First Instance Prosecution Offices in accordance with their data format. The Office on Statistics in the General Prosecution Office will process the data only for those articles of the Penal Code that are reported to the harmonized statistics under “corruption”.

The performance will be assessed measuring the ratio of registered proceedings on corruption, over the total number of administered referrals

$$R_{PR.C} = \frac{\Sigma \text{ of the number of registered proceedings on corruption}}{\Sigma \text{ of total number of registered administrative referrals}} \times 100\%$$

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value		67.68 %	65.86 %

Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value		70 %	75 %

¹⁷ Substituted by Special Prosecution Against Corruption (SPAK), when fully operational

Objective B2 Improving cooperation among law enforcement agencies in the criminal prosecution and punishment of corruption

B.2.b Number of access to additional databases for police and prosecution

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator Annual Reports of the General Prosecutor Office
Annual Reports of the Albanian State Police

Institution responsible for gathering data General Prosecutor Office
Albanian State Police

Frequency of data publication Annually

A brief description of the methodology Improved access of databases and public records by the police and the prosecution is important for the increased effectiveness of the investigations, criminal prosecution and punishment of corruption. In order to increase the number of databases accessible by the General Prosecutor Office and the Albanian State Police, both institutions have to sign memoranda of understanding with the institutions that own the databases and the Commissioner on Information and Data Protection, ensure financing and have trained staff for use and maintenance. The performance will be assessed measuring the total number of databases accessible by the Prosecution Office and the Albanian State Police.

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	Police has access to 8 databases Prosecution has access to 3 databases	Police has access to 10 databases Prosecution has access to 8 databases
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	Police has access to 2 additional databases ¹⁸ Prosecution has access to 3 additional databases	Police has access to 2 additional databases Prosecution has access to 3 additional databases	Police has access to 2 additional databases Prosecution has access to 4 additional databases

NOTE: This Indicator is the Disbursement Indicator number 3 of the “EU Sector reform contract for the fight against corruption in Albania” 2017-2020

¹⁸ For all targets, the figure of additional databases is to be assessed with respect to previous year.

Objective B3 Improving the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crimes

B.3.a Number of review reports produced periodically and made public by the Ministry of Justice on the adequacy of legal framework on prosecution of economic and financial crimes

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Ministry of Finance and Economy Annual report
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Institution responsible for gathering data	Ministry of Finance and Economy
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Frequency of data publication	Annually
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A brief description of the methodology	<p>Internal review of adequacy of legal framework, including for alignment with international standards and bottlenecks and overlapping of existing national legislation, represent crucial dialogue and improvement opportunities.</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance and Economy shall implement, annually, a set of activities for consultation and review of specific areas of the legal framework. Tools may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Roundtables· Surveys to practitioners· Interviews to practitioners· Debates between practitioners and academia· Joint meetings on specific legal framework topics <p>Selection of topics shall be done at the beginning of the year and meetings planned in advance to ensure appropriate participation by the community of practitioners. The topics covered by the review can be linked to the priorities set for the specific year, inter alia to achieve targets of specific indicators of the AC Strategy.</p> <p>The review will comply with and enhance evidence-based policy-making, as set by the European Union Better Regulation Toolbox number 4 The activities implemented in the year shall result in a policy report made available to policymakers, lawmakers, interest groups and practitioners. The indicator will be assessed measuring the set-up of reviews (process) and submission of review reports to policymakers (performance).</p>
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Objective B3 Improving the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crimes

B.3.a Number of review reports produced periodically and made public by the Ministry of Justice on the adequacy of legal framework on prosecution of economic and financial crimes

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	-
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value (process)	Implementation of one review action		
	Target value (performance)		One review report published and submitted to policymakers	One review report published and submitted to policymakers

¹⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/file_import/better-regulation-toolbox-4_en_o.pdf

Objective B3 Improving the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crimes

B.3.b Implementation of legislation for the set-up of an Asset Recovery Office

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Ministry of Finance and Economy Annual report			
Institution responsible for gathering data	Ministry of Finance and Economy ²⁰			
Frequency of data publication	Annually			
A brief description of the methodology	<p>Depriving criminals from the benefits of crime is recognized internationally as one of the most effective tools to fight corruption and organize crime from their root causes.</p> <p>In the context of reinforcement on National legal framework, as well as alignment to EU acquis in the area, the creation of the Asset Recovery Office (ARO) represents a crucial step and opportunity for Albania. The set-up of ARO is regulated by the EU Council Decision 2007/845/JHA of 6 December 2007²¹.</p> <p>The ARO will become a “one-stop shop” for sharing asset recovery information with third countries, therefore requiring upgrade of national tools (including access to relevant databases), improved inter-agency cooperation and effective exchange of information among law enforcement agencies. The ARO set-up can therefore be seen as a trigger for national-level improvements. The indicator will be assessed measuring the set-up of ARO (process) and its operationalization (performance).</p>			
Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	-

Objective B3 Improving the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crimes

B.3.b Implementation of legislation for the set-up of an Asset Recovery Office

Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
Target value (process)		MoJ inter-institutional research paper on ARO set-up (e.g. output of B.3.1)	Institution hosting ARO selected (by Government decision). Basic SoPs ²² developed.	
Target value (performance)				ARO operational. Communication to EU Commission about ARO set-up

²⁰ This allocation is provisional. After the institution hosting the ARO is formally selected by the Government, this institution from that moment on will become the responsible reporting institution.

²¹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=LEGISSUM:l14156>

²² Standard Operating Procedures

Objective B4 Improving international legal and police cooperation in the fight against economic and financial crime

B.4.a Number of Police Information Exchanged with third countries and supranational law enforcement institutions

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Albanian State Police Annual report
Institution responsible for gathering data	Albanian State Police
Frequency of data publication	Annually

A brief description of the methodology The increase in operational cooperation with third countries and supranational law enforcement organizations/networks (including, inter alia, Europol, Interpol, Frontex, Egmont, CARIN, etc). As noted in the EU Albania 2016 Report, “Albania has an operational cooperation agreement with Europol and since 2009 a liaison officer at Europol headquarters. (...) Albania remains a reactive rather than a proactive partner in international police cooperation. Similar trends were also noted as regards cooperation with Interpol”.

As of 2017, the tracking of exchange of information with third countries and supranational law enforcement organizations/networks is not standardized. The indicator will be assessed measuring first the upgrade of the internal monitoring process of Albanian Police in order to obtain disaggregate data (process) and then the increase in total number of information exchanged with third countries and supranational institution (performance).

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value		11 ²³	51 ²⁴
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value (process)	Update internal process to obtain detailed aggregated/ disaggregated data. Publish data.		
	Target value (performance)	-	5% increase with respect to 2018 baseline	5% increase with respect to 2019 baseline

²³ Estimated data, only referred to exchanges with Europol

²⁴ Estimated data, only referred to exchanges with Europol

²⁵ Estimated data, only referred to exchanges with Europol

Objective B4 Improving international legal and police cooperation in the fight against economic and financial crime

B.4.b Number of Joint Police operations launched by Europol or Interpol in the area of fight against financial and economic crime to which Albania actively participates

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator Albanian State Police Annual report

Institution responsible for gathering data Albanian State Police

Frequency of data publication Annually

A brief description of the methodology The increase in operational cooperation with third countries and supranational law enforcement organizations/networks (including, inter alia, Europol, Interpol, Frontex, Egmont, CARIN, etc). As noted in the EU Albania 2016 Report, “Albania has an operational cooperation agreement with Europol and since 2009 a liaison officer at Europol headquarters. (...) Albania remains a reactive rather than a proactive partner in international police cooperation. Similar trends were also noted as regards cooperation with Interpol”.

Exchange of information (see B.4.1) shall be followed-up by cooperation at operational level, including joint police operations.

The indicator will be assessed measuring the total number of Europol and Interpol Joint Police Operations in the area of fight against financial and economic crime to which Albania actively participates.

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value		2	3
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	3	4	5

Objective C1 Raising awareness and educating the public on the consequences of corruption

C.1.a Creation of annual communication and Visibility Plans of the Anti-corruption Strategy

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Annual report Ministry of Justice/NCAC
Institution responsible for gathering data	Ministry of Justice/NCAC
Frequency of data publication	Annually

A brief description of the methodology

Harmonization of approach to visibility and communication in the framework of anti-corruption is very important to mainstream a common message and approach. An annual visibility and communication plan for the Anti-corruption Strategy will avoid organization of communication events on anti-corruption in a reactive manner, uncoordinated among different government entities (at central and local level). This Plan shall include the priorities to be addressed, target groups/institutions, delivery means, messages during campaigns as well as budgets for the implementation. The elaboration of the plan shall be coordinated by MoJ/NCAC, in consultation with other institutions. The implementation of the plan will positively impact on the citizens' perception of anti-corruption efforts implemented in Albania.

The indicator will be assessed by measuring first the creation of the Annual Visibility and Communication Plan (process) and then its operational use (performance).

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	-
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value (process)	Visibility and Communication Plan for 2018 is finalized in Q2	Visibility and Communication Plan for 2019 is finalized and published in Q1	Visibility and Communication Plan for 2020 is finalized and published in Q1
	Target value (performance)	-	Specific budget allocated for implementation of Visibility and Communication Plan	50% of awareness and communication tasks foreseen by the 2019 Visibility and Comm. Plan implemented

Objective C1 Raising awareness and educating the public on the consequences of corruption

C.1.b Number of annual awareness raising campaigns to fight corruption

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Annual report Ministry of Justice/NCAC
Institution responsible for gathering data	Ministry of Justice/NCAC
Frequency of data publication	Annually
A brief description of the methodology	<p>Communication and awareness campaigns in the area of anti-corruption are a crucial tool to communicate the anti-corruption efforts implemented in the country, increasing the effective partnership between citizens and institutions.</p> <p>These campaigns shall be implemented in accordance with the Annual Visibility and Communication Plan of the Anti-corruption Strategy (refer to C.1.a). The themes of the campaigns will reflect the actual priorities to be addressed in one year.</p> <p>The performance will be assessed by measuring the total number of awareness raising campaigns to fight corruption implemented in Albania, in alignment with the Annual Visibility and Communication Plan of the Anti-corruption Strategy.</p>

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	²⁶
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	4	4	4

²⁶ Baseline calculation not possible because visibility and awareness campaigns implemented have not been tracked in a consolidated manner

Objective C2 Encouraging the public to actively use complaints mechanisms to report and prevent corruption.

C.2.a Number of citizens' denunciations for corruption submitted on the platform www.shqiperiaqeduam.al

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator Annual report

Institution responsible for gathering data Agency for Dialogue and Co-governance

Frequency of data publication Annually (ad-hoc reporting available monthly but consolidation of data annually)

A brief description of the methodology The new platform www.shqiperiaqeduam.al, as of October 2017, created a “one-stop-shop” for all complaints and proposals from citizens. The portal www.stopkorruptionit.al has been closed and its functions have been integrated by the www.shqiperiaqeduam.al platform.

Specifically for corruption-related denunciation, the new platform requires citizens to identify themselves when submitting denunciations. This new functionality impacts positively on the capacity of law enforcement to pursue investigations based on citizens denunciations through the platform. Corruption denunciations will be tracked, by the portal, separately from all other complaints.

The indicator will be assessed by measuring the total number of citizens' denunciations for corruption submitted on the platform www.shqiperiaqeduam.al

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	- ²⁷
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	25 % increase with respect to previous year	30% increase with respect to previous year	40% increase with respect to previous year

²⁷ Unavailable – portal established end of 2017

Objective C2 Encouraging the public to actively use complaints mechanisms to report and prevent corruption.

C.2.b Number of corruption cases generated by citizens' denunciations on www.shqiperiaqeduam.al, which are reported to Albanian Police/Prosecution Office

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	Annual report
Institution responsible for gathering data	Agency for Dialogue and Co-governance
Frequency of data publication	Annually (ad-hoc reporting available monthly but consolidation of data annually)
A brief description of the methodology	The new portal shqiperiaqeduam.al , as of October 2017, created a "one-stop-shop" for all complaints and proposals from citizens. The portal stopkorruptionit.al has been closed and its functions have been integrated by the shqiperiaqeduam.al portal.

Specifically for corruption-related denunciation, the new portal requires citizens to identify themselves when submitting denunciations. This new functionality impacts positively on the capacity of law enforcement to pursue investigations based on citizens denunciations through the portal. Corruption denunciations will be tracked, by the portal, separately from all other complaints. They are sent to responsible institutions where a first level internal auditing/inspection are conducted, sometimes in close conjunction with the Anti-corruption Unit at the Prime Minister's Office. Cases which are confirmed to be linked to corruptive practices are then referred to the Albanian Police/Prosecution Office for further investigations. The indicator will be assessed by measuring the total number of corruption cases generated by citizens' denunciations on www.shqiperiaqeduam.al, which are reported by line institutions²⁸ to Albanian Police/Prosecution Office

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	- ²⁹
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	25 % increase with respect to previous year	30% increase with respect to previous year	40% increase with respect to previous year

²⁸ The Agency for Dialogue and Co-governance will be required to follow-up corruption cases generated by citizens' denunciations on www.shqiperiaqeduam.al, until these cases are either dismissed/resolved administratively by line institutions or submitted to Albanian Police

²⁹ Unavailable – portal established end of 2017

Objective C3 Encouraging cooperation with the civil society

C.3.a Establishment of an Anticorruption Program by the ASCS (AMSHC)

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator	AMSHC Annual report			
Institution responsible for gathering data	Agency for the Support of Civil Society (AMSHC)			
Frequency of data publication	Annually			
A brief description of the methodology	<p>Among the top strategic objectives of the AMSHC, as presented its Mission and Objectives statement, stands the promotion of cooperation with civil society organizations that focus on anti-corruption. The Agency currently lacks a specialized Programme on Anti-corruption, coordinated by one of its departments. The establishment of such a programme would contribute positively to long-term cooperation with CSOs, increasing predictability, commitment, sustainability and effectiveness. The Programme should mainstream the already existing activities in the area of anti-corruption, creating synergies and multiplier effect.</p> <p>The indicator will be assessed measuring first the creation of the internal Programme on Anti-corruption (process) and then its operationalization (performance).</p>			
Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value	-	-	-
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value (process)	Establishment of Anti-corruption programme (including 2019-2020 Action Plan)	-	-
	Target value (performance)	-	Annual Anti-Corruption Programme implementation report produced and published (as a specific section of the Agency annual report)	External evaluation on Annual Anti-Corruption Programme implementation of 2019 is completed

Objective C3 Encouraging cooperation with the civil society

C.3.b Ratio of projects on anticorruption financed by ASCS

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator AMSHC Annual report

Institution responsible for gathering data Agency for the Support of Civil Society (AMSHC)

Frequency of data publication Annually

A brief description of the methodology Among the top strategic objectives of the AMSHC, as presented its Mission and Objectives statement, stands the promotion of cooperation with civil society organizations that focus on anti-corruption. The number of Call for Proposals launched and actions financed, in the area of anti-corruption, represents an important indicator of performance. The analysis of such data shall be done in combination with Indicator C.3.a (with Calls for proposals being part of the Anti-Corruption programme as of 2019) and C.3.c (budget allocation).

The performance will be assessed measuring the ratio of projects financed in the area of anti-corruption, over total number of projects financed by AMSHC. The specific formula utilized for the assessment will be:

$$AC_{Proj} = \frac{\sum \text{of the Number of AC project funded by AMSHC}}{\sum \text{the total number of projects funded by AMSHC}} \times 100\%$$

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value		16.67%	24.39%
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	20%	25%	25%

Objective C3 Encouraging cooperation with the civil society

C.3.c Budget allocated to support Anticorruption projects by CSOs

Source of data for monitoring of performance indicator AMSHC Annual report

Institution responsible for gathering data Agency for the Support of Civil Society (AMSHC)

Frequency of data publication Annually

A brief description of the methodology Among the top strategic objectives of the AMSHC, as presented its Mission and Objectives statement, stands the promotion of cooperation with civil society organizations that focus on anti-corruption. The budget allocated, through Call for Proposals launched and projects awarded, in the area of anti-corruption represent an important indicator of performance. The analysis of such data shall be done in combination with Indicator C.3.b (number of projects).

The performance will be assessed measuring the ratio of budget allocated to projects targeting anti-corruption, over total budget allocated to projects by AMSHC. The specific formula utilized for the assessment will be:

$$AC_{\text{Proj-budget}} = \frac{\sum \text{of budgets of AC projects funded by AMSHC}}{\text{total budget of projects funded by AMSHC}} \times 100\%$$

Information on baseline values	Year	2015	2016	2017
	Baseline value		8.95%	23.71%
Information on target values	Year	2018	2019	2020
	Target value	20%	25%	25%

The Passport of indicators and baseline assessment is the result of the EU-financed project 'Baseline measurement study – Sector Reform Contract for the Fight against Corruption', conducted by an expert team composed of Mr. Andrea D'Angelo, Mr. Arjan Dyrnishi and Mr. John Heck, and contracted by A.R.S. Progetti S.P.A. The project was implemented during the period October 2017- April 2018.



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