



**NATIONAL COORDINATOR AGAINST CORRUPTION**

# **MONITORING REPORT FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY - MARCH 2021**

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## **INTER-SECTORAL STRATEGY AGAINST CORRUPTION 2015 – 2023**

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<b>ANNEX</b>	

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AASCA	Agency of the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Assets
ADC	Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government
NAIS	National Agency of Information Society
NFA	National Food Authority
ASCS	Agency for the Support of Civil Society
ASLSG	Agency for the Support of Local Self-Government
PPA	Public Procurement Agency
SAJS	State Archive for the Judicial System
ATP	Agency for Treatment of Property
ARAD	Agency for Rural Agricultural Development
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
DFLA	Directorate of Free Legal Aid
GDP	General Directorate of Prisons
GDB	General Directorate of Bailiff
GDSP	General Directorate of State Police
GDPS	General Directorate Probation Service
LPD	Local Police Directorate
ACThG	Anti-Corruption Thematic Group
HIDAACI Interests	High Inspectorate for the Declaration and Audit of Assets and Conflict of Interests
IFM	Institute of Forensic Medicine
CRIPPD	Commissioner for the Rights to Information and Protection of Personal Data
NCAC	National Coordinator against Corruption
HCP	High Council of Prosecution
CEC	Central Elections Commission
AAC	Albanian Adoption Committee
SEC	State Election Commission
MESY	Ministry of Education, Sport and Youth
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MEFA	Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
MoFE	Ministry of Finance and Economy
MIE	Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MHSP	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
MTE	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
GPO	General Prosecutor's Office
AP	Action Plan
COP	Center for Official Publications
ISAC	Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption
SPAK	Special Prosecution Office against Corruption and Organized Crime

SIAC  
ICSP  
DCM

Service for Internal Affairs and Complaints  
Internal Control Service of Prisons  
Decision of Council of Ministers

## ENTRANCE

Corruption is a threat to democracy, good governance, and fair competition, sustainable economic, social and political development of a country. It seriously impedes economic growth, creating a system of inequality, prejudice and nepotism, undermining people's trust in their state, therefore the fight against corruption is presently one of the primary challenges of any state with a democratic culture, vision and high integrity. The government has and will firmly continue to have unshaken will in the fight against corruption through preventive actions, punitive measures and public awareness raising activities.

The government's priority in the fight against corruption is in line with the conditions set by the European Union for the opening of EU membership negotiations. The fight against corruption is one of the five policies that our country is advised to follow with priority in the process of European integration of the country. Likewise, the prevention and punishment of corruption is an obligation deriving from Albania's accession to international instruments for the fight against corruption such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the Criminal Law Convention of the Council of Europe, the Civil Convention of the Council of Europe against Corruption, etc.

Since 2015, Albania has been pursuing and implementing the Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption. With Decision no. 516, dated 1.7.2020 of the Council of Ministers, the implementation deadline of ISAC was extended until 2023. The vision of ISAC 2015-2023 is: *“Albanian institutions transparent and with high integrity, which enjoy the trust of citizens and guarantee quality and non-corrupt service”*. The major goals of the Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption are prevention, punishment and public awareness/education about corruption. These goals are long-term and extend over time throughout the implementation of the strategy and action plan.

The Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption, 2015-2023, contains 18 specific objectives, which are:

### **Preventive:**

- A.1 Increasing Transparency in State Activity and Improving Citizens' Access to Information;
- A.2 Increasing transparency in planning, managing and controlling public funds;
- A.3 Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions;
- A.4 Improving the treatment of corruption denunciations/reports;
- A.5 Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and conflicts of interest cases;
- A.6 Strengthening the regime of controls over the financing of political parties;
- A.7 Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection and systematic use of risk analysis;
- A.8 Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption;
- A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public officials;
- A.10 Analyzing trends of corruption, effectiveness of anti-corruption measures and improving statistics related to the activity of anti-corruption law enforcement agencies;
- A.11 Articulating and adopting anti-corruption policies at the local government level.

### **Punitive:**

- B.1 Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption;
- B.2 Improving cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecution and criminal punishment of corruption;
- B.3. Review of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crime;
- B.4. Improving judicial and international police cooperation in the fight against corruption.

### **Awareness:**

- C.1 Public awareness raising and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption;
- C.2 Encouraging the public to actively use mechanisms for reporting corruption;
- C.3. Encouraging cooperation with civil society.

### ***Executive summary on the implementation progress of the action plan for January-March 2021***

The Action Plan 2020-2023, in implementation of the Inter-Sectorial Strategy against Corruption, 2015-2023, provides specific measures and activities that must be carried out to meet these objectives, according to the deadlines detailed in it.

This monitoring report, *January - March 2021*, presents only the implementation of measures and activities (products) of the Action Plan. The report identifies the progress of measures implementation for this monitoring period, taking into account and evaluating their implementation, the performance rate of the activities of institutions reporting activities and measures in the implementation process and reducing the number of not implemented measures.

The report identifies the achievement of recommendations and steps for their implementation, referring to the recommendations left in the annual monitoring report 2020. This analysis also provides information to see the relevance of the content of this action plan against the achievement of indicators provided in the Passport of Indicators, of specific objectives and the major goal, that of achieving the policy goals (approaches) of the Strategy, prevention - punishment - awareness.

This report creates and establishes the entire analytical infrastructure for the recommendations left to be addressed in subsequent reports.

For this monitoring period, *January - March 2021*, data were collected and analyzed for 60 measures and 106 activities, distributed respectively in 31 measures and 57 activities for the preventive approach (A), 20 measures and 29 activities for the punitive approach (B) and 9 measures and 20 activities of awareness-raising approach (C).

Through the implementation of the Action Plan for the period *January - March 2021*, 27 measures have been fully implemented, 15 measures have been partially implemented and 18 measures have not been implemented also 51 activities have been fully implemented, 17 activities have been partially implemented and 38 activities are not implemented.

The following is the feasibility of the strategy objectives according to the achievement rate of measures and activities:

<b>Objectives</b>		<b>Achievement rate according to measures</b>
<b>Prevention</b>	A.1 Increasing transparency in State Activity and improving citizens' access to information	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures
	A.2 Increase transparency in the planning, management and control of public funds;	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures
	A.3 Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures
	A.4 Improve the handling of allegations of corruption	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures
	A.5 Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interest	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures
	A.6 Strengthen the regime of controls over the financing of political parties	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures
	A.7 Improving the efficiency of audit and internal inspection and the systematic use of risk analysis	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures
	A.8 Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures
	A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public servants	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures
	A.10 Analysis of corruption trends, effectiveness of anti-corruption measures and improvement of statistics related to the activity of anti-corruption law enforcement agencies	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures
	A.11 Articulation and adoption of anti-corruption policies at the local government level	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures
<b>Punitive</b>	B.1 Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-corruption criminal investigations	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures
	B.2 Improve cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing corruption	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures
	B.3. Review of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crime	— <sup>1</sup>
	B.4. Improving international judicial and police co-operation in the fight against corruption	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures

<sup>1</sup>This target has not been measured since it starts implementation in the other quarters of 2021.

<b>Awareness</b>	C.1 Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures
	C.2 Encourage the public to actively use mechanisms for denouncing corruption	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures
	C.3. Encourage cooperation with civil society.	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures

For this period *January - March 2021*, there have been achievements in the policy goals (approach) preventive (A), punitive (B) and awareness (C) of the strategy implementation, more specifically we mention:

- The National Agency for Information Society continues to increase electronic services with a total number of 1 207, the number of registered users 1 938 002 and the number of applications (portal + module) 11 646 773 as well as the performance of technical developments; For this quarter alone, 186 e-services have been put into service, in areas such as: education / health / tourism / infrastructure / culture / support services / financial services;
- The Public Procurement Agency has continued to strengthen the capacities of the technical staff, 3 persons, on its operational activities, conducted online (webinars) and in information sessions on the legal framework of the field; 1 recommendation was issued to the contracting authorities;
- Mutual cooperation between SP-SIAC continues in order to train anti-corruption denunciations, 1 joint case of SP with SIAC finalized in LPD Korca, where 5 citizens were arrested, 2 of whom are police officers; capacity building of the employees of both structures, from Pameca and the General Prosecutor's Office; all available communication gates are in full use, 20 cases for 35 police officers, for the identified violations it is suggested to start disciplinary proceedings by the Directorate of Professional Standards, in the State Police;
- HIDAACI has undertaken communications with all Responsible Authorities at public institutions and the necessary data have been collected to set up their electronic register, as well as the necessary modules have been developed to start piloting initially at the High Inspectorate;
- Institutions under the Ministry of Justice have started the process of integrity risk assessment, in accordance with the document "Integrity Risk Assessment Methodology in Central Institutions" under the coordination of the Ministry of Justice (two meetings dedicated to information group / awareness with representatives of MoJ addiction staff);
- Successful operations of proactive investigations SP-SIAC have been conducted: 4 operations to detect, legally document and crack down on the illegality of police officers in the most



disturbing forms and phenomena, such as “*passive corruption*”, “*abuse of duty*”, favoring “*Cultivation of narcotic plants*” and “*smuggling*”, “*assistance for illegal border crossing*”, etc.

- The cooperation of law enforcement institutions with SPAK, the Prosecutions of the Judicial Districts of the First Instance and the structures of the State Police continues, being finalized with the documentation with legal evidence of the illegal activity of 8 police officers and 25 implicated citizens, as well as the execution of coercive and prohibitive personal security measures given to them as subjects of criminal proceedings in prosecution.
- A cooperation agreement has been concluded between the General Prosecutor and the Office of the High Inspector of Justice “On conducting institutional and thematic inspections and on individual violations of magistrates / prosecutors in the prosecutions with general jurisdiction” and with the General Directorate of Prisons “On granting the right of access to the prosecution in the database “information management of the penitentiary system” which is in the process of technical access;
- Coordination and establishment of cooperation between the MoJ/NCAC with partners in the field of public awareness in the fight against corruption continues. Cooperation agreement MoJ-MESY-Embassy of Italy in Albania, for the joint promotion of a pilot didactic-educational project (anti-corruption module) for teachers of secondary and lower education; promotion and familiarization with the general public for addressing complaints about corruption cases to the Coordinators of the Anti-Corruption Network;
- The processes in the electronic system of the co-government platform, [www.shqiperiaqeduam.al](http://www.shqiperiaqeduam.al), have been improved, enabling the electronic tracking and labeling of cases suspected of corruption; 7 057 cases, requests, complaints were registered, of which 5 052 belong to the authorities at the central level, 1 253 at the local level and 752 are for business issues.

### ***Implementation of the recommendations left for implementation in the annual report 2020***

For this period *January - March 2021*, there is a progress and improvement in the implementation of measures and activities in order to meet the recommendations given in the previous monitoring report (annual 2020), where we mention respectively objectives A4, A5, A6, continuity of objectives A8 and A9, strengthening the necessary institutional cooperation under objectives B. The non-implementation of measures and activities under objectives A11 and C3 remains problematic.

Meanwhile, for this reporting period there are measures and activities for which there is a lack of reporting on their development (4 measures and 14 activities) and that of the budget used (17 measures and 26 activities).

But, from the monitoring and evaluation carried out, it results that the institutions should activate their role in this action plan in order to achieve the target values in the indicators foreseen for 2021, as their performance should start, continue and intensify that have a more significant impact on

the achievement of indicators, as can be mentioned objectives A1, A2, A5, A6, A7, A11, objectives B, C2 and C3.

*Compared to the January - March 2020 monitoring period*, there is an implementation progress, and mainly in the measures and activities envisaged for objectives in the three policy goals (approach) of ISAC, preventive - punitive - awareness.

Objective A3 has a better rate of achievement, with 186 e-services added in just this first trimester of the year thus achieving the target value for 2021; in objectives A2 and A4 the capacities of the implementing institutions have been improved compared to the previous period 2020; there is continuity of cooperation between law enforcement bodies, but for this reporting period is included also SPAK; public visibility and awareness in the fight against corruption is enhanced by efforts to reach cooperation agreements with partners in various fields; the transparency and publication of the NCAC acts is the same.

The Action Plan 2020-2023 is a revised document, in terms of content in measures and activities, and therefore its comparison with the same report and/or period of the previous year cannot be fully approached.

In conclusion, for this reporting period continue to be addressed as the main challenge in the implementation of the action plan, issues such as:

- insufficiency and instability of financial resources in creating opportunities for the implementation of activities and measures;
- the impact of the external environment such as policy decisions or audit capacity issues;
- issues related to communication and information, operational processes and systems;
- other issues related to the internal regulatory environment;
- issues related to communication, information and inter-institutional cooperation in general;
- other issues related to administrative capacity;
- issues related to external partners as well as risks related to planning, processes, IT systems and other support systems;
- the effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic on strategic objectives and becoming the main obstacle to their progress,

these factors have had their impact on the implementation progress of the measures and activities planned in the Action Plan.

#### ***Methodology for drafting the monitoring report***

Pursuant to the Prime Minister's Order no. 114, dt. 04.09.2019 “*On the approval of the structure and staff of the Ministry of Justice*”, was established the Sector of Programs in the Field of Anti-Corruption, at the Directorate of Programs and Projects in the Field of Anti-Corruption, which is the responsible structure for the monitoring process and drafting Periodic Reports of Monitoring the Inter-sectorial Strategy Against Corruption 2015 - 2023.

The Directorate of Programs and Projects in the Field of Anti-Corruption (DPPFA) coordinates with all responsible institutions, and then continues with the drafting of the monitoring report. This report covers the period from *January 1 to March 31, 2021* and is based on the input provided by

all institutions included in the ISAC Action Plan 2020-2023. The aim is to have information on the achievements of progress and the challenges towards meeting the objectives of the strategy.

The monitoring of the Strategy consisted of two main phases:

1. Reporting of institutions through anti-corruption contact points, on the implementation of the measures for which they are responsible; and
2. Reporting by the NCAC on the implementation of the AP in its entirety.

Each institution has reported on the level of implementation of each policy goal, specific objective, measures implemented (based on activities performed), budget foreseen for the reporting period, budget allocated for the reporting period, problems encountered, further steps and assessing the progress of the strategy as a whole. In order to monitor the implementation of the commitments undertaken, in terms of measures implementation (activities) the monitoring process is carried out for each policy purpose (approach) of the strategy, in accordance with the format (annex) used for collecting the reporting contribution, according to the methodological guide on the structure of monitoring reports for sectoral and inter-sectoral strategic documents for the good governance agenda.

The assessment of the implementation progress of ISAC for this reporting period was performed by DPPFA through the analysis of data submitted by reporting institutions adhering to the method of analysis provided in Decision no. 290, dated 11.4.2020, of the Council of Ministers, *“On the establishment of the State Database of the System of Integrated Planning Information (SIPI / IPSIS)”* and Order no.157, dated 22.10.2018, of the Prime Minister, *“On taking measures for the implementation of the broad sectoral / inter-sectoral approach, as well as the establishment and functioning of the integrated sectoral / inter-sectoral mechanism”*.

Pursuant to the Prime Minister's Order no. 157, dated 22.10.2018 *“On taking measures for the implementation of the broad sectoral / inter-sectoral approach, as well as the establishment and functioning of the integrated sectoral / inter-sectoral Mechanism”*, 8 Thematic Groups have been established, which are part of the Integrated Policy Management Group (IPMG) for Good Governance and Public Administration. Specifically, the Anti-Corruption Thematic Group (ACThG) has been set up for the Ministry of Justice<sup>2</sup>.

IPMG will provide a high-level management structure related to:

- High-level political and managerial decision-making in the planning and monitoring of sectoral reforms, policies and strategic framework;
- coordination of planning, programming and monitoring for the sectors involved, through the organization of regular dialogue with development partners;
- providing support in the framework of the European Union membership process;

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<sup>2</sup> This role is played by the Coordinating Committee for the Implementation of the Anti-Corruption Sectoral Strategy.

- Government policy dialogue with development partners, local government, civil society and the private sector, implementation of measures within the relevant field and sectors, and promotion and support of coordinated initiatives.

In the context of European integration, these structures will play the role of Sectoral Monitoring Committee for IPA projects, providing reporting monitoring of IPA funds, by sectors.

Data analysis was done in accordance with the above acts and the orientation structure for monitoring strategies and action plans.

First, the implementation of measures and activities (realization of products) is analyzed, giving a quantitative and qualitative result of their achievement versus the performance of the respective activities related to them.

Second, the achievement of specific objectives is analyzed by calculating the rate of their achievement.

The achievement rate of the objective versus the implementation of the measures was performed based on the 4 intervals of the performance system as in the table and the color code below.

Category	Level of Tolerance	Points (110)
Poor	From 0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures	30
Sufficient	From 31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures	20
Good	From 51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures	35
Very good	From 86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures	25
Exceeded	111 and above	N/A

The following formula was used to calculate the achievement of specific objectives according to the achievement of measures and activities <sup>3</sup>:

$$NO = \frac{\text{Measure No 1} + \text{Measure No 2}}{2 \text{ Measures}} \times 100\%$$

The next level of analysis is that according to the goals of the policy (approaches). Based on the feasibility data for each analytical level (specific measures and objective) each of the three policy goals (approaches) was assessed: prevention, punishment and awareness.

A more general summary assessment was also conducted for the implementation of the strategy as a whole for this reporting period.

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<sup>3</sup> The formula is taken from the structural guide for monitoring and evaluation of strategic document monitoring reports, SIPI and adapted for evaluation of measures and activities (subject of this monitoring report).

Progress in the monitored period is classified into these categories <sup>4</sup>:

- **Implemented:** Institutions have reported the status of “Implemented” for those measures/activities that have been fulfilled.
- **Partially implemented/Ongoing:** Institutions have reported the status “Ongoing” for those measures/activities, which in the reporting period have been partially implemented and/or continue to be applicable by them.
- **Not implemented:** Not implemented are those measures/activities that have not recorded development for the reporting period as well as those measures/activities for which no reporting has been provided by the responsible institutions.

**Risk Matrix**

This monitoring report also includes a risk assessment and identification in order to identify the steps that will need to be followed to address in the framework of ISAC objectives implementation.

The risk assessment was done in accordance with the table below:

<b>Possibility</b>	<b>High</b>	3	6	9
	<b>Medium</b>	2	5	8
	<b>Low</b>	1	4	7

<sup>4</sup> In this column is given the status of realization of the measure. Status can be fully implemented; partially implemented; or not implemented. The “fully implemented” measure is the measure, the object of which is fully implemented, as defined in the action plan. The “partially implemented” measure is the measure that has been implemented on a scale of 51 to 90 percent. The “not implemented” measure is the one that has been implemented on a scale from 0 to 50 percent. Written status and color codes are used to indicate status. The fully implemented mass cell is highlighted in green. The partially implemented mass column is highlighted in yellow. The column of not implemented mass is highlighted in red.

	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>
	<b>The impact</b>		

### ***Public consultation***

In accordance with the legal criteria for public consultation, after drafting the report, the Ministry of Justice sent the document for consultation to reporting institutions and civil society organizations, and published the draft on the official website of the Ministry of Justice, which includes an email address for receiving comments, on the website [www.drejtësia.gov.al](http://www.drejtësia.gov.al), in the menu priorities/inter-sectoral strategy/inter-sectoral strategy against corruption.

The draft was sent for preliminary evaluation to the Department of Good Governance and Development in the Prime Minister, in the role of ‘evaluator’ of the monitoring report, who has forwarded comments for evaluation and completion of the report, via email on 6.5.2021.

At the end of the consultation process, the Ministry of Justice reflected the relevant comments / suggestions on the draft monitoring report submitted by the institutions and CSOs.

A two-day consultation roundtable with the presence of all representatives of reporting institutions was held during April 2021 (13 and 14 April 2021) to discuss the monitoring methodology performed, evaluation and analysis of information received, issues and challenges, with the participation of representatives of the implementing and reporting institutions of the action plan.

At the end of the consultation process, the Ministry of Justice reflected the relevant comments/suggestions on the draft monitoring report and continued with the meeting of the technical secretariat to discuss the analysis performed, the findings of the report, the evaluation of policy goals in the presence of all implementing and reporting institutions of the action plan and the Prime Ministry, on June 8, 2021.

In conclusion, the technical secretariat at the ThG for anti-corruption (Sector of programs in the field of anti-corruption) presents the draft for discussion and approval at the meeting of the Coordination Committee for the implementation of the Inter-sectoral Strategy Against Corruption, 2015-2023. Following the approval of the draft monitoring report, *January - March 2021*, the full report package is sent to the General Secretariat of the Integrated Policy Management Group for Good Governance and Public Administration. The approved monitoring report is published on the website [www.drejtësia.gov.al](http://www.drejtësia.gov.al), together with a consultation report on the process followed from initiation to finalization/approval.

### **PROGRESS OF INTER-SECTORAL STRATEGY AGAINST CORRUPTION**

The Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption 2015-2023 aims to achieve the major objectives of this strategy through the implementation of concrete anti-corruption measures, in order to develop a society in which there is a responsible and efficient anti-corruption system, which is able to obtain tangible results and show a tendency towards maximum elimination of corruption threats, as well as the will to prevent and fight corruption. In order to monitor the progress of the Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption 2015-2023, the next periodic report has been drafted, in the

framework of the implementation of the Action Plan 2020–2023, which covers the period *1 January 2021 to 31 March 2021*.

***Measures and activities successfully implemented in the relevant period***

The specific policy goals (approaches) and objectives are made achievable through the measures and activities envisaged (products) for implementation, by the responsible and collaborating institutions of the Strategy and the Action Plan.

ISAC has **three main policy goals** (approaches) through which it aims to meet its vision and 18 specific objectives.

Applying the same formula for assessing the achievement rate of objectives - summing the feasibility in the percentage of policy goals and dividing by their number - the feasibility of the inter-institutional strategic goal against corruption is 53.4%.

Preventive Approach (A)	58.33%
Punitive Approach (B)	46.6%
Awareness Approach (C)	55.25%

It is noted that Policy Goal I (Preventive Approach A) presents a positive trend towards other goals with 58.33% feasibility level.

Compared to the monitoring conducted for 2020, Preventive Approach (A) shows a downward trend with 16.33% less, for this first trimester 2021, while the other 2 Approaches show an increasing trend, namely Approach B with 26.6% more and Approach C with 12.25 % more<sup>5</sup>.

Specifically, according to 18 specific objectives, the level of feasibility according to the measures and activities for implementation for the monitoring period is as follows:

Approach A	Feasibility
A.1	50.006%
A.2.	66.66%
A.3	100%
A.4	75%
A.5	51.5%

Approach B	Feasibility
B.1	65%
B.2	50%
B.3	- <sup>6</sup>
B.4	25%

Approach C	Feasibility
C.1	65.75%
C.2	100%
C.3	0%

<sup>5</sup> The report cannot provide a detailed comparability analysis for the same period last year (January-March 2020), as we do not have the same action plan in place, and the monitoring reports conducted in that period did not use the same monitoring and evaluation methodology.

<sup>6</sup> For this objective, there are no measures and activities for implementation for 1TM 2021.

A.6	56%
A.7	30%
A.8	62.5%
A.9	50%
A.10	100%
A.11	0%

Based on the achievement level of 18 specific objectives, we have an increasing trend of implementation in the measures of 4 objectives, namely A4, A8, B1 and C2; there is a downward trend in the measures of 9 objectives, namely A1, A2, A5, A6, A9, A11, B4, C1 and C2 and the measures of 3 objectives remain unchanged, namely A10, B2 and C3, (B3 is provided for implementation in the second quarter of 2021). This assessment was made taking into account the achievement level (in percentage) of the objectives in the annual report 2020 versus the achievement of measures and activities for the monitoring period, January - March 2021. Of course, this is not a good basis for comparison but the purpose of comparability is used to identify the progress of the implementation of the action plan, based only on these data, measures and activities, planned for implementation in the action plan, for this reporting period.

The Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for 2021 envisages the implementation of 118 activities and 67 measures, distributed respectively in 65 activities and 36 measures for Policy Goal (preventive approach A), 32 activities and 22 measures for Policy Goal II (punitive approach B) and 21 activities and 9 measures for Policy Goal III (awareness approach C).

For this monitoring period, *January - March 2021*, it turns out that 106 activities and 60 measures are foreseen for implementation, of which: 103 activities and 59 measures are ongoing from the period of the previous year (2020), 3 activities and 1 measures are new/that have started implementation in this first quarter of 2021.

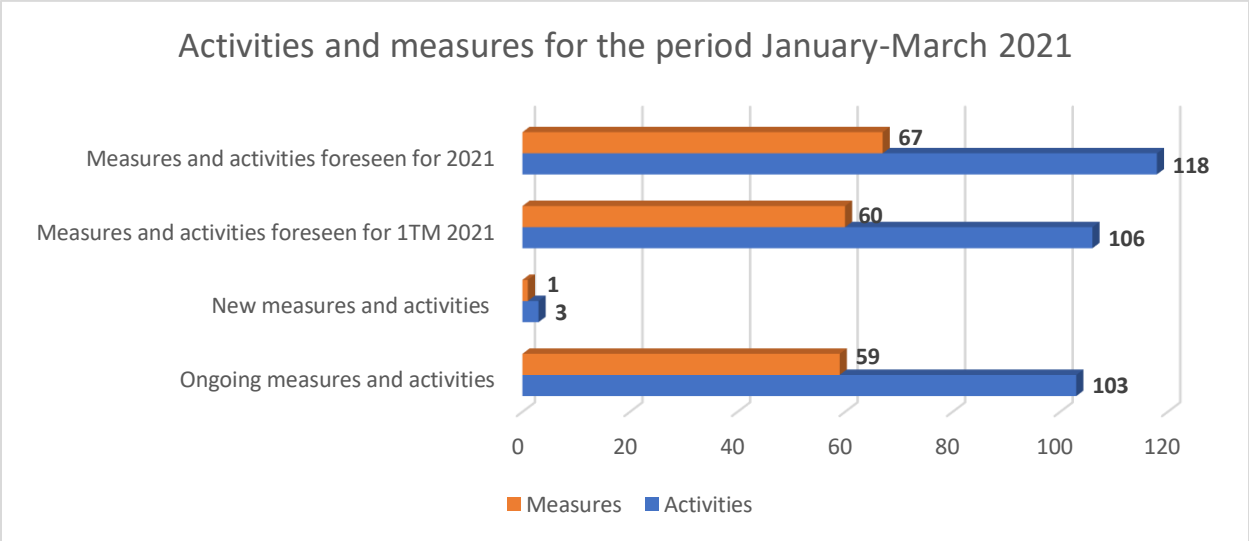
Policy Goals (Approach)	Measures and Activities	Measures and Activities, january - march 2021			
		Measures and activities foreseen for 2021	Measures and activities foreseen for 1TM 2021	Ongoing <sup>7</sup> measures and activities	New <sup>8</sup> measures and activities
Preventive	Measures	36	31	30	1

<sup>7</sup> Activities and measures that have started to be implemented in the previous periods of 2020 and continue their implementation in this quarter of 2021

<sup>8</sup> Activities and measures that start their implementation in this quarter of 2021



	Activities	65	57	55	2
Punitive	Measures	22	20	20	0
	Activities	32	29	29	0
Awareness	Measures	9	9	9	0
	Activities	21	20	19	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>Measures</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Activities</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>3</b>



It turns out that the responsible institutions continue their processes for carrying out activities and measures to achieve annual performance values, as can be identified mainly are activities and measures under objectives A1, A2, A3, A4, partly A5, partly A8 and A9, A10 , B1, B4, C1 and C2. Also, activities and measures starting from the implementation (for the first time) in this monitoring period are those in objectives A4, A5 and A8 and A9.

***Status of measures and activities that have achieved the policy goals (Approaches):***

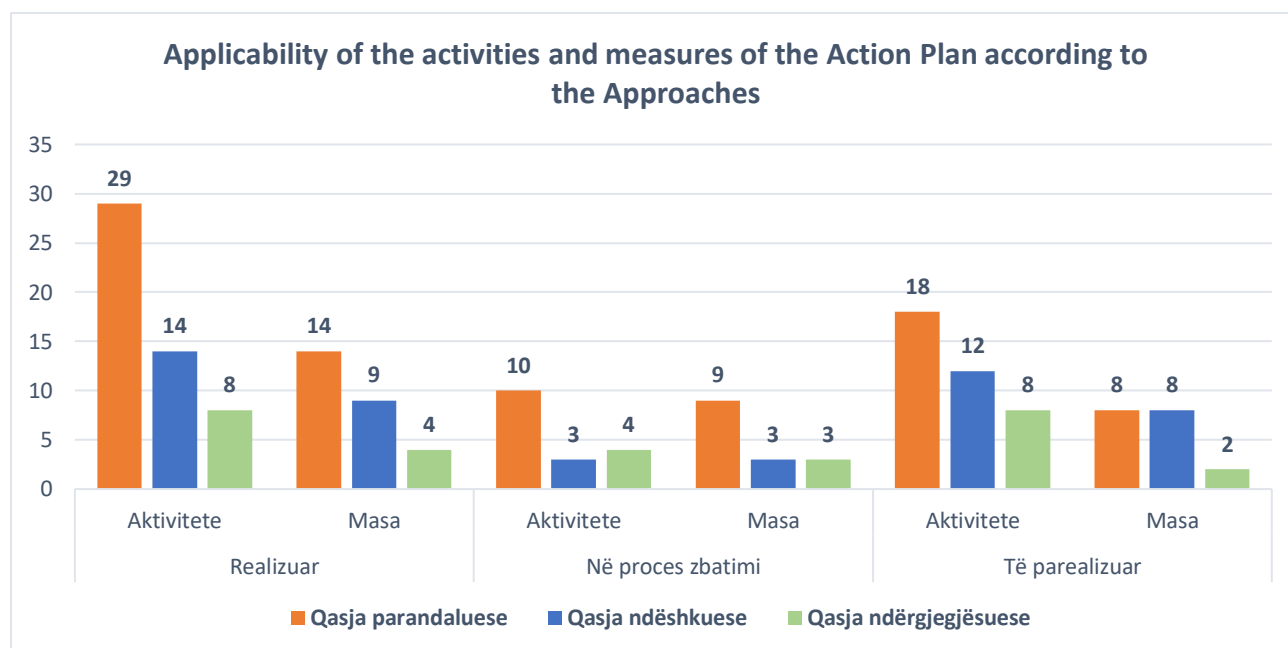
The total progress achieved in meeting the three policy goals (approaches) of the strategy regarding the implementation status of activities and measures is as follows:

- 27 measures and 51 activities implemented;
- 15 measures and 17 activities still in the process of implementation;
- 18 measures and 38 activities not implemented.

Regarding the above, out of **27 measures and 51 activities implemented** for the first trimester of 2021, specifically 14 measures/29 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 9 measures/14 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 4 measures/8 activities belong to the awareness approach (C).

Out of **15 measures and 17 activities which are still in the process of implementation** for the first trimester of 2021, specifically 9 measures/10 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 3 measures/3 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), and 3 measures/4 activities belong to the awareness approach (C).

Out of **18 measures and 38 activities not implemented** for the first trimester of 2021, specifically 8 measures/18 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 8 measures/12 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 2 measures/8 activities belong to the awareness approach (C).

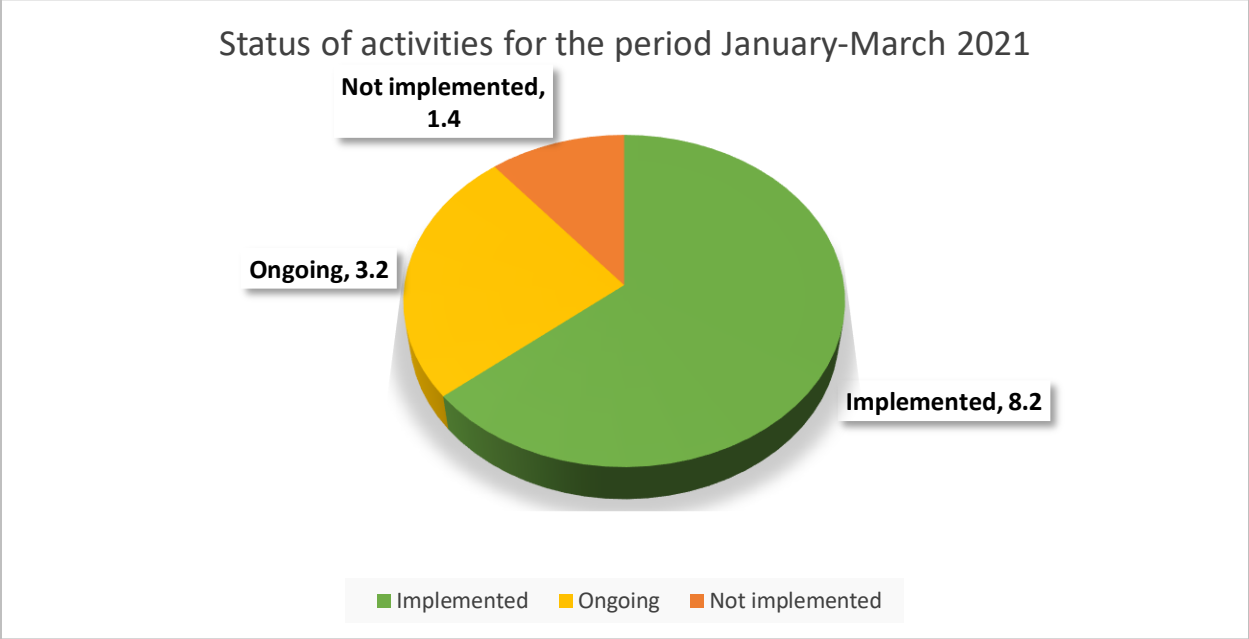


**Status of activities that have achieved the policy goals (Approaches):**

Of the total of 106 activities foreseen for implementation in *January - March 2021*, 57 of them belong to Approach A, 29 activities belong to Approach B, as well as 20 activities to Approach C.

Status of activities in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for the period January-March 2021				
Progress of activities	Approach A (Preventive)	Approach B (Punitive)	Approach C (Awareness)	Total Approaches

Implemented	29	14	8	<b>51</b>
Ongoing	10	3	4	<b>17</b>
Not implemented	18	12	8	<b>38</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>106</b>



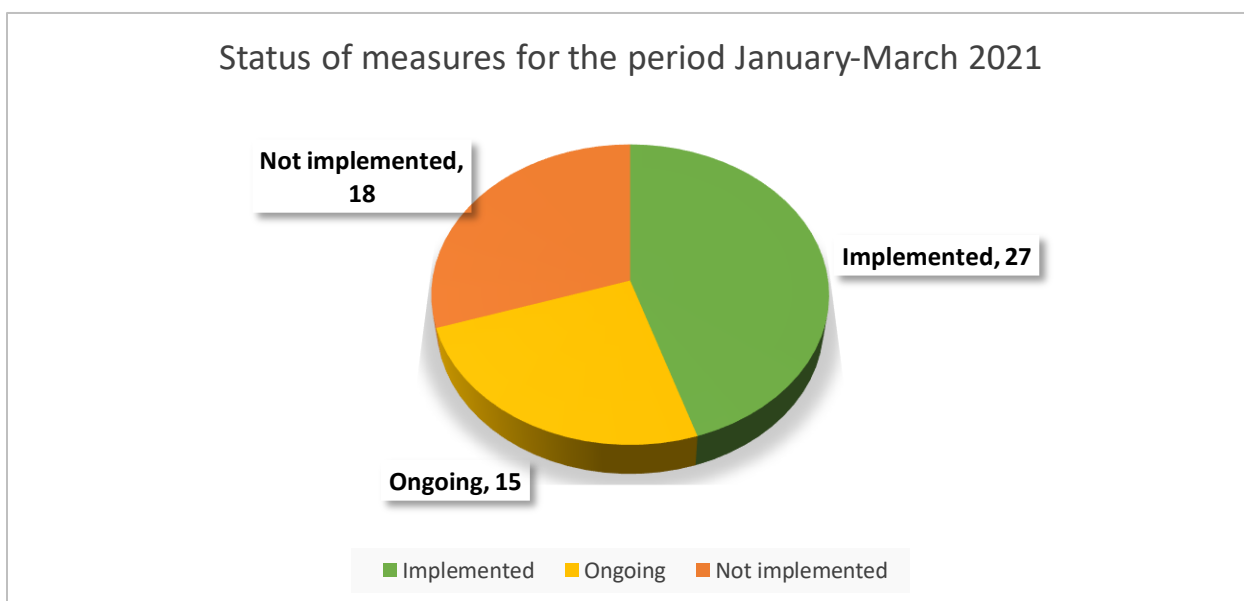
It turns out that out of 106 activities foreseen for the period *January - March 2021*, ongoing and new activities, their status for all 3 approaches is reported as follows:

- 51 activities implemented;
- 17 activities are still in the process of implementation;
- 38 activities not implemented by the responsible institution (of which we can mention A.1.1.2; A.4.2.2; A.4.4.1; A.4.4.2; A.6.1.1; A.6.1.2; A.6.2.2; A.6.4.2; A.6.5.3; A.7.1.2; A.7.1.3; A.7.1.4; A.7.2.1; A.7.2.2; A.7.2.3; A.8.7.1; A.11.2.1; A.11.3.1; B.1.3.1; B.1.4.1; B.1.10.1; B.2.3.1; B.2.3.4; B.2.4.1; B.2.4.2; B.2.5.1; B.4.1.2; B.4.3.1; B.4.4.1; C.3.1.2, C.3.1.3; C.3.1.4; C.3.1.5; C.3.1.6; C.3.2.1; C.3.2.2 and C.3.2.3.)

***Status of measures that have achieved the policy goals (Approaches):***

Of the total of 60 measures foreseen for implementation in *January - March 2021*, 31 of them belong to Approach A, 20 measures belong to Approach B, and 9 measures belong to Approach C.

Status of measures in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for the period January-March 2021				
Progress of measures	Approach A (Preventive)	Approach B (Punitive)	Approach C (Awareness)	Total Approaches
Implemented	14	9	4	27
Ongoing	9	3	3	15
Not implemented	8	8	2	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>60</b>



It turns out that out of 60 measures foreseen for the period *January - March 2021*, ongoing and new measures, their status for all 3 policy goals (approaches) is reported as follows:

- 27 measures implemented;
- 15 measures are still in the process of implementation;
- 18 measures not implemented by the responsible institution (of which we can mention A.1.1; A.4.2; A.6.1; A.7.2; A.7.3; A.8.7; A.11.2; A.11.3; B.1.3; B.1.4; B.1.10; B.2.4; B.2.5; B.4.2; B.4.3; B.4.4; C.3.1 and C.3.2.)

### ***Evaluation of key achievements using measures and activities:***

Based on the information on reporting and evaluation of implemented<sup>9</sup> activities and measures, the achievement of objectives for *January - March 2021*, is as follows.

Poor - 4 objectives (objective: A.7; A.11; B.4 and C.3)

Sufficient - 3 objectives (objective: A.1; A.9 and B.2)

Good - 7 objectives (objective: A.2; A.4; A.5; A.6; A.8; B.1 and C.1)

Very good - 3 objectives (objective: A.3; A.10 and C.2)

Exceeded - N/A objectives.

### ***Success story (through priority measures):***

The progress achieved in the framework of fulfilling the foreseen activities and measures, for the monitoring period, *January - March 2021*, in implementation of the Action Plan 2020-2023, of the Inter-sectorial Strategy Against Corruption 2015-2023, is as follows:

- The Public Procurement Agency has continued to strengthen the capacities of the technical staff, 3 persons, on its operational activities, conducted online (webinars) and in information sessions on the legal framework of the field; 1 recommendation was issued to the contracting authorities - (objective A2).
- The National Agency for Information Society continues to increase electronic services with a total number of 1 207, with 186 e-services; the number of registered users 1 938 002 and the number of applications (portal + module) 11 646 773 as well as the performance of technical developments; 11,354,513 documents with electronic stamp and 91,134 documents with electronic signature were generated - (objective A3).
- The mutual cooperation between SP-SIAC continues in order to train anti-corruption denunciations, 1 joint case of SP with SIAC finalized in LPD Korca, where 5 citizens were arrested, of which 2 are police officers and conducted 2 trainings with 40 beneficiaries developed by Pameca and the General Prosecutor's Office on the topic of Money Laundering, financial and property investigation and criminal offenses related to duty. The SIAC continues to monitor/track cases through the use of the Case Management System Complaints Module / Criminal Procedural Investigation Module and has received 1,328 calls from the Green Line. At the central and local level it has administered 323 complaints received by the Service, from all communication gateways made available and from administrative investigations it has resulted that in 20 cases for 35 police officers, for the identified violations it is suggested to start disciplinary proceedings by Directorate of Professional Standards, in the State Police. - (objective A4).
- During the first trimester, 2021 HIDAACI in cooperation with the company that provides system maintenance has drafted and approved a concrete work plan with the necessary steps to be taken to ensure that the system is fully operational. Currently, official communication

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<sup>9</sup> Objective B3, is not evaluated because there are no measures and activities for direct implementation in 1TM 2021.

has been undertaken with all Responsible Authorities at public institutions and the necessary data have been collected to set up their electronic register. In addition, the necessary modules have been developed to start piloting initially at the High Inspectorate, and meetings have been held with international partners that will support training activities for responsible authorities, reporting entities and awareness of the system operation. - (objective A5)

- The Central Election Commission has changed the monitoring format of monitors in accordance with legal changes, the instructions regarding the financial reporting of monitors have been updated / changed / added; continued with the strengthening of capacities (trainings) of 64 monitors (32 females and 32 males) for the proper assimilation of the changed format. - (objective A6).
- Institutions under the Ministry of Justice have started the process of integrity risk assessment, in accordance with the document “Integrity Risk Assessment Methodology in Central Institutions” under the coordination of the Ministry of Justice; Institutional working groups have been set up in the GDP, GDB, GDPS, ATP, COP, IFM, DFLA, AAC, ICSP and SAJS, to assess integrity risk, identify cases that pose a risk of corruption and draft IP; MoJ has held two information/awareness meetings with representatives of MoJ subordinate employees - (objectives A8 and A9);
- Data collection and administration of statistical information on the activity of law enforcement institutions against corruption and confiscated assets, harmonized statistical data, by institutions such as; State Police, General Prosecutor's Office, SPAK, AASCA, courts, data that will be part of the Statistical Yearbook 2020; statistical data are also collected and harmonized for organized crime; Statistical information on the number and value of corruption cases was also collected and forwarded at the request of the European Commission to the MEFA - (objective A10).
- Online trainings were conducted for the staff of law enforcement institutions, on the topic “Money laundering, property and financial investigation” 68 participants and the training “On criminal offenses related to duty”, with 80 participants, was followed by strengthening professional capacity through online training with all law enforcement agencies involved in the fight against corruption, the latter and the judiciary, with 40 beneficiaries (36 males and 4 females); A one-day training was conducted on “Fight against illegal cash flow trading” which was attended by 10 administrators, 3 women and 7 men, partners in the field (GIZ Albania);
- Statistical data on corruption: SPAK- 161 proceedings were investigated with 75 persons under investigation, joined with other proceedings were four proceedings for criminal offenses related to corruption. After joining the proceedings, it results that on March 31, 2021, a total of 157 proceedings were investigated with 75 persons under investigation; Statistical data on corruption proceedings: 6 requests for trial with 11 defendants were sent to the court, 3 requests for dismissal with 2 defendants, 1 proceeding was suspended and 3 proceedings with 7 persons under investigation were transferred to the District Prosecutor's Offices. - (objective B1).
- Statistical data on criminal cases from the State Police and the SIAC: 39 criminal referrals for 67 subjects, of which: 21 police officers of the first management level; 45 law enforcement officers; 1 member of the Guard and 9 citizens. Successful operations of proactive investigations carried out: 4 operations to detect, legally document and crack down on the illegality of police officers in the most disturbing forms and phenomena, such as “passive corruption”, “abuse of duty”, favoring “the cultivation of narcotics plants” and “smuggling”, “aiding for illegal border crossing”, etc.

- The cooperation of law enforcement institutions with SPAK, the Prosecutions of the Judicial Districts of the First Instance and the structures of the State Police continues, being finalized with the documentation with legal evidence of the illegal activity of 8 police officers and 25 implicated citizens, as well as the execution, coercive and prohibitive personal security measures issued for them as subjects of criminal proceedings in prosecution, by the Special Court and those of the Judicial Districts of the First Instance; Court decisions have been implemented for the measures “*Arrest in flagrante/detention/security measures*”, against 33 persons, where 11 subjects of the Service and 22 citizens have been arrested/detained and out of 30 persons, 4 are first level police officers, 7 enforcement level police employees, 19 citizens and other personal security measures, such as; “*Suspension of the exercise of a duty or public service*”, are 3 persons/citizens who have the measure “*obligation to report to the JPO*” - (objective B1).
- A cooperation agreement has been concluded between the General Prosecutor and the Office of the High Inspector of Justice “On conducting institutional and thematic inspections and individual violations of magistrates/prosecutors in prosecutors with general jurisdiction” and with the General Directorate of Prisons “On granting the right of access to the prosecution in the database management of information of the penitentiary system” which is in the process of technical access. - (objective B2).
- There was an exchange of information between the State Police and INTERPOL with 117 practices, with EUROPOL 56 practices, international relations 44 practices. - (objective B4).
- MoJ/NCAC has continued with the coordination for having an annual visibility and communication plan in the field of AC, for 2020; in the process of drafting a cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and the Italian Embassy in Albania with the association of “Avviso Pubblico” for the joint promotion of a pilot didactic-educational project (anti-corruption module) for teachers of primary education and secondary education; the promotion and acquaintance with the public of the Anti-Corruption Coordinators Network was carried out in 8 institutions; continued with the strengthening of capacities (trainings) for the network of anti-corruption coordinators and 2 trainings for the staff of the AC directorate, by DBE; The publication of monitoring reports (including drafts for consultation) on the official website of the MoJ was carried out in full transparency, with the regular consultation of AC documents in the network of organizations in the field of anti-corruption - (Objective C1).
- The processes in the electronic system of the co-government platform, [www.shqiperiaqeduam.al](http://www.shqiperiaqeduam.al), have been improved, enabling the electronic tracking and labeling of cases suspected of corruption; 7 057 cases, requests, complaints were registered, of which 5 052 belong to the authorities at the central level and 1 253 at the local level and 752 are for business issues. The official websites of the Co-Government Platform publish at least 2 posts per week, through which, the work done through success cases or reports is promoted and the citizens are oriented on how they can apply on the platform - (Objective C2).

## BUDGET EXECUTION

According to the ISAC, the financing of the Action Plan is realized from two main sources: the state budget and the financial support of international partners.

In the framework of monitoring the implementation of activities and measures of the Action Plan 2020-2023, also for this period the responsible institutions were asked to report on the budget used based on the performance performed.

The budget used brought by the contributing institutions and the concrete source of funding according to the objectives is as follows:

A1: 1.129.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A2: 26.223.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A4: 3.598.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A6: 1.914.000 ALL, covered by donors, 4.800.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A7: 6.174.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A8: 549.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A9: 114.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A10: 178.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

B1: 65.244.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

C1: 144.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

Objectives A3, A5, A11, B2, B4, C2 and C3 did not report used costs (0).

The budget allocated according to the policy goals/Approaches A-B-C, is:

***Policy goal I (preventive approach - A)***

42,765,000 ALL covered by the state budget

1,914,000 ALL covered by donors

***Policy Goal II (punitive approach - B)***

65,244,000 ALL covered by the state budget.

***Policy Goal III (Awareness Approach - C)***

144,000 ALL covered by the state budget

From the analysis of progressively reported activities and measures, for the period *January - March 2021*, the planned budget for this monitoring period is 1,117,337,000 ALL.

Meanwhile, the total budget used for this year is:

- Funding for this monitoring period from the state budget is in the amount of 108,153,000 ALL.
- Funding from donors is in the amount of 1,914,000 ALL.

Many activities performed during this reporting period are in “administrative costs”, enabled and covered by the human and financial capacities of the implementing institutions, not presenting additional costs for the implementing institutions, in accordance with the forecast made in the Action Plan. Thus in total, there are 9 activities that are reported to have been performed with "administrative cost" and 7 activities with 0 (zero) cost.



For this monitoring period, *January - March 2021*, there continue to be institutions that have not had financial support and in this way the implementation of measures/activities has been affected, we mention objective C3, which continues to be in a state of budget lack for implement the envisaged activities and measures. It is still necessary to cover the missing financial resources for the future.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the monitoring performed, it results that for the period *1 January - 31 March 2021*, the areas that have shown performance but also accompanied by problems are activities and measures distributed across all specific objectives in the three policy goals (approaches) of ISAC, prevention (A) - punishment (B) - awareness (C).

Institutions have shown continuity, effort and willingness to implement measures, carry out activities in their function, in accordance with the budgets provided in the action plan, the support of international and domestic partners; as well as relying on their human resources and internal professional technical capacities.

In addressing the performance by the institutions it results that the lack of specific human resources (institutional capacities even why foreseen to be added at the time of anticipation of the measures in the action plan); lack of specific budgets for carrying out the envisaged activity; delays in the adoption of other acts; Failure to report by the responsible institutions affecting the performance of a real and accurate analysis of the implementation of the action plan are reasons and causes that have led to failure to achieve the objectives set for the reporting period.

The period *January - March 2021*, also coincided with the difficult social situation with global effect Covid-19 Pandemic, which again had an impact on the progress of institutional and inter-institutional activities in the country within the implementation of measures and activities provided in the Action Plan 2020 -2023.

From the incoming contribute, the measures envisaged in specific objectives A5, A11 and B1 are directly affected by the obstruction caused by Covid-19.

### ***Recommendations***

At the end of this report, the recommendations for the implementation continuation of the action plan are:

- To start carrying out activities and measures for 4 objectives of the strategy, resulting in a poor level of implementation (*from 0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures*), respectively objectives A7; A11; B4 and C3.
- to continue and improve the performance of activities and measures for 3 objectives of the strategy in order to achieve the annual value of the performance indicator, resulting in a sufficient level of implementation (*from 31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures*), respectively for objectives A1; A9 and B2.

- to improve the performance of institutions activity that report activities and measures in the implementation process;
- to report information on the budget used for the action plan measures, the budget spent on the implementation of activities covered by donors (information which is not available from all contact points at the reporting institutions); the budget spent for the implementation of activities covered by the state budget and to establish a better cooperation for reporting purposes with the structures/technical staff of finance/budget at the reporting institutions, as in the framework of reporting this is a responsibility of the contact points anticorruption. It turns out that there are still institutions responsible for the implementation of this action plan, which have not reported information on the budget used (refer to the annex to the draft report);
- to report in response to the reporting request from the anti-corruption contact points, because non-reporting affects the performance of a real and accurate analysis of the implementation of the action plan;
- to be identified by the reporting institutions in the framework of the next 6-month reporting 2021, what are the possible obstacles within the implementation of the measures and activities foreseen in the Action Plan 2020-2023, (eg lack of human resources; failure to anticipate the elements set at the time of anticipation of measures in the action plan; lack of budget for some activities; difficulty in staff training; difficulty in coordination between institutions, etc.);
- to inform by the responsible institution the need for technical assistance related to specific activities that are still in the process of implementation or not implemented activities, in the framework of the objective of achieving the annual value of the performance indicator;
- to continue reporting in accordance with the SIPI/IPSS methodology for the following period.

### ***Assessment of challenges, gaps and inefficiencies***

It turns out that among the objectives with complete lack of feasibility for the reporting period, *January - March 2021*, are some of the objectives in the three Policy Objectives (approaches) of ISAC, namely, objectives A7, A11, B4, C3.

In this report there is a lack of information on measures and activities that are not reported, we mention respectively objectives A7, A11, B1-B4.

For the following implementation periods of the Action Plan, it is recommended to take measures for improvement in accordance with the realization of 16 objectives of ISAC, as objectives A3 and A10, result implemented in the first trimester.

### ***Risk assessment using measures and activities***

In this monitoring report, *January - March 2021*, a risk assessment was performed for each objective in accordance with its level of feasibility.

Among the risks that were mainly identified, are related to institutional capacity, financial capacity, regulatory environment, partnership and institutional interaction, communication, work processes and other external factors.

The Covid-19 pandemic is an increased risk that has increased its negative impact on strategic objectives and becoming a major obstacle to their progress.

Objectives that present a high level of risk are objectives A2, A4, A11, B1, B2, B3, C2 and C3.

Objective A2 has a high level of risk versus a good degree of feasibility, due to delays in the adoption of the new procurement law under which other bylaws will be adopted.

Objective A4, the risk to this objective is high and relates to processes and the system. The State Police still continues with the non-creation of a separate data system for corruption investigation cases in order to separately identify corruption investigations initiated through citizens' denunciations.

Objective A11 continues to have high realization risk due to internal environmental risks related to communication and information, with other issues related to the regulatory environment.

Objectives B (B1-B4) continue to be at high risk due to the risks related to the internal environment related to communication, information and inter-institutional cooperation in general, to other issues related to administrative capacity, regulatory environment and due to the pandemic impact.

Objective C2, despite the good feasibility rate, there is still a high risk due to internal risks related to the processes, the system as well as risks related to inter-institutional coordination and cooperation.

Objective C3 has a high level of risk due to internal risks related to financial processes and the distribution of funds based on the deadlock that has been created between the implementation of the ASCS mission and the CEC decision on projects, grants and public funding.

In conclusion, all implementing institutions of this action plan should take into account this analysis and increase efforts to implement measures and activities, having as a priority the achievement of performance indicator values to achieve the goal of specific objectives. In the monitoring report, *January - June 2021*, there will be an added analysis of performance indicators.

### ***Next steps***

At the end of this monitoring report for the period *January-March 2021*, the findings that this report provides us, the analytical data that the institutions have reported and the analysis performed, are addressed to take the following steps:

*A1: Increase transparency in state activity and improve citizens' access to information:*

With the entry into force and start of implementation of the new model of the Transparency Program in central government institutions and dependencies, to monitor their implementation and to produce transparency system reports, in order to achieve the target value for 2021 and improve the installation of e-logs of requests-answers.

*A2: Increase transparency in the planning, detailing, management and control of budget funds:*

To continue with the progress of drafting and approving regulatory acts of mechanisms for planning, implementation and preparation of documents of public tender procedures.

*A.4: Improving the handling of allegations of corruption:*

The State Police and the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government need to improve the internal case management process in order to separate corruption investigation cases generated by citizens' denunciations from those generated through other forms.

To enable the cooperation of SP-ADC in the portal shqipëriaqëduam.al for corruption and to enable the access of SP to the platform as a form that would improve and guarantee a functional interaction for the treatment of denunciations against corruption, in order to increase the public awareness to denounce the crime of corruption in a concrete and direct way.

*A.5: Strengthen the regime of declaration and control of public official's assets and cases of conflict of interest:*

Online declaration of declaring entities assets to start from implementation according to the forecast made for 2021.

*A.6: Strengthening the regime of controls over the financing of political parties:*

The CEC should proceed with the publication of financial control reports of political parties.

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

Improve the reporting for the responsible objective as well as for the implementation of measures and activities as well as forward the information for the performance indicator (A7.c) missing in the annual monitoring report 2020.

*A8: Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption:*

To continue the process of integrity risk assessment in all institutions under the Ministry of Justice.

*A9: Strengthening the integrity of public servants:*

Continue the process of drafting integrity plans in all institutions under the Ministry of Justice.

*A.11: Adaptation of anti-corruption policies at the local government level:*

Strengthen the internal environment on communication and information on development policies in local government (municipalities) in terms of anti-corruption instruments/mechanisms such as integrity plans.

*B1: Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-corruption criminal investigations:*

Strengthen and improve inter-institutional communication, information and cooperation between law enforcement agencies, and strengthen the respective administrative capacities.

*B2: Improve cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing corruption:*

Increase inter-institutional cooperation, increase access to databases by law enforcement institutions. Improve reporting on the responsible objective.

*B.3: Review of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crime:*

Continue the implementation of measures and activities in order to establish the ERO in the foreseen deadlines.

*B.4: Improving international judicial and police co-operation in the fight against corruption:*

Continue to conduct joint trainings, strengthen professional capacities and increase cooperation with counterpart international institutions as well as the establishment of joint investigative teams to investigate corruption.

*C2: Encourage the public to actively use mechanisms for denouncing and preventing corruption:*

The co-government platform should create the possibility of sending corruption reporting cases to the State Police.

*C.3. Encouraging cooperation with civil society:*

Provide financial support for the progress of measures and activities envisaged in the action plan and ensure more presence of civil society organizations in the design of anti-corruption programs.



