



NATIONAL COORDINATOR AGAINST CORRUPTION

MONITORING REPORT FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY - JUNE 2021

INTER-SECTORAL STRATEGY AGAINST CORRUPTION 2015 – 2023

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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
ATP	Agency for Treatment of Property
ARAD	Agency for Rural Agricultural Development
NDI	National Bureau of Investigation
GDSP	General Directorate of State Police
ACThG	Anti-Corruption Thematic Group
HIDAACI	High Inspectorate for the Declaration and Audit of Assets and Conflict of Interests
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
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
ISAC	Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption
SPAK	Special Prosecution Office against Corruption and Organized Crime
SIAC	Service for Internal Affairs and Complaints
DCM	Decision of Council of Ministers

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ON THE INTER-SECTORAL STRATEGY AGAINST CORRUPTION 2015-2023 AND ITS ACTION PLAN 2020-2023

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 Strategy and Action Plan envisage specific objectives and measures to be achieved to meet these objectives, according to the deadlines detailed in the Anti-Corruption Action Plan. The Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption, being a inter sectoral strategy, is based on the principle of coordination between institutions in order to achieve the objectives included in the NSDI by implementing a systematic and integrated approach.

During the first three years of ISAC, the institutions implemented concrete anti-corruption measures provided in the Action Plan 2015-2017. Subsequently, the National Coordinator Against Corruption reviewed the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy, in order to enable the adaptation of the Strategy to the new realities and priorities of the sectors. The Action Plan 2018 - 2020, was the second action plan in implementation of the Strategy, which after going through a comprehensive consultation process with the participation of key actors in the fight against corruption, state administration institutions at central and local level and independent institutions, international organizations and partners, civil society, etc., took the fight against corruption to a higher level. In drafting this document, the changes that occurred as a result of the reforms undertaken such as the Justice Reform and the Territorial Administrative Reform were taken into account and reflected.

The Passport of Indicators was approved in 2018, with decision no. 241, dated 20.4.2018, of the Council of Ministers, through which measurable indicators of the objectives realization of this strategy have been defined. This decision also approved the establishment of the Coordinating Committee for the Implementation of the ISAC and the Inter-Institutional Anti-Corruption Task Force.

The Coordinating Committee is chaired by the Minister of Justice and consists of 10 members at the level of Deputy Minister from each Line Ministry (excluding 2 Ministries without portfolio). Inter-Institutional Anti-Corruption Task Force is responsible for inter-institutional inspections, according to the ISAC Action Plan. It is chaired by the Minister of Justice, National Coordinator Against Corruption and consists of representatives from the Prime Ministry, the Public Procurement Agency and the Central Inspectorate.

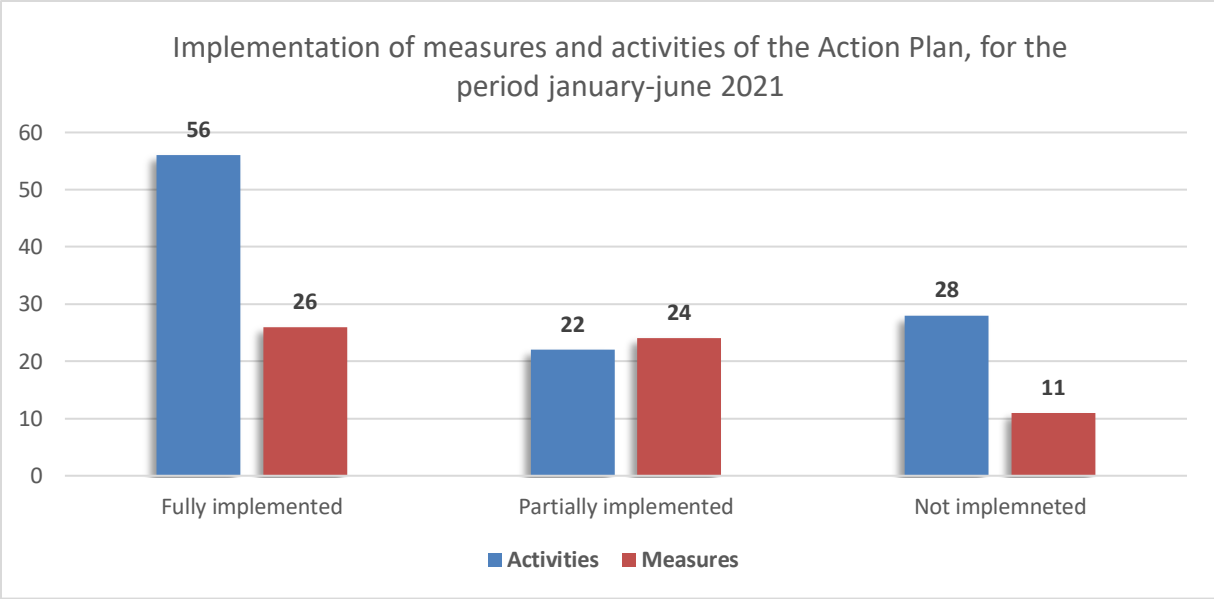
On 1.7.2020, the Council of Ministers approved decision no. 516, which approved the extension of the implementation period of ISAC until 2023, the new Action Plan in its implementation for the period 2020–2023 accompanied by a review of indicators values for the years of implementation of the action plan.

The Action Plan 2020-2023 contains 83 measures that includes 22 institutions, which will work together for more transparency, accountability and efficiency in the pace of the fight against corruption in the country. The priority measures of this action plan are strengthening the transparency of public authorities, increasing the online public services progressively, starting from the implementation of the online declaration of assets of public officials, setting up and implementing anti-corruption instruments in the public administration (plans of integrity), strengthening cooperation of authorities and law enforcement agencies in the fight against corruption, increasing the punitive force of corruption by special institutions in the field, increased interaction of authorities receiving anti-corruption denunciations and until its punishment, strengthening public awareness and increased public awareness. These measures are in line with the good governance agenda and aim to give a better impetus to the implementation of the Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption.

This report reflects the monitoring and evaluation of the first year implementation of the Action Plan, for the period *January-June 2021*. The report will provide information on the progress achieved towards each policy goal, the specific objective based on the status of achievement of indicators and in implementing key reforms in the sector.

For this monitoring period, *january-june 2021*, data were collected and analyzed for 61 measures and 106 activities, distributed respectively in 31 measures and 57 activities for the preventive approach (A), 21 measures and 29 activities for the punitive approach (B) and 9 measures and 20 activities for the awareness approach (C).

Through the implementation of the Action Plan during the period *january-june 2021*, 26 measures have been fully implemented, 24 measures have been partially implemented and 11 measures have not been implemented, also 56 activities have been fully implemented, 22 activities have been partially implemented and 28 activities have not been implemented.



The total performance indicators for the three approaches is 37, these indicators are distributed respectively in 21 indicators for specific objectives in the preventive approach, 9 indicators for specific objectives in the punitive approach and 7 indicators for specific objectives in the awareness approach.

For *January-June 2021*, only 9 of the indicators (six-month measurement frequency) are measurable, respectively distributed in the preventive approach (A.1.a; A.2.a; A.2.b; A.2.c; A.7.b; A.10; B.1.a; B.1.b and B.2.a). For this reporting period, data were also collected and analyzed for other indicators for which institutions have reported and their evaluation was done in order to assess the achievement rate of ISAC objectives.

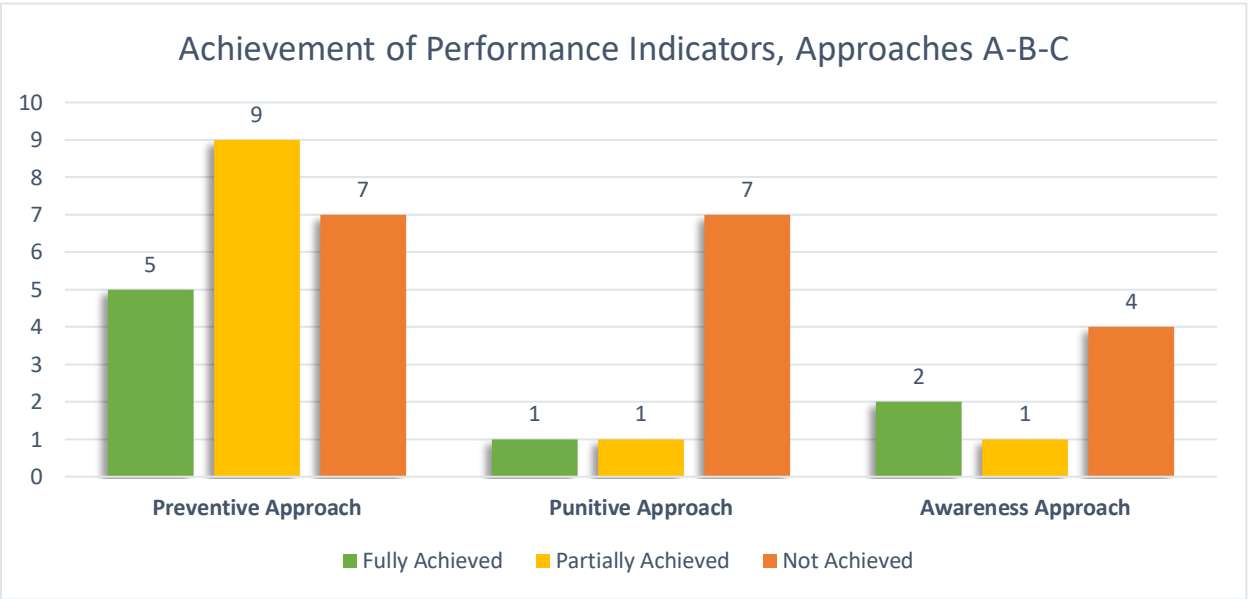
The table below illustrates the 37 indicators according to the status of their realization. This calculation is made based on the values brought / reported by the relevant institutions, as well as by reporting on measures and activities on which the feasibility of the indicator is based, even in those cases where it has an annual measurement basis.

Out of a total of 37 performance indicators, target values were achieved for 8 performance indicators, partially for 11 performance indicators and not achieved for 18 performance indicators.

Approach	Performance Indicators	Achievement of Performance Indicators		
		The target value is fully achieved ¹	The target value is partially achieved ²	The target value is not achieved ³

¹ That is achieved on a 100 percent scale.
² That is achieved on the scale from 50 to 100 percent.
³ That has not been achieved and indicators for which data have not been collected or it has not been possible to collect.

Preventive	21	5	9	7
Punitive	9	1	1	7
Awareness	7	2	1	4
Total	37	8	11	18



In the following, the feasibility of the strategy objectives is presented according to the achievement rate of the measures and performance indicators.

Objectives		Achievement rate according to measures	Achievement rate according to performance indicators ⁴
Preventive	A.1 Increasing transparency in State Activity and improving citizens' access to information	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures	14.5%
	A.2 Increase transparency in the planning, management and control of public funds;	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures	100%

^{4 4} Calculated according to the formula $NR = \frac{TP 1 NR + TP 2 NR}{2 TP} \times 100\%$

	A.3 Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures	155%
	A.4 Improve the handling of allegations of corruption	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures	0%
	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	55%
	A.6 Strengthen the regime of controls over the financing of political parties	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures	16.6%
	A.7 Improving the efficiency of audit and internal inspection and the systematic use of risk analysis	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures	- ⁵
	A.8 Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures	10%
	A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public servants	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures	10%
	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	80%
	A.11 Articulation and adoption of anti-corruption policies at the local government level	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures	5%
Punitive	B.1 Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-corruption criminal investigations	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures	0%

⁵ Cannot be measured as indicator A.7.a has no values reported for this monitoring report. This indicator for 2021 will be reported in May 2022.

	B.2 Improve cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing corruption	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures	7%
	B.3. Review of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crime	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures	0%
	B.4. Improving international judicial and police co-operation in the fight against corruption	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures	50%
Awareness	C.1 Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures	75%
	C.2 Encourage the public to actively use mechanisms for denouncing corruption	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures	0%
	C.3. Encourage cooperation with civil society.	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures	33.3%

As above, the analysis shows that the progress achieved for each of the policy goals, prevention - punishment - awareness is:

Preventive Approach (A)	44.61%
Punitive Approach (B)	14.25%
Awareness Approach (C)	36.1%

For this period *January - June 2021*, good achievements have been recorded in the preventive (A), punitive (B) and awareness (C) approach of strategy implementation, we mention:

- CRIPPD has continued to monitor the coordinators of public authorities for the register of requests and responses and the register has been installed in 7 new public authorities, currently bringing the total number of public authorities that have installed the electronic register in 66 authorities;
- PPA has issued 3 recommendations and has drafted d/DCM "On the approval of public procurement rules", which was sent for opinion to ML;

- HIDAACI has registered and handled 4 signaling cases, as well as has taken measures to register all reported cases in the Register of External Signaling, and has conducted an administrative investigation for them, within the legal deadlines in accordance with the provisions of law. no. 60/2016 and the Code of Administrative Procedure;
- MoFE has continued with the awareness in order to inform the heads of internal audit units on the possibilities of cooperation with the public financial inspection by holding 3 meetings with the heads of central institutions;
- SPAK has investigated 226 proceedings with 109 persons under investigation, has registered 90 proceedings with 29 persons under investigation, has sent for trial 18 proceedings with 28 defendants, and has sent for cessation 3 proceedings with 4 defendants. Also during this period SPAK has sent for trial 5 cases related to corruption committed by high level officials;
- SIAC has continued cooperating with the Prosecution body, thus referring 100 criminal referrals for 153 subjects, of which 44 are police officers of the first management level, 103 are police officers of the executive level, 1 is effective of the Guard, 1 is effective FPRP and 29 are citizens;
- SP has continued with the exchange of information with international partners (counterpart agencies) by exchanging 422 practices with INTERPOL, 207 practices with EUROPOL, 20 practices with CARIN and 107 practices with liaison officers;
- Ministry of Justice in the role of National Coordinator against Corruption has continued to raise public awareness in the fight against corruption. Has reviewed and published the Communication and Visibility Plan in the field of AC for 2021 (Visibility Strategy); activities, meetings, forums, conferences with interest groups of various fields academia, sports, businesses, civil society have been undertaken; there has been increased cooperation and consultation on policy and monitoring acts and documents in the field of anti-corruption; Awareness videos have been prepared and published to report cases of corruption in various institutions, part of the Network of Anti-Corruption Coordinators.

During this period of implementation of the action plan, problems have been identified, affecting the feasibility of some strategy objectives and the achievement of the basic and final goal of the policy.

The main challenges on implementing the action plan can be mentioned:

- issues related to communication and information, operational processes and communication systems within the reporting institutions themselves but also with the technical secretariat of the National Coordinator against Corruption;
- other issues related to the internal regulatory environment that directly affect the implementation of the measures and activities planned for implementation;
- other issues related to the administrative planning, implementation and reporting capacities of the responsible institutions of AP;

- issues related to external partners as well as risks related to planning, processes, IT systems and other support systems.

1.1 Monitoring Methodology

Pursuant to the Prime Minister's Order no. 114 dated 4.09.2019 "On approval of the structure and organigramme of the Ministry of Justice", at the Ministry of Justice is established the Sector of Programs in the Anti-Corruption Field, at the Directorate of Programs and Projects in the Anti-Corruption Field. This sector is the responsible structure for the monitoring process and for drafting the Monitoring Reports of the Strategies Anti-Corruption 2015 - 2023.

The Directorate of Programs and Projects in the Anti-Corruption Field carries out the coordination with all responsible institutions and then drafts the monitoring report. This report covers the period from *1 January to 30 June 2021* and is drafted based on the contribution provided by all institutions involved in the Action Plan 2020-2023 of the ISAC. The goal is to have information on the achievements of progress and challenges towards meeting the objectives of the strategy.

Monitoring the Strategy consisted in three main phases:

1. Reporting by institutions through their contact points on the implementation of the measures for which they are responsible;
2. Analysis performed (quantitative and qualitative) by the technical secretariat at the ThG for Anticorruption; and
3. Reporting by the NCAC on the implementation of the AP in its entirety before the ISAC Coordinating Committee.

Each institution has reported on the implementation level of each policy goal, specific objective and measures implemented (based on activities performed), budget provided for the reporting year, budget allocated/used 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, the monitoring process was conducted for each policy goal/strategy approach.

The assessment of the progress of the implementation 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 Integrated Planning Information System (SIPI/IPSIS)" and Order no.157, dated 22.10.2018, of the Prime Minister, "On taking measures for the implementation of the wide 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 (AC ThG) has been set up for the Ministry of Justice⁶.

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

- High-level political and managerial decision-making in planning and monitoring sectoral reforms, policies and strategic framework;
- coordination of planning, programming and monitoring for the involved sectors, through the organization of regular dialogue with development partners;
- providing support in the framework of the European Union membership process;
- government dialogue on policies 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, ensuring that IPA funding is monitored by sectors.

The data analysis was done in accordance with the above acts and the orientation structure for monitoring strategies and action plans in Prime Ministry.

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

Second, the achievement of the target value for this period defined in the performance indicators is analyzed, assessing the impact degree of the measures implemented in achieving the target value.

Third, the achievement of specific objectives is analyzed through the calculation of the achievement of indicators and the percentage of measures related to the respective objective achieved.

Subsequently, in the framework of fulfilling the protocols and principles of good governance, the Department of Good Governance and Development in the Prime Minister has assessed the compliance of the report with the standards of structure, content and analysis with the structural approach to performance monitoring and scoring.

The applicability of the measures and activities of the Action Plan is classified with the following values:

- *Implemented*: Institutions have reported the status of “Implemented” for those measures/activities that have been fulfilled.

⁶ This role is played by the Coordinating Committee for the Implementation of the Sectoral Strategy against Corruption.

- *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.

The following formula was used to calculate the achievement of specific objectives according to the achievement of the annual value of the performance indicator:

$$NR = \frac{TP\ 1\ NR + TP\ 2\ NR}{2\ TP} \times 100\%$$

In this formula NR is the achievement level and TP - the performance indicator.

The achievement rate of the objective supported by the implementation of the measures was done based on the 4 intervals of the performance system as in the table and the color code below⁷.

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	NA

The next level of analysis is that by approach (policy goals). Based on the feasibility data for each analytical level (measures, performance indicators, specific objective) each of the three policy goals 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 year of implementation, since the approval of the passport of indicators, respectively the years 2018-2019-2020.

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:

⁷ Assessment done in accordance with the Methodological Guide “Structure of monitoring reports for strategic sectoral and inter-sectoral documents for the good governance agenda”.

Possibility	High	3	6	9
	Medium	2	5	8
	Low	1	4	7
		Low	Medium	High
		Impact		

1.2 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, in the menu priorities/inter-sectoral strategy/inter-sectoral strategy against corruption.

The draft has been 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, which has led to the prior approval of this report, its evaluation and scoring, which are expressed: *regarding the feasibility of specific objectives, the indexes of indicators have been operated for each specific objective and this is a very good progress compared to the previous report and shows a tendency to achieve standards; and regarding scoring, this report received 61-80 points, which expresses moderate quality and meets most of the standards.*

The Technical Secretariat at the ThG for Anti-Corruption has also consulted the draft report with the technical assistance team of the European Union Delegation (Technical Assistance Project for the National Coordinator against Corruption - Sectoral Reform Contract against Corruption).

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 holding of a dedicated meeting, dated 24.9.2021, to discuss the analysis performed, the findings of the report, the evaluation of goals policy in the presence of all implementing and reporting institutions of the action plan.

The public consultation report of the monitoring report is also published on the website of the ministry, www.drejtësia.gov.al.

In conclusion, the technical secretariat at the ThG for anti-corruption presented 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-June 2021*, the full package of the report was 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, together with a consultation report on the process followed from the initiation to its finalization/approval.

II. PROGRESS OF THE 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 ISAC 2015-2023, the next periodic report has been drafted, in the framework of the Action Plan 2020–2023 implementation, which covers the period *1 January 2021 to 30 June 2021*.

2.1 Reforms successfully implemented in the respective year

The implementation of the ISAC contributes to the implementation of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI) which is the main national strategic document that supports the sustainable social and economic development of the country, ensuring that standards are met and progress is made in the European integration process. The implementation of the ISAC is linked to the NSDI pillar “*Good Governance, Democracy, and the Rule of Law*”.⁸

ISAC has identified three main policy goals (approaches) through which it aims to meet its vision and 18 specific objectives, as follows:

Preventive Approach, aims to strengthen the integrity and prevent corruption in the public administration and all state segments. Special focus is dedicated to institutions that provide public services to citizens.

⁸ NSDI pillars:

1. EU membership;
2. Good governance, democracy and the rule of law;
3. Growth through macroeconomic and fiscal stability;
4. Economic growth through increased competitiveness and innovation;
5. Investment in human capital and social cohesion;
6. Growth through sustainable use of resources and development of the territory.

This approach marks the largest number of activities that responsible institutions are foreseen to implement throughout the period and consist of the following objectives:

- 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 Approach, aims to strengthen law enforcement and the rule of law, to punish corrupt acts in which public officials can be involved, and to guarantee the integrity of state bodies. This approach consists of the following objectives:

- 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 Approach, aims to involve the public in the fight against corruption, informing them about state anti-corruption activity and encouraging them to actively use the channels to denounce it. This approach consists of the following objectives:

- 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.*

Feasibility of specific objectives of the three policy goals (3 approaches) of ISAC, at objective level

Applying the same formula for deriving the objectives achievement rate - adding the feasibility in percentage of policy goals and dividing by their number - the feasibility of the inter-institutional strategic goal against corruption is 31.6%.

Approach A	Feasibility
A.1	14.5%
A.2.	100%
A.3	155%
A.4	0%
A.5	55%
A.6	16.6%
A.7	- ⁹
A.8	10%
A.9	10%
A.10	80%
A.11	5%

Approach B	Feasibility
B.1	0%
B.2	7%
B.3	0%
B.4	50%

Approach C	Feasibility
C.1	75%
C.2	0%
C.3	33.3%

It turns out that based on the feasibility rate of ISAC objectives, performance is not good for objectives A1, A4, A6, A8, A9 and A11 (approach A), objectives B1-B3 (approach B) and objective C2 (approach C) and needs to address low impact factors, as follows:

Factors influencing the low level of performance in these objectives are: changing the format of the Transparency Program in the central authorities (A1); delays and impossibility of improving the internal data retention system and management of investigative cases of the State Police in order to obtain separate data of investigations initiated in cases of corruption from those received from citizens and platforms for public use (A4); postponement of the audit processes of political entities due to the electoral campaign process (A6); planning of activities and processes to be completed throughout the year of implementation of the AP for the process of integrity risk assessment and drafting of IP in the dependencies of the MoJ (A8 and A9) as well as the obstacles caused by the Covid-19 Pandemic mainly in this period 2021 and the lack of financial and technical support for the municipality's capacity to develop integrity plans (A11); figures of the number of reports for corruption (cases and persons) are not in the predicted value (B1); delays in institutional law enforcement cooperation through the instrument of agreements (B2); the lack of a concrete proposal for the establishment of the Asset Recovery Office as well as the lack and/or impossibility of separating the cases of denunciations against corruption from all the other cases that come to the co-government platform (C2).

The number of institutions involved in the process of implementation of the Action Plan 2020 - 2023 is 22 (10 Ministries, 12 central level institutions).

⁹ Objective A7 cannot be measured as indicator A.7.a has no values reported for this monitoring report. This indicator for 2021 will be reported in May 2022.

The implementation of ISAC is realized through the Action Plan 2020 - 2023 which consists of **83 measures and 152 activities**, divided respectively 45 measures and 81 activities for the preventive approach, 29 measures and 44 activities for the punitive approach and 9 measures and 27 activities for the awareness approach.

Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and Activities	Forecast for the Implementation of Measures			
		Measures and activities foreseen for 2020	Measures and activities foreseen for 2021	Measures and activities foreseen for 2022	Measures and activities foreseen for 2023
Preventive	Measures	34	36	31	33
	Activities	63	65	64	61
Punitive	Measures	25	22	21	20
	Activities	37	32	31	31
Awareness	Measures	9	9	9	9
	Activities	24	18	18	18
Total	Measures	68	67	61	62
	Activities	124	115	113	110

It turns out that the forecast of measures and activities over the years of implementation of the action plan is almost the same ratios for all three approaches. There is a balance of measures and activities ensuring the same degree of interaction and institutional and inter-institutional initiatives.

During the reporting period *1 January - 30 June 2021*, a total of 61 measures and 106 activities were monitored, out of which it results that 26 of the measures were implemented and 56 of the activities were carried out.

		Implementation of Measures and Activities for 2020
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Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and Activities	Measures and activities foreseen for 2021	Measures and activities foreseen for january-june 2021	Measures and activities fully implemented	Measures and activities partially implemented ¹⁰	Measures and activities not implemented ¹¹
Preventive	Measures	36	31	14	13	4
	Activities	65	57	32	12	13
Punitive	Measures	22	21	6	9	6
	Activities	32	29	10	10	9
Awareness	Measures	9	9	6	2	1
	Activities	18	20	14	0	6
Total	Measures	67	61	26	24	11
	Activities	115	106	56	22	28

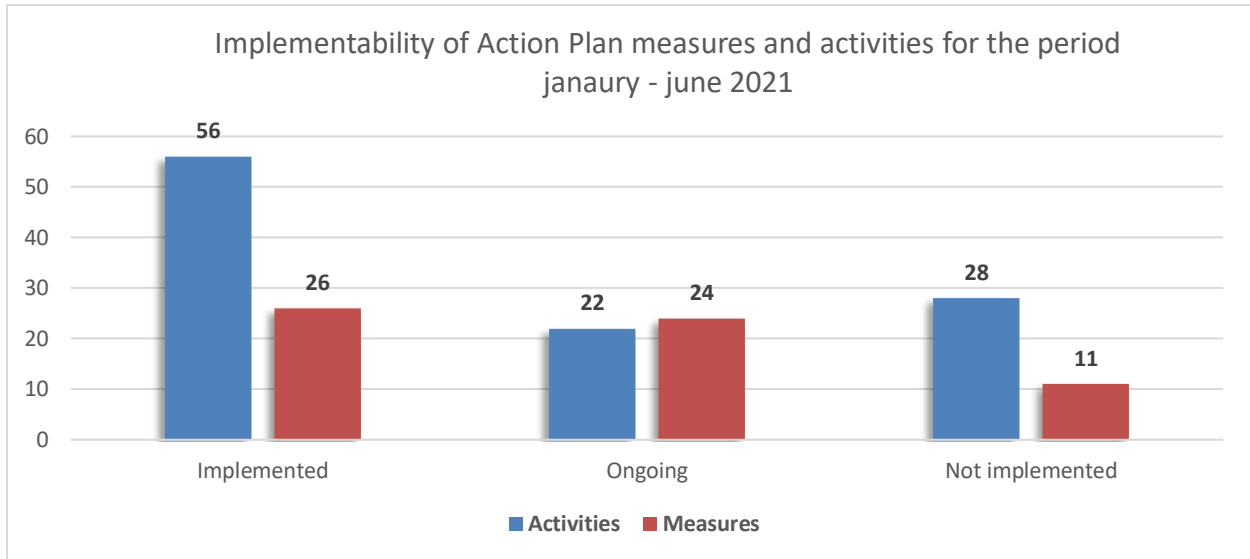
It results that out of the total of 61 measures and 106 activities foreseen in the action plan 2020-2023, for the period *january-june 2021*, their current status for the three policy goals (Strategy approaches), is reported as follows:

- 26 measures and 56 activities implemented;
- 24 measures and 22 activities still in the process of implementation, on going;
- 11 measures and 28 activities not implemented.

The punitive approach (B) results in the largest number of measures and activities not implemented or partially implemented, and for which recommendations have been addressed to improve subsequent implementation. Refer to section 4.2, Next steps.

¹⁰ “Partially implemented” activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 50 to 100 percent.

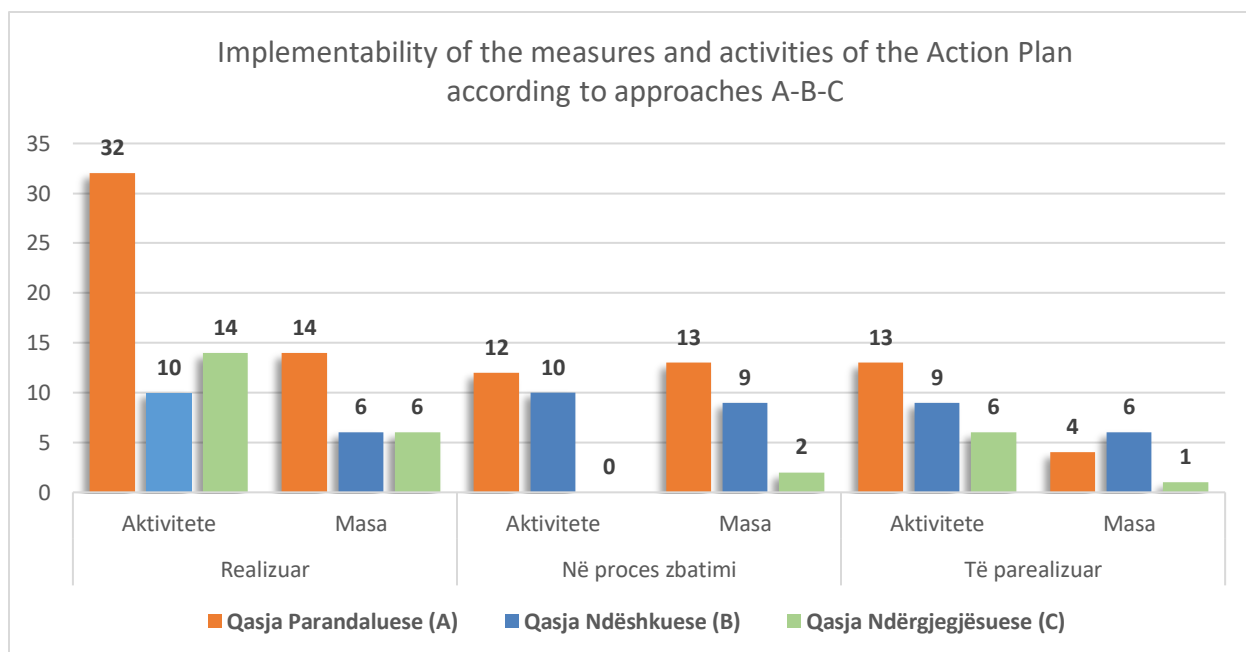
¹¹ “Not implemented” activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent.



Regarding the above, from **26 measures and 56 activities implemented** for january-june 2021, concretely 14 measures/32 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 6 measures/10 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 6 measures/14 activities belong to the awareness approach (C).

Out of **24 measures and 22 activities which are still in the process of implementation** for january-june 2021, concretely 13 measures/12 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 9 measures/10 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), and 2 measures/0 activities belong to awareness approach (C).

Out of **11 measures and 28 activities not implemented** for january-june 2021, concretely 4 measures/13 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 6 measures/9 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), and 1 measure/6 activities belong to the awareness approach (C).



2.2 Impact of the implementation of the strategy in line with the European integration agenda

Adherence to the family of the European Union has been one of the biggest goals of the Albanian state for almost 3 decades now and every major reform undertaken has always focused on approximation with the standards of the European Union.

The Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption envisages measures taking into account *the acquis* of the European Union for Chapter 23, specifically with the anti-corruption sub-field, as well as in accordance with the recommendations of the European Commission Progress Report. Consequently, the implementation of the measures envisaged in the Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption runs in parallel with the European Union integration agenda and helps to advance the integration processes and meet the essential and necessary criteria for functioning as a state with European principles.

The new Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2023, is in line with the requirements and recommendations of the European Commission regarding the fulfillment of 5 priorities related to Albania's membership in the European Union. The Ministry of Justice, as the leading institution for priority 3 “Fight against corruption”, has followed and coordinated the work with all actors regarding addressing the recommendations of the progress report of the European Commission for the the monitoring period *january-june 2021*.

Strategic framework: monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of the anti-corruption action plan for the reporting period January-June 2021; analysis and evaluation of measures and activities as well as performance indicators (as a means to provide more progress) in fulfillment of the addressed recommendations. MoJ/NCAC has implemented the required monitoring

methodology, and has followed the process of consultation and coordination with institutions and in accordance with the principles of transparency with the public and stakeholders.

Institutional framework: The Ministry of Justice in the role of National Coordinator against Corruption continues to perform its legal functions through the Directorate of Programs and Projects in the Field of Justice (Anti-Corruption Directorate), while promoting anti-corruption culture (through public anti-corruption activities) and strengthen the role of the Anti-Corruption Coordinators Network, put it into full operation, promote the Anti-Corruption Network to citizens and the general public so that it can be an effective mechanism for citizens to report suspected cases of corruption.

Steps are being taken to strengthen the fight against corruption and to establish a sustainable practice on issues of corruption, seizure and confiscation of criminal assets created through corruption-related offenses by setting up and approving a special asset recovery structure. (objective B3 of ISAC).

New anti-corruption institutions, such as the BKH, Special Anti-Corruption Structure (SPAK), are fully operational. For this monitoring period, SPAK reports 5 cases sent for trial of senior officials, former officials of the judicial system and local elected officials and increasing cases of criminal proceedings compared to the data of the previous year.

2.3 Components that need to be addressed in order to improve implementation

It turns out that among the objectives with complete lack of feasibility for the reporting period *January 1 - June 30, 2021*, are respectively some of the objectives in the three approaches of ISAC, respectively, objectives A1, A4, A6, A7, A9, B1, B2, B3 e C2 e C3.

For the following implementation periods of the Action Plan, the objectives for which it is recommended to take measures for improvement are:

Objective A1: To follow the public authorities with the installation of the electronic register of requests and responses. CRIPPD should monitor the implementation of transparency and provide transparency system reports, in accordance with the new TP implemented.

Objective A4: To conclude a cooperation agreement between the State Police and the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government, as a form that would improve and guarantee a functional interaction for handling anti-corruption denunciations and giving the Police access to this platform, to be vitalized. It remains a provision in this AP and should be implemented by the co-responsible institutions.

Objective A6: To develop the financial reporting model as well as the relevant trainings with the persons responsible for the finances of political parties for the calendar year.

Objective A7: Ensure relevant reporting and internal institutional communication for this specific objective.

Objective A8: To complete the process of integrity risk assessment at the institutions under the Ministry of Justice.

Objective A9: To complete the process of drafting and approving the Integrity Plans in the institutions under the Ministry of Justice.

Objective A11: This objective was not implemented last year, 2020 and also poses a high risk for 2021. For the above, measures should be taken and there should be better planning to create opportunities for technical support and financial units to local government units for drafting integrity plans. ASLSG should create opportunities for cooperation with partners and prioritize municipalities in forecasting their budgets to enable the development of these instruments.

Objective B1: Improve communication, information and inter-institutional cooperation related to administrative capacity and regulatory environment.

Objective B2: To supplement the lack of information on the activity of joint working groups between SP, Special Prosecution, NBI and other law enforcement agencies on the number of registered corruption proceedings versus the total number of registered referrals. Continue to obtain access to the database of the prosecution.

Objective B3: Complete and expedite the processes for approving the establishment and operation of the Asset Recovery Office.

Objective C2: Improve institutional communication and establish a working practice between the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government and the Network of Anti-Corruption Coordinators in the MoJ and address cases to the State Police and the Prosecutor.

Objective C3: To enable cooperation between ASCS (CSOs) and SP, to generate evaluation reports on the investigation of corruption cases, to measure the level of risk in anti-corruption trends.

2.4 Overall budget execution

The financing of the Action Plan is realized from two main sources: the state budget and the financial support of international partners (donors).

In the framework of monitoring the implementation of the measures/activities of the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, the responsible institutions were asked to report on the planned budget for the reporting year and the budget used based on the activity performed to achieve the specific objective of the strategy by each responsible institution.

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

A1: 1.129.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A2: 13.051.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A4: 21.570.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A5: 19.400.004 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A7: 9.212.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A8: 127.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A9: 32.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A10: 356.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

B1: 8.000.000 ALL, covered by donors, 130.490.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

B3: 34.640 ALL, covered by the state budget.

B4: 203.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

C1: 263.820 ALL, covered by the state budget.

C3: 11.850.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

Objectives A3, A6, A11, B2 and C2 did not report cost used (0).

Even for this monitoring report, it results that for some of the activities performed during this implementation year, the costs continue to be reported in “administrative costs”, and their concrete value is missing. In total, there are 10 activities that are reported to be performed at “administrative cost” and 38 activities at 0 (zero) cost/not reported.

The budget used according to the policy objectives/Approaches A-B-C, is:

Policy goal 1 (preventive approach - A)

64.877.004 covered by the state budget

Policy Goal 2 (punitive approach - B)

130.727.640 covered by the state budget.

8.000.000 covered by donors.

Policy Goal 3 (Awareness Approach - C)

12.113.820 covered by the state budget

The total budget used for this period is:

- ***Funding from the state budget is in the amount of 207.718.464 ALL.***
- ***Funding from donors is in the amount of 8.000.000 ALL.***

Objectives such as A1 and A11 continue to be in financial gap, becoming obstacles to the implementation progress of measures and activities planned for the period and affecting their feasibility rate.

III. PROGRESS RELATED TO POLICY GOALS, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

This chapter describes the progress achieved in fulfilling the three approaches of the Strategy towards each policy goal¹², objective and measures/activities of the Action Plan 2020-2023, for the monitoring period *1 january – 30 june 2021*.

¹² The Action Plan and progress for each objective is included in the annex to this report.

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

3.1 Assessment of key achievements using indicators

In accordance with ISAC, activities and measures envisaged in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023 for the reporting period have been implemented, related to the 3 policy goals, respectively prevention, punishment and awareness.

Preventive Approach - Summary of achievements in preventing corruption

Through the **purpose of the preventive policy (approach) ISAC** aims to eradicate corruption from the ranks of public administration and all state segments, as well as from institutions that provide public services to citizens. This approach contains the largest number of specific objectives and consequently of measures and activities planned to be implemented by the institutions involved.

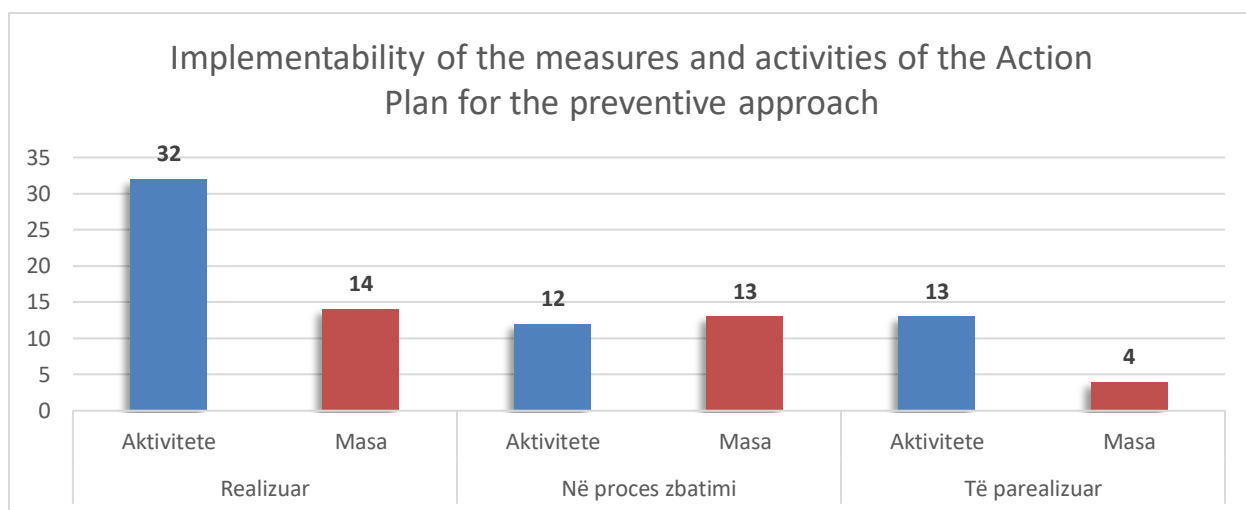
During the reporting period, measures (products) were implemented and activities were performed according to the table below:

Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and Activities	Implementation of Measures and Activities			
		Measures and activities foreseen for 1 st 6M 2021	Measures and activities fully implemented	Measures and activities partially implemented ¹³	Measures and activities not implemented ¹⁴
Preventive (A)	Measures	31	14	13	4
	Activities	57	32	12	13

It results that out of 31 measures and 57 activities foreseen in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for january-june 2021, for Approach A (Preventive), 14 measures/32 activities have been implemented, 13 measures/12 activities are still in the process of implementation, 4 measures/13 activities are not implemented, respectively (measures A.1.1; A.4.2; A.6.1; A.8.7 and activities A.1.1.2; A.4.2.1; A.4.2.2; A.4.4.1; A.6.1.1; A.6.1.2; A.6.2.2; A.7.1.2; A.7.1.3; A.7.1.4; A.7.3.2; A.7.3.4 and A.8.7.1).

¹³ “Partially implemented” activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 50 to 100 percent.

¹⁴ “Not implemented” activity is one that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent.



The preventive approach (A) has 21 performance indicators and of these only 6 of them are measurable for this monitoring period (six-month measurement frequency), referring to annex 2 of the Action Plan: *Passport Indicators*. The measurable indicators for this period are respectively: A.1.a; A.2.a; A.2.b; A.2.c; A.7.b and A.10.

For this reporting period, data were collected and analyzed even for other indicators for which institutions have reported and their evaluation was done in order to assess the achievement rate of ISAC objectives. The only exception is the indicator A.7.a, whose data can be collected and measured only in May of the following year (May 2022).

Out of 21¹⁵ performance indicators for the preventive approach (A), for which it was reported, through the implementation of measures and the performance of the respective activities, the target value for 5 performance indicators has been achieved, the target value for 9 performance indicators has been partially achieved as well the target value for 7 performance indicators has not been achieved¹⁶.

Preventive Approach	Performance Indicators	Achievement of Performance Indicators		
		The target value is fully achieved ¹⁷	The target value is partially achieved ¹⁸	The target value is not achieved ¹⁹
	21	5	9	7

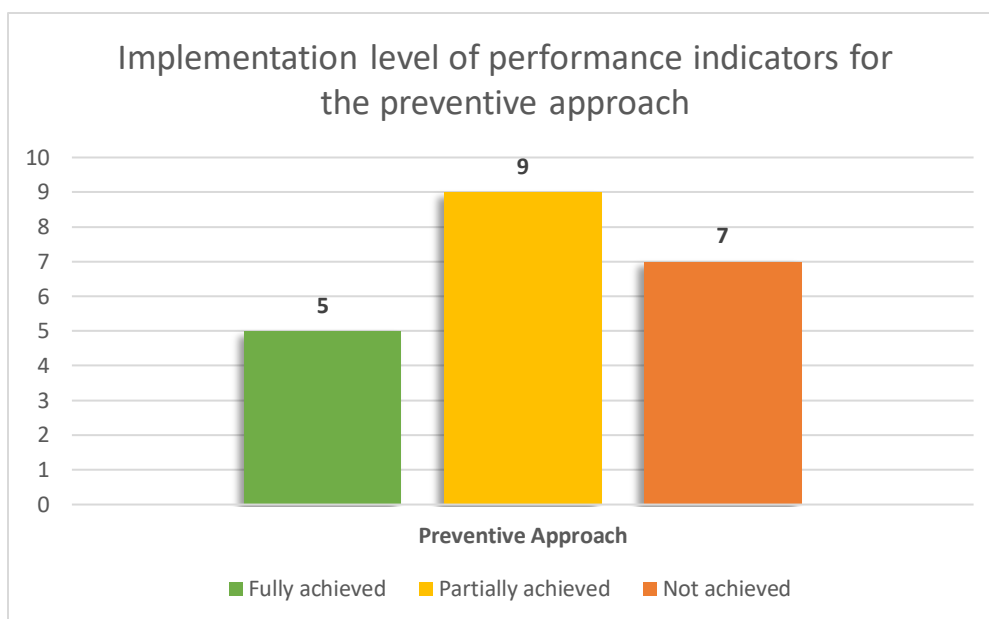
¹⁵ It is excluded from the measurement the indicator A.7.a.

¹⁶ The indicator A.7.a that cannot be measured it has been included.

¹⁷ That is realized on a 100 percent scale.

¹⁸ That is realized on the scale from 50 to 100 percent.

¹⁹ Indicators for which data have not been collected or it has not been possible to collect.



A.1 Increasing transparency in state activity and improving citizens' access to information

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

A.1.a: Number of institutions that have correctly implemented transparency programs

A.1 b: Making operational the central register of complaints and responses as early as 2020.

Action Plan for Objective A.1 envisages 6 Activities and 3 Products/Measures

A.1.a

The target value for the **performance indicator A.1.a** for 2020 is the **increase** by 9% compared to the previous year (2020-increase by 12% of the number of institutions which have correctly implemented the transparency program), for 2022 the target value increased by 7% compared to the previous year, and for 2023 the target value increased by 5% compared to the previous year.

During 2020, transparency was monitored online in 417 public authorities. The monitoring shows that 239 central and local public authorities have correctly implemented the principles of transparency (transparency program). The target value for 2021 is to increase the number of public authorities that will publish transparency programs on their official websites at 260 (239 + 9% increase).

To achieve the values of the performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (4) and measures (2) are foreseen as below:

A.1.1	Establishment of a system for measuring transparency and accountability, including the study methodology and a set of transparency indicators in order to periodically measure and report the level of transparency to central and central public authorities.
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A.1.1.1	Annual report on the Transparency index of Public Authorities (<i>Drafting and publication of 1 annual report</i>).
A.1.1.2	Transparency monitoring in the amount of 1/4 of the total number of public authorities every 3 months.
A.1.2	Establishment of a system for measuring transparency and accountability, including the study methodology and a set of transparency indicators in order to periodically measure and report the level of transparency to local self-government units.
A.1.2.1	Annual report on the Transparency index of Local Self-Government Units (<i>Drafting and publication of 1 annual report</i>).
A.1.2.2	Transparency monitoring in the amount of 1/4 of the total number of public authorities every 3 months

Implementation of the envisaged measures is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values of the number of public authorities monitored every 3 months and with measurable values against the production of the report on the index of transparency of central public authorities and the report on the index of transparency of central public authorities to local self-government units.

For *january-june 2021*, CRIPPD has reviewed the format of the Transparency Program for central administration authorities. Pursuant to letter "c" of article 4 and articles 5 and 6 of law no. 119/2014 "On the right to information", was approved Order no. 187 "On the approval of the Revised Transparency Program", as amended and Order no. 188, dated 18.12.2020 "On the approval of the Revised Register of Requests and Responses", as amended, thus approving the new models of the Transparency Program and the Register of Requests and Responses, with a deadline of June 30, 2021. Based on these orders, all public authorities are charged with implementing the Revised Transparency Program and the revised Register of Requests and Responses with the exception of local self-government units. For this reason, CRIPPD, during this reporting period has not conducted monitoring for the Transparency Program by public authorities of public administration, a process which will be carried out in the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2021.

CRIPPD has monitored in the amount of 2/4 of the total number of public authorities in the local self-government units (61 municipalities) while the measurement system that includes the annual report ends in the 4th quarter of 2021.

From the information reported and analyzed to perform the realization assessment of the target value of this indicator, it results that the indicator is not realized (0%), this because the monitoring will be conducted in the 3rd and 4th quarter of 2021.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base Values	2015	
	N/A	
	2017	181
	2018	20% increase from core value

	2019	15% increase compared to 2018
	2020	12% increase compared to 2019 (the indicator has reached 57%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	9% increase compared to 2020
	2021 (target achieved)	0%
	2022	7% increase compared to 2021
Target value	2023	5% increase compared to 2022

The realization of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.1.b

The target value for the **performance indicator A.1.b** for 2021 is: *50% compared to the previous year* (2020-establishment and operation of the central register for complaints and responses from more than 70% of public authorities compared to 2019). For 2022 the target value is 30% compared to the previous year, and for 2023 the target value is 25% compared to the previous year.

During 2020, the register became applicable by 59 central institutions and agencies including ministries and independent institutions. The target value for 2021 is to increase the number of public authorities that will establish and operate the central register for complaints and responses to 88 (59 + 50% increase).

To achieve the values of the indicator for the years 2020-2023, the following activities and measures are foreseen as below.

A.1.3	Installation of a central register of requests and responses and oversight of the registry update by the coordinators for the right to information (2020-21 institutions; 2021-24 institutions; 2022-25 institutions; 2023-25 institutions).
A.1.3.1	Number of institutions where the central register of requests and responses is installed
A.1.3.2	CRIPPD monitoring the PA coordinators for the register of requests-complaints

The achievement of the foreseen measure is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values of the number of public authorities monitored every 3 months.

For *january-june 2021* there are 66 public authorities in total, using the electronic register of requests and responses. For this period there are 7 public authorities that have installed this register.

For this monitoring period, from the reported and analyzed information (based on measures and activities for implementation) to assess the realization of the target value of this indicator, with

this number of institutions where the electronic register is installed, it results that the indicator is realized to the extent of 29%.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	2015	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	Use of the register by 30 institutions (eg all ministries and independent institutions)
	2020	Use of the register by 70% more public authorities compared to 2019 (indicator reached 133%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	Use of the register by 50% more public authorities compared to 2020
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 29%
	2022	Use of the register by 30% more public authorities compared to 2021
Target value	2023	Use of the register by 25% more public authorities compared to 2022

Note: referring to the Passport of Indicators, this indicator has an annual measurement frequency.

The realization of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of the objective A.1.

Achievement level of *Objective A.1. Increasing transparency in state activity and improving citizens' access to information* regarding the realization of performance indicators for the period january-june 2020 is **14.5%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$NR A. 1 = \frac{TP A.1.a (0\%) + TP A.1.b (29\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 14.5\%$$

The achievement level of objective A.1 for this reporting period is **good** (51-85 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The data reported on performance indicators are based on the information reported by the Commissioner for the Right to Information and Protection of Personal Data to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the 1st 6M of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective A.1

In terms of activities and measures implementation, the risk lies in the possibility of non-implementation of measure A.1.1 *Establishment of a system for measuring transparency and accountability, including the study methodology and a set of transparency indicators in order to measure and report periodically the level of transparency to central and subordinate public authorities* and the measure A.1.3 *Installation of a central register of requests and responses and supervision of the registry update by the coordinators for the right to information.*

This objective has medium risk potential and a high impact of it.

Remedies for this risk can be found in the last section Recommendations and Next Steps.

A.2 *Increase transparency in the planning, management and control of public funds*

For this objective, 3 performance indicators have been defined:

A.2.a: Report of changed elements in the Annual Procurement Plans

A.2.b: Part of contracts awarded through negotiated procedures without prior publication of a contract notice

A.2.c: Part of contracts changed during the year

The action plan for Objective A.2 envisages 6 Activities and 3 Products/Measures

A.2.a

The target value for the **performance indicator A.2.a** for 2021 is: *the maintaining 20% of this ratio in order to create stability in this indicator.* For years 2022 and 2023, the target value is the same.

For 2020, from the information reported and analyzed to assess the target value of this indicator, the ratio between the number of amended elements in the annual procurement plans and the total number of elements published in the annual procurement plans is 19.3% while the target value for 2020 was 20%.

To achieve the values of the performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (2) and measures (1) are foreseen as below.

A.2.1	Improving the planning process through the prior publication of procurement procedures
A.2.1.1	Drafting and approval of advance notification forms and periodic notification of procurement procedures

A.2.1.2	Strengthening the capacities of PPA employees regarding the use of preliminary and periodic notices of procurement procedures (trainings, study visits, etc.)
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During *january - june 2021*, the drafting and approval of advance notification forms and periodic notification of procurement procedures was implemented to the extent of 100%, in accordance with the new legal framework in the field of public procurement.

During this period, PPA staff participated in two information sessions on this new law, as well as in the other 12 sessions on the law and the DCM that entered into force, from where they were informed on the use of prior notices and periodic procurement procedures. Capacity building and training sessions for the new legal framework were conducted in cooperation with ASPA.

PPA has reported the expenditure of 25% of the budget foreseen for this measure.

For this monitoring period, from the information reported and analyzed (based on measures and activities for implementation) the ratio between the number of amended elements in the annual procurement plans and the total number of elements published in the annual procurement plans is 12.2% while the value the target for 2021 is 20%. This performance indicator has reached the extent of 100% for this period.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	35%
	2020	20% (indicator is reached 100%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	20%
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 100%
	2022	20%
	Target value	2023

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The realization of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.2.b

The target value for the **performance indicator A.2.b** for 2021 is: *maintaining less than 10% of this ratio in order to create stability in this indicator*. For 2022 and 2023, the target value is the same.

For 2020, the ratio between the total number of negotiated procedures without prior announcement of the contract notice and the total number of procedures awarded is 8.3% of which in the negotiations without announcement 416 contracts, results in an increase in the number of contracts due to procedures performed in coping with the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic, where 191 contracts were realized, as well as contracts for the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake dated 26.11.2019 where 74 contracts were realized, and the other 151 contracts which occupy 8.3 % of the total number of winning procedures. Meanwhile, other procedures 151 (Non Covid and No terms), published by Negotiation without announcement occupy 3.03% of the total number of announced procedures. This performance indicator has reached 100%.

To achieve the values of the performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (2) and measures (1) are foreseen as below.

A.2.2	Mechanisms for improving the implementation of contracts
A.2.2.1	Drafting and approval of necessary instruments for monitoring the implementation of the contract (Contract implementation plan; contract implementation form)
A.2.2.2	Strengthening the capacities of PPA employees in relation to monitoring the implementation of the contract (trainings, study visits, etc.).

During *january-june 2021*, the drafting and approval of the necessary instruments for monitoring the implementation of the contract (Contract implementation plan; contract implementation form continues to be in the process of implementation due to the return of the law for reconsideration in the Assembly by The President, this brought delays in the publication of the approved law and its entry into force, postponing in time the adoption of bylaws in implementation of this law. Currently, work is underway to finalize the contract reporting form).

PPA has reported the expenditure of 50% of the budget foreseen for this measure.

For this period, the percentage of negotiated procedures without prior announcement of the contract notice to the total number of procedures won in the period January-June 2021 is 3.8%. According to the PPA, in the negotiations without announcing in 103 contracts, there is an increase in the number of contracts due to the procedures performed in dealing with the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic, where 9 contracts were realized, as well as contracts for the administration of the April 25th Parliamentary General Elections, where 23 contracts were realized, 6 contracts for emergency procedures and another 65 contracts. Other 65 procedures published by negotiation without announcement occupy 2.4% of the total number of announced procedures. This performance indicator has reached 100%.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

	N/A
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Base value	N/A	
	2017	31.80%
	2018	N/A
	2019	15%
	2020	10% (indicator is reached 100%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	10%
	2021 (target achieved)	Indicator is reached 100%)
	2022	10%
Target value	2023	10%

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The realization of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.2.c

The target value for **the performance indicator A.2.c** for 2021 is: *maintaining at 10% of this ratio in order to create stability in this indicator.* For 2022 and 2023, the target value is the same.

For 2020, the number of contracts changed during the year was 1.9% while the target value for 2020 was 10%.

To achieve the values of the performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (2) and measures (1) are foreseen as below.

A.2.3	Mechanisms for improving tender documents and technical specifications
A.2.3.1	Drafting and publishing ongoing recommendations by the PPA regarding the content of tender documents prepared by contracting authorities/entities in order to improve them (No. of recommendations issued)
A.2.3.2	Strengthening the capacities of PPA employees in relation to the preparation of tender documents, in accordance with the principles of transparency, non-discrimination, equal treatment, free and fair competition (trainings, study visits, etc.)

During *january-june 2021*, PPA has issued 3 recommendations regarding the improvement of tender document mechanisms and technical specifications.

During this period, the capacities of PPA employees have been strengthened by participating in two information sessions related to the new law 162/2020, as well as in the other 12 sessions on the law and the DCM that has entered into force, from where they are also informed on the innovations brought by this law regarding the preparation of tender documents. PPA has reported spending 50% of the projected budget.

From the information reported and analyzed (based on measures and activities for implementation) to assess the target value of this indicator, the number of contracts changed during the year is 1% while the target value for 2021 is 10%. This performance indicator has reached 100%.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	21.20%
	2018	N/A
	2019	15%
	2020	10% (indicator is reached 100%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	10%
	2021 (target achieved)	Indicator is reached 100%
	2022	10%
Target value	2023	10%

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of the objective A.2.

Achievement level of *Objective A.2. The increase of transparency in the planning, management and control of public funds* for the period january-june 2021 **is 100%.**

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$NR A. 2 = \frac{TP A.2.a (100\%)+ TP A.2.b (100\%)+ TP A.2.c (100\%)}{3 TP} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

The achievement level of objective A.2 for this reporting period is **very good** (86-110 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The data reported on performance indicators are based on information reported by the Public Procurement Agency to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the 1st 6M of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective A.2

In terms of activities and measures implementation, the risk lies in the late adoption of bylaws. This target has low risk potential and medium impact of it.

A.3 Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions

1 performance indicator has been defined for this objective:

A.3: Number of functional electronic services for citizens, businesses and public institutions

The action plan for Objective A.3 envisages 6 Activities and 3 Products/Measures

The target value for **the performance indicator A.3** for 2021 is: *670 electronic services*. For 2022 the target value is 720 electronic services, and for 2023 the target value is 750 electronic services.

During 2020, the total number of electronic services reached 1021 electronic services, from 602 which was the target value for this year, realizing it with 419 more.

To achieve the values of the performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (6) and measures (1) are foreseen as below.

A.3.1	Number of functional electronic services for citizens, businesses and public institutions
A.3.1.1	Number of electronic services increased; (2020-602 services; 2021-670 services; 2022-720 services and 2023-750 services)
A.3.1.2	Determining the application form for e-services; performing analysis of interactive electronic registers
A.3.1.3	Carrying out technical developments for the exposure of data from the final e-systems of institutions
A.3.1.4	Carrying out technical developments to consume relevant e-systems services
A.3.1.5	Carrying out the assessment for structuring the information for publication in the e-Albania portal.
A.3.1.6	Necessary technical developments for the implementation of the service with electronic stamp/electronic signature (which can be provided).

Through the performance of the foreseen activities, NAIS has realized during this reporting period 1207 electronic services, from 670 which was the target value for 2021, realizing it with 537 more.

These added electronic services are in the field of civil status, tourism, arts and culture, finance and economics, social service, criminal offenses consumed during the communist regime, education, foreign affairs, health, infrastructure and energy, etc.

More specifically, NAIS has continued the work to increase electronic services and improve existing services in the unique government portal e-Albania, while the number of systems related to the Government Interaction Platform has increased.

For *january-june 2021*, the number of electronic services increased according to the indicator has been exceeded by 55%. Determining the application form for e-services; performing analysis of interactive electronic registers is realized at the level of 100%. Carrying out technical developments for the exposure of data from the final e-systems of institutions has been realized at the level of 100%. Carrying out technical developments to consume the relevant e-systems webservice is realized at the level of 100%. Carrying out the evaluation for structuring the information for publication in the e-Albania portal has been realized at the level of 100%. Necessary technical developments for the implementation of the service with electronic stamp / electronic signature (that can be provided), has been realized at the level of 100%.

For this period, 1207 online services have been provided, of which 238 documents are received in real time with electronic stamp and signature, for hundreds of different applications.

From the information reported and analyzed (based on the measures and activities for implementation) to perform the assessment of the target value of this indicator for this measure (as above), with this number of electronic services in full function has directly affected the realization way of the indicator, reached in the amount of 155%.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	527
	2018	N/A
	2019	582 , increased by 20 electronic services compared to 2018
	2020	602 , increased by 20 electronic services compared to 2019 (the indicator has reached 141%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	670 , increased by 68 electronic services compared to 2020
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 155%
	2022	720 , increased by 50 electronic services compared to 2021

Target value	2023	750 , increased by 30 electronic services compared to 2022
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Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The realization of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of the objective A.3.

The achievement level of Objective A.3. *Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions* in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January-June 2021 is **155%**.

The achievement level of objective A.3 for this reporting period is **very good** (86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The data reported on performance indicators are based on information reported by the National Agency for the Information Society to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the 1st 6M of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective A.3

There is no obvious risk to the feasibility of this objective.

A.4 Improving the handling of corruption denunciations

1 performance indicator has been defined for this objective:

A.4: Number of corruption investigations according to citizens' denunciations

The action plan for Objective A.3 for the years 2020-2023 envisages 12 activities and 5 measures.

The target value for **the performance indicator A.4** for 2021 is: *the increasing trend of the total number of corruption investigations generated by citizens' denunciations*, compared to the previous year. For 2022 and 2023, the target value is the same.

During 2020, the conclusion of a cooperation agreement between the State Police and the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government was not yet reported by the implementing institutions, as a form that would improve and guarantee a functional interaction for dealing with anti-corruption denunciations.

The data received from SP for 2020, are for 1083 complaints received directly from the platform but for none of them criminal proceedings have been initiated for corruption, which have been

verified, clarified with the complainants and in no case have there been elements of criminal offenses of corruption; The complainants received a response to the complaint made and were directed to the institutions responsible for handling and resolving their complaints, within the deadline. While at the SP for this year have been identified a total of 237 criminal offenses for the crime of corruption, of which 218 have been detected; 287 suspected perpetrators; 56 were arrested and detained; 224 perpetrators were prosecuted at large and 7 perpetrators were declared wanted.

To achieve the values of the performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, the following activities (12) and measures (5) are foreseen as below.

A. 4.1	Mechanisms for setting up/putting in place a system for following up/monitoring investigations generated by citizens' denunciations
A.4.1.1	Establishment of a central unit for the investigation of financial economic crime, with 20 officers selected by students of excellence, who will be trained at the Security Academy
A.4.1.2	Establishment of a special sector for the detection/investigation of criminal assets arising from corruption activity, in line with European AROS standards
A.4.1.3	Review of standard operating procedures based on restructuring and capacity development of staff.
A. 4.2	Functional interaction and improved cooperation of the State Police structures investigating corruption, in the portal www.shqiperiaqeduam.al
A.4.2.1	SP-ADB cooperation agreement
A.4.2.2	Number of SP cases access to the platform;
A.4.3	Strengthening the cooperation between SP-SIAC for the investigation of entities involved in corruption
A.4.3.1	Establishment of joint institutional working groups SP-SIAC; No. of joint investigation cases
A.4.3.2	No. of subjects sent for criminal proceedings for the criminal offense of corruption by joint investigations.
A.4.4	Increased capacities of specialized structures dealing with the investigation of corruption crime in SP
A.4.4.1	Trainings conducted (heads of sectors in LPD and anti-corruption specialists in GDB)
A.4.4.2	No. of trained persons, 20 persons/year
A.4.4.3	Training of specialists for the investigation of corruption, near the premises of the Tirana Police Training Center, with trainers from the structures of the Prosecution and the Court, 126 persons/year. (how many trained females and how many males).
A.4.5	Proactive and continuous monitoring of print and electronic media, social networks, reception and timely resolution of complaints/cases/information publicly denounced for the crime of corruption

A.4.5.1	Strengthening the capacities of the technical structures of SP and SIAC for case monitoring/tracing
A.4.5.2	No. of persons/staff involved in these groups to monitor reported cases of corruption

During *january-june 2021*, the conclusion of a cooperation agreement between the State Police and the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government has not yet been reported by the implementing institutions, as a form that would improve and guarantee a functional interaction for dealing with anti-corruption denunciations. SP reports that they do not yet have access to the platform.

During this period, the SIAC investigation structures conducted 11 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 traffic. "drugs", "cultivation of narcotic plants" and "smuggling"*, and other trends.

These operations were carried out in cooperation with the structures of the State Police, the Special Prosecution Office (SPAK) and the Prosecution Offices of the First Instance Judicial District, being finalized with the documentation with legal evidence of the illegal activity of 11 police officers, 2 effective FRP and 27 citizens involved, as well as the execution of security measures given by the Special Court (SPAK) and those of the Judicial Districts of the First Instance.

For the implementation of measure A.4.3, the State Police and the SIAC have set up 1 joint investigation group and there are 5 subjects sent for criminal proceedings for the criminal offense of duty abuse (Article 248 PC) by joint investigations, of which 2 are police officers. SP-SIAC have held meetings in the Local Police Directorate of Berat, Vlora, Korca, Shkodra and Tirana, on 2, 3, 9, 10 and 22 June 2021, in order to address the measures and activities provided in the Action Plan 2020-2021, to the local structures of the State Police, for the fulfillment of the objectives of this Integrity Plan, with the aim of *"continuous and uncompromising respect for the principles and strong moral and ethical values of the Police organization"*.

The cooperation between the SIAC and the State Police structures is mainly focused on preventing, detecting, legally documenting and cracking down on the illegal activity of favoring or implicating police officers in the cultivation and trafficking of narcotic plants. Corrupt activity is evidenced in the fact that: *"police officers ensure not to crack down on this illegal activity, by notifying cultivators/traffickers of police operations to control the territory, in exchange for the benefit of bribery"*.

During the 1st 6M of 2021, by the Sector for Corruption Investigation, 397 criminal offenses were identified, 376 of them were detected in the amount of 94.71%, a total of 539 perpetrators were prosecuted, of which 95 perpetrators were arrested/detained, 426 were prosecuted at large and 18 authors have been declared wanted. Meanwhile, criminal offenses referred only to corruption by the Sector for Corruption Investigation, are 126 criminal offenses and 116 of them were detected, or in the amount of 92.06%, a total of 159 perpetrators were prosecuted, of which 32 perpetrators were arrested and detained, 111 prosecuted at large and 6 perpetrators declared wanted.

For the implementation of measure A.4.4, during this period, in the ranks of SP were conducted 10 trainings with 110 beneficiaries of which 21 are women, with topics such as: "Money Laundering and Financial and Asset Investigation" with 23 beneficiaries, "Criminal offenses

related to duty”, with 23 beneficiaries, “Use of the program “i2 Analyst's Notebook” with 7 beneficiaries, Property investigation according to Law no. 10192, dated 03.12.2009 "On the prevention and crackdown on organized crime, trafficking, corruption and other crimes through preventive measures against property" with 22 beneficiaries, "Advanced training of financial investigation" with 4 beneficiaries, "Best practices of financial investigation and management of parallel investigations, Professional development of staff in the fight against money laundering and economic and financial crimes ”, with 26 beneficiaries,“ Effectiveness of investigations and prosecution of money laundering ”, with 2 Beneficiaries, “War against corruption and economic crime” with 1 beneficiary, “OSINT Course for Financial Investigation Units” with 6 beneficiaries, “International principles for recycling and financing of terrorism” with 2 beneficiaries.

The SIAC monitors/tracks cases through the use of the Case Management System Complaints Module/Criminal Procedural Investigation Module, from which 3053 calls were received (876 calls were within the scope of the SIAC's work and the case was followed up by structures at central and local level) and contacting the complainant; 1659 phone calls were outside the scope of the SIAC activity and the citizens were given the requested information and were addressed to the relevant structure where they should file their complaint; 518 calls were for information related to the activity of the SIAC.

At the central and local level, 564 complaints were received by the SIAC, from all communication gateways made available to them; Administrative investigations have shown that in 37 cases for 55 police officers, for the identified violations, the beginning of disciplinary proceedings was suggested by the Directorate of Professional Standards, in the State Police.

The realization cost spent for these measures is at the extent of 50%.

For this period, from the information reported and analyzed (based on measures and activities for implementation) to assess the realization of the target value of this indicator for these measures (as above), it results that at the SP are identified a total of 54 criminal offenses generated as a result of reports from citizens at the Local Police Directorates which have been referred to the prosecution, of these only 1 case is from the investigative show Stop; 76 perpetrators were implicated, of whom 1 was arrested and 75 at large.

Compared to 2020²⁰, there has been no increasing trend of corruption reports cases by citizens, and also remains to be addressed to the State Police the improvement of the internal data retention system and management of investigative cases of the State Police in order to obtain separate data of investigations initiated in cases of corruption from other investigations (data sharing). The indicator has not been reached.

Also for this monitoring report, no data were produced for the measurement of indicator A.4.a.1. *Report of investigations generated by citizens' denunciations through online portals.*

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	678

²⁰ 75 cases. Refer to the annual report of monitoring ISAC AP, for 2020, page 39.

	2018	N/A
	2019	5% increase, in relation to 2018
	2020	5% increased, in relation to 2019 (the indicator has reached 0%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	upward trend in relation to 2020
	2021 (target achieved)	0%
	2022	upward trend in relation to 2021
Target value	2023	upward trend in relation to 2022

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The realization of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective A.4.

The achievement level of Objective A.4. *Improving the handling of complaints against corruption* in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period january-june 2021, **is 0 %.**

The achievement level of objective A.4 for this reporting period is **good** (51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The data reported on performance indicator are based on information reported by the State Police to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the 1st 6M of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective A.4

The risk for the feasibility of this objective has a high potential and medium impact of it, this is because the agreement with ADC is still not concluded and no steps have been taken towards the implementation of this agreement.

More specifically, the risk lies in the implementation of measure A.4.2 *Functional interaction and improved cooperation of the structures of the State Police investigating corruption, in the portal www.shqiperiaqeduam.al.*

Remedies for this risk can be found in the last section Recommendations and Next Steps.

A.5 Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of public officials assets and cases of conflict of interest

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

A.5.a: Making functional the online asset declaration system by 2020²¹.

A.5.b: Enforcement of the law on Whistleblowing and protection of Whistleblowers

The action plan for Objective A.5 provides for 8 Activities and 7 Measures.

A.5.a

The target value for the **performance indicator A.5.a** for 2021 is the ***online declaration of assets and interests of 80% of officials who have the obligation to declare***. For 2022 the target value is *to strengthen the capacities of the electronic declaration system of assets and private interests users through training*. For 2023 the target value is *to perform the analysis of the performance of the electronic system of declaration of assets and interests*.

For 2020 the target value is *the signing of memoranda of cooperation by HIDAACI for the implementation of online declaration of assets and private interests*. This target value of the indicator was realized at 6%, with only one memorandum signed with the General Prosecutor's Office, out of 15 memoranda provided with the institutions, according to this indicator, hindered due to the Covid-19 Pandemic and the suspension or exercise of activities in limited conditions. The beginning of the work coordination process for the signing of the Memorandum of Cooperation with SPAK is reported.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (5) and measures (4) are foreseen as below.

A. 5.1	Declaration of assets by legal entities (declarants and related persons) through the online system
A.5.1.1	80% of the entities that carry the obligation for declaration through the electronic system, perform it.
A. 5.2	Maintenance of the private assets and interests declaration electronic system
A.5.2.1	Electronic system in working order (maintenance every year)
A. 5.3	Strengthening the capacities of the asset declaration system users through training
A.5.3.1	Completed training plan and materials.
A.5.3.2	400 users trained at central and local level (how many trained females and how many males).

²¹ Because the indicator passport was drafted and approved in 2018, this indicator is focused on setting up an online declaration system. With the extension of the ISAC term until 2023, with DCM no. 516, dated 20.2020, after 2020 the focus of the indicator, as well as of measures and activities, are focused on the effective use of the online system for declaration of assets.

A. 5.4	Analysis of the functioning of the assets declaration system and private interests
A.5.4.1	Terms of reference drafted and assessment conducted, drafted and consulted

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through the activities foreseen for implementation at the beginning of 2021.

For the activity A.5.2.1, for the first 6 months of 2021, the HIDAACI performed the piloting of the functioning the electronic system of declaration of assets within the institution, the piloting was also conducted in another institution. The problems and findings that resulted during the pilot, were forwarded to the contracted company for system maintenance, in order to resolve them. The first draft of the instruction “On the use of the system by the responsible units and declaring entities” has been developed. At the same time, constant contacts have been maintained with the Council of Europe, in the framework of the assistance/support that this body provides to HIDAACI for the development of awareness and information programs related to the online declaration of assets.

But following the conditions created by the pandemic and the realization of the request for maintenance of the system only at the end of November 2020, the deadline for completing the declaration during 2021 should be reviewed pursuant to Article 49/2 of Law no. 9049/2003 amended by law no. 105/2018, dated 13.12.2018.

For the activity A.5.2.1 HIDAACI has continued the process of coordination and support with the necessary institutional resources, in order to finalize the commitments made in the framework of the establishment of the electronic system of declaration of private interests (legal act of creating a state database for the system of declaration of assets and conflict of interest-EACIDS - decision no.330, dated 22.4.2020).

For the first six months of 2021, from the reported and analyzed information, the budget was used in the amount of 14.6% of the total amount foreseen for the 4-year period of implementation of the AC AP, while for the reporting period the budget was realized in the amount of 83.33%.

From the reported and analyzed information (based on measures and activities for implementation) to perform the assessment of the target value of this indicator, on the use of the *online* declaration system of assets, it results that the indicator is realized to the extent of 10%.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	678
	2018	N/A
	2019	Establishment of the necessary infrastructure for the functioning of the system
	2020	Signing of 15 memoranda of cooperation by HIDAACI (indicator reached 6%)

Target value	2021 (target value)	Online declaration of assets and interests of 80% of officials
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 10%
Target value	2022	Strengthening the capacities of system users through training.
	2023	System operation analysis

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.5.b

The target value for the **performance indicator A.5.a for 2021** is: the ***achievement within the legal deadline of administrative investigations of 85% of external whistleblowers (performed in HIDAACI), on the total number of external whistleblowers.***

For 2021, the target value is For 2022 the target value is *the comprehensive assessment on the implementation of the law on whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers.* For 2023 the target value is *the consultation and approval of changes in the law on whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers.*

For 2020 the target value was *the achievement within the legal deadline of administrative investigations of 80% of external whistleblowers (performed in HIDAACI), on the total number of external whistleblowers.* During 2020, HIDAACI, in the exercise of legal powers, as an external reporting mechanism for whistleblowers and requests for protection from retaliation, has registered and handled a total of 9 alert cases and 1 case request for protection.

For 2020, from the information reported and analyzed to perform the assessment of the target value of this indicator, it resulted that HIDAACI has fully met the requirement to investigate, within the legal deadline provided by law no. 60/2016 and Administrative Pr.C., signaling cases, within the limit of 100% set by the indicator.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (3) and measures (3) are foreseen as below.

A. 5.5	Monitoring the exercise of functions by the units responsible for the implementation of the law on whistleblowing
A. 5.5.1	Terms of reference drafted (phase I) Monitoring conducted for 166 Responsible Units in the public sector (phase II) Assessment report drafted with recommendations given to the responsible units in the public sector on the implementation of the whistleblower law (phase III)

A. 5.6	Comprehensive analysis on the implementation of the law on whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers
A.5.6.1	Terms of reference drafted and assessment conducted, drafted and disseminated, with stakeholders
A. 5.7	Organizing consultation sessions and drafting changes in the law on whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers
A. 5.7.1	Recommendations drafted based on the findings of the assessment (I) Legal changes drafted based on the drafted recommendations of the assessment (II) 3 consultation sessions on legal changes drafted with stakeholders (III)

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities that mainly start from the fourth quarter of 2021.

HIDAACI reports that during the period *January-June 2021*, has registered and handled a total of 4 alert cases, and has taken measures to register all alerted cases in the Register of External Alerts, and has conducted an administrative investigation for them, within legal deadlines in accordance with the provisions of law no. 60/2016 and Administrative Pr.C.

For this period, from the information reported and analyzed (based on measures and activities for implementation) to assess the target value of this indicator, it results that it has reached the extent of 100%.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	161
	2018	N/A
	2019	80% of the registered external whistleblowers are completed within the legal deadline
	2020	85% of whistleblowers (indicator is reached 100%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	100% of whistleblowers
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 100%
	2022	Comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the law on whistleblowers and protection of whistleblowers

Target value	2023	Consulting and approving amendments to the law on whistleblowers and protection of whistleblowers
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Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The realization of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective A.5.

Achievement level of Objective A.5. *Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interest* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January - June 2021 **is 55%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$NR A. 5 = \frac{TP A.5.a (10\%) + TP A.5.b (100\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 55\%$$

The achievement level of objective A.5 for this reporting period is **good** (51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The reported data on performance indicators are based on the information reported by the High Inspectorate of Declaration and Audit of Assets and Conflict of Interest to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the 1st 6M of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective A.5

Regarding the capacity of the authorities responsible for gaining knowledge regarding the use of the system and the transmission of knowledge to the declaring entities, there is a "medium" risk potential and a "high" impact on the achievement of the objective.

Regarding the low number of external signals at HIDAACI, there is a "medium" possibility of risk and a "low" impact on the achievement of the objective.

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

For this objective, 3 performance indicators have been defined:

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

A.6.b: Report of sanctions given for cases identified in the context of violations of the Electoral Code.

A.6.c: Finances of political parties audited in accordance with EU / ACFA recommendations²².

The action plan for Objective A.6 provides for 11 Activities and 5 Measures.

A.6.a

The target value for the **performance indicator A.6.a** for 2021 is: *the acceptance by the CEC of 80% of the audit reports certified by external auditors for the parliamentary parties and an upward trend for the other parties.* For 2022 the target value is *the acceptance by the CEC of 100% of the audit reports certified by external auditors for the parliamentary parties and an increasing trend for the other parties.* For 2023 the target value is *the acceptance by the CEC of 100% of the audit reports certified by external auditors for the parliamentary parties and an increasing trend for the other parties.*

For 2020 the target value was *the acceptance by the CEC of 80% of the audit reports certified by external auditors for the parliamentary parties and an upward trend for the other parties.* This performance indicator was realized at the extent of 45%.

For this reporting period, 16 out of 36 political party financial audit reports were certified by external auditors and received by the CEC, for parliamentary parties. This figure represents the realization with 45% of the target value of the indicator.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (6) and measures (3) are foreseen as below.

A. 6.1	Improvement (further revision) of the standard model for financial reporting for the calendar year; Capacity building for party financiers, special structure in the CEC, legal auditors.
A. 6.1.1	Standard model adopted/revised (in line with legislative reform changes)
A. 6.1.2	Training sessions conducted (I) Training sessions conducted for the financial reporting model (how many trained females and how many males).
A.6.3	Improvement (further revision) of the standard reporting format by monitoring experts and statutory auditors for the use of approved reports; Capacity building/development for CEC technical staff, for the use of approved reports
A. 6.3.1	Standard model approved/revised
A. 6.3.2	Trainings conducted for the acquisition and completion in the proper way of this format (how many trained females and how many males).
A.6.4	Continuous updating of instructions regarding financial reporting (in accordance with possible legal changes); Strengthening the capacities for the technical staff of the CEC, for the use of the approved reports

²² ACFA (Anti Corruption Framework Assessment) is a project funded by the European Union that was implemented in the period 2014-2015

A. 6.4.1	Updated financial reporting guidelines
A. 6.4.2	Trainings conducted for the proper acquisition and completion of this format.

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities that start from January 2021 and continue throughout the period of implementation of the (annual) action plan.

For *January-June 2021*, the reporting format of monitors has been changed and approved in accordance with legal changes and 64 monitors (32 females and 32 males) have been trained to properly acquire and complete this format.

Regarding the financial reporting of electoral subjects for the election campaign, the instructions regarding the financial reporting have been updated/changed/added, in accordance with the legal changes. The data methodology for controlling and verifying the finances of electoral subjects has been updated/changed.

The financial reports of the political parties for the calendar year 2020 have been published on the official website of the CEC, while regarding the financial reports of the political parties for the election campaign, they have not been published within the period January-June, because their publication takes place within 30 days from of delivery.

The measures foreseen for the respective training sessions have been realized and will continue to be further developed, with the exception of activity A.6.1.2 where no trainings have been conducted.

The implementation of the measures of this indicator for the reporting period is good with 51.6% of the partially implemented activities.

For this reporting period, the target value of the indicator has not been reached (0%) as the audit of the financial reports of the campaign and the calendar year 2020, has not been performed yet, due to the postponement of the audit process at the request of responsible persons for parties finances, as the process of auditing the financial reports of the calendar year coincided with the process of the election campaign.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	61% (11 from 18)
	2018	N/A
	2019	75% of audit reports
	2020	80% of audit reports (indicator is reached at 45%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	80% of audit reports

	2021 (target achieved)	0%
	2022	100% of audit reports
Target value	2023	100% of audit reports

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.6.b

The target value for the **performance indicator A.6.a** for 2020 is: *the increase by 50% of the sanctions given for the identified cases of financial violations by political parties.*

For 2022, the target value is the *increase by 70% of the sanctions given for the identified cases of financial violations by political parties.* For 2023, the target value is *an increase of 100% of the sanctions imposed for the identified cases of financial violations by political parties (which means that any identified financial violations will be accompanied by sanctions).*

For 2020 the target value was *an increase of 30% of the sanctions imposed for the identified cases of financial violations by political parties.* During this year, 36 rates of violation of funding rules were found and sanctions were imposed on 20 political parties. The target value of this indicator was realized with 154% as this figure constitutes 55% of the imposed sanctions, from 30% which was the target value.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (6) and measures (3) are foreseen as below.

A. 6.2	Professional capacity building for responsible persons who control the financing of political parties; Capacity building for CEC technical staff
A. 6.2.1	Trainings completed (how many trained women and how many men)
A.6.2.2	Workshop/seminars for CEC staff.

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities that start from January 2021 and continue throughout the implementation period of the action plan (annual).

For *January-June 2021*, training sessions were held for CEC staff (online), with a total of 8 participants (6 females and 2 males), in the following the staff will be trained in cooperation with NDI regarding the verification and preliminary control procedures of reports submitted after the election. There was an inability to develop desktops due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Regarding the performance indicator, it says that the draft decision and the report regarding the sanctions regarding the submission of annual financial reports are in process, due to the development of the campaign in abnormal conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, therefore it was thought that the sanctions to be given in a second moment. The indicator has reached the extent of 50%.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	38%
	2018	N/A
	2019	25% of sanctions
	2020	30% of sanctions (the indicator has reached 155%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	50% of sanctions
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 50%
	2022	70% of sanctions
Target value	2023	100% of sanctions

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law*

A.6.c

The target value for the **performance indicator A.6.a** for 2021 is: *the maintenance of 5 annual financial reports of political parties*. For 2022 and 2023 the value is the same.

For 2020 the target value was *the increase to 5 of the total number of annual financial reports and campaign finance reports and the final audit reports of the 5 largest political parties, compared to the previous year*. The CEC conducted 5 audits in accordance with the recommendations of the EU ACFA project²³. The target value of this indicator has been reached 100%.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (6) and measures (3) are foreseen as below.

A.6.5	Continuous updating of the control methodology and verification of political parties finances; Capacity building for the special structure in the CEC, and all stakeholders related to this methodology (scheduled training sessions)
A.6.5.1	Improved/updated methodology
A.6.5.2	No. of trained persons (how many trained females and how many males)

²³ The EU project ‘Assessment of the Anti-Corruption Framework in Albania’ (ACFA), 2014, which provided 15 recommendations including the financing of political parties

A.6.5.3	Published financial control reports of political parties/published CEC reports.
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The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities that start from January 2021 and continue throughout the implementation period of the action plan (annual).

For this reporting period, the data methodology for controlling and verifying the finances of electoral political entities has been updated/changed. The staff of the financial control sector has conducted trainings related to the preliminary verification and control of financial reports. The financial reports of the political parties for the calendar year 2020 have been published, while for 2021 there are no published reports as their publication is done within 30 days from the date of submission of the report.

The implementation of the measures of this indicator for the reporting period is partial with 83% of the partially implemented activities.

The target value of this indicator has not been achieved, as the audit of the financial reports of the calendar year 2020, which was to be done during the period April-May 2021 was postponed to September 2021 due to the period of the election campaign.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	5
	2018	N/A
	2019	5
	2020	5 (indicator is reached 100%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	5
	2021 (target achieved)	0%
	2022	5
Target value	2023	5

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective A.6.

The achievement level of Objective A.6. *Strengthening the regime of controls over the financing of political parties* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January - June 2021 is **16.6%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$\text{NR A. 6} = \frac{\text{TP A.6.a (0\%)} + \text{TP A.6.b (50\%)} + \text{TP A.6.c (0\%)}}{3 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 16.6\%$$

The achievement rate of objective A.6 for this reporting period is **good** (51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The data reported on performance indicators are based on information reported by the Central Election Commission for monitoring the first sixmonths of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective A.6

The risk of achieving the objective of strengthening the regime of controls over the financing of political parties has medium risk potential and medium impact of it in relation to political decision-making.

Whereas for professional capacity building for responsible persons who control the financing of political parties; capacity building for the CEC technical staff, there is medium risk potential and high impact of it in relation to the professional capacities of the persons responsible for the finances of political parties. There is also a medium risk potential and medium impact on the professional capacities of the CEC technical staff; new structure is recently approved and a new staff.

More specifically, the risk lies in the implementation of measure A.6.1 *Improvement (further review) of the standard model for financial reporting for the calendar year; Capacity building for party financiers, special structure in the CEC, statutory auditors* and measure A.6.2 *Professional capacity building for responsible persons who control the financing of political parties; Capacity building for CEC technical staff.*

Remedies for this risk can be found in the last section Recommendations and Next Steps.

A.7 Improving the efficiency of audit and internal inspection and systematic use of risk analysis

For this objective, 4 performance indicators have been defined:

A.7.a: Report of internal audit recommendations received and implemented by public entities.

A.7.b: Number of cases arising from internal audits reported for financial investigation

A.7.c: Number of referrals to the prosecution as a result of financial inspections

A.7.d: Number of financial inspections performed by the Financial Inspection Unit in the Ministry of Finance and Economy referring to the received whistleblowers

The action plan for Objective A.7 envisages 12 Activities and 4 Measures.

A.7.a

The target value for **the performance indicator A.7.a** for 2021 is: *an upward trend against the base value + the previous year*. The target value for 2022 and 2023 is the same.

For 2020 the target value was *an upward trend compared to the base value of 2015*. Full reporting²⁴ for this performance indicator is done in May 2021, the values sent by MoFE for 2020 in this 6-month report of 2021 are:

Sub-indicator a.1: Recommendations issued by IAs (internal audits) and accepted by institutions. Growing trend for 2020 - 99.4% of recommendations received.

Number of recommendations produced by internal auditors and accepted by institutions.

Sub-indicators a.2²⁵: Number of recommendations issued by IAs (internal audits) and implemented by institutions. Growing trend for 2020 with 65% of the implemented recommendations.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (4) and measures (1) are foreseen as below.

A. 7.1	Increase the capacity of internal audit through the development of continuing professional training (CPT) organized every year, which includes issues of fraud and corruption and conduct external quality assessments (EQE), which focus on performance appraisal of the activity audit and recommendations given for necessary improvements in the internal audit activity
A. 7.1.1	Training needs assessment (I) Design and approval of the CPT program (II) Preparation of training materials (III) Implementation of the CPT program and 100% internal audit employed and certified in the public sector (IV) 15 external quality assessments/year.
A. 7.1.2	Develop guidelines for internal auditors in auditing financial fraud and corruption.
A.7.1.3	Training of internal auditors on the introduction of guidance in financial fraud auditing and control. Training of internal auditors on ethics and integrity.
A.7.1.4	Conduct pilot internal audits and study visit on ethics and integrity.

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities that start from January 2021 and continue throughout the implementation period of the (annual) action plan.

²⁴ The annual monitoring report 2020 (page 55), referred to the measurement of this indicator in May 2021. Relevant data are already reflected in this report.

²⁵ The report for 2021 ends in May 2022.

For this period, it was reported the approval by order of the Minister of Finance and Economy, no. 345, dated 31.12.2020 of the annual program of CPT and the approval of the annual plan of EQE was made with letter no. 24330, dated 28.12.2020 (these are data for 2020 but have been made available for reporting in May 2021).

The realization of this indicator for the reporting period is partial with only 25% of the implemented activities (only activity A7.1.1 as described above) as for three activities A7.1.2; A7.1.3 and A7.1.4 have no reporting for this period.

From the information reported and analyzed to assess the realization of the target value of this indicator for these measures, it was not possible to measure this value. This is because these data are analyzed from the Annual Internal Audit Reports, which according to the legal provisions will be consolidated in May of the following year.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	60 %
	2020	upward trend against the base value of 2015 -
Target value	2021 (target value)	Upward trend against the base value + the previous year
	2021 (target achieved)	-
	2022	Upward trend against the base value + the previous year
Target value	2023	Upward trend against the base value + the previous year

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.7.b

The target value for the **performance indicator A.7.b** for 2021 *is an increase of 10%*. The target value for 2022 and 2023 is the same.

For 2020, the *target value of the indicator was increased by 10%*. During this period, at the structure of the Inspection Directorate were addressed nine whistleblowers from the audit structures, referring to the findings/irregularities found during the audit missions, compared to eight alerts during 2019. Currently for 2020 there was an increase of 12.5% of this indicator, so the indicator is realized to the extent of 100%.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (3) and measures (1) are foreseen as below.

A. 7.2	Awareness in order to inform the heads of internal audit units on the possibilities of cooperation with the public financial inspection
A. 7.2.1	Meeting with DIA leaders of institutions, 2 seminars/year
A.7.2.2	Representatives of DIA units of institutions are informed about the possibilities of cooperation with public financial inspection
A.7.2.3	Meetings conducted

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities that start from January 2021 and continue throughout the implementation period of the action plan (annual).

During *January-June 2021*, in the framework of raising awareness in order to inform the heads of internal audit units on the possibilities of cooperation with public financial inspection, 2 meetings were held with representatives of DIA of central institutions, during which the possibilities of cooperation were discussed as well as on concrete cases forwarded to DPFI/MoFE.

Representatives of DIA units were informed about the possibilities of cooperation and continued with concrete audit-inspection cooperation forwarded to the MoFE.

During the monitoring period, 3 cases from the structure of the Internal Audit were addressed to the structure of the Inspection Directorate and for this period, the indicator was realized at the rate of 30%, mainly due to lack of access to complete documentation in entities outside the audit program, or for cases of suspicion of irregularities which may constitute elements of criminal offenses and which require further investigation. These were forwarded to the public financial inspection for further investigation. This number is relatively lower than the previous year and since these cases are one of the main sources that can serve as a basis for initiating public financial inspection, this will affect the total number of inspections performed.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	5
	2020	10% increase (indicator is reached 100%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	10% increase
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 30%

	2022	10% increase
Target value	2023	10% increase

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.7.c

The target value for **the performance indicator A.7.c** for 2021 is: *5% from the reference year (2019)*, the target value for 2022 is 10% from the reference year (2019) and the target value for 2023 is 15% from the reference year (2019).

For 2020 the target value was **3%** from the reference year (2019)), but for this reporting period, the information needed to perform the assessment of the target value was not provided.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (4) and measures (1) are foreseen as below.

A.7.3	Increase the capacity of public financial inspection through the development of ongoing professional training organized every year, which includes issues of fraud and corruption
A.7.3.1	Training needs assessment (I) Development of training program (II) Training of public financial inspectors on dealing with financial irregularities, financial mismanagement, abuse of office and corruption (how many trained women and men) (III)
A.7.3.2	Trainings on the structure of Anti-Corruption and Professional Standards for the investigation of corruption, near the premises of the Police Training Center in Tirana, with trainers from the structures of the Police, Prosecution, Court, etc. *Trainings are conducted for each year of AP implementation
A.7.3.3	Conducting study visits and trainings on ethics and integrity (activity starting in 2021)
A.7.3.4	Representatives of the Anti-Corruption structure to be informed on the possibilities of cooperation with other inter-institutional structures, and to hold joint seminars related to their functional tasks (GDC, GDT, SP, etc.)

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities that start from January 2021 and continue throughout the implementation period of the action plan (annual).

During *January-June 2021*, in the framework of increasing the capacities of public financial inspection through the development of continuous professional trainings organized every year, which include issues of fraud and corruption, the training program was drafted and 4 trainings were conducted with public financial inspectors on cases of mismanagement, abuse of duty, basic concepts of inspection, handling of evidence, etc., with 64 trained inspectors, 42 women and 22 men. Meanwhile, for activities A.7.3.2 and A.7.3.4, there are no reports from MoFE.

For this reporting period, there were no referrals to the prosecution, as the violations found did not constitute a criminal offense, consequently the target value of the indicator was not reached (0%). After conducting the inspections, it resulted that the ascertained irregularities did not contain elements of criminal offenses, referring to the respective legislation and at the end of the inspection, the respective measures for their elimination and the respective responsibilities were recommended in order to guarantee the implementation of legality in the use of public funds and providing assistance in improving public financial management, which is also the main function of public financial inspection.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	2 references
	2020	3% from the reference year (indicator is reached at 0%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	5% from the reference year
	2021 (target achieved)	0%
	2022	10% from the reference year
Target value	2023	15% from the reference year

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The realization of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.7.d

The target value for the **performance indicator A.7.d** for 2021 is: *for 85% of the whistleblowers (meeting the criteria of the law) within the reporting year, inspections have been initiated.* The target value for 2022 is *for 90% of whistleblowers (meeting the criteria of the law), inspections have been initiated* and the target value for 2023 is *for 95% of whistleblowers (which meet the criteria of the law), inspections have been initiated.*

For 2020 the target value is *for 80% of the whistleblowers (which meet the criteria of the law), within the reporting year to be initiated inspections.* For 2020, for 85% of the whistleblowers which met the criteria provided in the inspection law and bylaws in its implementation, public financial inspections were initiated within the reporting year. For the same reporting period, the necessary information to perform the assessment of the target value was not provided.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (5) and measures (2) are foreseen as below.

A.7.3	Increase the capacity of public financial inspection through the development of ongoing professional training organized every year, which includes issues of fraud and corruption
A.7.3.1	Training needs assessment (I) Development of training program (II) Training of public financial inspectors on dealing with financial irregularities, financial mismanagement, abuse of office and corruption (how many trained women and men) (III)
A.7.3.2	Trainings on the structure of Anti-Corruption and Professional Standards for the investigation of corruption, near the premises of the Police Training Center in Tirana, with trainers from the structures of the Police, Prosecution, Court, etc. *Trainings are conducted for each year of AP implementation
A.7.3.3	Conducting study visits and trainings on ethics and integrity (activity starting in 2021)
A.7.3.4	Representatives of the Anti-Corruption structure to be informed on the possibilities of cooperation with other inter-institutional structures, and to hold joint seminars related to their functional tasks (GDC, GDT, SP, etc.)
A.7.4	Informing/sensitizing activity, in order to raise public institutions and the public on the functions of DPFI and increase transparency on the inspection mission
A.7.4.1	Updated information on the official website on DPFI (I) Statements made public (II) Information menu on the web (III)

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities that start from January 2021 and continue throughout the implementation period of the action plan (annual).

During *January-June 2021*, in the framework of information/awareness activities, in order to raise awareness in public institutions and the public, on the functions of DPFI, and increase transparency on the inspection mission, by the Directorate of Public Financial Inspection, is reflected on the official website of the Ministry of Finance and Economy publication of executive summaries and results of inspections performed, activity reports, etc., to the extent of 100%.

For the respective period for 70% of the reported cases public financial inspections have been initiated, other cases are under consideration. This indicator is very close to the realization of the annual indicator, positively affecting the achievement of the main objective, which is to improve the efficiency of internal inspection. Currently, the value of the indicator has reached 90%, but in order to support this assessment, the statistical data (figures) of financial inspections should be included.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

	N/A
	N/A

Base value	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	70%
	2020	80% of whistleblowers -
Target value	2021 (target value)	85% of whistleblowers
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 90%
	2022	90% of whistleblowers
Target value	2023	95% of whistleblowers

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The realization of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective A.7.

The achievement level of Objective A.7 *Improving the efficiency of audit and internal inspection and systematic use of risk analysis* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for this period January - June 2021 **can not be measured**, as an indicator (A.7.a) is impossible to measure within the monitoring period.

$$NR A. 7 = \frac{TP A.7.a (-\%) + TP A.7.b (30\%) + TP A.7.c (0\%) + TP A.7.d (90\%)}{4 TP} \times 100\% = \text{not measured}$$

The achievement rate of objective A.7 for this reporting period is **good** (51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The data reported on the performance indicator are based on the information reported by the Ministry of Finance and Economy to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the 1st 6M of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective A.7

The risk of achieving this objective is medium due to issues related to communication and information as well as operational processes and data management system.

A.8 Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption

1 performance indicator has been defined for this objective. A.8: *Number of public institutions that have conducted annual analyzes of corruption trends.*

The action plan for Objective A.8 provides for 10 Activities and 7 Measures.

The target value for **the performance indicator A.8** for 2021 is: *the risk assessment development tools tested and implemented in all institutions under the MoJ.* For 2022 the target value is *the risk assessment development tools tested and implemented in all central institutions (ministries).* For 2023 the target value is *all ministries, their dependency institutions have implemented risk assessment.*

For 2020 the target value was *guidelines developed and accepted for conducting risk assessment in public (central) institutions; A training program for the implementation of the manual has been prepared; An inter-institutional action plan has been put in place to conduct risk assessments; Risk assessment development tools have started to be tested and implemented in 10 public (central) institutions/ministries.*

During 2020, the Guide “Integrity Risk Assessment Methodology for Central Government” was drafted, approved and published. The methodology was developed in cooperation with civil society, an open process of drafting, consulting, analyzing and agreeing with DBE expertise in the field of anti-corruption. IRAM is relevant for integrity risk assessment in all central government institutions and aims to contribute to strengthening the process of planning and managing integrity risk in the public sector in Albania. The IRAM presents a general framework of key risk management concepts, which includes: planning, identifying, analyzing and assessing integrity risks, as well as designing, approving, implementing and monitoring the integrity plan in a public institution.

Out of 4 components of the target value, 2 components have been fully realized, 1 in process and 1 not realized. For this reporting period, it was managed to collect the information and data necessary to perform the estimation of the target value of this indicator, realized at the extent of 50%.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (10) and measures (7) are foreseen as below.

A. 8.1	Strategic documents drafted through a comprehensive process (risk analysis for corruption tendencies)
A. 8.1.1	Guide/methodology on integrity risk assessment in central government, drafted and approved
A.8.2	Strengthening the capacities of the MoJ staff on the integrity risk assessment process for this institution
A. 8.2.1	Training of staff on the identification of integrity risks/Workshops on the identification of work processes that are exposed to integrity risks (phase I) Identification of integrity risks by work processes (phase II) Analysis and assessment

	of risk intensity identified (phase III) Addressing priority and moderate risks as well as drafting an action plan for integrity risk management in MoJ (phase IV)
A.8.3	Integrity risk assessment in MoJ dependency institutions according to the model developed in MoJ (Guidelines)
A. 8.3.1	Work plan for informing and introducing MoJ dependency institutions, for the integrity risk assessment process and presentation of the guide
A. 8.3.2	Risk assessment in MoJ dependency institutions, drafted and approved
A.8.4	Integrity risk assessment in central institutions and their dependencies, according to the Integrity Risk Assessment Methodology for central government (guide)
A.8.4.1	Work plan for information and presentation to line ministries, for the integrity risk assessment process and presentation of the Ministries Guide;
A.8.4.2	Risk assessment by ministries, drafted and approved
A.8.4.3	Risk assessment by ministries and their dependencies institutions, drafted and approved
A.8.5	Control and verification (administrative investigation) of legality implementation and/or denunciations of abusive, corrupt or arbitrary practices in all public administration institutions and state agencies
A.8.5.1	No. of inspection reports of inspection groups (I) No. of measures taken at the end of inspections (II) No. of cases referred to the prosecution (III)
A.8.6	Reporting of cases of disciplinary measures, administrative and criminal reports for cases of corruption in the administration
A.8.6.1	No. of cases/officials found in violation of corrupt practices.
A.8.7	Increased transparency of the National Coordinator Against Corruption for the cases of controls performed by ATF
A.8.7.1	No. of communications (statements, conferences, press releases) of the NCAC online for cases of ATF controls

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities starting from 2020 and continuing throughout the implementation period of the (annual) action plan.

During *January-June 2021*, all subordinate institutions of the Ministry of Justice have set up working groups for the integrity risk assessment process, a process which has ended in two subordinate institutions, namely DFLA and ICSP. Integrity risk assessment is still ongoing in the dependent institutions, GDP, GDB, GDPS, COP, IFM, AAC and SAJS, while it has been completed in PTA.

Under the direction and coordination of the Ministry of Justice, 3 meetings were held on 12.1.2021; 11.2.2021 and 12.4.2021, meetings for drafting the Integrity Plan, for more refer to activity A.9.2.1.

For this period, the Anti-Corruption Task Force has no data. More detailed information on controls and inspections for abusive, corrupt or arbitrary practices in all public administration institutions and state agencies and their subordinates can be consulted in Annex I of this monitoring report.

Measures A.8.2; A.8.5 and A.8.6 continue to be financially covered by the budgets of reporting institutions.

For this period, from the information reported and analyzed to assess the realization of the target value of this indicator, it results that this indicator has been partially achieved.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	The instrument drafted for risk assessment is being implemented in 10 Ministries.
	2020	Guidelines developed and accepted for conducting risk assessment in public (central) institutions; - A training program for the implementation of the manual has been prepared; Guidelines for conducting risk assessments approved - An inter-institutional action plan for conducting risk assessments has been established; - Risk assessment development tools have started to be tested in 2020 and implemented in 10 central public institutions/ministry (indicator is reached at 50%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	Risk assessment development tools tested and implemented in all MoJ dependency institutions
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 10%
	2022	Risk assessment development tools tested and implemented in all central institutions (ministries)

Target value	2023	All ministries, their subordinate institutions have implemented risk assessment
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Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The realization of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective A.8.

The achievement level of Objective A.8 *The systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption* in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January - June 2021 **is 10%**.

The achievement level of objective A.8 for this reporting period **is good**, (from 51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The data reported on the performance indicator are based on information gathered by the Ministry of Justice to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the 1st 6M of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective A.8

The risk of achieving this objective has a "low" risk potential and a "medium" impact on the achievement of the objective in terms of the risk assessment process in the institutions under the MoJ.

A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public servants

1 performance indicator has been defined for this objective:

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

The action plan for Objective A.9 envisages 5 Activities and 5 Measures.

The target value for **the performance indicator A.9** for 2021 is: *all MoJ dependencies approved and published an integrity plan.* For 2022 target value *all central institutions (ministries) approved and published an integrity plan.* For 2023 target value *all dependencies of central institutions approved and published an integrity plan.*

For 2020 the target value is: *a model (structure) for an integrity plan in Albania, accepted and published by the MoJ.* The drafting, approval and publication of the manual for drafting integrity plans has been completed. The IRAM document, chapter 5, has the model for drafting the integrity plan for public institutions, with this structure: Basic information for the institution and the persons responsible for the preparation and implementation of the Integrity Plan; An order model for the development of an integrity plan for Institution X; Notice model on drafting the Plan. The guideline for drafting the integrity plan has been approved.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (5) and measures (5) are foreseen.

A. 9.1	Strategic documents drafted through a comprehensive process (integrity plan)
A. 9.1.1	Established working group (phase I) Methodology developed (phase II) Number of meetings conducted (focus groups) for drafting the integrity document document for the Ministry of Justice (phase III) MoJ Integrity Plan document drafted and approved (phase IV)
A.9.2	Drafting/approval and implementation of Integrity Plans by all institutions and subordinations of the MoJ
A. 9.2.1	Information/awareness meetings for MoJ subordinate employees on the process of drafting/approving and implementing Integrity Plans; No. of Integrity Plans drafted and approved by MoJ dependencies institutions
A.9.3	Drafting/approval and implementation of Integrity Plans by all central institutions (ministries)
A. 9.4.1	Information/awareness meetings for employees of dependent institutions on the process of drafting/approving and implementing Integrity Plans; Integrity Plan document drafted and approved
A.9.5	Strategic documents drafted through a comprehensive process / methodology-guide for evaluating the implementation of measures
A.9.5.1	Development of methodology for evaluating the implementation of IP evaluation; setting up an evaluation report structure

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities starting from 2020 and continuing throughout the implementation period of the (annual) action plan.

During *January-June 2021*, the MoJ has started the process of coordination and technical assistance for all its subordinate institutions, in January 2021 in its 11 subordinate institutions according to the model implemented in the MoJ.

Several meetings were held in this context, on 12.1.2021 the first (introductory) meeting was held with the presence of all representatives of the MoJ dependencies, for recognition and presentation of the process, on 11.2.2021 the second meeting was held, in which integrity risk assessment issues are addressed in order to identify IP drafting cases. The meeting was attended and assisted by DEU experts for MoJ/NCAC. Meetings were conducted online via the Webex platform.

On 12.04.2021, at the request of some subordinate institutions for technical assistance, the Ministry of Justice held a dedicated (physical) meeting with representatives of the GDPS, NBA, ICSP and SAJS. Representatives of DFLA, to share with colleagues their experience in the risk assessment process, also attended the meeting. Following this meeting, on 02.06.2021, after expressing interest in further technical assistance, a dedicated meeting was held at the Ministry of Justice with the GDPS.

Also, with the GDP, an institution which is being directly assisted by the DEU TA Project, a series of dedicated meetings were held, respectively on 22.04.2021, 27.05.2021 and 24.06.2021. On 24.06.2021, in the premises of the GDP, by the TA of DEU, with the presence of the MoJ, was held a training dedicated to the working group responsible for the process of risk assessment and drafting the integrity plan in the GDP.

The process of integrity risk assessment and drafting of the IP has been completed in the PTA and is ongoing in all institutions under the Ministry of Justice. ICSP has completed the drafting of the IP, which is in the process of evaluation by the MoJ and DEU TA experts. In other dependent institutions, GDP, GDB; GDPS; COP; DFLA; IFM; AAC and SAJS process is still ongoing.

For this period, from the information reported and analyzed to assess the realization of the target value of this indicator, it results to have been partially achieved.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	10 ministries have approved and published the integrity plan
	2020	A model/guide for drafting the integrity plan approved and published by the Ministry of Justice. (indicator is reached 100%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	All MoJ dependencies approved and published an integrity plan
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 10%
	2022	All central institutions (ministries) approved and published an integrity plan
Target value	2023	All subordinations of central institutions approved and published an integrity plan

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective A.9.

The achievement level of Objective A.9 *Strengthening the integrity of public servants* in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January - June 2021 **is 10%**.

The achievement rate of objective A.9 for this reporting period **is good** (51-85 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The data reported on the performance indicator are based on information gathered by the Ministry of Justice to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the 1st 6M of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective A.9

The risk of achieving this objective has a "low" risk potential and a "medium" impact on the achievement of the objective in terms of the process of drafting and approving Integrity Plans in the remaining institutions under the MoJ.

A.10 Analyzing corruption trends and improving statistics related to the activity of anti-corruption law enforcement agencies

1 performance indicator has been defined for this objective:

A.10: Consolidated and harmonized statistics on corruption are produced and published periodically (Every six months).

The action plan for Objective A.10 envisages 2 Activities and 2 Measures.

The target value for **the performance indicator A.10** for 2021 is: *statistics produced and published once a year; Improving the reporting mechanism of **statistics on corruption** including (from the following list): - A, B, C1, D1; Improving the statistical reporting mechanism including (from the following list): - A, B, C, D1, D2, D3 and produced and published annually.*

Target values for 2022 and 2023 are the same:

- A. Number of investigations launched
- B. Number of reports requested by the Prosecution
 - 1. Number of requests for sequestration
- C. Number of sentences
 - 1. Number of approved requests for sequestration
 - 2. Number of approved requests for confiscation
- D. Data on asset management:
 - 1. Value of assets seized under administration
 - 2. Value of confiscated assets under administration
 - 3. Value realized from the sale of confiscated assets
 - 4. Number of assets returned to the owner
 - 5. Number of destroyed assets

6. Monetary value transferred to the state budget after the sale

For 2020 the target value was *statistics produced and published once a year; Improving the reporting mechanism of corruption statistics; Improving the statistical reporting mechanism, produced and published annually*. This performance indicator is realized.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (2) and measures (2) are foreseen as below.

A. 10.1	Collection, processing and harmonization of statistical data on corruption
A. 10.1.1	Statistical information produced on corruption (6-month/annual report) * Annual report 2023 is drafted and completed within the first quarter of 2024
A.10.2	Collection and harmonization of statistical data on assets confiscated and seized by court decision on criminal offenses of corruption and organized crime and forwarded to the European Commission
A. 10.2.1	Statistical information produced related to criminal offenses of corruption and organized crime, according to the provisions of the Criminal Code * The annual report 2023 is drafted and completed within the first quarter of 2024

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities that start from January 2021 and continue throughout the implementation period of the action plan (annual).

During *January-June 2021*, consolidated statistics on corruption-related criminal offenses (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office, SPAK, AASCA and Courts) were collected, processed and harmonized for the second half of the year and the annual 2020. In addition, data on confiscated assets, as well as monetary values on assets seized and confiscated for criminal offenses related to corruption for the second and annual half of 2020 were collected. These data will be published in the "Statistical Yearbook 2020", which remains in process.

Consolidated statistics on criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office, SPAK, AASCA and Courts) for the second and annual half of 2020 were collected, processed and harmonized. In addition, data on confiscated assets, as well as monetary values for sequestrated and confiscated assets for criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime for the second half of the year and annual 2020 were collected.

Data on monetary values or physical assets for criminal offenses of corruption and organized crime have been collected and processed.

"Statistical Yearbook 2020", is still in process (delays in its publication in the required time is for technical reasons that can not be solved by the MoJ) but the respective chapter with data on corruption is completed and reports with it statistical data are submitted as forecast in the MEFA.

Statistical information was provided for the Report of the European Commission, according to the format required for AASCA, respectively the number and value of cases for the criminal offense of corruption and organized crime.

For this period, from the information reported and analyzed to assess the realization of the target value of this indicator referring to statistical reports for the 1st 6M, it has reached 80%. The publication of the Statistical Yearbook 2020 remains in process.

The cost of implementing this measure is covered by the state budget.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	1
	2018	N/A
	2019	Statistics are produced and published once a year; Improving the reporting mechanism of statistics including (from the following list): - A, B, C1, D1; Improving the statistical reporting mechanism including (from the following list): - A, B, C, D1, D2, D3 and produced and published annually.
	2020	Statistics are produced and published once a year; Improving the reporting mechanism of statistics including (from the following list): - A, B, C1, D1; Improving the statistical reporting mechanism including (from the following list): - A, B, C, D1, D2, D3 and produced and published annually (indicator is reached 100%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	Statistics are produced and published once a year; Improving the reporting mechanism of statistics including (from the following list): - A, B, C1, D1; Improving the statistical reporting mechanism including (from the following list): - A, B, C, D1, D2, D3 and produced and published annually.
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 80%
	2022	Statistics are produced and published once a year; Improving the reporting mechanism of statistics including (from the following list): - A, B, C1, D1; Improving the statistical

		reporting mechanism including (from the following list): - A, B, C, D1, D2, D3 and produced and published annually.
Target value	2023	Statistics are produced and published once a year; Improving the reporting mechanism of statistics including (from the following list): - A, B, C1, D1; Improving the statistical reporting mechanism including (from the following list): - A, B, C, D1, D2, D3 and produced and published annually.

The realization of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective A.10.

The achievement level of Objective A.10 *Analysis of corruption trends and improvement of statistics related to the activity of law enforcement agencies against corruption* in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January - June 2021 **is 80%**.

The achievement level of objective A.10 for this reporting period **is very good** (from 86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The data reported on the performance indicator are based on the information reported by the Ministry of Justice to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the 1st 6M 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective A.10

The risk of achieving this objective has a "low" risk potential and a "low" impact on achieving the objective.

A.11 Adapting anti-corruption policies at the local government level

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

A.11.a: Report of municipalities that have drafted local anti-corruption plans and integrity plans (in line with the inter-sectoral anti-corruption strategy)

A.11.b: Number of Municipalities allocating a separate budget item for the implementation of local anti-corruption policy

The action plan for Objective A.11 envisages 3 Activities and 3 Measures.

A.11.a

The target value for **the performance indicator A.11** for 2021 is: *10 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment*. For 2022 the target value is *40 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment*. For 2023 the target value is *61 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment*.

For 2020 the target value was *6 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment*, this indicator has reached the value of 16.6%.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (2) and measures (2) are foreseen as below.

A. 11.1	Information meetings for drafting Local Integrity Plans and Code of Conduct in all municipalities of the country (following 6 pilot municipalities)
A. 11.1.1	Informative meetings held with heads of municipalities/with municipal staff and finalization of the document model
A.11.2	Prepare of Local Integrity Plans and Code of Conduct and submit them to municipal councils for approval
A. 11.2.1	Conducted technical consultative meetings (phase I) 10 municipalities approve Local Integrity Plans and Code of Conduct for 2020 (phase II) 10 municipalities approve Local Integrity Plans and Code of Conduct for 2021 (phase III) 40 municipalities approve Local Plans of Integrity and Code of Conduct for 2022 (phase IV) all (61) municipalities approve Local Integrity Plans and Code of Conduct for 2023

For *January-June 2021*, informative meetings were held in cooperation with the organization IDM, which provides technical assistance for the process of risk assessment and drafting of integrity plans in local government units for 2021. Information workshops were held for the municipalities of the country for disseminating the practice of evaluating and drafting integrity plans. The adaptation and approval of the acts in fulfillment of the Integrity Plan in the municipality of Mallakastër has continued. On 22.01.2021, the annual report on the prevention of Conflict of Interest was approved, changes were made in the Unit responsible for signaling and protection of whistleblowers and the internal regulation for monitoring and conduct of employees during the electoral campaign period was drafted and approved.

During this period, the situation assessment of integrity plans implementation in the 5 pilot municipalities selected for 2021 was continued and the update of the Integrity Plan for the municipality of Durrës was continued, which is expected to be approved in July.

The realization of the measure of this indicator for the reporting period is partial.

For this period, from the reported and analyzed information (based on measures and activities for implementation) to assess the realization of the target value of this indicator, it results that it has reached 10%.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	The ASLSG sends the guide to all municipalities
	2020	6 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment (the indicator has reached 16.6%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	10 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 10%
	2022	40 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment
Target value	2023	61 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.11.b

The target value for **the performance indicator A.11.b** for 2021 is: *10 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan.*

For 2022 the target value is *40 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan.* For 2023 the target value is *61 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan.*

For 2020 the target value was *6 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan.* For this reporting period the target value of this indicator was not reached with an not implemented measure and activity and 0% target value achieved.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (1) and measures (1) are foreseen below.

A. 11.3	Encourage municipalities to set a specific budget for the implementation of local AC policies, in line with the anti-corruption strategy; Encourage other municipalities for the coming years
A. 11.3.1	Information campaign to determine a specific budget for the implementation of specific measures of integrity plans/total 6 municipalities for 2020/total 10 municipalities for 2021/total 40 municipalities for 2022/total 61 municipalities for 2023

For *January-June 2021*, information campaigns were conducted to determine a specific budget for the implementation of concrete measures of integrity plans, according to the forecasts provided by the anti-corruption action plan, in 6 municipalities and is in process for 14 municipalities with the start of support from ASLSG partner, for this commitment.

For this period, from the information reported and analyzed (based on measures and activities for implementation) to assess the realization of the target value of this indicator it does not appear to have been achieved (0%).

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	Local government institutions do not allocate funds for the implementation of the integrity plan	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	N/A
	2020	6 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan -
Target value	2021 (targeti i synuar)	10 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan
	2021 (targeti i arritur)	0%
	2022	40 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan
Target value	2023	61 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan

The realization of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective A.11.

The achievement level of Objective A.11. *Adaptation of anti-corruption policies at the local government level* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-June 2021 is **5%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$\text{NR A. 11} = \frac{\text{TP A.11.a (10\%)} + \text{TP A.11.b (0\%)}}{2 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 5\%$$

The achievement level of objective A.11 for this reporting period is **good** (from 51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The data reported on the performance indicator are based on the information reported by the Agency for Support of Local Self-Government to the Ministry of Interior to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the 1st 6M of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective A.11

The risk of achieving this objective is high due to the risks related to the internal environment related to communication and information as well as other issues related to the regulatory environment. So there is high risk and medium impact of it.

More specifically, this risk is related to the implementation of measure A.11.2 *Preparation of Local Integrity Plans and Code of Conduct and their submission to the municipal councils for approval.*

Remedies for this risk can be found in the last section Recommendations and Next Steps.

Feasibility of specific objectives of the strategic goal for the prevention of corruption (Approach A)

Based on the data reported by the institutions responsible for the administration and processing of performance indicator data, the table below presents the achievement rate of 11 specific objectives of the strategic goal for the prevention of corruption.

By applying the same formula for deriving the achievement rate of objectives - by summing the feasibility in the percentage of performance indicators and dividing by the number of indicators - the feasibility of the strategic goal for the prevention of corruption is 44.61%²⁶.

²⁶Objective A.7 is not included in this calculation due to lack of data for indicator A.7.a.

Objective	Feasibility
A.1. Increase transparency in State Activity and improve citizens' access to information	14.5%
A.2. Increase transparency in the planning, management and control of public funds	100%
A.3. Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions	155%
A.4. Improving the handling of allegations of corruption	0%
A.5. Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interest	55%
A.6. Strengthen the regime of controls over the financing of political parties	16.6%
A.7. Improving the efficiency of audit and internal inspection and systematic use of risk analysis	_27
A.8. Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption	10%
A.9. Strengthening the integrity of public servants	10%
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	80%
A.11. Adapting anti-corruption policies at the local government level	5%

Punitive Approach - Summary of achievements in punishing corruption

Through **the purpose of the punitive policy (approach)** ISAC aims to ensure that law enforcement institutions, and especially independent ones, which play a crucial role in this process, should monitor the implementation of the law and the rule of law, thus ensuring transparency and the integrity of state bodies.

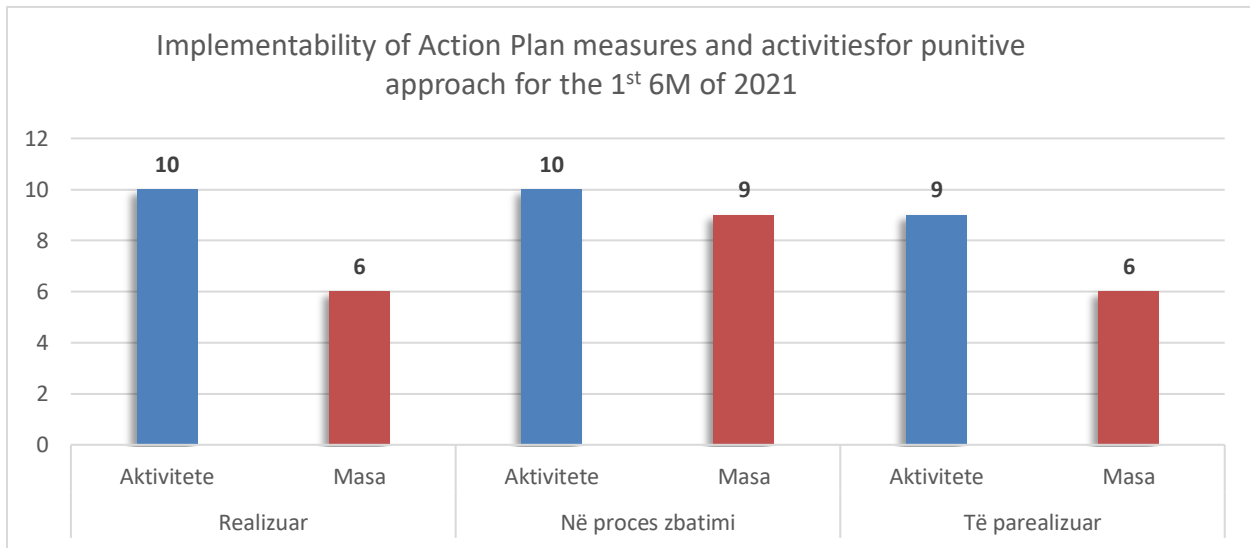
During the reporting period, measures (products) were implemented and activities were performed according to the table below.

		Achievement of measures and activities
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²⁷ Cannot be measured as indicator A.7.a has no values reported for this monitoring report. This indicator for 2021 will be reported in May 2022.

Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and activities	Measures and activities foreseen for the year 2020	Measures and activities fully implemented	Measures and activities partially implemented ²⁸	Measures and activities not implemented ²⁹
Punitive	Measures	21	6	9	6
	Activities	29	10	10	9

It results that out of 21 measures and 29 activities foreseen in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for January-June 2021, for Approach B (Punitive), 6 measures/10 activities of them have been implemented, 9 measures/10 activities are still in the process of implementation, 6 measures/9 activities are not implemented, respectively (measures B.1.3; B.1.4; B.2.4; B.2.5; B.4.2; B.4.3 and activities B.1.3.1; B.1.4.1; 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.4.2.1 and B.4.3.1).



The punitive approach (B) has 9 performance indicators, and of these only 3 of them are measurable for this monitoring period (six-month measurement frequency), referring to annex 2 of the Action Plan: *Passport Indicators*. The measurable indicators for this period are respectively: B.1.a; B.1.b; B.2.a.

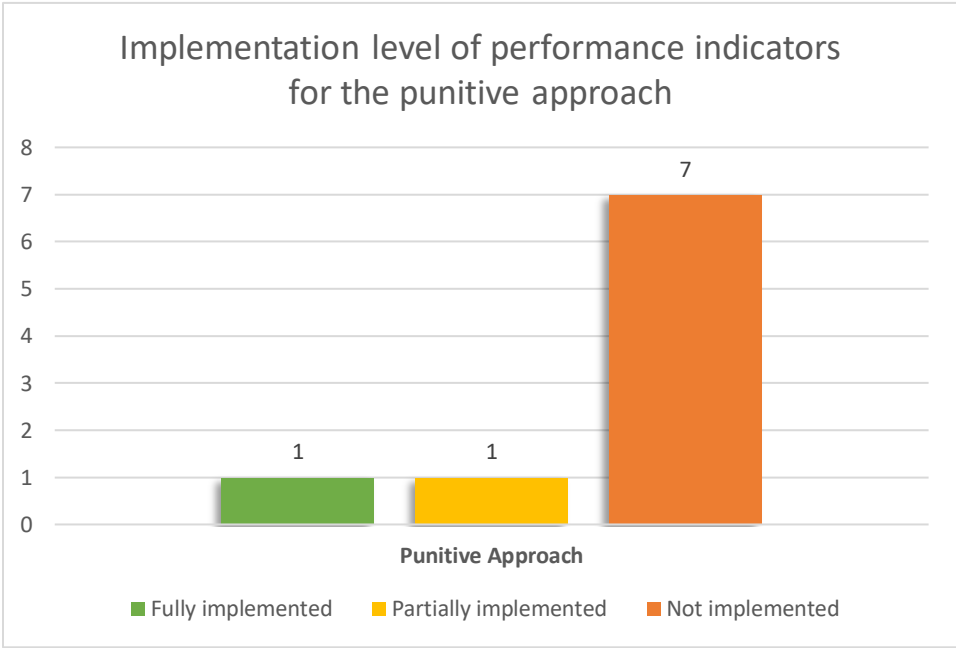
For this reporting period, data were collected and analyzed even for other indicators for which institutions have reported and their evaluation was done in order to assess the degree of achievement of ISAC objectives.

²⁸ “Partially implemented” activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 50 to 100 percent.

²⁹ “Not implemented” activity is one that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent.

From the 9 performance indicators for the preventive approach (B), for which it was reported, through the implementation of measures and the performance of the respective activities, the target value for 1 performance indicator has been achieved, the target value for 1 performance indicator has been partially achieved and the target value for 7 performance indicators has not been achieved.

Punitive Approach	Performance indicator	Achievement of Performance Indicators		
		Target value is fully realized ³⁰	Target value is partially realized ³¹	Target value is immeasurable ³²
	9	1	1	7



B.1 Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption.

3 performance indicators have been defined for this objective:

³⁰ That is realized on a 100 percent scale
³¹ That is realized on the scale from 50 to 100 percent.
³² Indicators for which data were not collected or it was not possible to collect

B.1.a: Number of reports of corruption (cases and persons)

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

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

The action plan for Objective B.1 provides for 20 Activities and 13 Measures.

B. 1.1	Strengthening professional capacity through joint training with all law enforcement agencies involved in the fight against corruption, the latter and the judiciary
B.1.1.1	Conducting training needs assessment (I) Designing a training program (II)
	General Prosecutor's Office, Special Prosecutor, Judicial Police Commission
B.1.1.2	Conducting training/No. of trained persons; (how many trained females and how many males)
B. 1.2	Monitoring and reporting of statistical data related to seizures
B.1.2.1	Statistical reporting format and data collection process created
B.1.2.2	Periodic reporting performed
B. 1.3	Capacity building in logistics and human resources of corruption and economic crime investigation structures
B.1.3.1	Number of recruited staff, equipped with the necessary tools/working conditions and trained
B. 1.4	Increase the use of special investigative tools in criminal proceedings in the field of corruption for more effective results in the fight against it
B.1.4.1	No. of cases of application of articles 221, 294 / a, 294 / b of P. Pr.C.
B. 1.5	Creating a format for statistical reporting and data collection
B.1.5.1	Establishment of the working group (I) Drafting the format and approval of the statistical reporting format
B. 1.6	Conducting joint trainings with law enforcement agencies involved in the fight against corruption
B.1.6.2	Conducting training/training groups (25 persons/group) - total no. of trained persons, 126 persons/year (how many trained females and how many males).
B. 1.7	Conducting trainings for increasing the professional level of the staff engaged to document criminal offenses in the field of anti-corruption and crimes in office (SP/JPO in the anti-corruption structure)
B.1.7.1	Conduct training needs assessment and design training program
B.1.7.2	Conducting training; (how many trained females and how many males).
B. 1.8	Capacity building of corruption and economic crime investigation structures
B.1.8.1	Investments in working tools: surveillance, photography, filming, environmental interaction) for the establishment of the Central Unit for Investigation of Economic and Financial Crimes and Corruption (20 JPOs and 5 officers in the Sector for Investigation of Criminal Assets).
B. 1.9	Specific mechanisms to conduct the fight against corruption within the administration and management of sequestered and confiscated assets arising from corruption
B.1.9.1.	Establishment of a working group for drafting bylaws

B.1.9.2	Drafting bylaws pursuant to law no. 34/2019 (January-December 2020)
B.1.9.3	Establishment of an electronic register for the maintenance, form, reporting of sequestrated and confiscated assets as well as the determination of public bodies or entities that have the right to access the AASCA Portal/e-services
B. 1.10	Professional capacity building through joint trainings and conferences with international counterpart institutions
B.1.10.1	Training modules designed (I) Training sessions conducted (how many women trained and how many men)
B. 1.11	Increasing the professional capacities of AASCA staff in the field of administration of sequestrated and confiscated companies
B.1.11.1	Trainings conducted for the staff (how many trained females and how many males)
B. 1.12	Increasing the investigative capacity by strengthening the structure of the investigation and the use of legal instruments that serve to fulfill the activity both in terms of criminal procedure and intelligence activity
B.1.12.1	No. of detected cases suspected of committing or involvement in illegal activities of employees of structures, object of the activity of the SIAC (I) No. of references (II) No. of processed employees (III) No. arrested/detained employees and no. operations performed (IV)
B. 1.13	Increasing the number and quality of proactive investigations, for employees of structures, object of the activity of the SIAC
B.1.13.1	Number of proactive investigations finalized with legal documentation and cracking down on cases of illegal activity carried out by employees of structures, object of SIAC activity

The measures and activities foreseen in the action plan for this objective are not clearly separated according to the three indicators of the objective. For this reason, the implementation of activities and the implementation of measures is analyzed in an aggregate manner for all three indicators, while the evaluation for each indicator is performed according to the target value for 2021.

B.1.a

The target value for **the performance indicator B.1.a** for 2021 is: *the increase by 5% of the total number of reports of corruption, compared to the previous year.*

For the years 2022 and 2023 the target value is *the increase by 5% of the total number of reports of corruption, compared to the previous year.*

Even for 2020 the target value was *the increase by 5% of the total number of corruption reports compared to the previous year.* Translated into figures, starting from the base value of 2017 (when 813 cases were sent to court and 974 individuals were charged), for 2020 the value achieved was 360 proceedings sent to court and 533 defendants sent to court. The 5% increase has not been realized, so the target value of the indicator has not been reached.

For this reporting period, *January - June 2021*, in SPAK the total number of investigated proceedings is 236 proceedings with 109 persons under investigation. 10 proceedings were joined and after this process, it turns out that **226 proceedings were investigated with 109 persons under investigation.**

Regarding the number of proceedings registered for the first time in 2021, there are 97 proceedings with 29 persons under investigation. These proceedings were joined by 7 proceedings and after this process it turns out that a total of **90 proceedings were registered with 29 persons under investigation**. The number of proceedings sent for trial is 18 proceedings with 28 defendants and the number of proceedings sent for leave is 3 proceedings with 4 defendants.

From SP, 39 criminal referrals were also conducted for 67 subjects, out 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*", "*smuggling*", "*assistance for illegal border crossing*", etc.

The cooperation of law enforcement institutions with the SPAK, the Prosecutions of the Judicial Districts of the First Instance, the structures of the State Police and the SIAC continues, finalizing 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, by the Special Court and those of the Judicial Districts of the First Instance; Court decisions have been implemented for the measures "*In the act arrest/prohibitions/security measures*", against 33 persons, where 11 subjects of the Service and 22 citizens have been arrested/detained and out of 30 persons are 4 first level police officers, 7 employees enforcement level police, 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 appear before the JPO*".

The cost of implementing these measures is covered by the state budget and GIZ Albania, the Council of Europe, the OSCE and BAMIN.

For this reporting period, *January - June 2021*, several activities have been developed in order to reach the level of this performance indicator. Online trainings were conducted with the human resources of law enforcement institutions, on the topic "Money laundering and property and financial investigation", where 68 people participated. Also, the training "On criminal offenses related to duty" was developed, with 80 participants and continued with the strengthening of professional capacity through online training with all law enforcement agencies involved in the fight against corruption. In total there were 40 beneficiaries (36 males and 4 females). A one-day training was conducted on the topic "Fight against illicit cash flow trading" which was attended by 10 administrators, respectively 3 women and 7 men, partners in the field.

For indicator B.1.a, the number of corruption reports, there is no information for this monitoring report.

This indicator also has the sub-indicator *increase of the ratio of reports for "high level corruption" on the total number of reports for corruption*. The target value for this sub-indicator for 2021 is an *increase of 5% compared to the previous year*. For 2022 and 2023 the target value is the same.

For 2020 the target value was 1% of cases 2% of those accused of corruption are cases and individuals of "high level", this value was not reached.

For this reporting period, *January - June 2021*, SPAK has sent for trial 5 cases related to corruption committed by high level officials (former officials of the judicial system and elected in the local government).

For the sub-indicator “*B.1.a.1: Report of the proceedings for “high level corruption” on the total number of reports for corruption*”, it cannot be measured for this period, due to the lack of the total number of reports.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	Cases sent to court: 813 Accused individuals: 974 and 0.24% of cases 0.62% of accused
	2018	N/A
	2019	5% increase compared to the previous year in the number of cases and defendants sent to court
	2020	5% increase compared to the previous year in the number of cases and defendants sent to court (indicator is reached at 0%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	5% increase compared to the previous year in the number of cases and defendants sent to court
	2021 (target achieved)	-
	2022	5% increase compared to the previous year in the number of cases and defendants sent to court
Target value	2023	5% increase compared to the previous year in the number of cases and defendants sent to court

The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law*.

B.1.b

The target value for **the performance indicator B.1.b** for 2021 is: *the increase by 5% of the number of requests for sequestration for criminal offenses related to corruption, compared to the previous year*.

For 2022 and 2023 the target value is *the increase by 5% of the number of requests for sequestration for criminal offenses related to corruption, compared to the previous year.*

For 2020, the target value was the publication of data on cases of sequestration requests for criminal offenses related to corruption after the establishment of the mechanism for the separate production of this data, this value has not been achieved.

This indicator also has the sub-indicator *increase of the ratio of requests for sequestration in cases of "high level corruption" over the total number of requests for sequestration in cases of corruption.* The target value for this sub-indicator for 2021 is 5% increase compared to the previous year. For 2022 and 2023 the target value is the same.

For this reporting period, *January - June 2021*, the measure for monitoring and reporting statistical data related to seizures was implemented during 2020. Special sections for the investigation of money laundering and economic crime have been established in 7 prosecutors of general jurisdiction with section management and prosecutors and in the other 15 prosecutions a prosecutor was appointed to follow up on these cases. There are a total of 41 prosecutors charged with money laundering and economic crime.

Meanwhile, the format of statistical reporting by the State Police has not changed.

In implementation of the measure of increasing professional capacities through trainings and joint conferences with international counterpart institutions, 4 training modules were conducted, 9 sessions in total and 9 women and 10 men were trained.

The realization of this indicator is related to the growing processes and expected results related to the seizure of assets in cases of corruption. While the feasibility for the processes has been complete, the feasibility regarding the sequestration of assets in cases of corruption has not been achieved (0%). Data for this period have not been reported yet for this indicator.

Consequently, the values of sub-indicator B.1.b.1: *Ratio of requests for sequestration in cases of "high level corruption" on the total number of requests for sequestration in cases of corruption,* have not been achieved.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	The reporting system will be operational and data will be reported. In 2019, the increase of sequestration requests will be achieved by 5% compared to 2018; periodic reporting will be provided in the coming years
	2020	5% increase compared to the previous year in the number of requests for sequestration in corruption cases (indicator is reached at 0%)

Target value	2021 (target value)	5% increase compared to the previous year in the number of requests for sequestration in corruption cases
	2021 (target achieved)	0%
	2022	5% increase compared to the previous year in the number of requests for sequestration in corruption cases
Target value	2023	5% increase compared to the previous year in the number of requests for sequestration in corruption cases

The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

B.1.c

The target value for **the performance indicator B.1.b** for 2021 is: *the increase by 5% of the value of assets seized for corruption cases, compared to the base of 2020.*

For 2022 and 2023 the target value is *the increase by 5% of the value of assets seized for corruption cases, compared to the previous year.*

Target values are also foreseen: creation of an electronic register for keeping and reporting of sequestered assets during 2021; management of assets seized through the electronic system during 2022; and conducting system improvement needs assessments during 2023.

For 2020 the target value was the establishment of the working group for drafting bylaws in implementation of the law, this value was not achieved.

For this reporting period, *January - June 2021*, pursuant to the activity for online registration of leased assets and assets in the process of administration, the register is in the process of updating by AASCA.

Pursuant to the measure for increasing the investigative capacity of law enforcement institutions, the SIAC, for January-June 2021 has sent to the prosecution body:

- 100 criminal referrals for 153 subjects, according to the level of management, are divided into:
- 44 senior management police officers,
- 103 enforcement level police officers,
- 1 effective of the Guard,
- 1 effective FPRP,

- 29 citizens.

Pursuant to the measure to increase the number and quality of proactive investigations, for employees of structures, object of the activity of the SIAC, during this period, proactive investigations were conducted by the investigative structures of the Service, under the direction of the prosecutor for criminal proceedings in prosecution.

- As a result of the activity under this measure, court decisions have been implemented for the measures “*In the act arrest/detention/security measures*”, against 61 persons, out of which 29 Service subjects and 32 citizens, of whom: Arrested/detained 54 persons, out of which: 4 first level police officers, 19 executive level police officers, 2 FPRP officers and 29 citizens,
- With other personal security measures, such as; “*Suspension of the exercise of a duty or public service*” are 7 persons, of which: 3 police officers of the first management level, 1 police officer of the executive level and 3 citizens measure “*compulsion of appearance to the JPO*”.

For the realization of this measure, 50% of the foreseen budget has been spent.

An electronic register of sequestered and confiscated assets was established for this reporting period. The register is functional at 90% and the institutions are in the phase of access to this register. The realization of this indicator is related to the growing processes and expected results related to the seizure of assets in cases of corruption. While the feasibility for the processes has been complete, the feasibility regarding the increase of the total value of the seized assets in cases of corruption has not been achieved (0%).

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	The reporting system will be functional and the data will be reported as well as all previous property contracts will be monitored and analyzed as well as the analysis of any type of property contact with third parties; 5% increase compared to the previous year
	2020	It is foreseen the establishment of the working group for the construction of bylaws in reference to law no. 34 dated 17.06.2019; 5% increase compared to the previous year (the indicator has reached 0%)

Target values	2021 (target values)	It is foreseen to create an electronic register, for keeping, form, reporting of sequestered and confiscated assets, as well as determining the public bodies or entities that have the right to access its information; 5% increase compared to the previous year
	2021 (target achieved)	0%
	2022	It is envisaged to strengthen and continue the use of electronic means that enable transparency in the state administration, in the justice systems, in the integrated management of asset information in the administration; 5% increase compared to the previous year
Target values	2023	Assessment of needs for improvement of anti-corruption measures; 5% increase compared to the previous year

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has a two-year measurement frequency. The realization of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective B.1

The achievement level of *Objective B.1. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-corruption criminal investigations*, in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January - June 2021 **is 0%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$NR B. 1 = \frac{TP B.1.a (0\%) + TP B.1.b (0\%) + TP B.1.c (0\%)}{3 TP} \times 100\% = 0\%$$

The achievement level of objective B.1 for this reporting period **is good** (from 51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The data reported on the performance indicator are based on the information reported by the General Prosecutor's Office, the Special Prosecution Office (SPAK) and the Agency for the Administration of Sequestered and Confiscated Assets to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the 1st 6M of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective B.1

The risk of achieving this objective is high due to the risks related to the internal environment related to communication, information, and inter-institutional cooperation in general as well as other issues related to administrative capacity and regulatory environment, this risk has a high potential of occurrence and a medium impact of it.

More specifically, this risk is related to the implementation of measure B.1.3 *Strengthening the capacity in logistics and human resources of corruption and economic crime investigation structures* and measure B.1.4 *Increase the use of special investigative tools in criminal proceedings in the field of corruption for more effective results in the fight against it.*

Remedies for this risk can be found in the last section Recommendations and Next Steps.

B.2 Improve cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing corruption.

3 performance indicators have been defined for this objective:

B.2.a: Report of recorded procedures on corruption from administered referrals

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

The action plan for Objective B.2 provides for 15 Activities and 8 Measures.

B.2.a

The target value for **the performance indicator B.2.a** for 2021 is: *the increase by 3% of the number of registered corruption proceedings reports against the total number of registered referrals, compared to the previous year.* For the years 2022 and 2023, the target value *the increase by 3% of the number of registered corruption proceedings reports against the total number of registered referrals, compared to the previous year.*

For 2020 the target value was the realization of *46% of the ratio of registered proceedings number for corruption against the total number of registered referrals* (for 2019 the target value was 75%, while for 2018 the target value was 70%, set against the figure of 65.67% of 2017 which is taken as the base value. In 2019, 3538 referrals were administered, of which 2257 proceedings were registered, which constitutes 63.7% of registered referrals out of the total registered proceedings. This report for 2018 was 62% (3440 registered referrals and 2126 registered proceedings).

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (14) and measures (7) are foreseen.

B. 2.1	Signing of new cooperation agreements/review of existing agreements between law enforcement institutions and institutions in charge of the fight against corruption
B.2.1.1	Number of agreements signed/revised (measure reportable in TM IV of each year)
B. 2.2	Increase further access to databases and state electronic registers for conducting investigations, through interconnection of systems
B. 2.2.1	Number of databases accessed
B. 2.3	Strengthen inter-institutional cooperation between SP and other law enforcement agencies (customs, taxes, military police, etc.) focusing on corruption investigation
B.2.3.1	Establishment of joint working groups
B.2.3.2	Drafting a work plan/action plan focusing on corruption investigation
B.2.3.3	Joint guidelines and standard procedures between SP and other law enforcement agencies
B.2.3.4	Addressing overlaps and/or gaps in institutional mandates, dual or simultaneous investigations, etc.
B. 2.4	Drafting standard procedures and cooperation mechanisms between SP and the National Bureau of Investigation and SPOACOC with a focus on corruption investigation
B.2.4.1	Establishment of the working group
B.2.4.2	Drafting of cooperation procedures and their approval
B. 2.5	Strengthening cooperation between SP and other law enforcement agencies with a focus on corruption investigation, through working meetings
B.2.5.1	Creating a calendar of workshops and meetings held
B. 2.6	Organizing joint seminars/workshops between SP and other law enforcement agencies
B.2.6.1	Scientific analysis (I) Information and data processing (II) Specific topics covered (III) Curricula/training materials designed
B. 2.7	Conduct evaluation to identify factors that hinder and/or promote institutional cooperation in the investigation of corruption and in the evaluation of human and financial resources
B.2.7.1	Establishment of the working group (I) Drafting of terms of reference (II) Conducting the evaluation (III) Activity (conference for making the report known
B. 2.8	Review and sign new cooperation agreements between law enforcement institutions and institutions in charge of fighting corruption
B.2.8.1	Establishment of the working group
B.2.8.2	Drafting the agreement
B.2.8.3	Approval/signing of agreements

The implementation of the measures is foreseen to be achieved through the activities that are carried out starting from the beginning of the year (1st 6M) as well as the measures that start the implementation in the 2nd 6 months.

For *January-June 2021*, it was reported by the responsible institutions the implementation of the measure strengthening cooperation between SP and other law enforcement agencies focusing on the investigation of corruption, through working meetings its implementation was reported through 253 meetings and joint analysis with the Prosecution and other law enforcement agencies. In February 2021, a cooperation agreement was concluded between the General Prosecutor's Office 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". However, this measure is expected to be implemented in the third and fourth quarters of 2021.

The drafting of the work plan/action plan with a focus on corruption investigation has been partially implemented and is programmed in the Annual Work Program for the Criminal Police Department for 2021 no. 182 Prot. date 15.02.2021 approved by the GDSP.

Regarding the common instructions and standard procedures between SP and other law enforcement agencies, it has been partially implemented, as the responsible institutions are in the process of drafting these acts.

Regarding addressing overlaps and/or gaps in institutional mandates, dual or simultaneous investigations, the responsible institution has not reported.

Regarding measure B.2.4, regarding the drafting of standard procedures and cooperation mechanisms between SP, National Bureau of Investigation and SPAK with a focus on corruption investigation, the measure is not implemented as the working group has not been set up yet.

Measure B.2.5 regarding the strengthening of cooperation between SP and other law enforcement agencies focusing on the investigation of corruption, through working meetings, has not been implemented.

Measure B.2.6 regarding the organization of joint seminars/workshops between SP and other law enforcement agencies was implemented, as 2 joint seminars/meetings/workshops were organized with 5 male beneficiaries. A meeting was held "On the introductory webinar for the system "ProfID", organized online by PCC SEE and the National Police of France, with 3 beneficiaries. An international conference on beneficial ownership was organized online by the Council of Europe, with 2 beneficiaries.

No additional costs are foreseen for the implementation of this indicator measures.

The realization of this indicator is related to increasing processes and expected results in relation to the number of registered corruption proceedings versus the total number of registered referrals. For this period no data have been reported yet and the indicator does not appear to have been reached. This report remains critical to the effectiveness of criminal investigations into corruption and steps need to be taken to address it.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	64 %
	2020	3% increase (indicator is reached 100%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	3% increase
	2021 (target value)	0 %
	2022	3% increase
	Target value	2023

The realization of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

B.2.b

The target value for the performance **indicator B.2.b** for 2021 is: *the achievement of the access by the State Police in 18 additional databases and the achievement of the access by the Prosecution in 7 additional databases.*

For 2022 the target value is *the achievement of the access by the State Police in 20 additional databases and the achievement of the access by the Prosecution in 9 additional databases.* For 2023 the target value is *the achievement of the access by the State Police in 22 additional databases and the achievement of the access by the Prosecution in 11 additional databases.*

The measurement frequency of this indicator is annual.

For 2020 the target value was the achievement of access by the State Police to 16 additional databases and the achievement of access by the Prosecution to 5 additional databases. For this reporting period the Prosecution increased access to 1 database. The indicator has not been realized.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activity (1) and measure (1) are foreseen as below.

B. 2.2	Increase further access to databases and electronic state registers for conducting investigations, through interconnection of systems
B.2.2.1	Number of databases accessed

The implementation of the measures is expected to be achieved through activities carried out starting from the beginning of the year (1st 6M) and onwards.

The General Prosecutor's Office reports that for the implementation of these measures it has signed a cooperation agreement with the General Directorate of Prisons "On granting the right of access to the prosecutor's office in the database management of penitentiary system information". This database is already accessible to prosecutors and the JPO. A request was sent to the GDT for access to the central register of bank accounts. The list of persons authorized by the prosecution to have access to the register of beneficiary owners has been sent to the NBC and currently the General Prosecutor's Office is awaiting access. The same institution has resubmitted a request to the Ministry of Justice for access to the databases "Electronic Management System of Bailiff Cases" and "State Database of the Albanian Notary Service, Albanian Notarial Register" and is currently awaiting response. The General Prosecutor's Office has requested from the GDC, to take measures for the realization of access to their database in accordance with the signed memoranda.

For this monitoring period, from the information reported and analyzed to assess the realization of the target value of this indicator, with this number of accessed databases, it results that the indicator is realized at 14.3%.

The realization of SPAK access to the databases already accessed by the Prosecution remains critical. This report does not yet contain data on the database accessed by SPAK.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	Police have access to 10 databases Prosecution has access to 8 databases
	2018	N/A
	2019	Police have access to 14 databases Prosecution has access to 3 databases
	2020	Police have access to 16 databases Prosecution has access to 5 databases (indicator is reached at 0%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	Police have access to 18 databases; access to 7 databases for the prosecution
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 14.3%
	2022	Police have access to 20 databases; access to 9 databases for the prosecution
Target value	2023	Police have access to 22 databases; access to 11 databases for the prosecution

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective B.2

The achievement level of *Objective B.2. Improving cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing corruption* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January - June 2021 **is 7%.**

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$\text{NR B. 2} = \frac{\text{TP B.2.a (0\%)} + \text{TP B.2.b (14.3\%)}}{2 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 7\%$$

The achievement rate of objective B.2 for this reporting period **is sufficient** (31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The data reported on the performance indicator are based on the information reported by the General Prosecutor's Office, the Special Prosecutor's Office (SPAK) and the State Police to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the 1st 6M of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective B2

The risk of achieving this objective is high due to the risks related to the internal environment related to the organization and cooperation as well as other issues related to the regulatory environment. So there is a high risk and a medium impact of it.

More specifically, this risk is related to the implementation of measure B.2.3 *Strengthening inter-institutional cooperation between SP and other law enforcement agencies (customs, taxes, military police, etc.) focusing on the investigation of corruption*, measure B.2.4 *Drafting standard procedures and cooperation mechanisms between SP and the National Bureau of Investigation and SPAK with a focus on corruption investigation* and measure B.2.5 *Strengthen cooperation between SP and other law enforcement agencies with a focus on investigating corruption, through working meetings.*

Remedies for this risk can be found in the last section Recommendations and Next Steps.

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

3 performance indicators have been defined for this objective:

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

B.3.b: Implement legislation to establish an Asset Recovery Office (ARO)

The action plan for Objective B.3 envisages 4 Activities and 4 Measures.

B.3.a

The target value for **the performance indicator B.3.a** for 2021 is: *publication and submission of a review report to the policy maker.*

For years 2022 and 2023 the target value is drafting such an annual report for each of the years. This indicator aims at the constant evaluation of laws and bylaws in this field and the consolidation of practices and capacities.

For 2020 the target value was to draft, publish and make available to policymakers an assessment report on the adequacy of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crimes.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (1) and measures (1) are foreseen as below.

B. 3.1	Report on the evaluation of the legal framework and institutional recommendations for the establishment of the ARO
B.3.1.1	Evaluation report working group (phase I) Institutions (part of the working group) start the evaluation and review process (phase II) Drafting the work calendar (phase III) Draft/evaluation document and recommendations given (phase IV) Document final review of the legal framework in the field, for the establishment of ARO (phase V)

The realization of the foreseen measure will be carried out through the activity that has started the implementation in 4thQ of 2020 and its non-realization in the foreseen time, is in the process of implementation currently.

During the reporting period *January-June 2021*, by order No. 49, dated 28.05.2021, the inter-institutional working group was set up to draft a report and conduct an evaluation of the legal framework and institutional recommendations for the establishment of an asset recovery office, by the Primeminister. A working plan for the working group has been drafted and a legal analysis has been carried out which reflects the functioning models of the ARO in most countries of the region and Europe. The working group is discussing how to set up this office, the model of its functioning and determining the level of institutional dependence. For the reporting period, 2 meetings were held on 14 June 2021 and 30 June 2021. Participants in this working group are representatives of institutions from the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Finance and Economy and the Agency for Administration of Sequestered and Confiscated Assets. Also invited to this working group are representatives from the General Prosecutor's Office, the National Bureau of Investigation, experts in the field of sequestration, confiscation and recovery of assets, representatives of international organizations in Albania and representatives of civil society organizations in this field. The inter-institutional working group has the task of evaluating the current legal framework for asset recovery and drafting the evaluation document after giving recommendations, within a final product on the review of the legal framework. For this reporting period, no evaluation report has been produced on this process, as the deadline for completion of work according to the Prime

Minister's Order is expected to end in the third quarter of 2021. The indicator for 2021 has not been realized.

This indicator aims to improve the design of data-driven policies, as defined by the Instrument Package number for Better Regulation of the European Union³³.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	A review report published and submitted to policy makers
	2020	A review report published and submitted to policy makers (indicator is reached at 0%)
Target values	2021 (target value)	A review report published and submitted to policy makers
	2021 (target achieved)	0%
	2022	A review report published and submitted to policy makers
Target values	2023	A review report published and submitted to policy makers

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

B.3.b

The target value for **the performance indicator B.3.b** for 2021 is: the **achievement** of the framework for the functioning of the ARO and the compiled list of criminal offenses for which confiscation is possible. For 2022 the target value is the functioning of the ARO and the notification of the EU Commission for the establishment of the ARO. For 2023 the target value is the appointment of specialized prosecutors dedicated only to the tracking and recovery of assets.

For 2020 the target value was the drafting of the legal basis for the ARO and the identification of the institution where it will be located. This indicator was not reached for 2020 and has been shifted to 2021.

³³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/file_import/better-regulation-toolbox-4_en_0.pdf

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (3) and measures (3) are foreseen as below.

B. 3.2	Legal basis on ARO (host institution and standard operating procedures) drafted by the proposing institution
B.3.2.1	Legal and sub-legal framework developed and approved (I) Decision-making for the structure of ARO (where will this new institution be/how will it be established/its functional dependence/budget determination) (II)
B.3.3	Approval, establishment and implementation of ARO
B.3.3.1	ARO is operational and made public (I) Drafting and approval of internal procedures (regulations) (II) Human resources in office (III)
B. 3.4	Awareness activities in the framework of punishing economic and financial crime
B.3.4.1	Conducting roundtables for discussions with experts, interns, NGOs, stakeholders, 12 roundtables and publishing the report with relevant recommendations/leaflets.

For this reporting period, the legal basis for ARO has not been drafted yet and the institution where the ARO will be located has not been identified.

By order No. 49, dated 28.05.2021, of the Prime Minister, the inter-institutional working group was set up to draft a report and conduct the evaluation of the legal framework and institutional recommendations for the establishment of the asset recovery office. In the implementation of this activity, 2 working meetings have been held so far on 14 and 30 June 2021. The working group is chaired by the Deputy Minister of Justice and consists of several institutions such as the Ministry of Interior, MoFE, AASCA, SPAK, and invited by The General Prosecutor's Office, the State Police and civil society organizations. A work plan for the working group has been drafted and a legal analysis has been carried out which reflects the models of operation of ARO in most countries of the region and Europe. The working group is discussing how to set up this office, the model of its functioning and determining the level of institutional dependence.

This indicator is partly related to indicator B.3.a as the realization of an assessment of the legal framework and the identification of the institutional structure for the establishment of the ARO would have led to the realization of the target value for at least one of the three years.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	Selection of the institution where the ARO will be established (by government decision). Development of 22 basic SoPs.
	2020	Legal basis for the establishment of ARO identified and supported (indicator reached 0%)

Target values	2021 (target value)	Legal framework for the establishment of the ERO realized / The appropriate list of criminal offenses for which confiscation is possible has been compiled and published
	2021 (target achieved)	0%
	2022	The ARO is operational. Notification of the EU Commission for the establishment of the ARO
Target values	2023	Specialized prosecutors are devoted solely to asset tracking and recovery

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective B.3

The achievement level of *Objective B.3. Improving the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crime* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-June 2021 is **0%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$NR B.3 = \frac{TP B.3.a (0\%) + TP B.3.b (0\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 0\%$$

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective B.3 for this reporting period is **sufficient** (from 31 to 50 percent of the achievement measures).

Data verification

The data reported on the performance indicator are based on information received from the Directorate of Programs and Projects in the Anti-Corruption Field (technical secretariat) of the National Coordinator Against Corruption, responsible for coordinating the work of the inter-institutional working group for ARO established by order of the Prime Minister, no. 49, dated 28.5.2021.

Risks for achieving Objective B.3

The risk of achieving this objective is medium due to the risks associated with the organization, operation and drafting of the legal basis necessary for the establishment of the office, so there is a medium potential risk and a high impact of it.

More specifically, this risk is related to the implementation of measure B.3.2 *Legal basis on ARO (host institution and standard operating procedures) drafted by the proposing institution.*

Remedies for this risk can be found in the last section Recommendations and Next Steps.

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

2 performance indicators have been defined for this objective:

B.4.a: Number of Police information exchanged with third countries and supranational law enforcement institutions.

B.4.b: Number of joint police operations launched by Europol or Interpol in the field of combating financial and economic crime in which Albania actively participates.

The action plan for Objective B.4 envisages 5 Activities and 4 Measures.

B.4.a

The target value for **the performance indicator B.4.a** for 2021 is: *the increase by 5% of the total number of information exchanged with third countries and international institutions, compared to the previous year.*

For the years 2022 and 2023 the target value is also *the increase by 5% of the total number of information exchanged with third countries and international institutions, compared to the previous year.*

For 2020 the target value was also *the increase by 5% of the total number of information exchanged with third countries and international institutions, compared to the previous year.* This indicator is not achieved for this year.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (1) and measures (2) are foreseen as below.

B. 4.1	Strengthen national and international police cooperation
B.4.1.1	Exchange of information as well as coordinated and joint investigations between agencies
B.4.1.2	Joint conferences with counterpart agencies for exchange of experience in joint investigations.

The realization of the foreseen measure is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values of the number of public authorities monitored every 3 months.

For this period, *January-June 2021*, the State Police has exchanged information as follows:

- 422 Interpol practices from the Directorate for Economic and Financial Crime.
- 207 internships with EUROPOL from the Directorate for Economic and Financial Crime
- 20 practices were exchanged with the network of offices for finding and recovering criminal assets CARIN.
- Information on 107 practices was exchanged with INTERFORCEN.

During *January-June 2021* was exchanged:

- 374 practices with Interpol.
- 106 practices with Europol.
- 42 practices with CARIN networks
- 7 internships with Italian Interforzza Police Liaison Office

In total, the State Police has exchanged more information than during 2020 so the 5% increase in the total number of information exchanged has been realized. The value of the indicator has been realized since this period of 2021 (regardless of the fact that referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has an annual measurement frequency).

As can be seen from the data, the dominant amount of data exchanged is with Interpol and Europol. There has been an increase in years of information exchanged with CARIN (Camden Asset Recovery Inter-agency Network), which focuses on tracking, freezing, seizing and confiscating assets created through economic crime, including corruption.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	103
	2018	N/A
	2019	Update the internal monitoring process to obtain detailed data collected and disaggregated. Publication of data; Increase of 5% compared to 2018
	2020	Increase of 5% compared to 2019 (indicator is reached at 0%)
Target value		Increase of 5% compared to 2020
	2021 (target value)	
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 100%
	2022	Increase of 5% compared to 2021

Target value	2023	Increase of 5% compared to 2022
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The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

B.4.b

The target value for **the performance indicator B.4.b** for 2021 is: *conducting 5 joint police operations, launched by Europol or Interpol in the field of fight against financial and economic crime, where Albania actively participates.*

For years 2022 and 2023 the target value is *an increasing trend compared to the previous year.*

For 2020 the target value was *the performance of 5 joint police operations, launched by Europol or Interpol in the field of fight against financial and economic crime, where Albania actively participates.* During 2020, the State Police has conducted and/or participated in 3 joint operations with Europol or Interpol in the field of combating financial and economic crime out of 5 which was the target value for 2020.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (1) and measures (1) are foreseen as below.

The action plan for Objective B.4 envisages 5 Activities and 4 Measures.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (3) and measures (3) are foreseen as below.

B. 4.2	Conducting joint trainings and increasing cooperation with international counterpart institutions such as EUROPOL, CEPOL, INTERPOL, CARIN, BAMIN, UNDC, OSCE
B.4.2.1	Trainings conducted with colleagues from counterpart agencies (how many females and how males).
B. 4.3	Establishment of joint investigation teams to investigate criminal offenses in the field of corruption
B.4.3.1	No. of raised teams
B. 4.4	Strengthening professional capacities through joint trainings and conferences with counterpart international institutions
B.4.4.1	No. of training activities and no. of meetings conducted and no. of participants; (how many trained females and how males)

The realization of the foreseen measure is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values of the number of public authorities monitored every 3 months.

The measure related to the conduct of joint trainings and the increase of cooperation with international counterpart institutions such as EUROPOL, CEPOL, INTERPOL, CARIN, BAMIN, UNDC, OSCE, is not implemented for this reporting period.

In order to implement the measure of strengthening professional capacities through joint trainings and conferences with international counterpart institutions, 1 training activity was conducted, namely: On 12 - 16 April 2021 two representatives (one male and one female) respectively from the General Prosecutor's Office and the Prosecution at the Fier Judicial District, participated in the training organized by the Turkish General Prosecution with representatives of the prosecutions of the region of Southeast Europe.

Meanwhile, no joint investigation teams have been set up this year.

For this monitoring period, from the information reported to assess the realization of the target value of this indicator, it results that the indicator has not been realized.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	2
	2018	N/A
	2019	4
	2020	5 (the indicator has reached 60%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	Upward trend
	2021 (target achieved)	0%
	2022	Upward trend
Target value	2023	Upward trend

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of the objective B.4

Achievement level of Objective B.4 *Improving international judicial and police cooperation in the fight against corruption* in relation to the implementation of performance indicators for the period January-June 2021 is **50%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$\text{NR B. 4} = \frac{\text{TP B.4.a (100\%)} + \text{TP B.4.b (0\%)}}{2 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 50\%$$

The achievement rate of objective B.4 for this reporting period **is sufficient** (31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The data reported on performance indicators are based on the information reported by the State Police for the monitoring of the 1st 6M of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective B.4

The risk of achieving this objective is medium due to the risks associated with external partners as well as the risks associated with planning and other support systems.

More specifically, this risk is related to the implementation of measure B.4.2 *Conducting joint trainings and increasing cooperation with international counterpart institutions such as EUROPOL, CEPOL, INTERPOL, CARIN, BAMIN, UNDC, OSCE* and measures B.4.3 *Establishment of joint investigation teams for the investigation of criminal offenses in the field of corruption.*

Remedies for this risk can be found in the last section Recommendations and Next Steps.

Feasibility of specific objectives of the strategic goal of punishing corruption (Approach B)

Based on the data reported by the responsible institutions for the administration and processing of performance indicator data, the table below presents the achievement rate of 4 specific objectives of the strategic goal of punishing corruption.

By applying the same formula for deriving the achievement rate of objectives - by summing the feasibility in the percentage of performance indicators and dividing by the number of indicators - the feasibility of the strategic goal of preventing corruption is 14.25%.

Objective	Feasibility
B.1. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption	0%
B.2. Improving cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing corruption	7%
B.3. Review of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crime	0%

B.4. Improving international judicial and police co-operation in the fight against corruption.	50%
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Awareness Approach - Summary of achievements in corruption awareness

Through **the aim of the awareness policy (approach) ISAC** aims to increase public participation in the fight against corruption by denouncing it and being active in corruption prevention initiatives, educating the public and undertaking awareness-raising activities.

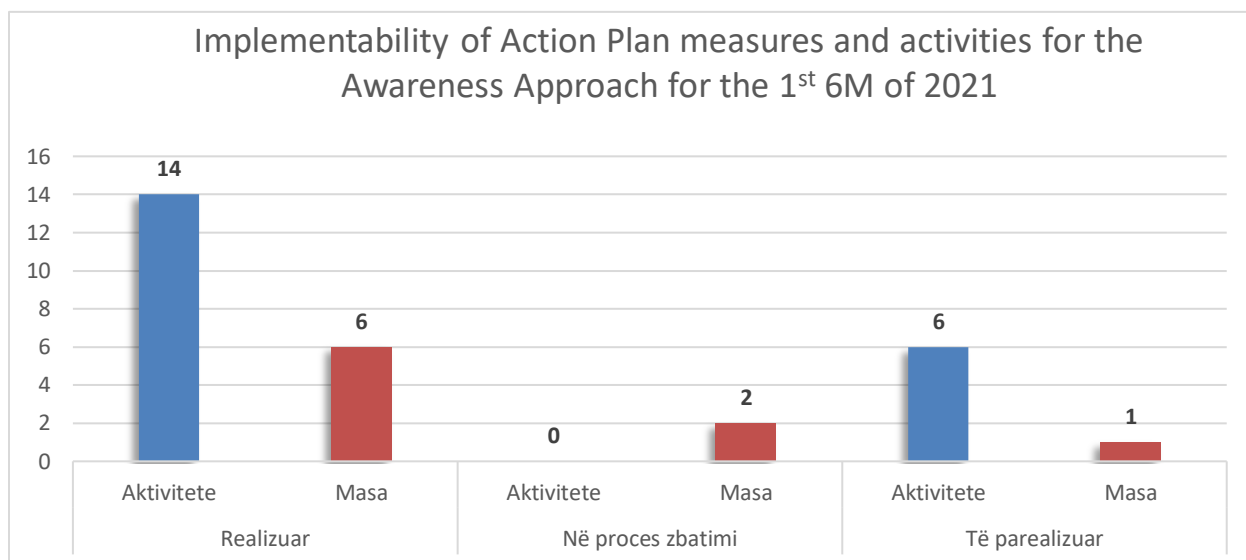
During the reporting period, measures (products) were implemented and activities were performed according to the table below.

Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and Activities	Achievement of Measures and Activities			
		Measures and Activities foreseen for 2020	Measures and Activities fully implemented	Measures and Activities partially implemented ³⁴	Measures and Activities not implemented ³⁵
Awareness	Measures	9	6	2	1
	Activities	20	14	0	6

It turns out that out of 9 measures and 20 activities foreseen in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for January-June 2021, for Approach C (Awareness), 6 measures/14 activities of them have been implemented, 2 measures/0 activity are still in the process of implementation, 1 measure/6 activities are not implemented respectively (measure C.3.2 and activities C.2.2.2; C.3.1.5; C.3.1.6, C.3.2.1; C.3.2.2. and C.3.2.3).

³⁴ “Partially implemented” activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 50 to 100 percent.

³⁵ “Not implemented” activity is one that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent.



The preventive approach (C) has 7 performance indicators, measurable on an annual basis (annual measurement frequency), referred to Annex 2 of the Action Plan: *Passport Indicators*.

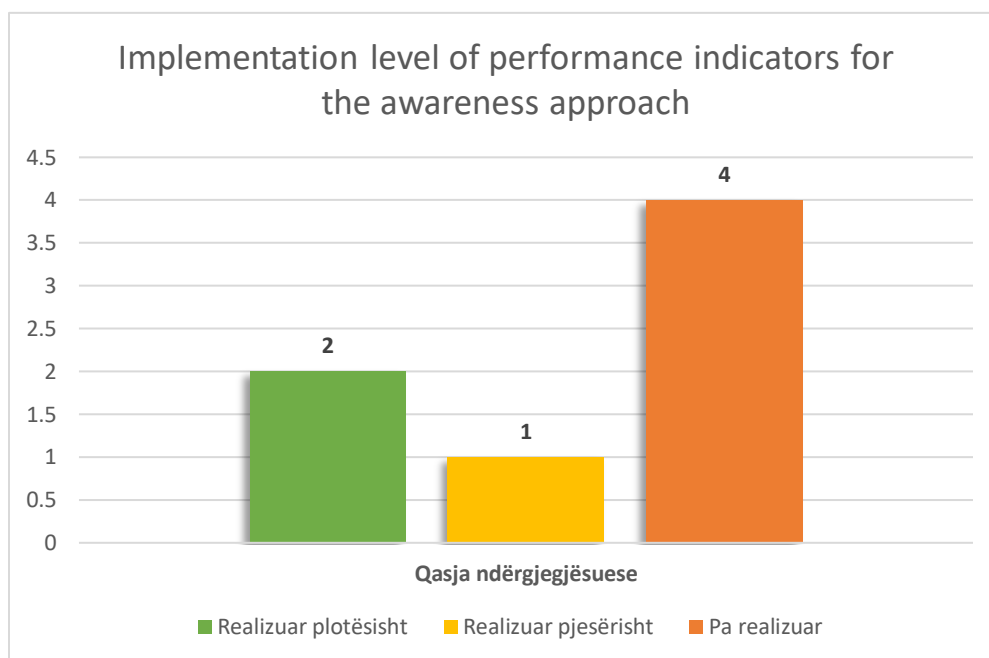
From the 7 performance indicators for the preventive approach (C), for which it was reported, through the implementation of measures and the performance of the respective activities, the target value for 2 performance indicators was achieved, the target value for 1 performance indicator was partially achieved as well the target value for 4 performance indicators has not been achieved.

Awareness Approach	Performance Indicator	Achievement of Performance Indicator		
		Target value is fully realized ³⁶	Target value is partially realized ³⁷	Target value is immeasurable ³⁸
	7	2	1	4

³⁶ That is realized on a 100 percent scale

³⁷ That is realized on the scale from 50 to 100 percent.

³⁸ Indicators for which data were not collected or it was not possible to collect



C.1 Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

C.1.a: Establish annual communication and visibility plans of the Anti-Corruption Strategy.

C.1 b: Number of annual anti-corruption awareness campaigns.

C.1.a

The target value for **the performance indicator C.1.a** for 2021 is: *the implementation of 100% of the activities foreseen in Visibility and Communication Plan*. For 2022 the target value is *the achievement of the revision of the Visibility and Communication Plan*, and for 2023 the target value is *the approval and implementation of the Visibility and Communication Plan*.

During 2020, the MoJ drafted and finalized the Visibility and Communication Plan and implemented 50% of the awareness and communication activities provided in this Plan.

The target value for 2021 is the implementation of 100% of the foreseen activities.

To achieve the values of the performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (3) and measures (2) are foreseen as below.

C.1.1	Visibility and Communication Plan in implementation of ISAC/annual, drafted
C.1.1.1	Visibility and Communication Plan for 2020 drafted by the working group/approved by the MoJ

C.1.1.2	Annual Visibility and Communication Plans reviewed and approved (2021/2022/2023)
C.1.4	Increased transparency in making public ISAC monitoring reports and implementation of the AC action plan and other accompanying documents
C.1.4.1	Periodic monitoring reports of the Action Plan/Passport Indicators (their publication) (3M/6M/annual reports)
C.1.4.2	Publication/distribution of e-newsletters of AC documents (reports; monitoring, etc.) to target groups of students/CSOs/business forums

The implementation of the envisaged measures is carried out through the following activities throughout the implementation year of the action plan.

During this reporting period, the Ministry of Justice in the role of National Coordinator Against Corruption has reviewed the Annual Visibility and Communication Plan in the field of anti-corruption. V&CP 2021 contains a total of 13 activities to take place during 2021, focusing on the fight against corruption. Its content is comprehensive and targeted at different interest groups. The document is published on the website of the Ministry of Justice at the link <https://drejtesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Plani-i-Komunikimit-dhe-Vizibilitetit-2021.pdf>.

For the reporting period January-June 2021, the Ministry of Justice in the role of National Coordinator against Corruption has performed the following activities:

- Information meeting: Development of Integrity Plans in the Institutions under the Ministry of Justice.
- Information meetings: Promotion and acquaintance of the public with the Network of Anti-Corruption Coordinators.
- Informative meeting with international anti-corruption organizations, on the role of the National Coordinator against Corruption.
- Information meeting: Cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Justice - Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth - Italian Embassy Tirana, for the anti-corruption curriculum in pre-university education schools (finalization and signing of the agreement MoJ-MESY-Italian Embassy in Tirana).
- Awareness campaign: "Give the Alarm", whistleblow to fight corruption! In cooperation with the Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (RAI).
- Press releases, publications of acts and e-bulletin Anticorruption.

During June 2021, the Ministry of Justice has published for the first time a monthly summary of activities in the field of anti-corruption, in the form of a monthly bulletin. This bulletin is published on the website of the Ministry of Justice, link: <https://drejtesia.gov.al/e-buletin/>.

During this period, MoJ/NCAC has continued with the transparency of acts and documents in the field: monitoring reports have been published on the official website of the Ministry of Justice, namely: ISAC Monitoring Report, for the period January-December 2020 (in the language

Albanian and English); ISAC Monitoring Report, for the period January-March 2021 (in Albanian and English). The publication of these reports is preceded by the publication for the purpose of consultation with the public and interested groups and their drafts, link: <http://www.drejtesia.gov.al/strategjia-ndersektorale-kunder-korrupsionit>.

Also continued regular consultation of AC documents (monitoring reports and draft OGP AP anti-corruption component in the network of organizations in the field of anti-corruption).

The network/CSO forum for AC established for this purpose is regularly informed about acts and processes followed by the MoJ within the AC.

For this period, from the information reported and analyzed to assess the target value of this indicator, for the creation of annual communication and visibility plans of ISAC and their implementation, it results to have reached 100% for this period (all activities foreseen for the 1st 6M of 2021 in this plan have been realized).

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	The Visibility and Communication Plan for 2018 is finalized in the 2nd Month of the year.
	2019	- The Visibility and Communication Plan for 2019 is finalized and published in the 1st trimester of the year. - Specific budget allocated for the implementation of the Visibility and Communication Plan
	2020	- The Visibility and Communication Plan for 2020 is finalized and published in the 1st trimester of the year. - 50% of the awareness and communication tasks foreseen in the Visibility and Communication Plan 2019 have been implemented. (indicator is reached 100%)
	2021 (target value)	100% implementation of the foreseen activities
Target value	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 100%
	2022	Visibility and Communication Plan evaluated and reviewed

Target value	2023	Visibility and Communication Plan evaluated and reviewed
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Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy and the rule of law.*

C.1.b

The target value for **the performance indicator C.1.b** for 2021 is: *Review of awareness activities will be done every year/4 campaigns per year*, for year 2022 and 2023 target value is the same.

During 2020, the monitoring report includes a number of activities performed and the target is 100% achieved. The target value for 2020 is the review of awareness activities will be done every year/4 campaigns per year.

To achieve the values of the indicator for the years for the years 2020-2023, activities (10) and measures (2) are foreseen as below.

C.1.2	Anti-corruption awareness and information tools implemented in the country
C.1.2.1	Ideation, design and approval of specific awareness and information activities; (activities with clear/appropriate messages for women and men; number of activities addressing the specific consequences of corruption)-during the years 2020/2021/2022/2023
C.1.2.2	Integrity Week 2020 (February 3-11, 2020)-roundtables, AC forums, sports activities, etc.
C.1.2.3	Roundtable for promotion of the integrity plan of the MoJ, the model of the document for the central government institutions in the country
C.1.3	Mechanisms aimed at raising public awareness and confidence in strengthening the fight against corruption
C.1.3.1	Publications published in the framework of civic awareness in the fight against corruption in Albania:-Brochure: ISAC (v.2020)-Brochure: Steps to denounce corruption in Albania (v.2020)
C.1.3.2	Meetings involving young people (university auditoriums) and pre-university communities to recognize the consequences of corruption, in areas such as education/health/tax/property/gender, (v.2020/2021/2022/2023)
C.1.3.3	Anticorruption 2020 Film Festival
C.1.3.4	Organizing and participating in media events on anti-corruption:/meetings with journalists/conferences/statements/e-NCAC/MoJ TM II 2020 TM IV 2020 administrative costs 15 bulletins/announcements etc.
C.1.3.5	Anti-corruption seminar/workshop with interested groups/identified by ISAC (v.2020/2021/2022/2023)
C.1.3.6	Integrity risk assessment capacity building seminars for staff of the AC directorate (AC curriculum)

C.1.3.7	International Anti-Corruption Day (December 9)-awareness-raising activity in the MoJ, an activity carried out for each year of implementation of the AP
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The implementation of the foreseen measures (2) is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values of awareness-raising activities and events carried out every 3 months.

During the reporting period, *January - June 2021*, awareness and information activities were carried out which are addressed to different groups of society.

MoJ has carried out the identification/drafting of awareness and information activities in the field of AC, for 2021 (refer to measure C.1.1). Activities are taking place in various fields, with target groups other than previous activities and open to the public.

The Network of Anti-Corruption Coordinators was promoted, a referral mechanism for corruption cases in 17 (central) institutions, a dedicated anti-corruption structure (awareness campaign 1).
<https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/ministria-e-drejtise-pojon-takimet-per-venien-ne-funksionalitet-te-plote-te-koordinatoreve-te-rrjetit-antikorrupsion/>
<https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/prezantimi-i-koordinatorit-antikorrupsion-nga-zv-ministrja-pirdeni/>
<https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/ministria-e-drejtise-vijon-takimet-per-venien-ne-funksionalitet-te-plote-te-koordinatoreve-te-rrjetit-antikorrupsion/>

MoJ has cooperated with the Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (RAI) in order to conduct awareness raising, on the topic "Give the alarm, whistleblow to fight corruption", on June 10, 2021. Link: <https://rai-see.org/all-events/whistle-for-the-end-tirana-guerrilla-event/>.

During this monitoring period, with the technical and financial assistance of EUD, the project for the construction of the dedicated website www.antikorrupsioni.gov.al was finalized and the design and production of 17 short videos for the coordinators of the Anticorruption Network as well as a long informative video for the National Coordinator Against Corruption. Their publication and distribution will take place in the 2nd 6M of 2021. (awareness campaign 2)

MoJ has finalized on June 15, 2021, a cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth and the Embassy of Italy in Albania. Its purpose will be the joint promotion of a pilot didactic-educational project (anti-corruption module) for secondary and lower education teachers with the aim of promoting and spreading the culture of legality and responsible citizenship, as appropriate tools for prevention of corruption and organized crime. Refer to the link: <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/fjala-e-mbajtur-e-ministres-gjonaj-ne-takimin-per-nenshkrimin-e-marreshjes-midis-ministrise-se-drejtise-ministrise-se-arsimit-sportit-dhe-rinise-dhe-ambasades-italiane-per-pilotimin-e-nje-projek/> (awareness campaign 3)

Integrity Week 3, remains in the process of coordination with partners and collaborators in MoJ/NCAC within the awareness campaign 4, to be developed in the 2nd 6M of 2021.

Also, MoJ in cooperation with EUD experts has conducted a training for the Network of Anti-Corruption Coordinators, for knowledge of best practices, transparency and the right to

information, monitoring the AC strategy, risk assessment and drafting of IP, on 25 -26.02.2021. The training was conducted online through the *zoom* platform.

A training cycle was developed for the contact points of the AC (public administration employees), a cooperation project with EUD and ASPA, on June 18, 21, 29. Topics covered are: "Presentation of the training needs assessment report and job descriptions of the contact points of the AC", "Models of anti-corruption strategies" and "Planning and monitoring of the anti-corruption strategy and Action Plan".

2 trainings (online) were conducted for the staff of the AC directorate by EUD experts in Tirana; on 11.02.2021 an introductory training was conducted for the integrity risk assessment process and on 25-26.02.2021 a training was conducted on the recognition of best anti-corruption practices such as: transparency and the right to information, monitoring of implementation of the AC strategy, integrity risk assessment and drafting of the IP. On 3-4.03.2021, ToT training was conducted by ASPA in cooperation with EUD experts, in the field of integrity risk assessment and drafting of IP. This training/seminar was attended by two staff members of the AC Directorate, in order to increase their capacity in the field of integrity risk assessment.

On 24.06.2021, in the premises of the GDP with the technical assistance of EUD with the participation of the MoJ was held a training dedicated to the working group responsible for the process of risk assessment and drafting of IP in the GDP.

On 24.06.2021, in the premises of the GDP with the technical assistance of EUD and with the participation of the MoJ was held a training dedicated to the working group responsible for the process of risk assessment and drafting of IP in the GDP.

These activities were carried out with the budget of the MoJ (administrative costs) and with the support of EUD, within the project Communication and Visibility: Sectoral Reform Contract for the Fight against Corruption.

For this monitoring period, from the information reported and analyzed to assess the target value of this indicator, on (annual) awareness campaigns for the fight against corruption with revised activities, it results to have reached 50% (an awareness campaign conducted; two in the finalization process and one draft).

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	Improving the intolerance of corruption by public institutions
	2020	Review of awareness activities will be conducted annually/4 campaigns per year (indicator is reached 100%)

Target value	2021 (target value)	Review of awareness activities will be conducted annually/4 campaigns per year
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 50%
	2022	Review of awareness activities will be conducted annually/4 campaigns per year
Target value	2023	Review of awareness activities will be conducted annually/4 campaigns per year

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The realization of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of Objective C.1

The achievement level of *Objective C.1 Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-December 2020 is **75%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$NR C. 1 = \frac{TP C.1.a (100\%) + TP C.1.b (50\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 75\%$$

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective C.1 for this reporting period is **very good** (86-110 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the National Coordinator Against Corruption/Ministry of Justice to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the 1st 6M of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective C.1

The risk of achieving this objective is low, has a low risk potential and a low impact, as it does not pose an obvious risk.

C.2 Encourage the public to actively use mechanisms for denouncing and preventing corruption

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

C.2.a: Number of citizens' denunciation about corruption reported on the platform www.shqipëriaqeduam.al

C.2 b: Number of corruption cases from citizens' denunciations on www.shqipëriaqeduam.al, which are reported to the Albanian State Police/Prosecution

Action Plan for Objective C.2 provides for (4) Activities and (3) Products/Measures.

C.2.a

The target value for **the performance indicator C.2.a** for 2021 is: *an increase of 40% compared to the previous year. For 2022 an increase of 40% compared to the previous year, and for 2023 the target value is an increase of 40% compared to the previous year.*

For 2020 the target value was an increase of 40% compared to the previous year.

During this period, 29,817 cases, requests, complaints were registered with the platform www.shqipëriaqeduam.com. The issues are related to the central level of government and the local level. There are 24,603 issues at the central level and 5,214 at the local level.

According to the target value of the indicator, for 2020 the portal www.shqipëriaqeduam.com should have received 30,332 reports from citizens [23,605 + 30% (6727)]. This represents an increase of 23.2% from 40%, which was the target value. Based on these data, the indicator for 2020 is realized at 58%.

To achieve the values of the performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (3) and measures (2) are foreseen as below.

C.2.1	ADC periodic reporting on complaints submitted on the portal
C.2.1.1	Report produced and published
C. 2.2	Submission of monthly requests to line institutions for collecting the number of citizens denouncing corruption on the portal which are reported to the State Police/Prosecutor
C.2.2.1	Periodic report produced and published
C.2.2.2	Nr. of cases referred to SP/Prosecutor; (referred cases separated by gender)

The realization of the foreseen measure is carried out through the measures (2) and foreseen activities that continue throughout the year with measurable values of drafting and publishing the annual report in the fourth quarter of the year (2nd 6M).

The Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government reports periodically on the denunciations of citizens and businesses, regularly (every week) through the detailed data presented in the report for each minister and the office of the Prime Minister.

The number of cases received on the co-government platform www.shqiperialqeduam.al, which denounce corruption for the 1st 6M of 2021, has been low also due to the Covid-19 pandemic, secondly due to the fact that many services went on-line through e-albania and citizens no longer have contact with public officials, and thirdly due to lack of coordination with the network of anti-corruption coordinators, to promote the platform as the only gateway where citizens can register their complaint.

During this period, 15,116 cases, requests, complaints were registered. Cases (number of denunciations) are related to the central level of government and the local level as well as business issues, which are handled by the network of business coordinators. At the central level there are 10 860 cases, 2 528 at the local level and 1 728 business cases.

From the verification carried out for the reported cases, there are 9 punitive measures taken by the administrative investigations of the institutions responsible for the timely failure to grant the right of citizens, not for cases with corrupt elements in the content.

From the information reported and analyzed to assess the realization of the target value of this indicator, it results that the indicator is not realized (0%), this is because the number of denunciations on the platform has decreased.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	Increase of 30% compared to the previous year
	2020	Increase of 40% compared to the previous year (indicator is reached at 58%)
Target values	2021 (target values)	Increase of 40% compared to the previous year
	2021 (target achieved)	0%
	2022	Increase of 40% compared to the previous year
	Target values	2023

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy and the rule of law.*

C.2.b

The target value for **the performance indicator C.2.b** for 2021 is: *an increase of 40% compared to the previous year*; for years 2022 and 2023 the target value is the same.

The target value for 2020 was an increase of 40% compared to the previous year. From the information reported and analyzed to carry out the assessment of the target value of this indicator (as above), with the activity performed it has directly affected the manner of realization of the indicator, which was not achieved.

In order to achieve the indicator values for the years for the years 2020-2023, activities (3) and measures (2) are foreseen as below.

C. 2.2	Submission of monthly requests to line institutions for collecting the number of citizens denouncing corruption on the portal which are reported to the State Police/Prosecutor
C.2.2.1	Periodic report produced and published
C.2.2.2	Nr. of cases referred to SP/Prosecutor; (referred cases separated by gender)
C.2.3	Increased ADC transparency, specifically for anti-corruption reporting cases
C.2.3.1	Information activities on how the portal function works for the public (publications/web/announcements)

The implementation of the foreseen measures (2) is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values of activities.

For this monitoring period, the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government does not refer cases to the SP/Prosecutor but has referred them to the Network of Anti-Corruption Coordinators in the MoJ as well as to the responsible institutions (identifiable by them).

In total, for this reporting period were registered 15 116 cases, requests, complaints/denunciations, of which at the central level are 10 860 cases, 2 528 at the local level and 1 728 business cases.

The Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government continues not to refer cases of corruption from citizens' complaints to the SP/Prosecutor. Cases are sent only to the Network of Anti-Corruption Coordinators in the MoJ as well as to the responsible institutions, and the latter can send the cases to the SP/Prosecutor.

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. Also, the development and transmission of interpellations between interest groups and relevant ministers is another form of information on the registration of citizens' complaints.

Thus, the target value of the indicator on the total number of complaints of citizens for corruption cases reported on the platform www.shqiperiaqeduam.al for January-June 2021 has not been realized.

The performance indicator methodology stipulates that the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government (ADB) should follow the corruption cases generated by citizens' complaints on www.shqiperiaqeduam.al until those cases are dismissed or resolved administratively by the line institutions, or forwarded to State Police.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	Increase of 30% compared to the previous year
	2020	Increase of 40% compared to the previous year (indicator is reached at 0%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	Increase of 40% compared to the previous year
	2021 (target achieved)	0%
	2022	Increase of 40% compared to the previous year
Target value	2023	Increase of 40% compared to the previous year

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective C.2

The achievement level of Objective C.2 *Encouraging the public to actively use the mechanisms for denunciation and prevention of corruption* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-June 2021 **is 0%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$NR C. 2 = \frac{TP1 C.2.a (0\%) + TP2 C.2.b(0\%)}{2TP} \times 100\% = 0\%$$

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective C.2 for this reporting period is **good** (from 51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The data reported on performance indicators are based on the information reported by the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the 1st 6M of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective C.2

The risk of achieving this objective is high due to the lack of coordination with the Anti-Corruption Coordinators Network, to promote the platform as the only gateway where citizens can register their complaint, there is a high-risk potential and a high impact of it.

More specifically, this risk is related to the implementation of measure C.2.2 *Submission of monthly requests to line institutions for collecting the number of citizens for corruption reports on the portal which are reported to the State Police/Prosecutor*, as ADC does not report cases to SP and the Prosecution, thus creating a communication gap and the impossibility of obtaining data from the two law enforcement institutions.

Remedies for this risk can be found in the last section Recommendations and Next Steps.

C.3 Encourage cooperation with civil society

For this objective, 3 performance indicators have been defined:

C.3.a: Development of an Anti-Corruption Program by ASCS

C.3.b: Report of anti-corruption projects funded by ASCS

C.3.c: Budget allocation in support of Anti-Corruption projects by CSOs

Action Plan for Objective C.3 envisages (9) Activities and (2) Products/Measures.

C.3.a

Target value for **the performance indicator C.3.a** for 2021 is: *the completion of the external evaluation on the annual implementation of the 2020 Annual Program*; for 2022 is *the completion of the external evaluation on the annual implementation of the 2021 Annual Program* and for 2023 the target value is *the completion of the external evaluation on the annual implementation of the 2022 Annual Program*.

For 2020, from the reported information for non-performance of any activity and the product foreseen to perform the estimation of the target value of this indicator, the target value has not been reached.

To achieve the values of the performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (6) and measures (1) are foreseen as below.

C.3.1	Open calls for specific proposals in the fight against corruption, funded by ASCS as part of the anti-corruption program and reprogramming of funds for this program (activities carried out every year during the AP)
C.3.1 .1	Drafting terms of reference
C.3.1 .2	Reception of applications 20% of projects in the field of procurement; 20% in the field of education; 20% in the field of health; 20% in the field of law enforcement)
C.3.1 .3	Evaluation of applications
C.3.1 .4	Announcement of winners
C.3.1 .5	Final reports of CSOs
C.3.1 .6	ASCS relations/final products of projects

The realization of the foreseen measure (1) is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values for the publication of open calls for the AC program.

For the monitoring period, *January-June 2021*, the external evaluation on the anti-corruption program of 2020 has been completed. The next process is the improvement of the AC Program for 2021 at least after the implementation of the winning projects and the integration of projects together with data other in the program and its presentation.

From the information reported and analyzed to perform the assessment of the realization of the target value of this indicator, it results that the indicator is realized in this period of 2021.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	Establishment of anti-corruption program; Production and publication of the Annual Report on the implementation of the anti-corruption program
	2020	The evaluation on the annual implementation of the anti-corruption program of 2019 has been completed (indicator is reached at 0%)
	2021 (target value)	The external evaluation of the 2020 anti-corruption program has been completed

Target value	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 100%
	2022	The external evaluation of the 2021 anti-corruption program has been completed
Target value	2023	The external evaluation of the 2022 anti-corruption program has been completed

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy and the rule of law.*

C.3.b

The target value for **the performance indicator C.3.b** for 2021 is: *an increase of 20% compared to the previous year*, for years 2022 and 2023 the target value is the same.

During 2020, the target value for the performance indicator C.3.b was: increase of 20% compared to the previous year, a value which was not achieved.

The year 2021, brought an improvement of the situation from the Global Pandemic to and ASCS, continued the normal process of providing financial assistance in function of the AC program. Currently, ASCS has announced candidate beneficiaries of the funds, a number of organizations with a value of about 11,850, raising the expectations of ASCS in this area.

For 2020, from the reported information for non-performance of any activity and the product foreseen to perform the estimation of the target value of this indicator, the target value has not been reached.

To achieve the values of the performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (6) and measures (1) are foreseen as below.

C.3.1	Open calls for specific proposals in the fight against corruption, funded by ASCS as part of the anti-corruption program and reprogramming of funds for this program (activities carried out every year during the AP)
C.3.1 .1	Drafting terms of reference
C.3.1 .2	Reception of applications; 20% of projects in the field of procurement; 20% in the field of education; 20% in the field of health; 20% in the field of law enforcement)
C.3.1 .3	Evaluation of applications
C.3.1 .4	Announcement of winners
C.3.1 .5	Final reports of CSOs
C.3.1 .6	ASCS relations/final products of projects

The realization of the foreseen measure (1) is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values for the publication of open calls for the AC program.

In the monitoring period, *January-June 2021*, referring to the final reports of CSOs, ASCS states that they have not been implemented yet, as the project on the fight against corruption has not been fully implemented.

During this period, ASCS did not realize the target value of the indicator of 20% increase compared to the previous year.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	14.29%
	2018	N/A
	2019	20%
	2020	20% (the indicator is reached at 0%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	25%
	2021 (target achieved)	0%
	2022	25%
	2023	25%

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy and the rule of law.*

C.3.c

The target value for **the performance indicator C.3.c** for 2021 is: *an increase of 25% compared to the previous year*, for years 2022 and 2023 the target value is the same.

During 2020, from the reported information for non-performance of any activity and the product foreseen to perform the estimation of the target value of this indicator, the target value has not been reached.

To achieve the values of the performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (6) and measures (1) are foreseen as below.

C.3.1	Open calls for specific proposals in the fight against corruption, funded by ASCS as part of the anti-corruption program and reprogramming of funds for this program (activities carried out every year during the AP)
C.3.1 .1	Drafting terms of reference
C.3.1 .2	Reception of applications 20% of projects in the field of procurement; 20% in the field of education; 20% in the field of health; 20% in the field of law enforcement)
C.3.1 .3	Evaluation of applications
C.3.1 .4	Announcement of winners
C.3.1 .5	Final reports of CSOs
C.3.1 .6	ASCS relations/final products of projects

The realization of the foreseen measure (1) is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values for the publication of open calls for the AC program.

For the monitoring period, *January-June 2021*, from the information reported for non-performance of any activity and the product provided to perform the assessment of the target value of this indicator, the target value was not reached.

The indicator feasibility according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	13.56%
	2018	N/A
	2019	20%
	2020	20% (the indicator is reached at 0%)
Target value	2021 (target value)	25%
	2021 (target achieved)	0%
	2022	25%
Target value	2023	25%

Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has annual measurement frequency.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective C.3

The achievement level of *Objective C.3 Encouragement of cooperation with civil society* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-June 2021 is **33.3%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$\text{NR C.3} = \frac{\text{TP1 C.3.a (100\%)} + \text{TP2 C.3.b(0\%)} + \text{TP3 C.3.c(0\%)}}{3\text{TP}} \times 100\% = 33.3\%$$

The achievement rate of objective C.3 for this reporting period is **sufficient** (31-50 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verification

The reported data on performance indicators are based on the information reported by the Civil Society Support Agency for monitoring the 1st 6M of 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective C.3

The risk of achieving this objective is medium due to disorganization and internal regulatory processes, so there is a medium risk potential and a high impact of it.

More specifically, this risk is related to the implementation of measure C.3.2 *Strengthening the cooperation of SP with CSOs, to generate evaluation reports on the investigation of corruption cases, to measure the level of risk in anti-corruption trends*, after the cooperation agreement between SP and ASCS has not been realized.

Remedies for this risk can be found in the last section Recommendations and Next Steps.

Feasibility of specific objectives of the strategic goal for citizens' awareness against corruption (Approach C)

Based on the data reported by the responsible institutions for the administration and processing of performance data indicator, the table below presents the achievement rate of 3 specific objectives of the strategic goal for citizens' awareness against corruption.

By applying the same formula for deriving the achievement rate of objectives - by summing the feasibility in the percentage of performance indicators and divided by the number of indicators - the feasibility of the strategic goal of corruption awareness is 36.1%.

Objective	Feasibility
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C.1. Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption	75%
C.2. Encourage the public to actively use mechanisms for denouncing corruption	0%
C.3. Encourage cooperation with civil society.	33.3%

III. PROGRESS ON OBJECTIVES RESULTS AND IMPACT

3.1 Assessment of key achievements using indicators

Based on the information on the target values of activities and measures implemented, performance indicators, the achievement of objectives for *January - June 2021* is as follows.

Implementation according to activities/measures	Implementation according to indicators ³⁹
Poor - 0 objective	Poor – 10 objectives
Sufficient - 4 objectives	Sufficient - 2 objectives
Good - 10 objectives	Good - 3 objectives
Very good - 4 objectives	Very good - 1 objective
Exceeded – N/A objective	Exceeded – 1 objective

Success story (through priority measures)

The main important achievements for the period *January - June 2021*, in implementation of the Action Plan 2020-2023, of the Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption are as follows:

1. For the period *January-June 2021*, the PPA has provided transparent public procurement procedures achieving the target value regarding the amended elements in the annual procurement plans, negotiated procedures without prior publication of a contract notice and the number of contracts changed during the concrete period compared to the previous year, providing stability of these indicators.
2. For the period *January-June 2021*, NAIS continues with the increase of services for providing applications for public services for citizens and businesses, online. Citizens and businesses apply only through the e-Albania platform and public administration employees collect all state service documents. All state data and documents are used and reused,

³⁹ Objective A.7 that could not be measured was not included in the assessment.

freeing citizens from the burden of physically collecting them on paper at state counters. For this period, the number of electronic services increased according to the indicator has exceeded by 55%; there are 1207 electronic services of which 238 documents are received in real time with electronic stamp and signature, for hundreds of different applications.

3. For the period *January-June 2021*, HIDAACI has continued the process of coordination and support with the necessary institutional resources, in order to finalize the commitments made in the framework of the establishment of the electronic system of declaration of private interests. Also, 4 cases of signaling were registered and treated, as well as conducted an administrative investigation for them, within the legal deadlines in accordance with the provisions of law no. 60/2016 and Administrative Pr.C.
4. For the period *January-June 2021*, the risk assessment of the MoJ dependence institutions was continued, a process that was completed in two dependent institutions, ICSP and DFLA, institutions which are continuing with the drafting of the IP.
5. For the period *January-June 2021*, the drafting of IP in the MoJ dependence institutions has continued, a process that has been completed in two dependent institutions, ICSP and ATP, institutions which are continuing the work for its implementation.
6. For the period *January-June 2021*, the cooperation of law enforcement institutions with the SPAK, the Prosecutions of the Judicial Districts of the First Instance, the structures of the State Police and SIAC continues, being finalized with the documentation with legal evidence of the illegal activity of 8 employees of the police and 25 citizens involved, as well as the execution of coercive and prohibitive personal security measures given to them as subjects of criminal proceedings in prosecution, by the Special Court and the Courts of First Instance. Court decisions have been implemented for the measures "In the act arrest/prohibitions/security measures", against 33 persons, where 11 are subjects of the Service and 22 citizens who have been arrested/detained and out of 30 persons are 4 first level police officers, 7 police employees of enforcement level, 19 citizens and other personal security measures, such as; "Suspension of the exercise of a duty or public service", 3 persons/citizens have the measure "obligation to appear before the JPO". Also, during this period SPAK has sent for trial 5 cases related to corruption committed by high level officials (former officials of the judicial system and local elected officials) and there is an increasing trend in the number of criminal proceedings for the period (if we compare with the total number of proceedings investigated (cases) in 2020.
7. For the period *January-June 2021*, the General Prosecution has concluded a cooperation agreement with the General Directorate of Prisons "On granting the right of access to the prosecution in the database management of penitentiary system information". This database is accessible to prosecutors and judicial police officers.
8. For the period *January-June 2021*, the Ministry of Justice in the role of National Coordinator against Corruption has reviewed the Annual Plan of visibility and communication in the field of anti-corruption. Its content is comprehensive and targeted at different interest groups. During June 2021, the Ministry of Justice has published for the

first time a monthly summary of activities in the field of anti-corruption, in the form of a monthly bulletin.

Also, with the technical and financial assistance of EUD, it was finalized the project for the construction of the dedicated website www.antikorrupsioni.gov.al, the design and production of 17 short videos for the coordinators of the Anti-Corruption Network as well as a long informative video for the National Coordinator against Corruption.

3.2 Assessment of challenges, gaps and inefficiencies

Based on the results of the monitoring conducted for the period *January 1 - June 30, 2021*, it turns out that the areas that have shown ineffective performance accompanied by problems for this reporting period are the specific objectives distributed in the three approaches to ISAC, prevention-punishment-awareness.

In addressing the performance by the institutions it results that there is:

1. Issues related to communication and information, operational processes and communication systems within the reporting institutions themselves but also with the technical secretariat of the National Coordinator against Corruption, other issues related to the internal regulatory environment that directly affect the implementation of measures and planned implementation activities, other issues related to the administrative planning, implementation and reporting capacities of the responsible AP institutions, issues related to external partners as well as risks related to planning, processes, IT systems and other support systems, are challenges, shortcomings and causes of inefficiency during the implementation of the anti-corruption action plan, for this implementation period (1st 6M of 2021).
2. Referring to the Passport of Indicators, out of 37 indicators, only 9 of them have a six-month measurement frequency, so for the other 28 the assessment was made from the reporting received from the institutions (in cases where they administered the data) and from the assessment made measures and activities for their implementation in the action plan. For all 9 indicators with six-month measurement frequency, it results that 3 of them are fully achieved (A.2.a; A.2.b and A.3.c), 2 of them are partially achieved (A.7. b and A.10) and 4 of them have not been achieved (A.1.a; B.1.a; B.1.b and B.2.a). As above, the presence of many indicators with mainly annual measurement frequency directly affects the realistic assessment of ISAC objectives feasibility, having acceptable reservations at the level of implementation/achievement of specific objectives.
3. The lack of good cooperation with the financial sectors of the anti-corruption contact points also has an increased impact on the reporting difficulties, more specifically the lack of information related to budget execution.

4. Failure to achieve inter-institutional cooperation regarding the establishment of joint working groups or the development of joint work processes has had a direct impact on the implementation of measures and activities of the AP.

3.3 Conclusions and recommendations

This document is in line with the structure of sectoral and inter-sectoral strategic documents for the good governance agenda, and within the IPSIS programming. The report provides information on the implementation of the policy goals (Strategy Approaches), the specific objectives of the strategy, the feasibility of the indicators according to the target and achieved values, the applicability of the measures (output/products) foreseen for the achievement of these objectives and concrete activities envisaged. The report provides specific information on the feasibility of the priority measures of the action plan, problems encountered during implementation, challenges of institutions as well as an identification of the necessary corrective measures for the following periods.

The monitoring report *January - June 2021*, contains statistical and analytical data based on measurable and verifiable evidence, on direct reporting of implementing institutions, on published reports and information, consultation with all factors (implementers and evaluators of the process) and data on the progress report of indicators on a comparative basis for each strategy objective.

At the end of this report, the recommendations are:

- to continue and improve the performance of activities and measures in the framework of achieving the target values for 2021;
- to improve the achievement of the target values in the indicators for objectives A1; A7; B1 and B2, which have a six-month measurement basis and should have a good level of feasibility for the concrete period;
- to report the achieved value in relation to other indicators (indicators with annual measurement frequency) so that the annual monitoring report is complete and in order to use the data that it will provide;
- 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 time in response to the reporting request sent by the Ministry of Justice, as non-timely reporting for this monitoring period by some anti-corruption contact points has affected the performance of a real and accurate analysis of the implementation of the action plan;
- to report accurate and verifiable data, in any case the values given must be justified.

IV. RISKS AND STEPS TO ADDRESS

4.1 Risk assessment using indicators

In this monitoring report, *January - June 2021*, a risk assessment was performed for each objective in accordance with the risk analysis brought by the responsible institutions or in the absence of this analysis, the assessment that the AC staff has made to the risk in accordance with the feasibility level of objectives.

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

Low risk objectives are: 6 objectives (objective: A2; A3; A8; A9; A10 and C1).

Medium risk objectives are: 8 objectives (objective: A1; A4; A5; A6; A7; B3; B4 and C3).

High risk objectives are: 4 objectives (objective: A11; B1; B2 and C2).

4.2 Next steps

At the end of this monitoring report for the period *January-June 2021*, of the findings that this document provides us, of the analytical data that the institutions have reported and of the analysis performed, the following steps should be addressed:

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

To start monitoring the implementation of the new model of the Transparency Program (revised) in central government institutions and subordinate institutions, as well as monitor their implementation and produce transparency system reports, in order to achieve the target value for 2021 as well as to improve the installation of e-registers of requests-answers.

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

To continue with the drafting and approval of the necessary instruments for monitoring the implementation of the contract, to finalize the contract reporting form.

A.4 Improving the handling of allegations of corruption:

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 officials assets and cases of conflict of interest:

For the online declaration of assets of declaring entities, all necessary institutional and operational measures must be taken to make the system fully operational and start from the implementation of the online declaration of assets of declaring entities.

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

The CEC should carry out the improvement (further review) of the standard model for financial reporting for the calendar year and continue with the publication of financial control reports of political parties. It is also suggested to consider the possibility of conducting a better strategic planning in terms of training development and reporting time.

A.7 Improving the efficiency of audit and internal inspection and the systematic use of risk analysis:

Coordinate communication and provide data on the implementation level of measures, activities and indicators for this objective.

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, so that at the end of 2021 this process is completed according to the forecast.

A9: Strengthening the integrity of public servants:

To continue the process of drafting integrity plans in all institutions under the Ministry of Justice, so that at the end of the year this process is completed according to the forecast.

A10: Analyzing corruption trends and improving statistics related to the activity of anti-corruption law enforcement agencies:

To solve the problem that hinders the publication of the statistical yearbook 2020.

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

To 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.

After drafting the Integrity Plan and Code of Conduct in 1 municipality, continue with their drafting in 9 other municipalities out of 10 planned for this year of implementation.

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

To strengthen the capacity in logistics and human resources for the structure of the investigation of corruption and economic crime in the General and Special Prosecution Offices. To increase the professional capacities of AASCA staff as well as to increase the number and quality of proactive SIAC investigations.

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

To improve inter-institutional cooperation, increase access to databases by law enforcement institutions. Improve reporting on the responsible objective. In the following reporting period it is necessary to obtain access to the central register of bank accounts, after the approval of the DCM on 08.07.2021.

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

To continue the implementation of measures and activities in order to establish the ARO according to the deadlines and to approve the decision-making for the structure of the ARO as well as to approve the legal regulatory framework.

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

To continue with the conduct of joint trainings, strengthening of professional capacities and increasing the cooperation with the international counterpart institutions as well as with the establishment of joint investigative teams for the investigation of corruption.

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

The co-government platform should take the necessary measures to refer all suspected cases of corruption to law enforcement agencies, the State Police/Prosecution.

C.3. Encouraging cooperation with civil society:

To fully implement by ASCS the project on the fight against corruption and to enable the conclusion of a cooperation agreement between SP and ASCS.