



NATIONAL COORDINATOR AGAINST CORRUPTION

MONITORING REPORT FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY - DECEMBER 2021

INTER-SECTORAL STRATEGY AGAINST CORRUPTION 2021

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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
APH	Agency of Property Handling
ARAD	Agency for Rural Agricultural Development
NBI	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
NID	National Institute of Democracy
RU	Responsible Unit
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
SASPAC	State Agency for Strategic Programming
ISAC	Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption
SPAK	Special Prosecution Office against Corruption and Organized Crime
SIS	State Intelligence Services
SIAC	Service for Internal Affairs and Complaints
EQA	External Quality Assessments
DMC	Decision of the Municipal Council
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 an 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 pursuant to the Inter Sectorial Strategy Against Corruption 2015-2023, 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 increasing 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 for implementation of the Action Plan, for the period *January-December 2021*, corresponding to the second year of implementation of the action plan. The report will provide information on the progress achieved in the implementation of anti-corruption reforms against each policy goal, specific objective, based on the status of achievement of performance indicators and implementation of measures and activities planned in the Action Plan for 2021.

For this monitoring period, January-December 2021, data were collected and analyzed for 64 measures and 119 activities, distributed respectively in 33 measures and 66 activities for the preventive approach (A), 22 measures and 31 activities for the punitive approach (B) and 9 measures of 22 awareness-raising activities (C).

Through the implementation of the Action Plan during the period January - December 2021, 37 measures have been fully implemented, partially 20 measures and 7 measures have not been implemented. 77 activities have been fully implemented, partially 16 activities and 26 activities have not been implemented.

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

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

B.4. Improving international judicial and police co-operation in the fight against corruption	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures
C.1 Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures
C.2 Encourage the public to actively use mechanisms for denouncing corruption	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures
C.3. Encourage cooperation with civil society	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures

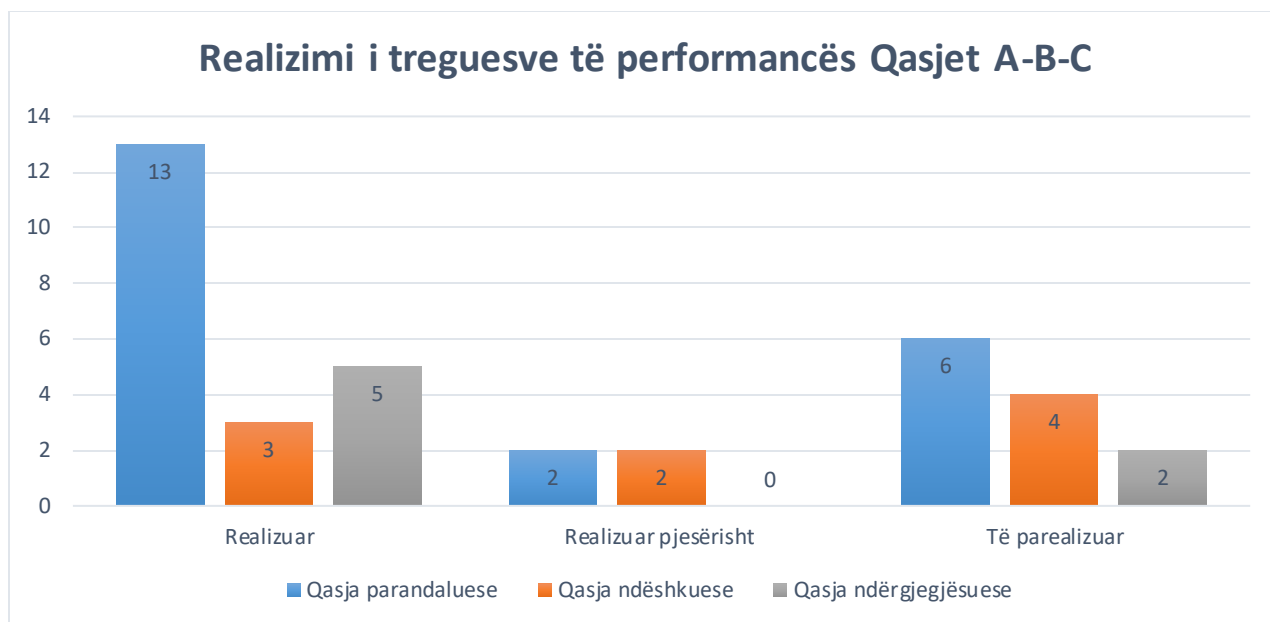
For this period *January - December 2020*, data were collected and analyzed for 37 performance indicators, distributed respectively in 21 indicators for specific objectives in the preventive approach, 9 indicators for specific objectives in the punitive approach and 7 indicators for specific objectives in the awareness approach. During 2021, the target value for 21 performance indicators were achieved, partially for 4 performance indicators and were not reached for 12 performance indicators.

Access	Performance indicators	Achievement of Performance Indicators		
		The target value is fully realized ¹	The target value is partially realized ²	The target value is not realized ³
Preventive	21	13	2	6
Punishment	9	3	2	4
Awareness	7	5	0	2
Total	37	21	4	12

¹ That is realized on a 100 percent scale

² That is realized on the scale from 50 to 100 percent.

³ That has not been realized and indicators for which data have not been collected or it has not been possible to collect



The following is the feasibility of the strategy objectives according to the degree of achievement of performance indicators:

Objectives		Degree of realization according to performance indicators ⁴
Prevention	A.1 Increasing transparency in State Activity and improving citizens' access to information	115%
	A.2 Increase transparency in the planning, management and control of public funds	100%
	A.3 Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions	180%
	A.4 Improve the handling of allegations of corruption	100%
	A.5 Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interest	75%
	A.6 Strengthen the regime of controls over the financing of political parties	80%

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

	A.7 Improving the efficiency of audit and internal inspection and the systematic use of risk analysis	59.2 ⁵
	A.8 Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption	100%
	A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public servants	100%
	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	100%
	A.11 Adaptation of anti-corruption policies at the local government level	25%
Retribution	B.1 Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-corruption criminal investigations	50%
	B.2 Improve cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing corruption	50%
	B.3. Review of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crime	25%
	B.4. Improving international judicial and police co-operation in the fight against corruption	50%
Awareness	C.1 Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption	100%
	C.2 Encourage the public to actively use mechanisms for denouncing corruption	100%
	C.3. Encourage cooperation with civil society.	33%

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

Preventive Approach (A)	94.01%
Punitive approach (B)	43.75%
Awareness Approach (C)	76.66%

⁵ Measurement of Objective A7 was performed only by evaluating and measuring its three performance indicators, respectively A7.b and A7.c and A7d. Indicator A7.a cannot be measured for this monitoring report as it is impossible to report from MFE. This indicator for 2021 will be reported in May 2022.

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

- Commissioner for the Right of Information and Personal Data Protection has continued to conduct monitoring to all coordinators of public authorities for the register of requests and responses. The electronic register of requests and responses was installed in 36 additional public authorities, during 2021, bringing the total number of public authorities to 95. During this year, 242 out of 313 public authorities and 58 out of 61 units published the Transparency Program of local self-government.
- Public Procurement Agency has approved new public procurement rules, which detail the content of prior notices. 29 sets of standard tender documents have been approved according to the type of contract of goods, works or services, part of which are also the standard forms for these notices.
- National Agency of Information Society has exceeded the number of online services added and in use. There are 1,212 services in full service of citizens (from 670 which was the target value for 2021), realizing it with 542 more.
- Integrity Plans have been drafted, approved, published in 12 institutions under the Ministry of Justice.
- High Inspectorate for the Declaration and Audit of Assets and Conflict of Interests has drafted and approved the necessary bylaws and declaration forms and has created all the necessary database for starting from the use of the EACIDS system of declaration of private interests. Instructions and manuals for completing these formats are published on the official website of HIDAACI, in the section dedicated to the EACIDS electronic declaration system. <https://www.ildkpkj.al/akte-nenligjore>.
- The Ministry of Finance and Economy has conducted 25 external quality assessments, respectively in the Polytechnic University of Tirana, University of Medicine Tirana, Vlora Water Supply and Sewerage, Shkodra Water Supply and Sewerage, Gjirokastra Regional Hospital, Berat Hospital Center, National Food Authority, General of Prisons, ALBCONTROL, State Cadastre Agency, Municipality of Kavaja, Municipality of Kolonjë, Municipality of Dibër, Municipality of Shkodra, Municipality of Lezha, Assembly, Albanian Radio Television, Transmission System Operator sha, Albanian Post sha, Municipality of Librazhd, Municipality of Dropull, High Judicial Council, Medical University, The Municipality of Roskovec and the Municipality of Patos, shortcomings were identified and recommendations were given to improve the internal audit activity.
- Agency of the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Assets has established an electronic register for keeping, form, reporting of sequestrated and confiscated assets, which is administered by this Agency. This register is functional in 90% of it and the institutions are in the phase of accessing it.

- The State Police has managed to have access to 9 new databases (consulting system outside it) bringing the total number of them in its use to 21. In total, there are 60 databases with which it operates and has functionality.
- The State Police (Directorate for Economic and Financial Crime) during 2021 has treated / exchanged 569 practices with Interpol, of which 403 with the Economic and Financial Crime Sector and 166 with the Sector for Money Laundering and Criminal Assets; 200 practices were treated / exchanged with Europol, of which 116 from the Sector for Economic and Financial Crime and 84 from the Sector for Money Laundering; 284 practices were also treated / exchanged with the Department of International Relations.
- SPAK has investigated a total of 255 proceedings with 129 persons under investigation. A total of 123 proceedings were registered with 56 persons under investigation during the year. In total, 90 criminal proceedings with 80 persons were completed. 25 criminal proceedings with 53 defendants were sent to court with a request for trial, while 21 criminal proceedings with 8 persons under investigation were requested with leave. 35 criminal proceedings with 19 persons under investigation were transferred to the Judicial District Prosecutions. 9 criminal proceedings have been suspended and 153 criminal proceedings remain under investigation with 48 persons under investigation.
- The SIAC has continued its work by inspecting the activity of structures, application and use of forms and methods of intelligence activity and conducting preliminary investigations for reasonable suspicions on the involvement of employees of structures, subject to the activity of the Service, in illegal activities. In conclusion, 224 cases were referred to the Prosecution body for 329 subjects, which according to the level of management, are divided into: 88 police officers of the first management level; 223 enforcement level police officers; 10 civil (administrative) employees; 3 effective Guard; 5 FPRP and 61 citizens.
- During 2021, awareness videos were prepared and published to denounce cases of corruption in various institutions. The 2021 Annual Visibility and Communication Plan in the field of anti-corruption has been reviewed and implemented. Activities, meetings, forums, conferences with interest groups in various fields such as academia, sports, business, civil society, etc, have been undertaken. There has been increased cooperation and consultation on policy and monitoring acts and documents in the field of anti-corruption

During 2021, problems were also identified, affecting the feasibility of some of the objectives of the strategy and the achievement of the basic and ultimate goal of the policy.

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

- Carrying out and preliminary analysis of the monitoring report by all reporting institutions, according to the required methodology.

- Monitoring the performance of the value of performance indicators approved by the Passport of Indicators (annual target value compared to the indicator achieved in 2020).
- Problems with the coordination and coordination of the implementation of the common objectives of the Strategy.
- Issues related to the internal regulatory environment, planning and administrative capacities, operational processes and institutional communication.
- Analysis of risk factors that accompany the achievement of the target value for each performance indicator.
- Identifying the main difficulties and addressing serious obstacles by institutions that have a low level of feasibility of strategic objectives.

1.1 Monitoring methodology

1.1.1 Institutional coordination for drafting the Monitoring and Performance Report

Pursuant to the Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 618, dated 20.10.2021 and the Order of the Prime Minister No. 128, dated 08.11.2021, the structure and staff of the Ministry of Justice was approved and the Strategic Planning and Monitoring Sector in the Anti-Corruption Field was established. , at the Directorate of Anti-Corruption Programs and Projects, which is the structure responsible for the monitoring process and for drafting periodic monitoring reports of the Cross-cutting Anti-Corruption Strategy, 2015 - 2023.

The Ministry of Justice coordinates and organizes meetings with all contributing institutions, and then continues with the drafting of the monitoring report. The strategic document monitoring report (ISAC) for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 has been drafted on the basis of the contribution given by the responsible and contributing institutions of the action plan.

1.1.2 Periodicity of drafting the Monitoring and Performance Report

The Ministry of Justice will prepare quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports on the monitoring and reporting of strategic documents, which will produce the necessary and timely information for policy makers on the progress of implementation of the measures envisaged in the ISAC action plan. for the next 2 years.

1.1.3 Reporting Manual according to the IPSIS system

The Ministry of Justice will compile the monitoring and performance report for the respective period according to the data entry manual in the IPSIS system. According to this strategic document, each institution reports on the level of implementation of each objective and measure, on the set budget, the problems encountered and the assessment of the progress of

the strategy in general. Coordination for compliance with the data entry manual in the IPSIS system will be carried out with the SASPAC Agency.

1.1.4 Compliance of monitoring and performance reports with the principles of Good Governance

The Ministry of Justice will draft the monitoring and performance report for the respective period in accordance with the principles of good governance. The Principles of Good Governance contain a framework for evaluating Monitoring and Performance Reports which enables the regular analysis of the progress achieved in the implementation of the Principles and the setting of standards that the country must meet.

The principles are designed for countries wishing to join the EU and receiving assistance from the EU through the Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA). The terms of the *acquis*, as well as other EU directives and guidelines, are at the core of the Principles in areas where the *acquis* exists. In other areas, the principles are derived from international standards and requirements, as well as good practice in EU Member States and OECD countries. As a minimum standard for good performance-oriented administration, countries must ensure that these basic principles are adhered to. Coordination for the evaluation of the monitoring⁶ and performance report regarding the fulfillment of these principles will be done with the Good Governance Unit, Department of Policies and Good Governance in the Prime Minister.

1.1.5 Integrated Policy Mechanism

Pursuant to the Prime Minister's Order no. 157, dated 22.10.2018 "On taking measures for the implementation of the broad sectoral / cross-sectoral approach, as well as the establishment and functioning of the integrated sectoral / cross-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 Thematic Anti-Corruption Group (TAG)⁷ has been set up for the Ministry of Justice.

IPMG will provide a senior management structure, related to:

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

⁶ Before the monitoring and performance report is approved in the decision-making structures

⁷ This role is played by the Coordination Committee for the implementation of the Cross-cutting Anti-Corruption Strategy.

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

1.1.6 Stages for drafting the Monitoring and Performance Report

The phases to be followed for the preparation and consolidation of performance reporting and monitoring are presented as follows:

Phase 1: submission of the contribution request on 5 January 2022 to all reporting institutions and consolidation of the package in accordance with the standards of the IPSIS system and the Principles of Good Governance;

Phase 2: sending the complete evaluation package on 04.03.2022 to the Good Governance Unit, Department of Policies and Good Governance to the Prime Minister for evaluation of the performance report in accordance with the principles of good governance.

Phase 3: consolidation of the package after receiving and reflecting the comments brought by the Good Governance Unit, Department of Policies and Good Governance at the Prime Minister;

Phase 4: organization of the TAG meeting on 13.03.2022 for the consultation of the consolidated package, receiving comments from the actors, as well as its approval;

Phase 5: reflecting on the comments and finalizing the monitoring and performance report package;

Phase 6: publication of the annual report on the official website of the Ministry of Justice;

Phase 7: submission of procedures (minutes of the meeting, operational conclusions, public consultation report) of the TAG meeting and the final package, together with the link for recognition of the Good Governance Unit, Department of Policies and Good Governance in the Prime Minister.

Phase 8: submission of procedures (minutes of the meeting, operational conclusions, public consultation report) of the TAG meeting and the final package, together with the link for recognition to the SASPAC Agency.

1.1.7 Principles of Good Governance to be considered for drafting the Monitoring and Performance Report

The Monitoring and Performance Report will apply the principles of good governance that will need to be followed in implementing a good and effective M&R system:

- **EFFICIENCY:** Aggregation of document levels. This principle should allow the use of synergies between the reports of different documents. If the documents are closely related in terms of content, then the M & R system should take this into account to enable the further development of each other and not overlap with each other. The basic elements of M&R reports (eg objectives, activities, indicators) in the lower level document will be developed towards the content of M&R in the higher level documents. Connections must be considered. This principle should improve the frequency and content of M&R reports.
- **ACCOUNTABILITY:** Respecting the content of planning documents. Monitoring reports should focus on elements of planning documents to ensure accountability regarding planned reforms and interventions.
- **IMPORTANCE:** Respecting the needs of users monitoring and performance. M&R reports should be tailored to the needs of the user in terms of content, length and frequency. Furthermore, the reports should be accountable for achieving the results in a verifiable manner and in relation to the SMART indicators.

The key components that the Monitoring and Performance Reports will assess for compliance with the Principles of Good Governance relate to the following components:

Structured analytical approach based on evidence and consultation

- The information provided explains the methodological framework in accordance with the procedures and standards of the system.
- Progress towards each policy goal and the specific objective of the strategy based on indicators as well as the implementation of key reforms in the sector is clearly presented.
- The extent to which key stakeholders are involved in the report drafting process and the monitoring report is consulted with all groups and published on the respective website of the institution (main evidence is the public consultation report on the process and evidence that comments are considered).
- The degree of analytical presentation of sector developments globally or in the region.
- Extent of analytical presentation of the implementation of the strategy with effects on the European integration agenda
- The degree of analytical presentation regarding the identification of the area which is addressed for improvement as well as the effects on the overall budget execution.

Progress achieved vs. policy goals, specific objectives and measures

- The degree to which progress clearly expresses the assessment of key achievements using performance indicators. Analysis through graphs, dashboards, in-depth analysis and visually through tables was evaluated). The identification of the performance scale is also clearly presented.

- The degree to which progress addresses the assessment of challenges, gaps and inefficiencies (clearly identified in the monitoring report which areas (based on specific policy goals / objectives) indicate the weakest / ineffective performance, vs. the highest performance of objectives, using result indicators, through graphs, dashboards, in-depth analysis and visually through tables.
- Performance indicators are part of the analysis for each policy goal and each specific objective and are provided with comparability premises in certain years or for certain periods.
- Conclusions and recommendations are based on the evidence of the report and provide concrete measures for correction / improvement to be addressed in decision making.

Performance categorized by standards

- Determining the level of achievement of the objective of each performance indicator has been identified. Collection of available data has been performed. The rate of realization of the indicator has been calculated: 1) target value, 2) base value and 3) data for achieving the target.
- The level of achievement of the objective is defined. The average implementation rate of all performance indicators related to each specific objective is also calculated. (data entry of performance levels of each performance-related indicator was performed and divided by the number of performance indicators)
- The level of determining the degree of achievement of the objective for one of the four (4) intervals of the performance system is performed and analyzed. The Interval is also determined based on the level of tolerance. (i.weak, ii. sufficient, iii. good, iv. very good, v. exceeded)

Risks

- The degree to which risks are identified at the level of political goal and specific objective pursuant to Law No. 10 296, dated 08.07.2010 "On financial management and control".
- The degree to which risks are analyzed at the level of specific political purpose and specific objective.
- Risk assessment was performed in accordance with the categorization i. low; ii. medium and iii.high.
- Assessment of the possibility of occurrence of risk is performed in accordance with the categorization: i. low; ii. medium and iii.high.

Financial analysis

- The degree of analysis performed regarding (i) the budget used in the monitoring period, (ii) the funding gap, and (iii) future needs.

- The analysis of the budget used is analyzed in relation to budget programs (the total number of budget programs is accurately identified) at three (3) levels: (i) the purpose of the policies (ii) the specific objective (iii) the measures / products as well as the total for strategy.
- The degree of financial analysis was performed where the causes of lack of funds were identified and how this gap will be addressed in the future.

Action Plan

- The plan is broken down into feasibility measures / products / activities.
- Implementing institutions and reference codes for budget programs have been identified.
- The period of feasibility is clearly identified.
- Other / cooperating institutions have been identified.
- Measures / products are consistent with budget program products (budget programs are clearly identified)

1.1.8 Procedure for analyzing data for monitoring and performance report

The data analysis was done in accordance with the principles of good governance and the evaluation structure for achieving performance in the Prime Minister.

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

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

Third, the achievement of specific objectives is analyzed by calculating the achievement of performance indicators and the percentage of measures related to the respective objective achieved.

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

Implemented: “Implemented” status is reported for those measures / activities that have been met.

Partially implemented / In process: the status “In process” was reported for those measures / activities, which in the reporting period had partial implementation and / or which continue to be applicable by them.

Not implemented: Those measures / activities that did not register development for the reporting period were reported as unimplemented, as well as those measures / activities for which there was no progress.

The following formula was used to calculate the achievement of specific objectives according to the achievement of the annual value of the performance indicator⁸:

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

The calculation of the achievement of the objective versus the implementation of the measures was performed based on the 4 intervals of the performance system as in the table and the color code below⁹:

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

The next level of analysis is conducted according to policy goals. Based on the feasibility data for each analytical level (measures, performance indicators, specific objective) is evaluated each of the four policy goals: 1. Full and professional functioning of the governing institutions of the justice system in accordance with constitutional and legal requirements and European standards, guaranteeing independence, efficiency and accountability; 2. Strengthening the transparency, efficiency of the judiciary and access to justice in accordance with constitutional, legal and European standards; 3. A Criminal Justice System based on modern European principles of justice, which guarantees re-socialization, reintegration and rehabilitation, as well as respect for human rights and freedoms and gender equality within an integrated approach and with solid crime prevention practices ; 4. Coordination, efficient and effective management of the justice system in all institutions of the sector.

⁸ The calculation formula is taken from the methodological guide of drafting monitoring reports of IPSIS strategic documents.

⁹ Evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Methodological Guide "Structure of monitoring reports for documents sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies for the good governance agenda".

Risk Matrix

The monitoring report assesses the identification of risks in order to identify the steps that will need to be followed in order to address the objectives of the Cross-cutting Anti-Corruption Strategy. The risk assessment was performed in accordance with the table below¹⁰:

Chances	High	3	6	9
	Medium	2	5	8
	Low	1	4	7
		Low	Medium	High
		The impact		

1.1.9 Public consultation on the monitoring and performance report

In accordance with the legal criteria for public consultation, after drafting the report, the Ministry of Justice sent on 04.03.2022 the document for consultation to reporting institutions and civil society organizations, and on 04.03.2022 published the draft on the official website of Ministry of Justice, where an email address is provided for receiving comments, on the website: www.drejtesia.gov.al, in the menu priorities / cross-cutting strategy / cross-cutting anti-corruption strategy. At the end of the consultation process, the Ministry of Justice reflected the relevant

¹⁰ Risk analysis and assessment was performed referring to the Methodological Guide for drafting monitoring reports for the Good Governance Agenda.

comments / suggestions on the draft monitoring report and continued with the holding of a dedicated meeting on March 29, 2022, in the framework of discussing the analysis performed, the findings of the report, the evaluation of policy goals in the presence of all implementing and reporting institutions of the action plan. The public consultation report of the monitoring report is also published on the ministry's website, www.drejtesia.gov.al.

II. PROGRESS OF INTER-SECTORIAL STRATEGY AGAINST CORRUPTION

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 and effective results. show a tendency towards maximum elimination of corruption threats, as well as the will to prevent and fight corruption. To monitor the performance of ISAC 2015-2023, the next periodic report has been drafted, in the framework of the implementation of the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, which covers the period *1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021*.

2.1 Reforms successfully implemented in the respective year

Application of 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 the fulfillment of standards and progress in the European integration process.

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.

This approach has the largest number of objectives and consequently the measures / activities that the responsible institutions plan to implement to achieve the objectives:

- A.1 Increasing transparency in State Activity and improving citizens' access to information
- A.2 Increase transparency in the planning, management and control of public funds
- A.3 Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions
- A.4 Improve the handling of allegations of corruption
- A.5 Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interest

- A.6 Strengthen the regime of controls over the financing of political parties
- A.7 Improving the efficiency of audit and internal inspection and the systematic use of risk analysis
- A.8 Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption
- A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public servants
- 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
- A.11 Adaptation of anti-corruption policies at the local government level

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

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

Awareness Approach ka për qëllim përfshirjen e publikut në luftën kundër korrupsionit, duke e informuar mbi veprimtarinë shtetërore kundër korrupsionit dhe nxitur atë për të përdorur në mënyra aktive kanalet për ta denoncuar atë. Kjo qasje përbëhet nga objektivat e mëposhtme:

- C.1 *Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption*
- C.2 *Encourage the public to actively use mechanisms for denouncing corruption*
- C.3 *Encourage cooperation with civil society*

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

Applying the same formula for deriving the degree of achievement of objectives - summing the feasibility as a percentage of policy goals and dividing by their number - the feasibility of the inter-institutional strategic goal against corruption, for this monitoring period is 71.47%.

Approach A	Viability
A.1	115%
A.2.	100%
A.3	180%
A.4	100%
A.5	75%
A.6	80%
A.7	59.2% ¹¹
A.8	100%
A.9	100%
A.10	100%
A.11	25%

Approach B	Viability
B.1	50%
B.2	50%
B.3	25%
B.4	50%

Approach C	Viability
C.1	100%
C.2	100%
C.3	33%

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

Application of ISAC is implemented through the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, which contains 83 measures and 152 activities, divided respectively into: 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	Parashikimi për Realizimin e Masave			
		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	33	31	33
	Events	63	66	64	61
Punishment	Measures	25	22	21	20
	Events	37	31	31	31
Awareness	Measures	9	9	9	9
	Events	24	22	18	18

¹¹ Ibid footnote 5.

Total	Provision	68	64	61	62
	Events	124	119	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 implementation planning, measures and activities ensuring the same level of interaction and institutional initiatives and Inter- institutional.

During the reporting period *1 January - 31 December 2021*, a total of 64 measures and 119 activities were monitored, of which it results that a total of 37 of the measures were implemented and 77 of the activities were performed.

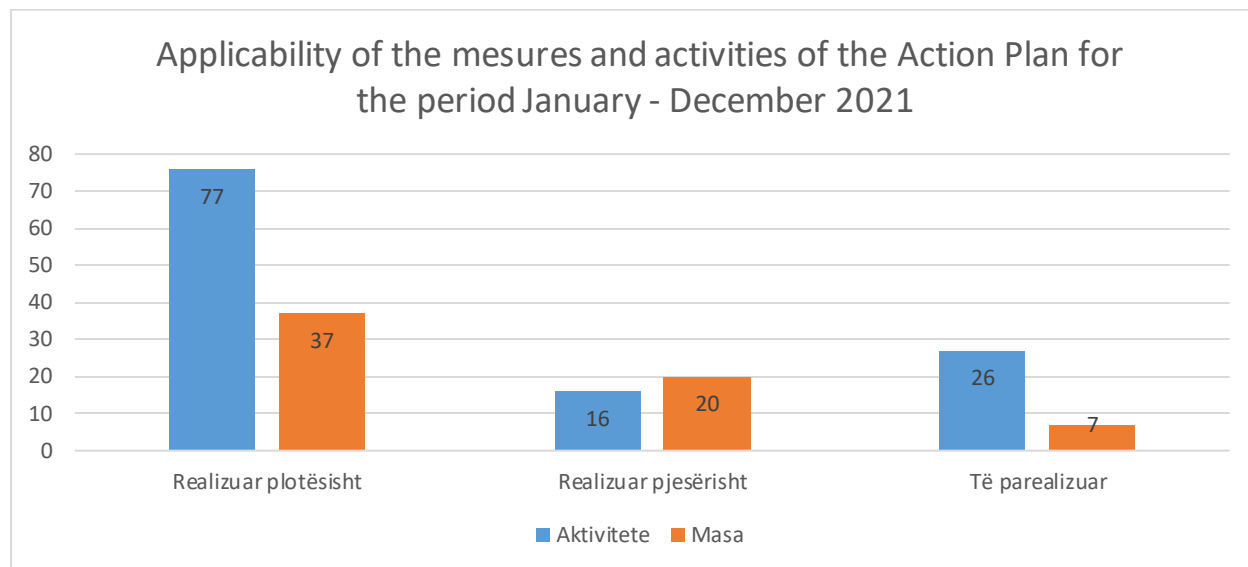
Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and Activities	Implementation of Measures and Activities for 2021			
		Measures and activities foreseen for 2021	Fully implemented measures and activities	Measures and partially implemented activities ¹²	Unrealized measures and activities ¹³
Preventive	Measures	33	21	10	2
	Activities	66	48	6	12
Punishment	Measures	22	11	7	4
	Activities	31	18	6	7
Awareness	Measures	9	5	3	1
	Activities	22	11	4	7
Total	Measures	64	37	20	7
	Activities	119	77	16	26

¹² "Partially realized" activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 50 to 100 percent

¹³ "Unrealized" activity is one that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent.

It results that from the total of 64 measures and 119 activities foreseen in the action plan for the period January - December 2021, their current status for the three policy goals (Strategy approaches), is reported as follows:

- 37 measures and 77 activities carried out
- 20 measures and 16 activities still in the process of implementation
- 7 measures and 16 activities still in the process of implementation



Regarding the above, out of **37 measures and 77 activities carried out** for January-December 2021, concretely 21 measures / 48 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 11 measures / 18 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 5 measures / 11 activities belong to the awareness approach (C).

Out of **20 measures and 16 activities which are still in the process of implementation** for January-December 2021, specifically 10 measures / 6 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 7 measures / 6 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 3 measures / 4 activities belong to the awareness approach (C).

Nga **7 masa e 26 aktivitete të porealizuara** për janar-dhjetor 2021, konkretisht 2 masa/12 aktivitete i përkasin qasjes parandaluese (A), 4 masa/7 aktivitete i përkasin qasjes ndëshkuese (B), si dhe 1 masë/7 aktivitete i përkasin qasjes ndërgjegjësuese (C).

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

This monitoring report measures, among others, the value and performance of some performance indicators related to priority issues in the agenda of the Albanian state, in the European integration process.

Specifically, at the beginning of monitoring ISAC in 2015, according to the European Commission Progress Reports, it turned out that public administration reform, the existence of a functioning market economy and financial control, had a moderate preparation with a score of 3-5 to 3. Next, the fight against corruption, public procurement, statistics and capacity to withstand the pressure of competitiveness, were assessed with a score of 1.5 to 2, which indicates an average level of preparation. Justice, freedom and security and the fight against organized crime are assessed with a score of 1, which indicates an initial level of preparation. In terms of these data, the implementation of measures and activities provided for in the Action Plans 2015-2020 and 2020-2023 as well as the values set out in the performance indicators, have aimed at improving the overall objectives set out above, in order to increase the degree of preparation of the country in the integration procedures in the European Union.

In the following, the monitoring report on the implementation of the Action Plan, 2021, has brought a series of indicators, which have an impact on several priority components that are evaluated during the integration process. In this context, from the implementation and monitoring of the Action Plan of Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption 2015-2023, significant progress has been made in some areas preventive, punitive and awareness-raising approach affecting the anti-corruption.

The increase in access to the number of state databases for law enforcement bodies as well as the increased digitalization of public services, exceeding the annual forecasts with 1212 public services provided electronically, have directly affected the increase of transparency in public authorities. central and dependent in front of the public. The establishment of a system for measuring transparency and accountability, including the publication of the Transparency Program in 313 public authorities, as well as the fact that 95 public authorities are currently using the electronic register of requests and responses, is an indicator that also proves the increase of transparency in this regard. .

The culture of integrity in public administration has grown this year with the approval of the 12 instruments of the Integrity Plans, in all 12 subordinations of the Ministry of Justice. These acts have been approved, published and started to be implemented.

Sa i takon mirëfunksionimit të administratës publike dhe bashkëpunimit efektiv institucional, gjatë vitit 2021, vihet re një përmirësim në ngritjen e grupeve të përbashkëta institucionale të punës midis State Police – Service for Internal Affairs and Complaints, improving the cases of joint investigations, conducting joint trainings with law enforcement agencies involved in the fight against corruption and increasing professional capacity through trainings and conferences with international counterpart institutions.

Also, strengthening the role of National Coordinator Against Corruption, through the review of the legal basis, reorganization of competencies and the establishment of the General Directorate of Anti-Corruption at the Ministry of Justice with a wide network of coordinators in 44 public

institutions in the country, is another positive record achieved during 2021, which proves progress belongs to the anti-corruption component in the country.

In view of this progressive monitoring report, for the reporting period *January - December 2021*, an evaluation was carried out on measures, activities and performance indicators in compliance with the recommendations addressed. MJ/ 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.

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 or poor feasibility, for the reporting period 1 January - 31 December 2021, are respectively some of the objectives in the three ISAC approaches, mention respectively, objectives A11, B1, B2, B3 and C2 and C3.

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

Objective A5: To start the declaration of assets and private interests by the declaring subjects and persons related to them, through the online system and to continue the work with the registration of cases of external signaling.

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. Take measures to audit the financial reports of the election campaign and political parties as well.

Objektivi A7: Shqyrtimi i sinjalizimeve të jashtme të regjistruara për inspektim financiar publik dhe rritja e rasteve të auditit të brendshëm, për të cilat duhet të referohen inspektimet financiare.

Objective A11: Approve integrity plans in accordance with the risk assessment by other municipalities and allocate the relevant budget for their implementation.

Objective B1: Update and supplement the electronic register of sequestrated and confiscated assets and increase sequestration requirements in cases of corruption.

Objective B2: Continue to increase the number of accesses to state databases for police and prosecution in order to achieve the following performance indicators

Objective B3: Finalize decision-making and establish and operate the Asset Recovery Office.

Objective C2: Improve institutional communication and focus reporting on reports received near the platform only for corruption-related offenses in various private or public sectors.

Objective C3: ASCS should encourage civil society organizations to apply for projects related to anti-corruption issues, focusing on different areas, in which it turns out that corruption is more prevalent in the country. Moreover ASCS will have to design an anti-corruption program, as an indicator of unrealized performance over the years.

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: 4,116,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A2: 26,223,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A4: 43,140,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A5: 19,910,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A6: 638,000 ALL, covered by donors (NDI).

A7: 6,260,800 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A8: 270,273 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A9: 232,182 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A10: 712,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A11: 10,869,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

B1: 260,982 ALL, covered by the state budget and the rest by donors: GIZ Albania, Council of Europe and OSCE.

B3: 138,364 ALL, covered by the state budget.

C1: 409,613 ALL, covered by the state budget.

C3: 11,850,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

Objectives B2, B4 and C2 did not report costs used (0).

Even for this monitoring report, it turns out that for a part of the activities performed during this year, implementation, costs continue to be reported in "administrative costs", and their concrete value is missing. In total, there are 33 activities that are reported to have been performed with "administrative costs" and 42 activities with 0 (zero) costs / without reporting.

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

Policy goal 1 (preventive approach- A)

111,733,255 ALL covered by the state budget

638,000 ALL covered by donors

Policy Goal 2 (punitive approach - B)

399,364 ALL covered by the state budget.

Policy Goal 3 (Awareness Approach - C)

12,259,613 ALL covered by the state budget

The total budget used for this period is:

- Financing from the state budget is in the amount of 124,392,232 ALL.

- Donor funding is in the amount of 638,000 ALL.

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

This chapter describes the progress made in meeting the three ISAC approaches, towards each policy goal¹⁴, objective and measures / activities of the 2020-2023 Action Plan, for the monitoring period *1 January - 31 December 2021*.

The specific policy goals and objectives become achievable through measures and activities in order to implement the measures, foreseen for implementation by the responsible and collaborating institutions of the Strategy and Action Plan.

3.1 Evaluation of key achievements using indicators

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

In accordance with ISAC, activities have been carried out and measures envisaged in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023 for the reporting period related to the 3 policy goals, namely 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 in public administration and all state segments, as well as by institutions that provide public services

¹⁴ The Action Plan and progress for each objective is included in the annex to this report.

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 2021	Fully implemented measures and activities	¹⁵ Measures and partially implemented activities	Unrealized measures and activities ¹⁶
Preventive (A)	Measure	33	21	10	2
	Events	66	48	6	12

It turns out that out of 33 measures and 66 activities foreseen in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for January-December 2021, for Approach A (Preventive), 21 measures / 48 activities have been implemented, 10 measures / 6 activities are still in process implementation, 2 measures / 12 activities are not implemented respectively (measures A.6.1; A.6.4; and activities A.4.2.1; A.6.1.1; A.6.1.2; A.6.4.1; A.6.4 .2; A.6.5.1; A.6.5.2; A.7.1.2; A.7.1.3; A.7.1.4; A.7.3.2; and A.7.3.4)

Out of 21 performance indicators for the preventive approach (A), the target value for 13 performance indicators was reached, the target value for 1 performance indicator was partially reached and the target value¹⁷ for 7 performance indicators was not reached.

Preventive Approach	Performance indicators	Realizimi i Treguesve të Performancës		
		The target value is fully realized ¹⁸	The target value is partially realized ¹⁹	Vlera e synuar nuk është e realizuar ²⁰
	21	13	2	6

¹⁵"Partially realized" activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 50 to 100 percent.

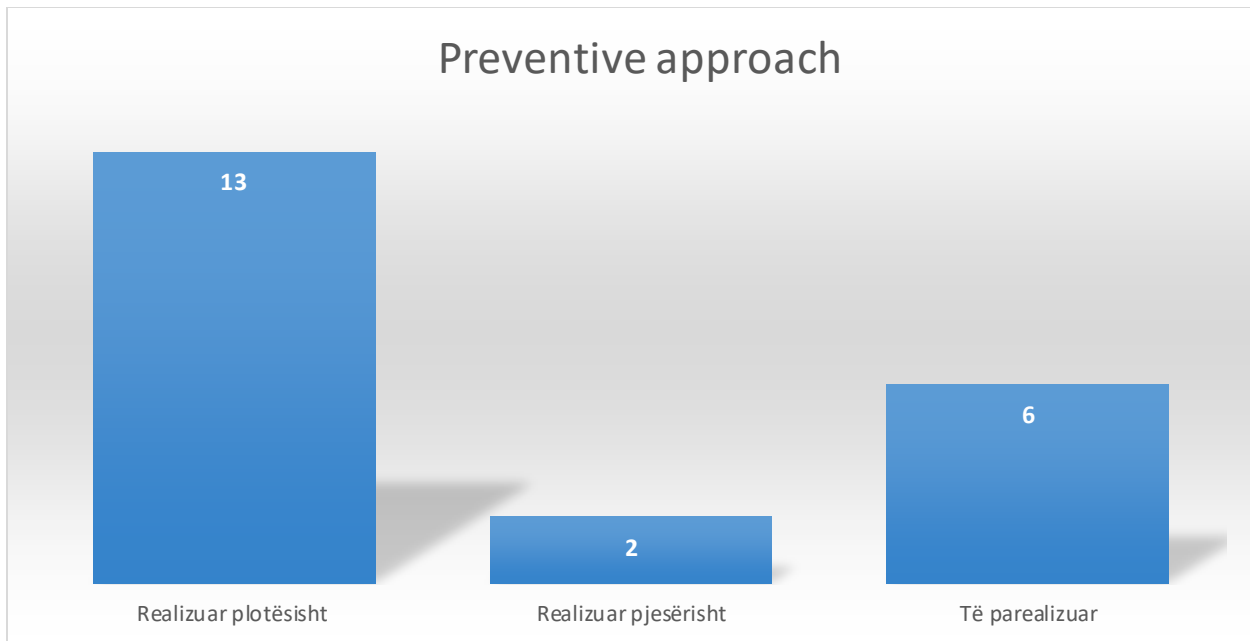
¹⁶"Unrealized" activity is one that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent.

¹⁷ Included here is the indicator can not be measured (A.7.a).

¹⁸ That is realized on a 100 percent scale

¹⁹ That is realized on the scale from 50 to 100 percent.

²⁰ That has not been realized and 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

2 performance indicators have been defined for this objective:

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

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

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

A.1.a

The target value for the performance indicator A.1.a for 2021 is 9% increase 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 7% increase compared to the previous year and for 2023 the target value is 5% increase compared to the previous year.

During 2020, out of 417 public authorities monitored, it resulted that 239 central and local public authorities had correctly implemented the principles of transparency (transparency program).

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

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 periodically report the level of transparency to central public authorities and subordinate authorities.
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A.1.1.1	Annual report on the Transparency index of Public Authorities (Drafting and publication of 1 annual report).
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 measure and periodically 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 (Compilation and publication of 1 annual report).
A.1.2.2	Transparency monitoring in the amount of 1/4 of the total number of public authorities every 3 months

The implementation of the foreseen 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 transparency index of central public authorities and the report on the transparency index. of public authorities of local self-government units.

For January-December 2021, the Commissioner for the Right to Information and Personal Data Protection (hereinafter the Commissioner) in the framework of the implementation of order no. 187, dated 18.12.2020, "On the approval of the Revised Transparency Program", i amended and order no. 188, dated 18.12.2020 "On the approval of the Revised Register of Requests and Responses", as amended, which implemented the new models of the Transparency Program and the Register of Requests and Responses, has monitored all central and central public authorities. their dependency and has published the report on the index of transparency of Public Authorities, accessible at the link https://www.idp.al/ep-content/uploads/2022/01/Indeksi-2021-Monitorimi-i-institucioneve-qendrore-dhe-te-varesise_2021_me-kopertine.pdf.

Also, the Commissioner has drafted and published the report on the Transparency Index of Local Self-Government Units on the official website: https://www.idp.al/ep-content/uploads/2022/01/Indeksi_-i-transparences_monitorim_bashkite.pdf and for 61 units of Local Self-Government, it turns out that 58 of them have implemented the Transparency Program while 3 units turn out to have no active website.

In total, out of 374 publicly monitored online authorities (including central and subordinate authorities as well as local self-government units), it resulted that 300 of them correctly implemented the Transparency Program or a 23% increase compared to last year (2020).

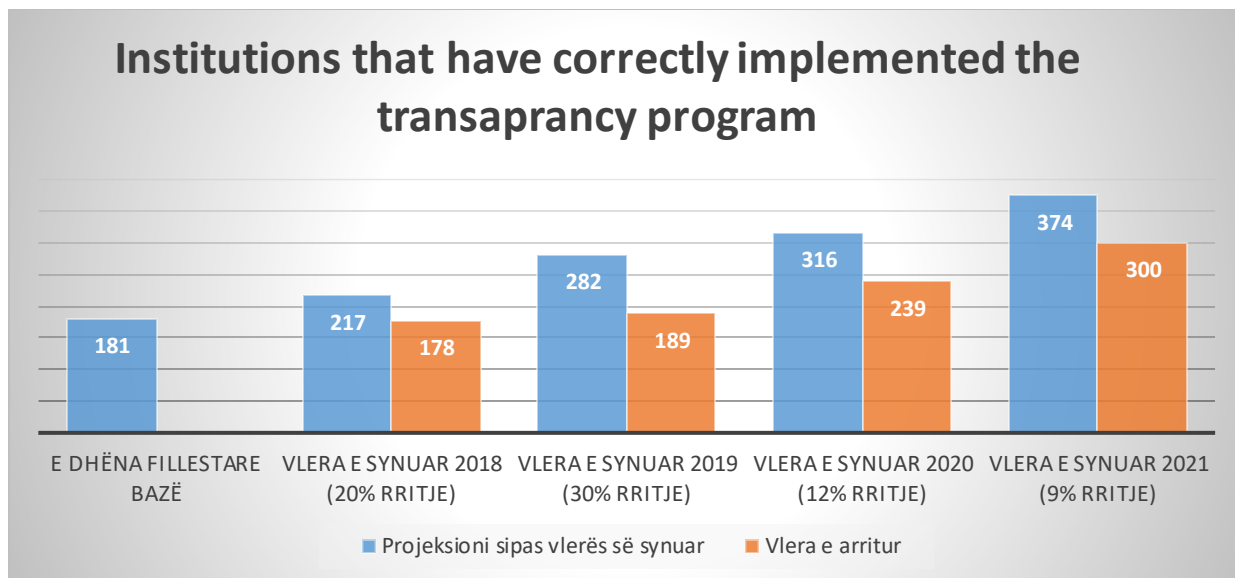
From the information reported and analyzed to perform the assessment of the realization of the target value of this indicator, it results that the indicator has reached 80%. $(300/374) * 100 = 80\%$

This value has been achieved taking into account the set target of 9% increase compared to 2020, the value achieved for 2020 with 239 public authorities, which have correctly implemented the transparency program and the value achieved for 2021 with 300 public authorities which have correctly implemented the transparency program.

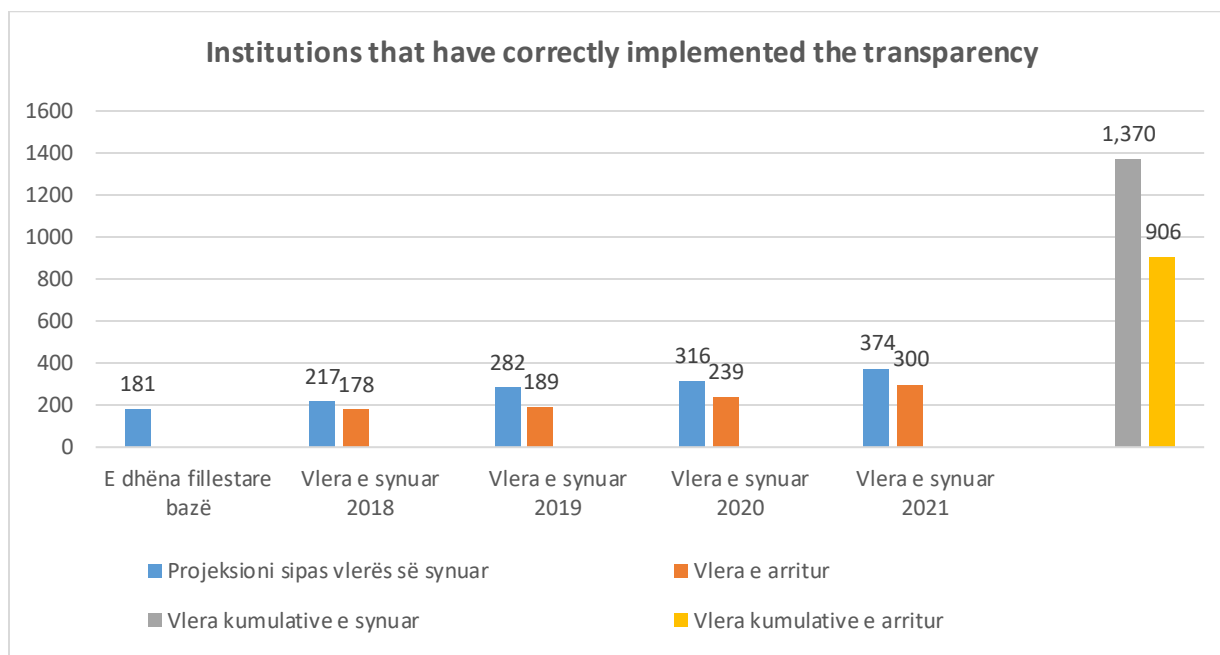
The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

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 (indicator is reached at 57%)
Target Value	2021 (target)	9% increase compared to 2020
	2021 (target reached)	80%
	2022	7% increase compared to 2021
Target Value	2023	5% increase compared to 2022

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:



Graph with cumulative data:



A.1.b

The target value for the performance indicator A.1.b for 2021 is 50% compared to the previous year (2020-creation 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 to 59 central institutions and agencies including ministries and independent institutions.

In order to achieve the indicator values for the years for the years 2020-2023, activities (2) and measures (1) are foreseen as follows.

A.1.3	Installation of the central register of requests and responses and supervision of the updating of the register 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	Monitoring of KDIMDHP to the coordinators of the PA for the register of requests-complaints

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 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 January-December 2021, the central register of requests and responses has been installed in 36 new public authorities. There are 95 public authorities in total, which have installed and use electronic register of requests and responses, respectively 36 new authorities or 12 authorities more than the planning done in measure A.1.3. The Commissioner also monitored the right to information coordinators. Regarding the central electronic register indicator for complaints and responses to public authorities, the target value in AP 2019 -2023 has been 24 public authorities for 2021, while this figure has been exceeded by an increase of 36 public authorities, from 59 operational in 2020 , for 2021 we have 95 public authorities that have operational the register of requests and responses. For this reason it is concluded that, from the information reported and analyzed to assess the realization of the target value of this indicator, with this number of institutions where the electronic register is installed, the indicator has reached 150%.

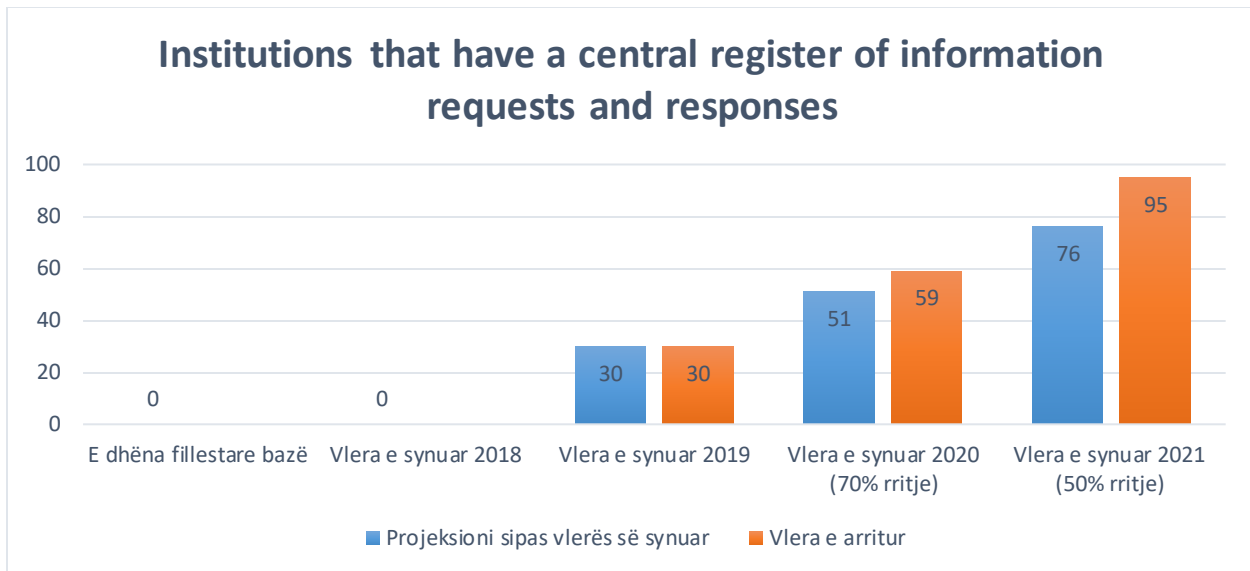
A total of 36 public authorities that have installed the electronic register of requests and responses are: Belsh Municipality, Delvinë Municipality, Dimal Municipality, Divjakë Municipality, Dropull Municipality, Finiq Municipality, Fushë-Arrëz Municipality, Has Municipality, Kavaja Municipality, Këlcyrë Municipality, Konispol Municipality , Municipality of Kruja, Municipality of Kuçova, Municipality of Kurbin, Municipality of Librazhd, Municipality of Lushnje, Municipality of Malësi e Madhe, Municipality of Mallakastër, Municipality of Mirditë, Municipality of Puka, Municipality of Roskovec, Municipality of Saranda, Municipality of Tropoja, Municipality of Vora, National Authority for Electronic Cyber Certification and , National Authority for Safety and Emergency in Mining, Albanian Telegraphic Agency, National Agency for Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Infrastructure, Property Treatment Agency, National Coast Agency, General Directorate of Accreditation, General Directorate of pre-university Education, General Directorate of Standardization, National Inspectorate of Territorial

Defense, Central Inspectorate and State Technical and Industrial Inspectorate. The cost of the measures envisaged for this objective is foreseen in administrative costs, from the budget of the Office of the Commissioner.

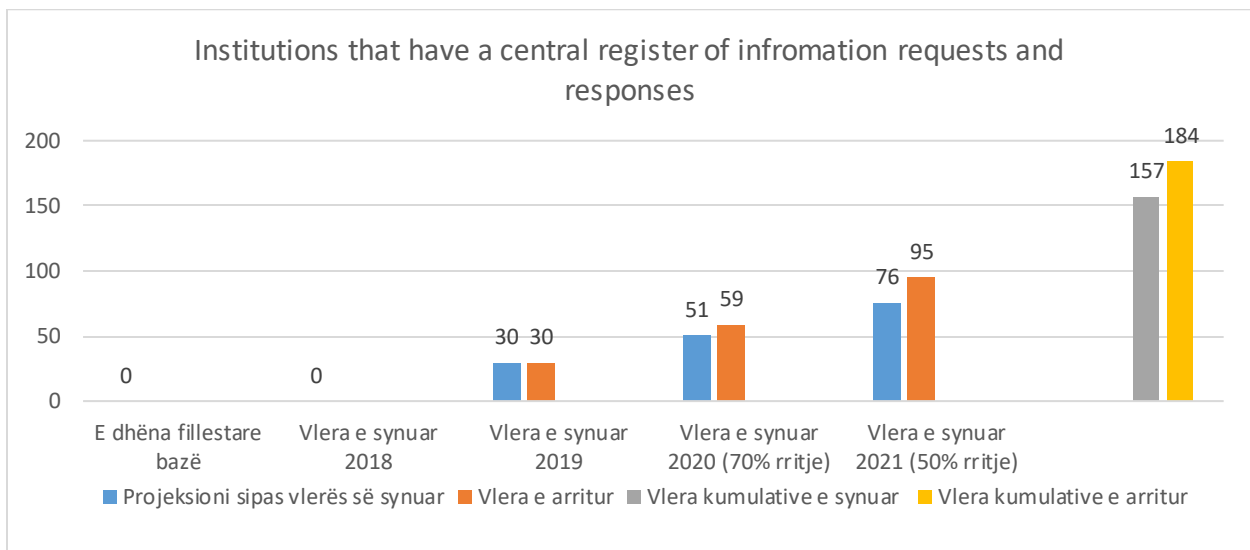
The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), is presented as follows:

Base Values	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)	Use of the register by 50% more public authorities compared to 2020
	2021 (target achieved)	150%
	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

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:



Graph with cumulative data:



Level of achievement of the objective A.1.

Level of realization of Objective A.1 Increasing the transparency in the state activity and improving the access of citizens to information regarding the realization of performance indicators for the period January - December 2021 is 115%.

The calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$NR A.1 = \frac{TP A.1.a (80\%) + TP A.1.b (150\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 115\%$$

The achievement rate of objective A.1 for this reporting period has been exceeded (111 and above of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are based on information reported by the Commissioner for the Right to Information and Personal Data Protection to monitor the implementation of the action plan for January - December 2021. Both transparency index reports (central and local) are published on the official website of the Commissioner at the link <https://www.idp.al/raporte-monitorimi-2021/> as well as their indexation based on points.

Risks for achieving Objective A.1

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

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

3 performance indicators have been defined for this objective:

A.2.a: Report of amended 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 amended 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: reduction to 20% of the ratio between the number of changed elements in the annual procurement plans and the total number of elements published in the annual procurement plans compared to the year previous. For the years 2022, and 2023, the target value is to maintain at the rate of 20% of this ratio in order to create stability in this indicator.

During 2020, the percentage of changed items in the forecast register was 19.3%.

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

A.2.1	Improve the planning process through the prior publication of procurement procedures
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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 notifications of procurement procedures (trainings, study visits, etc.)

For *January - December 2021*, the decision of the Council of Ministers no. 285, dated 19.05.2021, which defines the public procurement rules, which detail the content of these notices. Also, 29 sets of standard tender documents have been approved by the PPA according to the type of contract of goods, works or services, part of which are also the standard forms for these notices.

During this period, PPA staff participated in several information and training sessions on the new legal framework, which were conducted in cooperation with ASPA. In addition, PPA staff has participated in online and on-site workshops organized by international institutions, in order to strengthen the capacity of PPA staff in relation to the use of prior and periodic notices of procurement procedures. The trainings developed in cooperation with ASPA are free of charge. The workshops were also organized and facilitated by international organizations and had no cost to the PPA. One of the workshops worth mentioning was the training on "Detection of fraud in public tenders", held on 2 and 3 December 2021, which was organized with the support of the French Embassy in Albania and the French National School of Administration (ENA).

For this monitoring period, from the information reported and analyzed the ratio between the number of changed elements in the annual procurement plans and the total number of elements published in the annual procurement plans is 16.1%, while the target value for 2021 is 20% (downward trend). This performance indicator has reached 100% for this period.

This indicator serves to measure the performance of contracting authorities in the planning of budget funds, given that the frequent change of the forecast register is an indicator of poor planning on their part. Data for this indicator are extracted from the Electronic Procurement System (SPE) and published in the annual PPA analysis at the link:

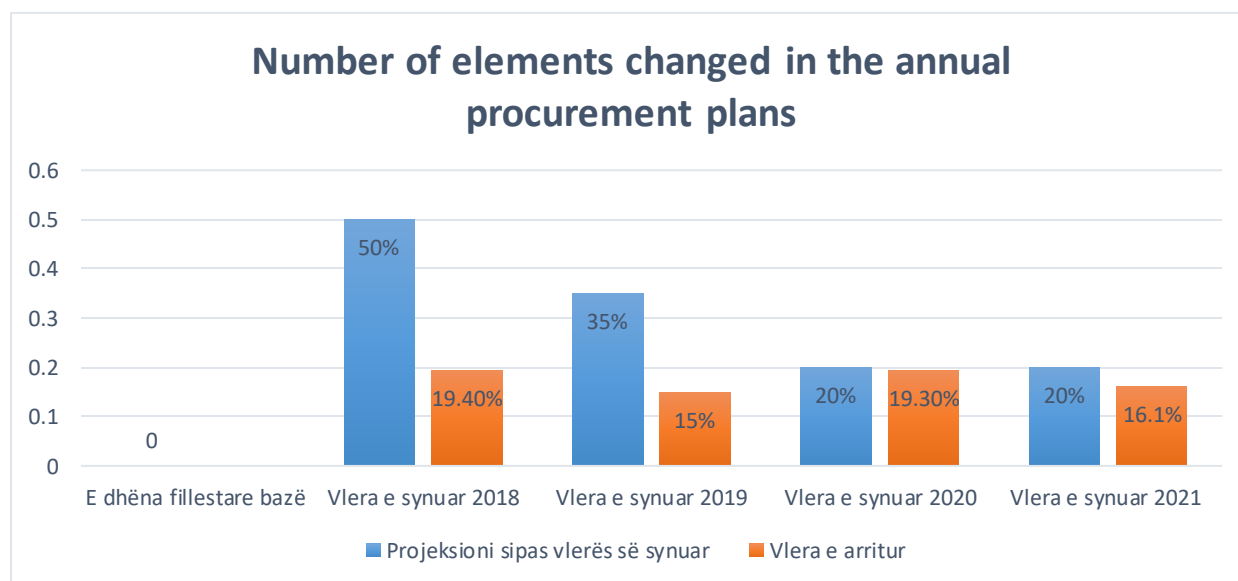
<http://www.wapp.gov.al/rreth-nesh/analizat-vjetore/>.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

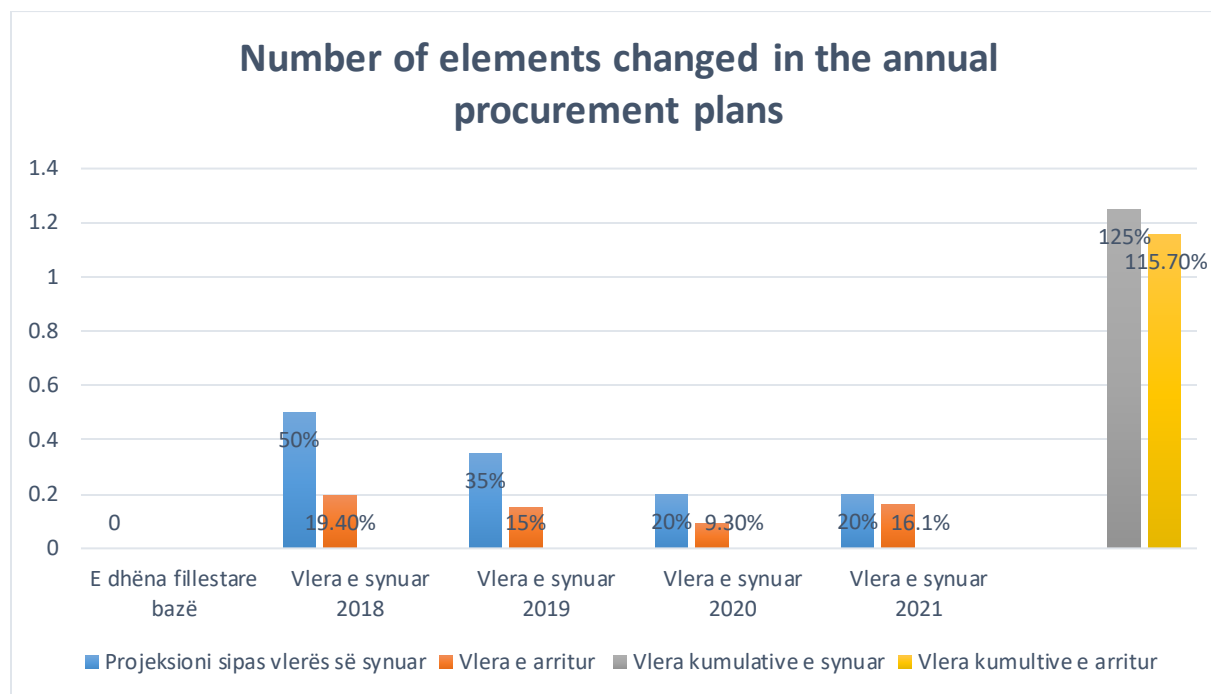
Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A

	2019	35%
	2020	20%
Target value	2021 (target)	5% from the reference year
	2021 (target achieved)	100%
	2022	20%
Target value	2023	20%

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:



Graph with cumulative data:



A.2.b

The target value for the performance indicator A.2.b for 2021 is: reduction to less than 10% of the ratio of the total number of negotiated procedures given without prior publication of a contract notice compared to the total number of procedures given compared to the previous year. For the years 2022, and 2023, the target value is to maintain less than 10% of this ratio in order to create stability in this indicator.

During 2020, the percentage of negotiated procedures without prior announcement of the contract notice to the total number of won procedures is 8.3%.

Për të arritur vlerat e treguesit të performancës për vitet 2020-2023 janë parashikuar aktivitetet (2) dhe masa (1) si më poshtë.

A.2.2	Mechanisms for improving the implementation of contracts
A.2.2.1	Draft and approve the 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.).

For *January-December 2021*, the drafting and approval of the necessary instruments for monitoring the implementation of the contract has been finalized, and published by the PPA the standard form for the contract implementation plan and the standard form for the implementation of the contract.

PPA in the framework of the entry into force of law 162/2020 and the approval of DCM No. 285, dated 19.05.2021 "On public procurement rules", in cooperation with the OSCE Presence in Tirana, from 25 May to 16 June 2021, has organized 12 virtual information sessions for the Contracting Authorities and Entities, in order to acquaint them with the new legal framework and the innovations brought by it. In these 12 sessions held during this period, it turns out that 404 people from 203 different central, local and independent institutions were trained. Also, PPA in cooperation with ASPA has started the training process according to the agreed modules and thematic areas, for the Contracting Authorities and Entities. During July 2021, 5 three-day training sessions were organized.

For this monitoring period, the percentage of negotiated procedures without prior announcement of the contract notice to the total number of won procedures is 3.4%. Under these conditions, it is estimated that this performance indicator has reached 100%.

PPA has reported spending 100% of the budget provided for this measure.

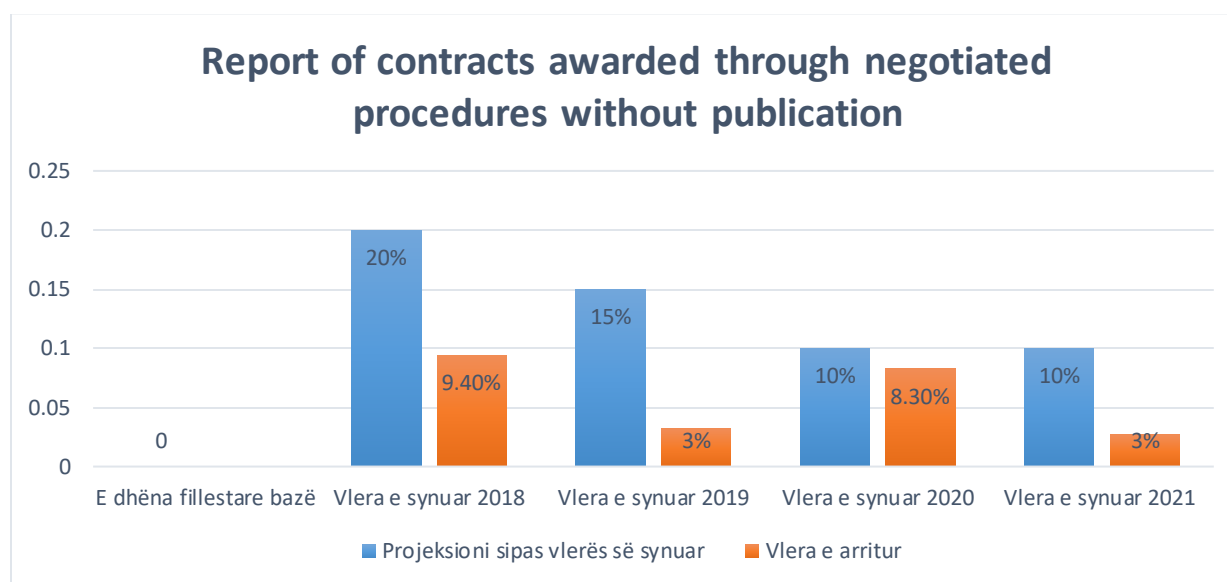
This indicator serves to measure the degree of transparency in procurement procedures and minimize the risk of corruption as the negotiated procedure without prior publication of a contract notice is by its nature a non-transparent procedure given that it is not published. contract notice and, as such, creates premises for abuse by contracting authorities. These procedures have continued a downward trend since 2018, addressing the recommendations from the monitoring reports of international institutions and during 2021 have marked the lowest number since 2010. Data for this indicator are extracted from the Electronic Procurement System (SPE) and published in the annual PPA analysis at the link: <http://www.app.gov.al/rreth-nesh/analizat-vjetore/>.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

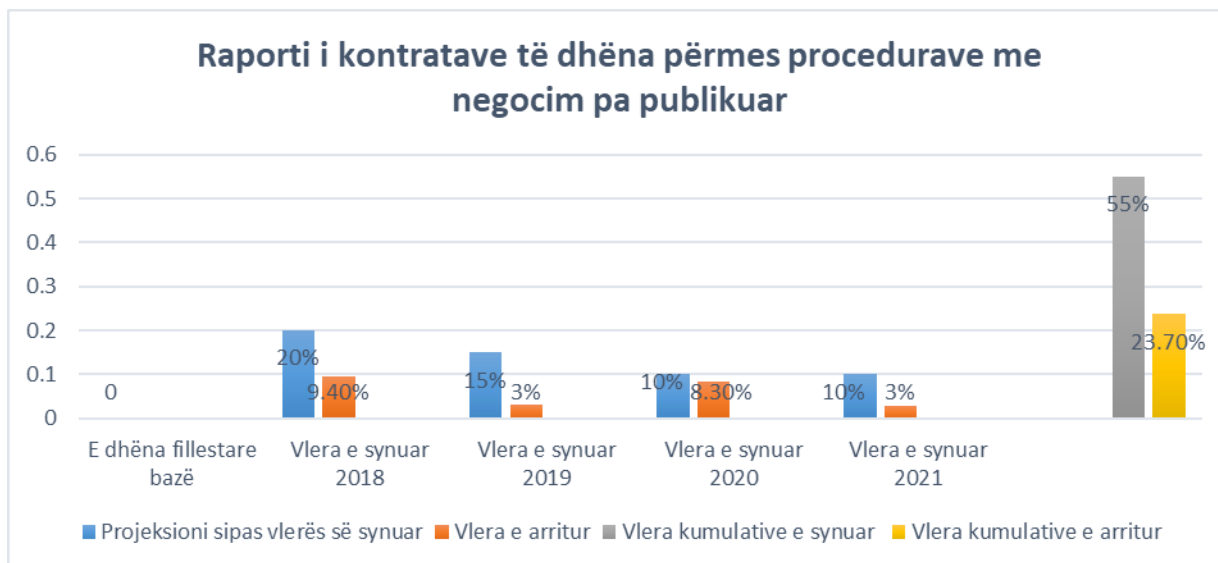
Base Value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	31.80%
	2018	N/A
	2019	15%
	2020	10%

Target Value	2021 (target)	10% from the reference year
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 100%
	2022	100%
Target Value	2023	100%

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:



Graph with cumulative data:



A.2.c

The target value for the performance indicator A.2.c for 2021 is: reduction to 10% reduction in the number of contracts changed during the year compared to the previous year. For the years 2022, and 2023, the target value is to maintain 10% of this ratio in order to create stability in this indicator.

During 2020, the percentage of contracts changed during the year is 1.9%.

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

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.)

For *January-December 2021*, PPA has issued 2 recommendations regarding the improvement of tender document mechanisms and technical specifications.

Also during this period, the capacities of PPA employees have been strengthened, through information and training sessions for the new legal framework, which have been developed in cooperation with ASPA. Also, PPA staff has participated in various online and on-site workshops organized by international institutions. PPA has reported spending 100% of the projected budget.

The trainings developed in cooperation with ASPA are free of charge. The workshops were also organized and facilitated by international organizations and had no cost to the PPA. One of the workshops worth mentioning was the training on "Detection of fraud in public tenders", held on 2 and 3 December 2021, which was organized with the support of the French Embassy in Albania and the French National School of Administration (ENA).

For this monitoring period, the number of contracts changed during the year is 0.8% while the target value for 2021 is 10%. Given that this indicator has a downward trend, it is concluded that the indicator has reached 100%, for 2021.

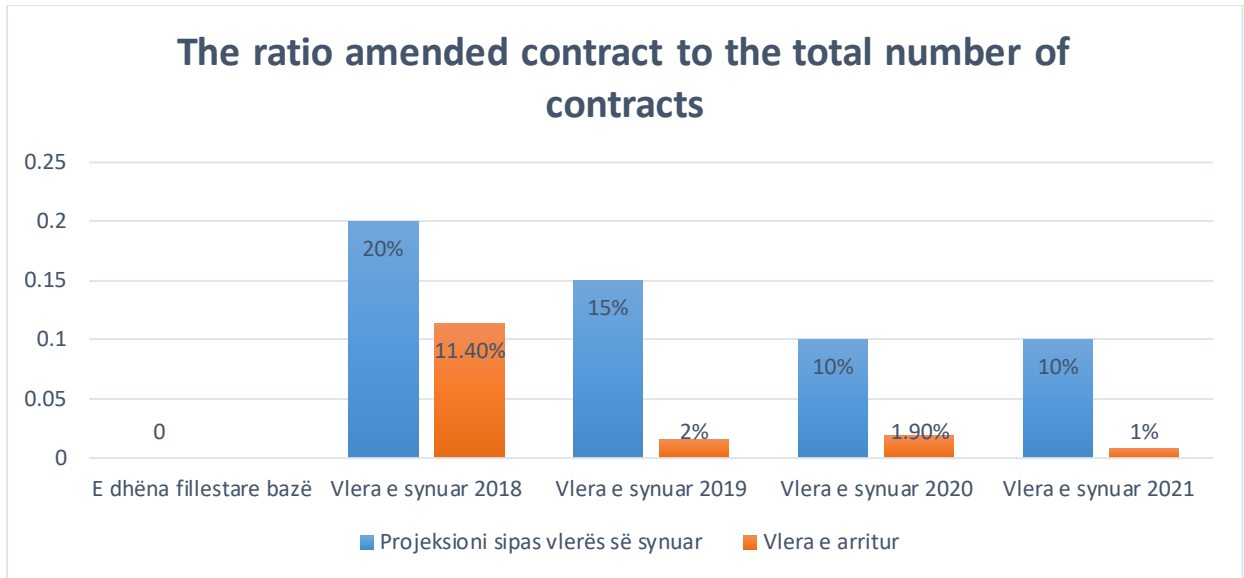
The data for this indicator are extracted from the Electronic Procurement System (SPE) and from the cases identified by the PPA, and are published in the annual analysis of the PPA in the link:

<http://www.app.gov.al/rreth-nesh/analizat-vjetore/>.

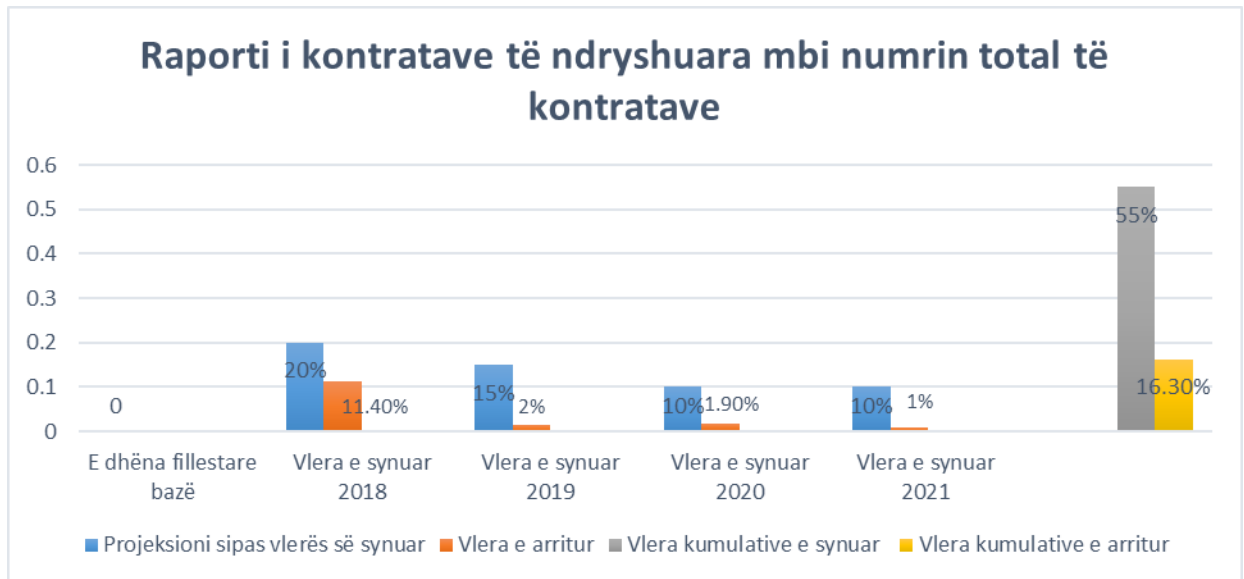
The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	21.20%
	2018	N/A
	2019	15%
	2020	10% (indicator is reached 100%)
Target Value	2021 (target)	10%
	2021 (target)	The indicator has reached 100%
	Target Achieved 2022	10%
Target Value	2023	10%

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:



Graph with cumulative data:



Level of achievement of objective A.2.

Level of achievement of Objective A.2. Increasing transparency in the planning, management and control of public funds regarding the implementation of performance indicators for the period January-December 2021 is 100%.

The calculation is 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 rate of objective A.2 for this reporting period is very good (56 to 110 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

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 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective A.2

In terms of implementation of activities and measures, the risk lies in the late adoption of the basic law which will produce future bylaws. This target has low risk potential and medium impact.

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 A.3 performance indicator 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.

A.3.1	Number of functional electronic services for citizens, businesses and public institutions
A.3.1.1	Nr. enhanced electronic services; (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 evaluation 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 seal / electronic signature (which can be provided).

Through the implementation of the foreseen activities, NAIS has realized and put into full function, during this monitoring period 1212 electronic services, from 670 which was the target value for 2021, reaching 642 services more than the annual target and 266 electronic services more much compared to 2020.

For *January-December* 2021, the number of electronic services increased according to the indicator has been exceeded by 80%. 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 is realized at the level of 100%. Carrying out technical developments to consume the relevant e-systems services 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%.

In 2021, NAIS has facilitated responses through the e-albania platform for **12.8 million applications** for public services and **2.3 million registered users** in e-Albania. In this way the digitalization of public services has made it possible to reduce the necessary documentation and bureaucracy in receiving services; reducing the time of receiving services; reducing the cost of receiving services; increase transparency, accountability and avoid physical contact with administration employees as well as increase the trust of citizens and business. The services provided are mainly related to electronic services in the civil status, tourism, culture and art, finance and economy, social services, education, foreign affairs, etc.

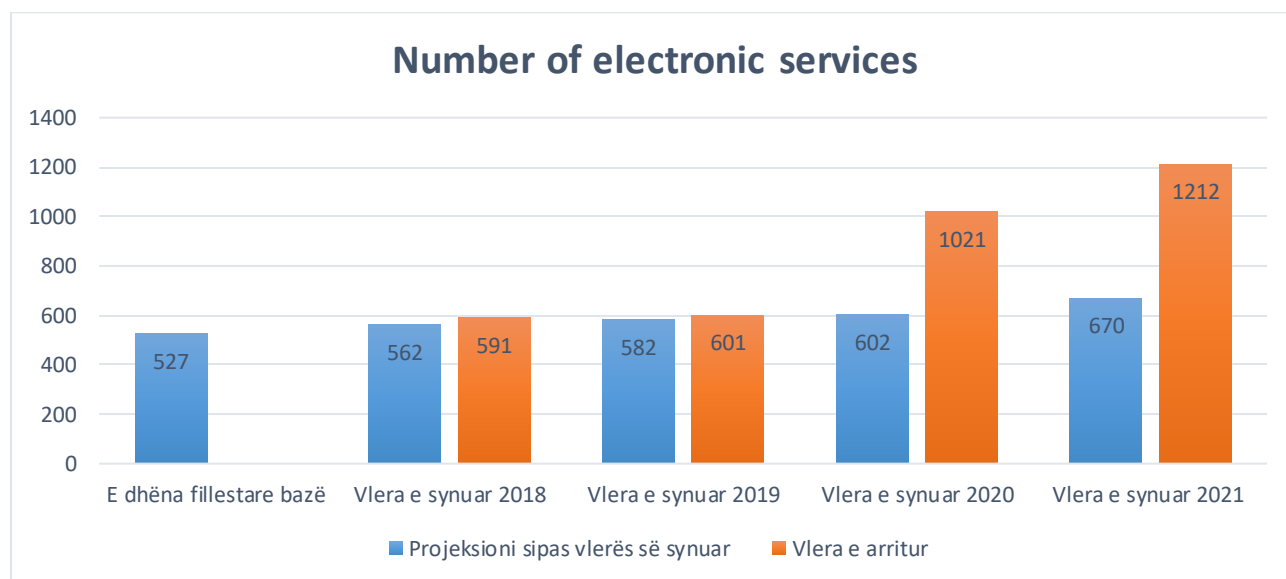
From the information reported and analyzed (based on the measures and activities for implementation) to carry out the assessment of the target value of this indicator for this measure (as above), with this number of electronic services in full function has directly affected the way realization of the indicator. This performance indicator is realized at the rate of 180% (1212 electronic services from 670 which is the target value for 2021)

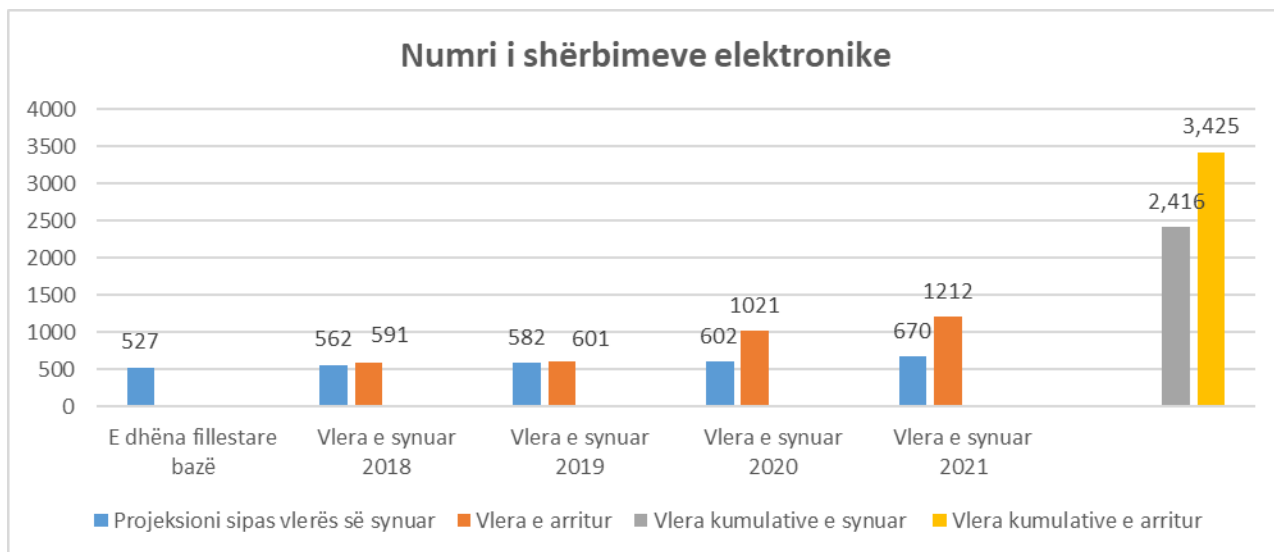
The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	527

	2018	N/A
	2019	582, increased by 20 services electronics compared to 2018
Target Value	2020	602, increased by 20 services electronic compared to 2019 (the indicator is reached to the extent 141%)
Target Value	2021 (target)	670, increased by 68 electronic services compared to 2020
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 180%
	2022	720, increased by 50 electronic services compared to 2021
Target Value	2023	750, increased by 30 electronic services compared to 2022

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:





Level of achievement of the objective A.3.

Level of achievement of Objective A.3. Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January-December 2021 is 180%. The achievement rate of objective A.3 for this reporting period has been exceeded (111 and above of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

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

Risks for achieving Objective A.3

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

A.4 Improve the handling of allegations of corruption

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.4 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.

In addition to the total number of corruption investigations generated by citizens' denunciations, this indicator also contains a performance sub-indicator which is the report of investigations generated by citizens' denunciations, which were sent through online portals, compared to the total number of investigations generated by citizens' denunciations.

During 2020, 75 corruption investigations were conducted initiated by citizens' denunciations, out of 112 investigations, which was the target value.

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

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 accordance 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 improvement of cooperation of the structures of the State Police that investigate corruption, in the portal www.shqiperiaqeduam.al
A.4.2.1	Cooperation agreement PSH-ADB
A.4.2.2	Nr. of cases of PA access to the platform;
A.4.3	Strengthening ASP-CIA cooperation for the investigation of entities involved in corruption
A.4.3.1	Establishment of joint institutional working groups PA - SIAC; Nr. of joint investigation cases
A.4.3.2	Nr. 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 ASP
A.4.4.1	Completed trainings (heads of sectors in DVP and anti-corruption specialists in DPP)
A.4.4.2	Nr. 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 corruption crime
A.4.5.1	Strengthening the capacities of the technical structures of ASP and SIAC for case monitoring / tracing
A.4.5.2	Nr. of persons / staff involved in these groups to monitor reported cases of corruption

For January-December 2021, the investigation unit for economic and financial crime was set up in the Central Investigation Directorate, within the Criminal Police Department, with 50 officers in the organic. By the end of 2021, the unit is staffed with 28 investigative officers. The establishment of a special sector for the detection / investigation of criminal assets arising from corruption activity, in line with European ARO standards is still in process.

Regarding the review of standard work procedures based on the restructuring and development of staff capacities, during 2021, were approved by order no. 576, dated 18.06.2021, of the General Director of State Police, "Standard procedures for property investigation and identification of assets arising from criminal activity ", for all offenses subject to law No. 10192, including corruption and crimes in office.

Regarding the establishment of joint institutional working groups SP - SIAC, during 2021, ASP has investigated 1 (one) joint case with SIAC, finalized in DVP Korca. 5 citizens were arrested, 2 of whom are police officers. 3 other cases are under investigation by SPAK.

In 2021, the SIAC conducted case monitoring and tracking through the use of the Case Management System - Complaints Module / Criminal Procedural Investigation Module. The SIAC also manages a green line 0800 90 90. Near this line has received 5713 calls, where: 2039 calls have been within the scope of work of the SIAC and through the Service structures at central and local level as well as local police structures, the caller is contacted immediately giving a solution to the problem raised; 2758 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; 902 calls were for information related to the activity of the SIAC.

Regarding the administration of Complaints, at the central and local level are administered 1694 complaints received by the Service, from all communication gateways made available to them. Administrative investigations have shown that in 59 cases for 105 police officers, for the identified violations, the initiation of disciplinary proceedings was suggested by the Directorate of Professional Standards, in the State Police.

In function of the increased capacities of specialized structures dealing with the investigation of corruption crime in ASP, 22 trainings were conducted with 220 beneficiaries, of which 45 are women.

The State Police has conducted 1 training on September 24, 2021, at the Security Academy on the topic: "Determining the results of sports competitions. Passive corruption of state officials, proactive investigation of the criminal offense of concealment of property and financing of terrorism ", in which there were 20 beneficiaries, of which 1 female.

Regarding the 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, joint trainings on conflict of interest and abuse of office have been conducted. Also, investigations have been launched for 2 cases based on the investigative television shows of "Stop" and "Fiks Fare". During 2021, access to the bank account registers and beneficiary owners was obtained, which is administered in the General Directorate of Taxes.

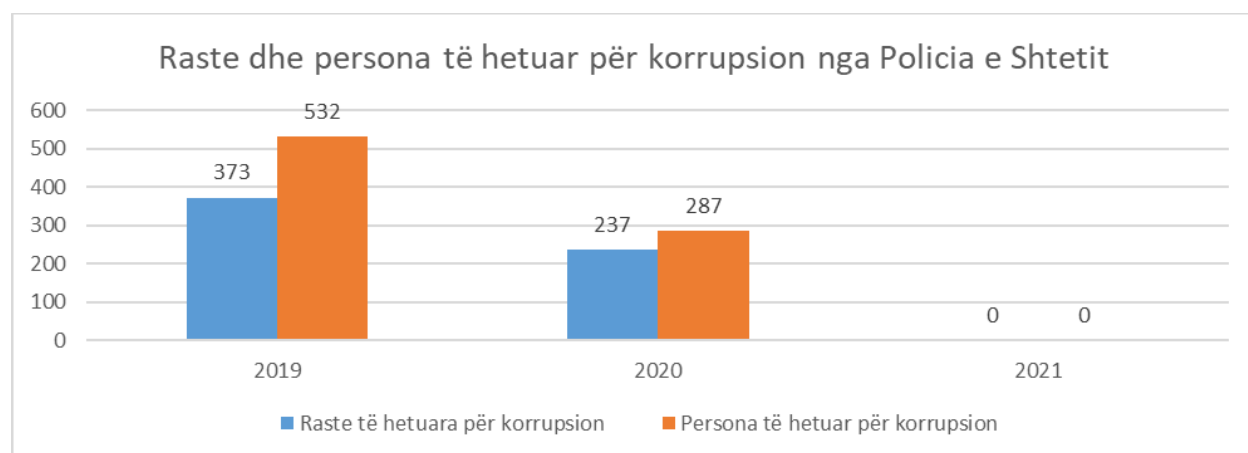
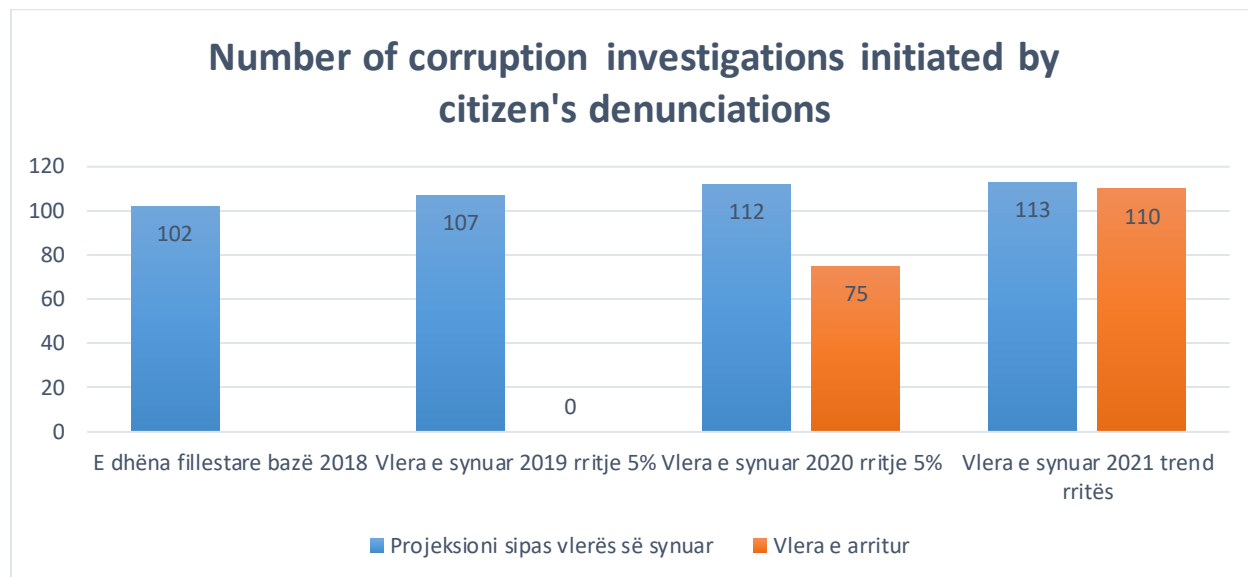
During 2021, there are also 110 criminal offenses, which have been generated as a result of reports from citizens, made in the Local Police Directorates, cases that have been referred to the prosecutor's offices of judicial districts. Of these criminal offenses, 3 referrals are cases initiated by investigative media. In total, in the field of corruption and crimes in office, 154 perpetrators were implicated, of which 8 were arrested and 146 were prosecuted at large. Given that the target for 2021 is an increasing trend in relation to 2020 and for 2021 35 criminal proceedings have been conducted more than in 2020, the performance indicator has reached 100%.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	678
	2018	N/A
	2019	5% increase, in relation to 2018
	2020	5% increased, in relation to 2019 (indicator is reached at 0%)
Target Value	2021 (target)	Upward trend in relation to 2020
	2021 (target achieved)	35 criminal proceedings with more than 2020. The indicator has reached 100%

	2022	upward trend in relation to 2021
Target Value	2023	upward trend in relation to 2022

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:



Level of achievement of the objective A.4.

Level of achievement of Objective A.4. The improvement of the treatment of denunciations against corruption in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January-

December 2021, is 100%. The achievement rate of objective A.4 for this reporting period is very good (86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The reported data on performance indicators are based on the information reported by the State Police to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the period January - December 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective A.4

The risk for the realization of this objective has a medium probability of occurrence and its medium impact, this is because during 2021 for criminal cases in the field of corruption no joint groups have been set up for potential issues risky issues are being addressed. The police structures have drafted and implemented a calendar plan for joint meetings and analyzes with the district prosecutor's offices and the relevant structures in the local police directorates, on the basis of which the risk analysis for criminal corruption cases will be made. and potential money laundering.

A.5 Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interest 2 performance indicators have been defined for this objective:

A.5.a: Making the online system for declaring assets functional by 2020²¹.

A.5.b: Enforcement of the Law on Signaling and Protection of Signalers

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: 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 users of the electronic declaration system of assets and private interests 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.

During 2020, the target value was not reached, as only 1 memorandum of understanding was signed with the General Prosecutor's Office, out of a total of 17, which was the target value for this year.

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

²¹ Because the passport of indicators was drafted and approved in 2018, this indicator is focused on setting up an online declaration system. With the extension of the ISCR term until 2023, with DCM no. 516/2020, 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. 5.1	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 electronic system for declaration of private assets and interests
A.5.2.1	Electronic system in working order (maintenance every year)
A. 5.3	Strengthening the capacities of the users of the asset declaration system through training
A.5.3.1	Completed training plan and materials.
A.5.3.2	400 centrally and locally trained users (both female and male trained).
A. 5.4	Analysis of the functioning of the system of declaration of assets and private interests
A.5.4.1	Terms of reference drafted and evaluation performed, drafted and consulted

The implementation of the foreseen measures will be carried out through the foreseen activities to be implemented with the beginning of 2021.

For January-December 2021, the Electronic Asset and Conflict of Interest (EACIDS) System was developed for the High Inspectorate of Assets and Conflict of Interest (HIDAA) Inspectorate, with financial and technical assistance from the United States Agency for International Development International (USAID) in connection with the software programming part and the "Horizontal Instrument for the Western Balkans and Turkey" co-financed by the European Union and the Council of Europe for the provision of equipment.

During 2021, the electronic system of declaration of assets and conflict of interest was piloted. The problems and findings that resulted during the pilot, were forwarded to the contracted company for system maintenance, in order to resolve them.

Also, all bylaws and declaration forms for the purposes of using the EACIDS system have been drafted and approved. Pursuant to the legal provisions, provided in articles 4/2, 21 and 42/2 of law no. 9049/2003 "On the declaration and control of assets, financial obligations of elected officials and certain public officials", as amended, as well as in close cooperation with the Council of Europe, HIDAACI has drafted and approved the necessary bylaws and declaration forms . Thus, the Inspector General with order no. 925 and order no. 926, dated 29.10.2021 has approved respectively the forms of declaration of private interests in the electronic system EACIDS. While the manner of completing the declarations and the relevant deadlines for the declaration have been approved by the instruction of the Inspector General no. 927, dated 1.11.2021. According to this sub-legal act, all declaring entities will start declaring through the electronic system EACIDS starting from January 1, 2022. Instructions and manuals for completing these formats are published

on the official website of HIDAACI, in the section dedicated to the declaration system electronic EACIDS. <https://www.ildkpkj.al/akte-nenligjore/>

With the support of the Council of Europe, training sessions were held with the Authorities responsible for the use of the system. In total, 300 representatives of the Responsible Authorities were trained. The trainings conducted aimed at increasing the capacities of the representatives of public authorities who are responsible for managing the process of declaration of private interests by each declarant and related persons. These activities also served to introduce the participants to the electronic system and its main modules as well as to provide technical information in order to facilitate the online declaration process through the electronic system of asset declarations and conflict of interest.

As above, the declaring entities will start declaring assets and conflict of interest, through the electronic system EACIDS starting from January 1, 2022.

From the information reported and analyzed (based on measures and activities for implementation) to assess the target value of this indicator, on the use of online system of declaration of assets, it results that the indicator was not realized, as there was no declaration online of assets and interests of officials, as the register was not functional during 2021.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	678
	2018	N/A
	2019	Establishment of the necessary infrastructure for the operation of SYSTEM
	2020	Signing of 15 memoranda of cooperation from HIDAACI (indicator is reached at 6%)
Target Value	2021 (target)	Online declaration of assets and interests of 80% of officials
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has not been reached.

	2022	Strengthening the capacities of system users through training
Target Value	2023	System operation analysis

The feasibility of this indicator in years is presented in the table below:

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Initial baseline data 2018	- Completion of procurement procedures and signing of the contract. - System design and preparation of documentation. System development and infrastructure upgrade	All projected procedures at target value have been performed
Target value 2019 increase 5%	- Completion of implementation, visualization - operation of the system, installation of the database and construction of the application - Troubleshooting and recoding / retesting - Integrated testing and delivery - Equipping with training materials and training users - Final acceptance and commissioning of the system.	All projected procedures at target value have been performed
Target value 2020 increase 5%	Memoranda of Understanding signed between HIDAACI and 17 institutions. ²²	Target value not reached. Memorandum signed with only 1 institution out of 17. ²³
Target value 2021	Online declaration of assets and interests of 80% of officials	All the necessary infrastructure has been created. The declaring subjects will start declaring

²² National Business Center, Public Procurement Agency, State Cadastre Agency, General Directorate of Civil Status, General Directorate of Taxes, General Directorate of Maritime Affairs, ATRAKO, General Directorate of Treasury, Bank of Albania, Independent Qualification Commission, Special Appellate Panel, High Judicial Council, High Prosecution Council, General Prosecutor's Office, General Directorate for Prevention of Money Laundering, SPAK, High Inspector of Justice

²³ General Prosecutor's Office

		through the electronic system EACIDS starting from January 1, 2022.
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A.5.b

The target value for the performance indicator A.5.b for 2021 is: realization within the legal deadline of administrative investigations of 85% of external signals (performed in HIDAACI), on the total number of external signals. For 2022, the target value is the realization within the legal deadline of administrative investigations of 85% of external signals, on the total number of external signals.

During 2020, 9 reports were completed according to the legal deadlines, while the target value was 85% of the reports of whistleblowers initiated from abroad and completed within the legal deadline.

Për të arritur vlerat e këtij treguesi të performancës për vitet 2020-2023 janë parashikuar aktivitetet (3) dhe masat (3) si më poshtë.

A. 5.5	Monitoring the exercise of functions by the units responsible for the implementation of the law on signaling
A. 5.5.1	Terms of reference drafted (phase I) Monitoring conducted for 166 Responsible Units in the public sector (phase II) Evaluation report drafted with recommendations given to the responsible units in the public sector on the implementation of the signaling law (phase III)
A. 5.6	Comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the law on signaling and protection of whistleblowers
A.5.6.1	Terms of reference drafted and evaluation conducted, drafted and disseminated, with stakeholders
A. 5.7	Organizing consultation sessions and drafting changes in the law on signaling and protection of whistleblowers
A. 5.7.1	Recommendations drafted based on the findings of the evaluation (I) Legal changes drafted based on the drafted recommendations of the evaluation (II) 3 consultation sessions on legal changes drafted with stakeholders (III)

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities that have mainly started in the fourth quarter of 2021.

During January - December 2021, there were 11 cases of external signals registered with HIDAACI. For all cases (100%), the administrative investigation has been started or finalized in accordance with the deadlines provided by law no. 60/2016.

Regarding the monitoring of the exercise of functions by the units responsible for the implementation of the law on signaling, by order of the Inspector General, no. 658, dated 27.09.2021, during the reporting period, control was exercised in 192 Responsible Units of Internal Signaling in the Authorities Public (166 target projected for 2021). The control program included verification of the establishment and functioning of the PI, verification of the drafting and approval of special regulations for the review procedure and administrative investigation of signaling and confidentiality protection mechanisms according to law, control of the work done by the PI for recognition and implementation of Law 60/2016 and the control of the preparation of the register of registration of signaling cases and the registration of cases of protection from revenge.

HIDAACI, in the framework of fulfilling its preventive role as well as fulfilling its legal obligations, during the reporting period, has continued to have close contacts with the responsible units in order to increase the level of knowledge and implementation of the law. Thus, pursuant to law no. 60/2016 "On signaling and protection of whistleblowers", the High Inspectorate of Declaration and Control of Assets and Conflict of Interest (HIDAACI), during the period June 24 - July 2, 2021 has conducted several training sessions with private sector units responsible for setting up of capacities on the provisions of the law, the mechanisms established for reporting suspected acts and practices of corruption, as well as the protection that the law provides to whistleblowers. These activities were organized with the support of the OSCE presence in Albania. The training program was implemented during 7 capacity building activities, targeting the responsible units in private entities coordinated with HIDAACI. In total, 220 members of the responsible units in the private sector have been trained.

At the end of the training sessions, with the support of the OSCE, work is underway to publish a guide to the most frequently asked questions and answers that have resulted from these training sessions, as well as previous training sessions. The guide, which will serve the responsible units of the private sector that have the obligation to implement the law "On signaling and protection of whistleblowers", contains various questions and answers regarding; law and its concepts, the role of whistleblowers and responsible units, signaling mechanisms, procedures and internal policies that companies should adopt, the way of reporting to HIDAACI and the reporting deadline, how can whistleblowers be effectively protected and which are legal guarantees.

With the support of the Council of Europe, training sessions were held with the Authorities responsible for the use of the system. In total, 282 representatives of the Responsible Authorities were trained in the period October - December 2021. Also, all bylaws and declaration forms for purposes and relevant guidelines for online declaration and operation of the EACIDS system have been drafted and approved.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

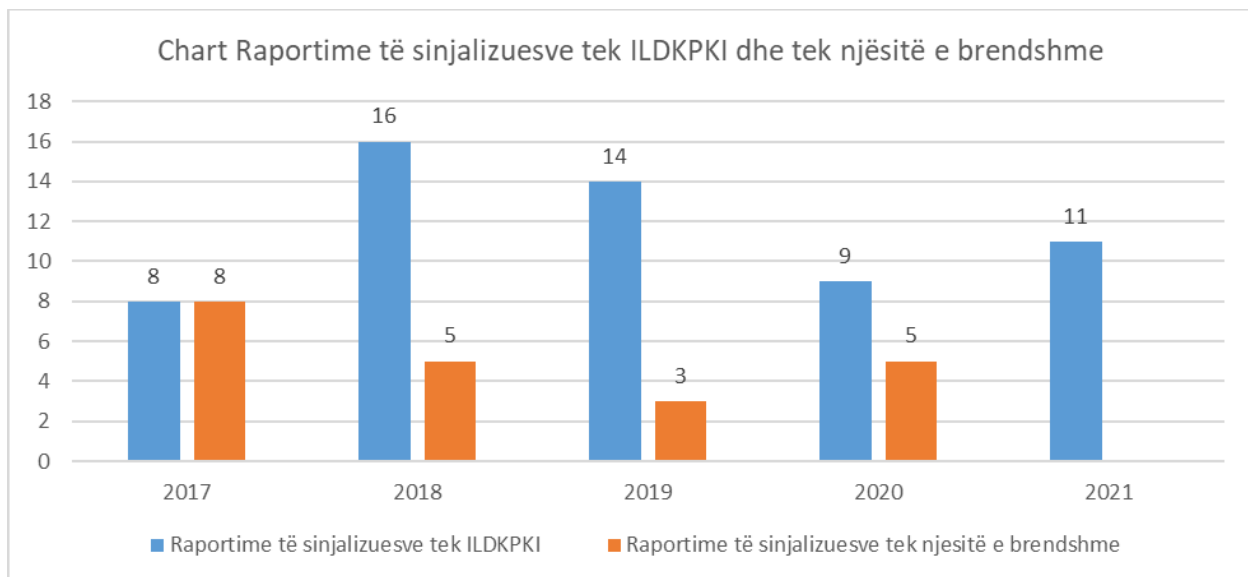
Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	161
	2018	N/A
	2019	80% of external signals of registered are completed within the legal deadline
	2020	85% of alerts (the indicator is reached to the extent 100%) 100%)
Target Value	2021 (target)	100% of alerts
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached the mass 100%
	2022	Comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the law on signaling and protection of whistleblowers
Target Value	2023	Consulting and approving amendments to the law on signaling and protection of whistleblowers

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	-	
Target value 2018	70% of whistleblower reports initiated from outside and completed within the legal deadline	Reported 100%. Without data on the number of completed reports within the deadline

Target value 2019	80% of whistleblower reports initiated from outside and completed within the legal deadline	Reported 100%. No data. Without data on the number of completed reports within the deadline
Target value 2020	85% of whistleblower reports initiated from outside and completed within the legal deadline	Reported 100%. 9 reports completed according to legal deadlines.
Target value 2021	Realization within the legal deadline of administrative investigations of 85% of external signals (performed in HIDAACI), on the total number of external signals.	11 cases of external signals registered with HIDAACI. For all cases (100%), the administrative investigation has been started or finalized in accordance with the deadlines provided by law no. 60/2016.

The target values of this indicator are reported to be realized 100%, within the legal deadline, for all cases of external signaling, received by HIDAACI.



Level of achievement of the objective A.5.

Level of achievement 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 - December 2021 is 50%. The calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$NR A.5 = \frac{TP A.5.a (0\%) + TP A.5.b (100\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 50\%$$

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

Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are based on the information reported by the High Inspectorate of Declaration and Control of Assets and Conflict of Interest to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the period January - December 2021. Guidelines and manuals for completing the formats are published on the official website of HIDAACI, in the section dedicated to the EACIDS electronic declaration system, . <https://www.ildkpkj.al/akte-nenligjore/>

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 "medium" impact on the achievement of the objective.

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

3 performance indicators have been defined for this objective:

A.6.a: Number of published audit reports by 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 recommendations²⁴.

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

A.6.a

Vlera e synuar për treguesin e performancës A.6.a për vitin 2021 është: *pranimi nga KQZ i 80% të raporteve të auditit të çertifikuara nga auditorë të jashtëm për partitë parlamentare dhe trend*

²⁴ ACFA (Anti Corruption Framework Assessment) is a project funded by the European Union that was implemented in the period 2014-2015

rritës për partitë e tjera. Për vitin 2022 vlera e synuar është pranimit nga KQZ i 100% e raporteve të auditit të çertifikuara nga auditorë të jashtëm për partitë parlamentare dhe trend rritës për partitë e tjera. Për vitin 2023 vlera e synuar është pranimit nga KQZ i 100% e raporteve të auditit të çertifikuara nga auditorë të jashtëm për partitë parlamentare dhe trend rritës për partitë e tjera.

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

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

A. 6.1	Improvement (further revision) of the standard financial reporting model 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 (both trained females and 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 proper acquisition and completion 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
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 action plan (annual).

During 2021, the audit of 75 financial reports of the calendar year 2020 was performed. Only 10 of them are certified by statutory auditors. The link for the publication of all reports can be found at <http://kqz.gov.al/raportet-e-auditimit-financiar-per-fondet-vjetore-2018/>.

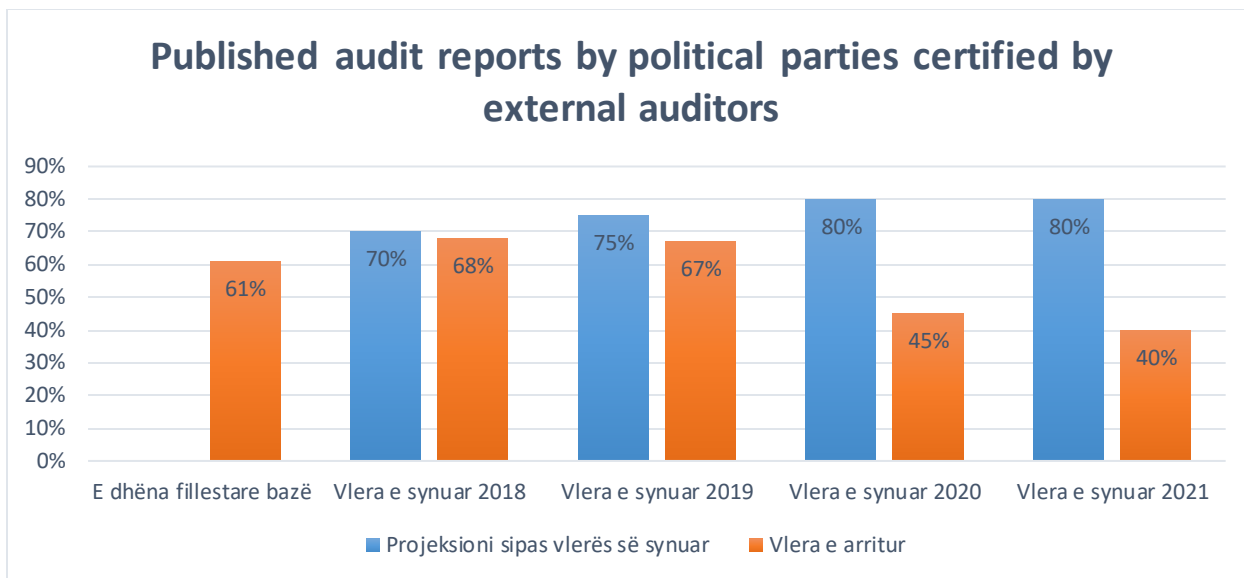
The reporting format of monitors and auditors has been changed and approved in accordance with legal changes and a total of 64 persons, monitors (32 females and 32 males) and 19 statutory auditors have been trained in cooperation with NDI and the Council of Europe office in Tirana.

Also, the instructions regarding financial reporting have been updated / changed / added, in accordance with the legal changes, and online training sessions have been conducted for the proper acquisition and completion of this format.

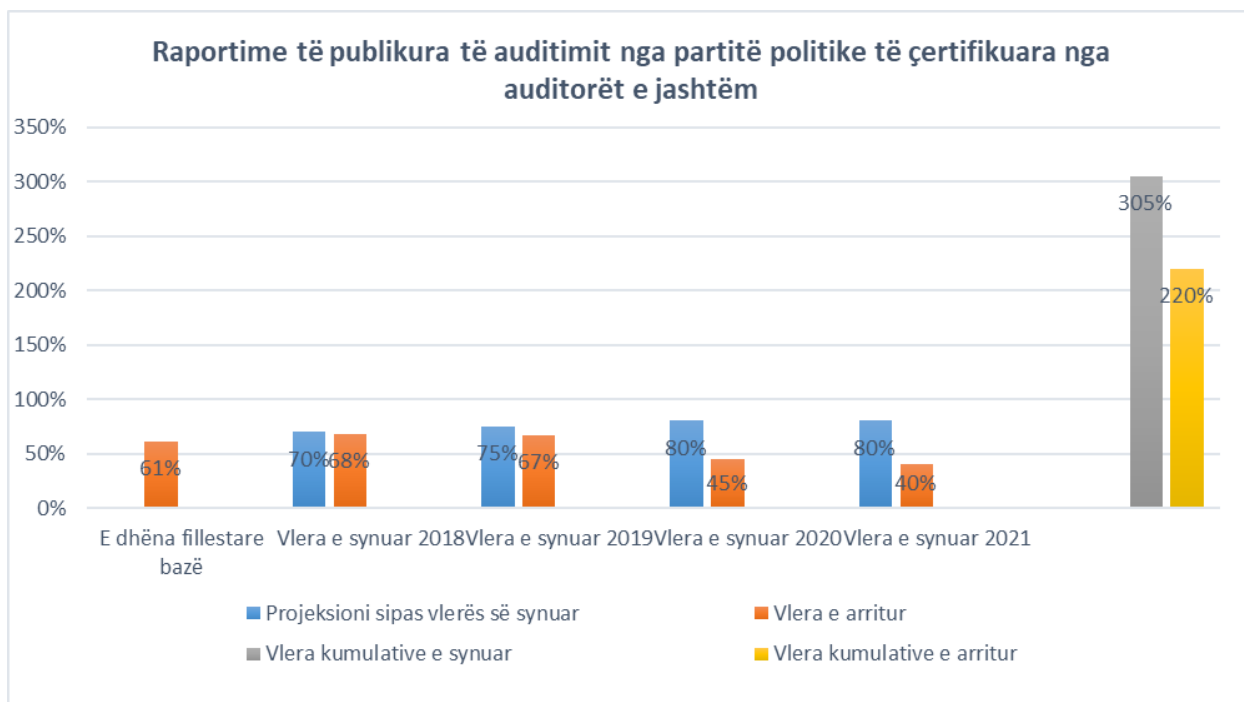
The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	61% (11 nga 18)
	2018	N/A
	2019	75% of audit reports
	2020	80% of audit reports (the indicator is reached to the extent 45%)
Target Value	2021 (target)	80% of audit reports
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached the mass 40%
	2022	100% of audit reports
Target Value	2023	100% of audit reports

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:



As the graph data show, the feasibility of this indicator over the years has been lower than the target values.



A.6.b

The target value for the performance indicator A.6.b for 2021 is: increase by 50% of the sanctions imposed 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 the increase by 100% of the sanctions given for

the identified cases of financial violations by political parties (which means that any identified financial violations will be accompanied by sanctions).

During 2020, the CEC found 36 rates of violations of funding rules 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 follows.

A. 6.2	To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (6) and measures (3) are foreseen as follows.
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 period of implementation of the action plan (annual).

For January-December 2021, training sessions were held for CEC staff (online), with a total of 8 participants (6 females and 2 males), in cooperation with NID regarding the procedures of verification and preliminary control of reports submitted after elections. Workshops and seminars were also held in cooperation with NID and the Council of Europe office in Tirana.

Also approved was the decision no. 430 dated 21.07.2021, of the State Election Commissioner regarding the sanctions related to the submission of annual financial reports to political parties which have not submitted reports and / or have submitted them outside the legal deadline. Out of 131 registered political parties, 110 of them are subject to sanctions due to violation of the obligations provided by the Electoral Code, exceeding the target value of the period of 50% by 83.9%.

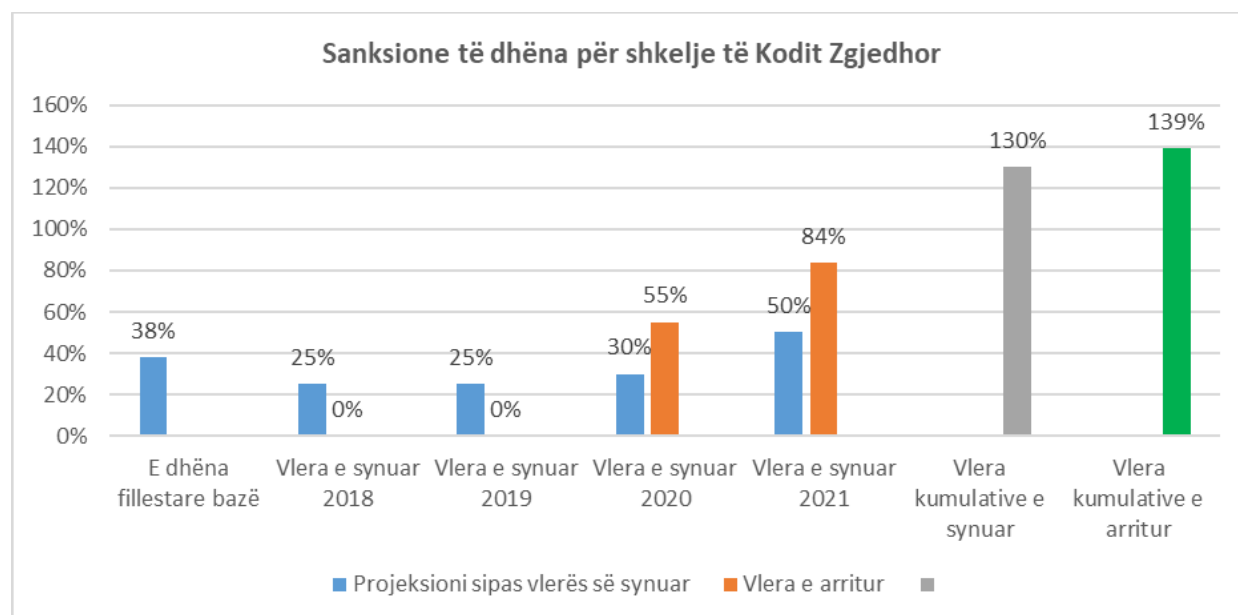
[http://kqz.gov.al/ep-content/uploads/2021/07/Vendim_nr-430_-date-210722_Dorezimi-i-
raporteve-vjetore-financiare-per-vitin-kalendarik-2020-Final.pdf](http://kqz.gov.al/ep-content/uploads/2021/07/Vendim_nr-430_-date-210722_Dorezimi-i-raporteve-vjetore-financiare-per-vitin-kalendarik-2020-Final.pdf)

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	38%
	2018	N/A
	2019	25% of sanctions

	2020	30% of sanctions (indicator reached 155%)
Target Value	2021 (target)	50% of sanctions
	2021 (target Achieved)	The indicator has reached the mass 100%
	2022	70% of sanctions
Target Value	2023	100% of sanctions

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:



A.6.c

The target value for the performance indicator A.6.c for 2021 is: keeping in 5 annual financial reports of political parties. for 2022 and 2023 the value is the same.

For 2020, the target value of the indicator was the increase to 5 of the total number of annual financial reports and campaign finance reports and final audit reports of the 5 largest political parties, compared to the previous year.

A.6.5	Continuous updating of the methodology of control and verification of finances of political parties; Capacity building for the special structure in the CEC, and all stakeholders regarding this methodology (scheduled training sessions)
A.6.5.1	Improved / updated methodology
A.6.5.2	Nr. of trained persons (how many trained females and how many males)
A.6.5.3	Published financial control reports of political parties / published CEC reports.

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 action plan (annual).

For January - December 2021, the CEC has audited the financial reports of the campaign and the calendar year. The target value was 5 parties, while the achieved value is 10 audit reports.

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 completed 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.

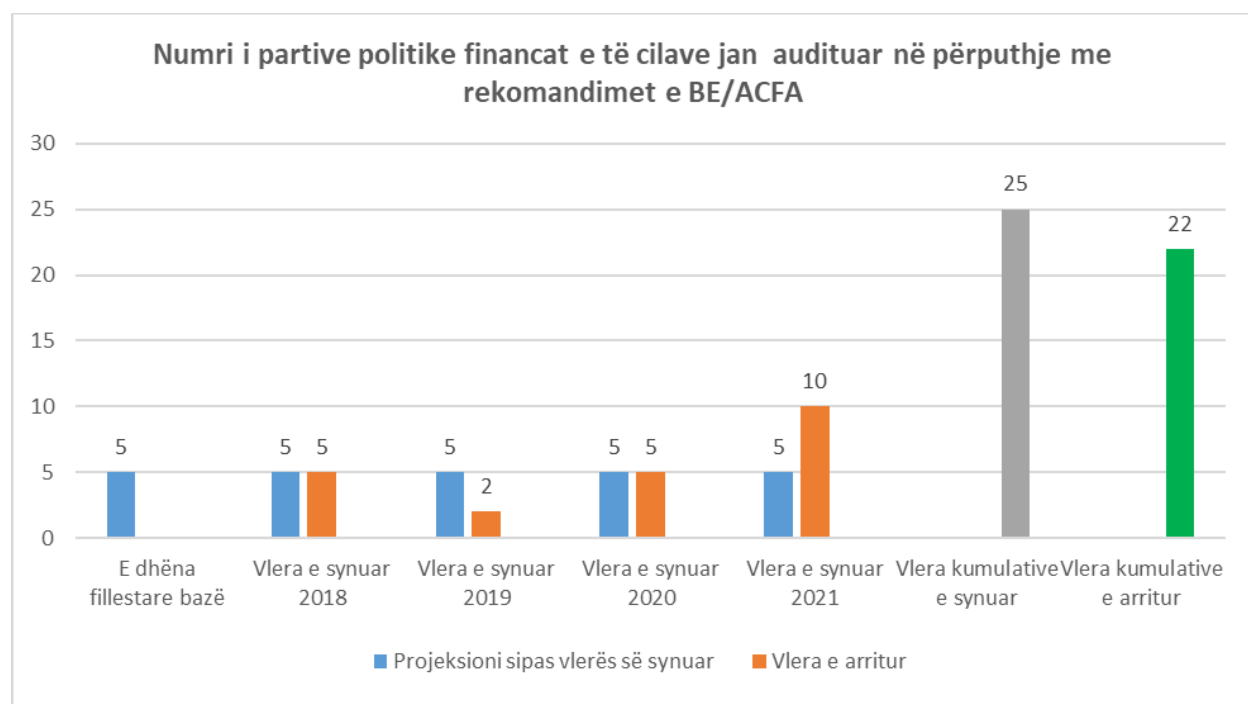
The implementation of the measures of this indicator for the reporting period is complete with 100% of the activities.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	5
	2018	N/A
	2019	5
	2020	5 (indicator is reached on the mass 100%)
Target Value	2021 (target)	5
	2021 (target achieved)	100%
	2022	5

Target Value	2023	5
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The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:



Level of achievement of the objective A.6.

Level of achievement 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 - December 2021 is 80%.

The calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$NR A.6 = \frac{TP A.6.a (40\%) + TP A.6.b (100\%) + TP A.6.c (100\%)}{3 TP} \times 100\% = 80\%$$

The achievement rate of objective A.6 for this reporting period is very good (86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are based on the information reported by the Central Election Commission for monitoring the period January - December 2021. Submission of financial reports for 2020 is accessed at the link: http://kqz.gov.al/ep-content/uploads/2021/07/Vendim_nr-430_-date-210722_Dorezimi-i-raporteve-vjetore-financiare-per-vitin-kalendarik-2020-Final.pdf

The changed reporting format of monitors and auditors can be found at the link:

<http://kqz.gov.al/ep-content/uploads/2021/05/Formati-i-Raportimit-te-Monitoruesit-te-fushates-zgjedhore.pdf>

http://kqz.gov.al/ep-content/uploads/2021/10/4_Format-i-auditimit-per-fushaten-zgjedhore.pdf

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 its medium impact in relation to political decision-making. Professional capacity building courses for responsible persons who control the financing of political parties; capacity building for the technical staff of the CEC, has medium risk opportunities and its high impact in relation to the professional capacities of the persons responsible for the finances of political parties. There is also a medium risk potential and its medium impact on the professional capacities of the newly recruited CEC technical staff.

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

4 performance indicators have been defined for this objective:

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 signals

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

A.7.a

Report on internal audit recommendations received and implemented by public entities.

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. During this period, 99.4% of the recommendations from internal audits issued by the MFE, were accepted by the institutions. Also, the recommendations issued by internal audits, implemented / implemented by institutions, are 65%.

The full reporting on this performance indicator was done in May 2021 and included in the ISAC 6-month monitoring report, approved by decision no. 27, dated 25.10.2021, of GTA. The values reported by MFE in this annual report of 2021 are:

Sub-indicator a.1: Recommendations issued by IAs (internal audits) and accepted by institutions.

The objectives to be achieved in 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 are: Growing trend Year 2020 - 99.4% of the recommendations received.

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

Sub-indicator a.2: Number of recommendations issued by IAs (internal audits) and implemented / implemented by institutions

The objectives to be achieved in 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 are: Growing trend Year 2020 - 53% of the implemented recommendations.

Number of recommendations produced by internal auditors implemented by institutions.

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

A. 7.1	Increase internal audit capacity through the development of ongoing professional training (TVP) training organized annually, which includes issues of fraud and corruption and conducting external quality assessments (FQCs), which focus on the assessment of performance of the audit activity and the recommendations given for the necessary improvements in the internal audit activity
A. 7.1.1	Training needs assessment (I) Drafting and approval of the TVP program (II) Preparation of training materials (III) Implementation of the TVP program and 100% internal audit employed and certified in the sector public (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 period of implementation of the action plan (annual).

For January-December 2021, external quality evaluations have been performed with reference to the evaluation of the performance of the audit activity, according to the annual program of Continuing Professional Training (EQA), approved by order of the Minister of Finance and Economy, no.345, date 31.12.20. Thus, this year 25 EQA were realized in the Internal Audit Units, which operate in public units. Respectively, assessments were conducted in: Polytechnic University of Tirana, University of Medicine of Tirana, Vlora Water Supply and Sewerage, Shkodra Water Supply and Sewerage, Gjirokastra Regional Hospital, Berat Hospital Center, National Food Authority, General Directorate of Prisons, ALBCONTROL, Cadastre, Kavaja Municipality, Kolonjë Municipality, Dibër Municipality, Shkodër Municipality, Lezhë Municipality, Assembly, Albanian Radio Television, TSO sha, Albanian Post sha, Librazhd Municipality, Dropull Municipality, HJC, Medical University, Roskovec Municipality, Patos Municipality. During these evaluations, shortcomings were identified and recommendations were given to improve the internal audit activity.

In May 2021, was finalized by the General Directorate of Harmonization of Public Internal Financial Control "Report on the Functioning of the Public Internal Financial Control System in the General Government Units for 2020". In this report is the level of acceptance and advice of analysis recommendations from the body audit for 2020. During 2020, from all possible audit units were given 7940 recommendations and were accepted by audit entities 7889 recommendations or 99.4% of tires. During 2020, 7889 recommendations were received from all internal audit units by the audited entities and 4177 recommendations or 53% of them were implemented.

Year	Recommendations accepted	Recommendations received and implemented
2016	7629	5183
2017	8341	4625
2018	7897	4501
2019	8294	4941
2020	7889	4177
2021 ²⁵	-	-

Sub-indicator a.1:

²⁵ These data are analyzed from the Annual Internal Audit Reports which according to the legal provisions must be consolidated in May of the following year. So, this indicator for 2021 will be reported in May 2022.

Recommendations issued by IAs (internal audits) and accepted by institutions. For 2020 there is an increasing trend with 99.4% of the recommendations received.

Sub-indicator a.2²⁶:

Number of recommendations issued by IAs (internal audits) and implemented / implemented by institutions. For 2020 there is an increasing trend with 53% of the implemented recommendations.

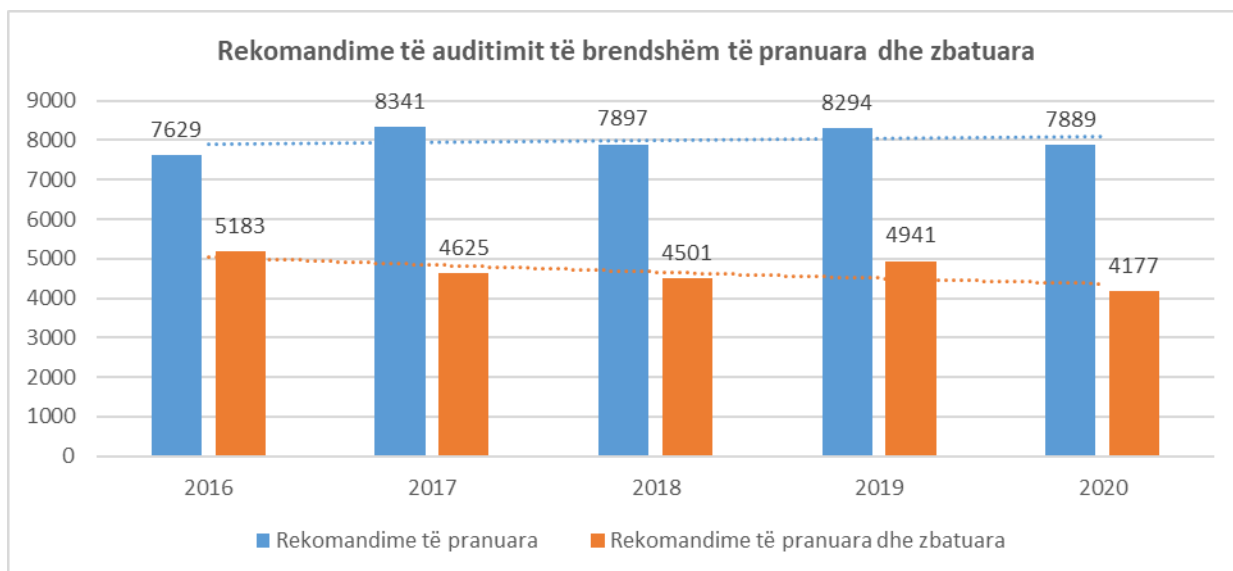
As full reporting on this performance indicator takes place in May 2022, for the current monitoring period a concrete value of measurements and reporting is not achieved.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

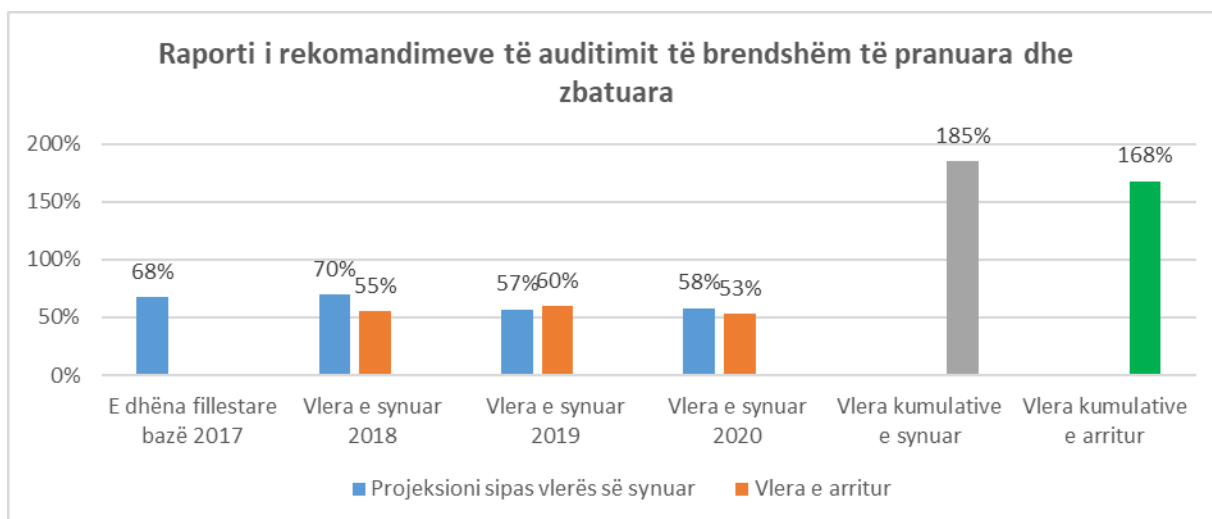
Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	60 %
	2020	upward trend versus core value of 2015
Target Value	2021 (target)	upward trend against base value + previous year
	2021 (target achieved)	Cannot be measured currently!
	2022	upward trend versus core value + previous year
Target Value	2023	upward trend versus core value + previous year

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:

²⁶ The report for 2021 ends in May 2022.



As can be seen from the graph, from 2016 onwards, until 2020, the internal audit recommendations received and implemented have been declining.



A.7.b

The target value for the performance indicator A.7.b for 2021 is: increase by 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, 9 alerts from the audit structures were addressed to the structure of the Inspection Directorate, referring to the findings / irregularities found during the audit missions, compared to 8 alerts during 2019.

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

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 IAB leaders of institutions, 2 seminars / year
A.7.2.2	Representatives of DAB units of institutions are informed on 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 period of implementation of the action plan (annual).

During January-December 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 IAD of central institutions, during which the possibilities of cooperation were discussed, as well as on concrete cases forwarded to DIFP / MFE.

Representatives of DAB units were informed about the possibilities of cooperation and continued with concrete audit-inspection cooperation forwarded to the MFE

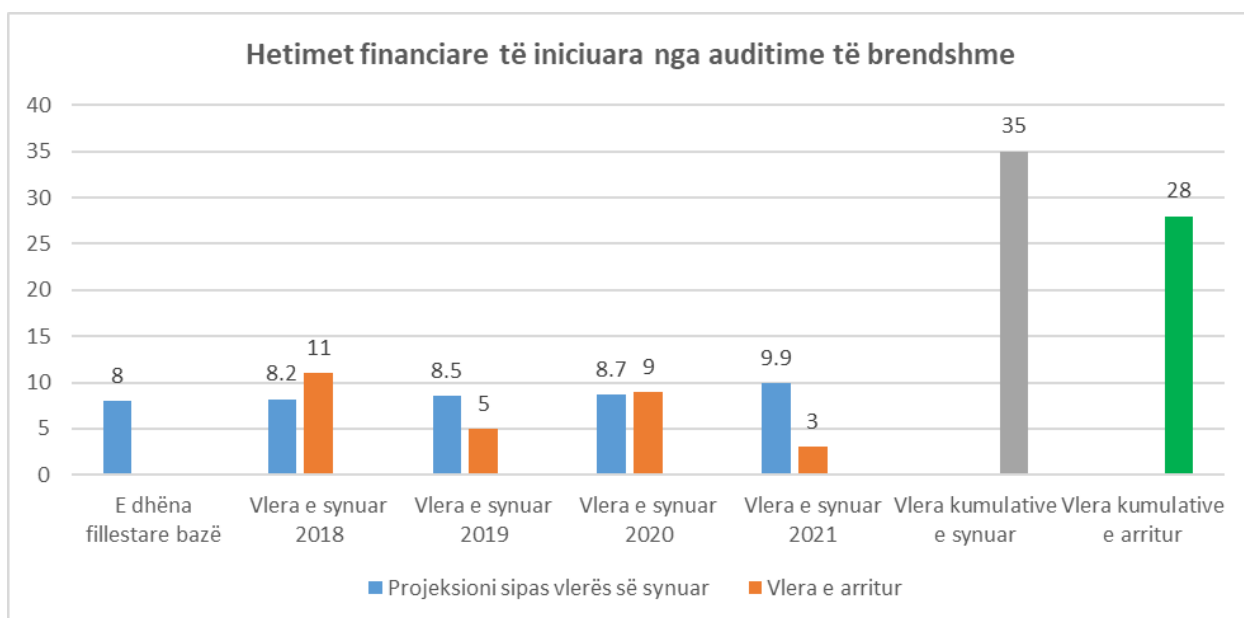
During the monitoring period, 3 cases from the internal audit structure were addressed to the structure of the Inspection Directorate and for this period, the indicator was realized at 30%, mainly due to the lack of access to complete documentation in entities outside the audit program, or in cases of suspicion of irregularities which may constitute elements of criminal offenses and which require further investigation, have been 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. Due to the global situation of the Covid-19 pandemic, the fieldwork became difficult and consequently the number of alerts decreased.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	5
	2020	10% increase (the indicator is reached to the extent

Target Value	2021 (target)	10% increase
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 30%
	2022	10% increase
Target Value	2023	10% increase

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:



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 reference year (2019). For 2020 the target value was 3% from the reference year (2019).

For 2020, 85% of the signals addressed to the Directorate of the Public Financial Inspection structure have been reviewed.

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

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 (both trained women and men) (III)
A.7.3.2	Trainings of the Anti-Corruption structure and Professional Standards for the investigation of corruption, near the premises of the Tirana Police Training Center, with trainers from the structures of the Police, Prosecution, Court, etc. * Trainings are conducted for each year of PV implementation
A.7.3.3	Conduct 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 about the possibilities of cooperation with other inter-institutional structures, and to hold joint seminars related to their functional tasks (GDC, DPT, PSH, etj.)

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 action plan (annual).

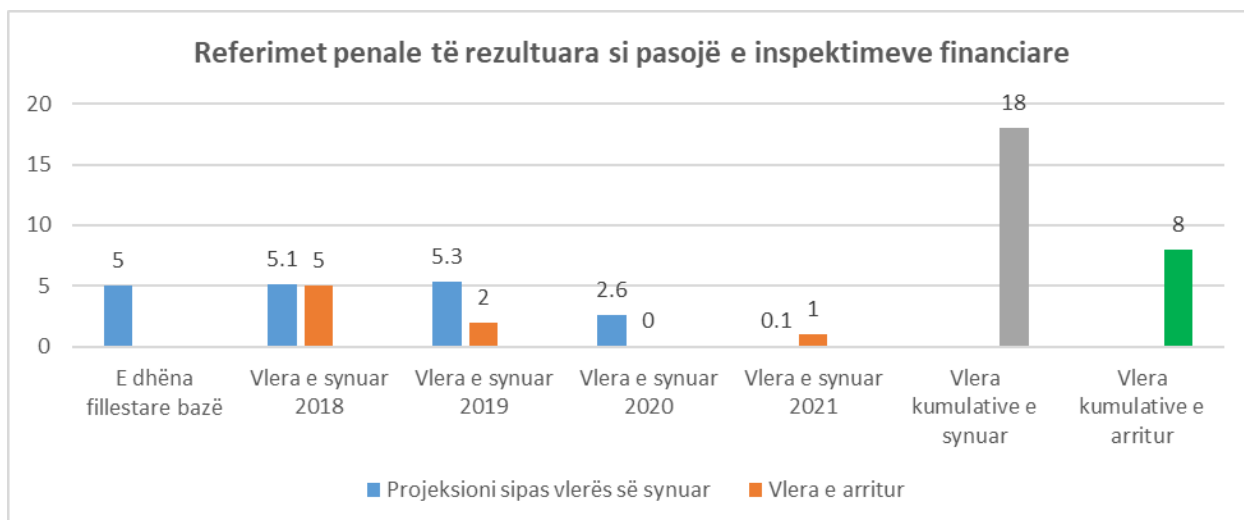
For January-December 2021, in the framework of increasing the capacity of public financial inspection through the development of continuous professional training organized every year, which includes issues of fraud and corruption, the training program was drafted and 4 trainings were conducted with financial inspectors public on cases of mismanagement, abuse of office, basic concepts of inspection, handling of evidence, etc., with 64 trained inspectors, 42 female and 22 male. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic situation, external public financial inspectors have been trained online on the code of ethics and basic principles including integrity.

For the reporting period there was only 1 referral to the prosecution, as the violations found constituted a criminal offense. Given that the value for 2021 is 5% increase from the reference year (2019), year in which there were 2 referrals to the Prosecution, then it is concluded that the value for 2021 has reached 47.6% ($2 + 2 \times 0.05$).

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	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)	5% from the reference year
	2021 (target achieved)	47.6%
	2022	10% from the reference year
Target Value	2023	10% from the reference year

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:



A.7.d

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

For 2020, the target value was for 80% of the signals (which meet the criteria of the law), within the reporting year to be initiated inspections. For 2020, for 85% of the signals which met the criteria provided in the inspection law and bylaws in its implementation, public financial inspections were initiated within the reporting year. However, the report conducted by the Ministry of Finance and Economy does not indicate a concrete number of inspections conducted for 2020, which would enable the cumulative evaluation of inspections in 3 years.

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

A.7.3	Increase public financial inspection capacity 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 (both trained women and men) (III)
A.7.3.2	Trainings of the Anti-Corruption structure and Professional Standards for the investigation of corruption, near the premises of the Tirana Police Training Center, with trainers from the structures of the Police, Prosecution, Court, etc.
A.7.3.3	Conducting study visits and seminars on ethics and integrity

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, RP, etc.)
A.7.4	Information / awareness-raising activities, in order to raise public institutions and the public on the functions of DIFP as well as to increase transparency on the inspection mission
A.7.4.1	Updated information on the official website on DIFP (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 period of implementation of the action plan (annual).

During January-December 2021, in the framework of information / awareness activities, in order to raise public institutions and the public on the functions of DIFP 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%. On the official website of the MFE there is a menu of information on the functions of DIFP, along with the publication of executive summaries and results of inspections performed, activity reports, etc.

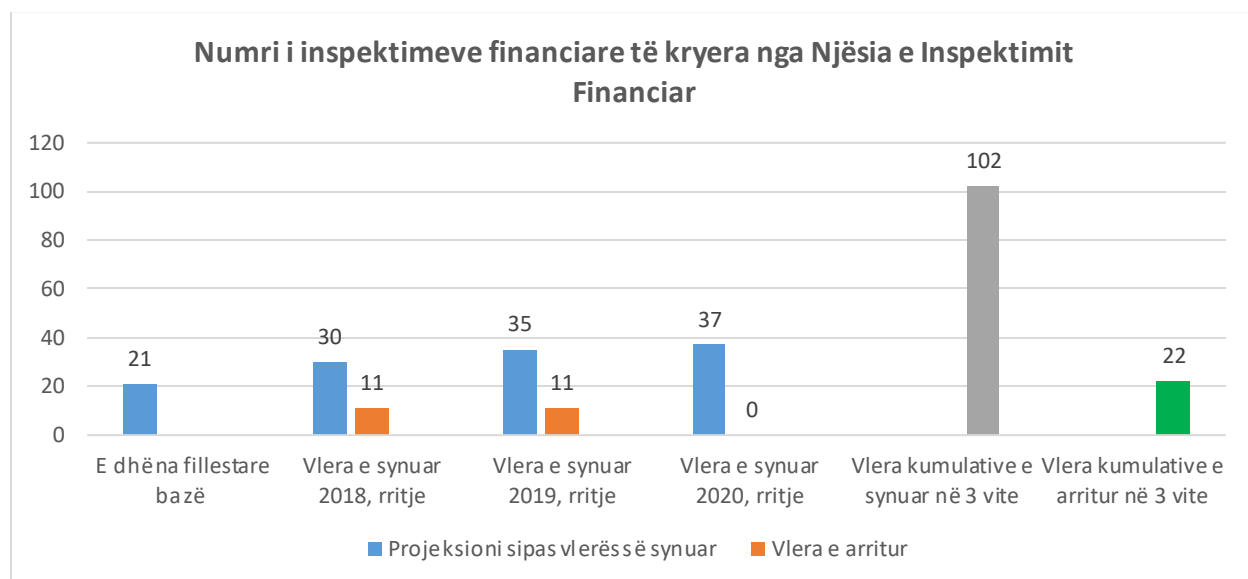
For 2021, there were 5 alerts which met the criteria, and for which financial inspections were initiated by the Financial Inspection Unit in the Ministry of Finance and Economy. Also, it is evident that during this year in the framework of information and awareness activities, in order to raise public institutions and the public on the functions of the Directorate of Public Financial Inspection and increase transparency on the inspection mission, by this Directorate, made public 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%.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	70%
	2020	80% e sinjalizimeve
	2021 (target)	85% e sinjalizimeve

Target Value	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached the mass 100%
	2022	90% of alerts
Target Value	2023	95% of alerts

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:



Level of achievement of the objective A.7.

Level of realization 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 the period January - December 2021 is 59.2%.

$$NR A.7 = \frac{TP A.7.a (-\%) + TP A.7.b (30\%) + TP A.7.c (47.6\%) + TP A.7.d (100\%)}{4 TP} \times 100\% = 59.2\% \text{ }^{27}$$

Calculating the value of the three performance indicators, the achievement rate of objective A.7 for this reporting period is good (51 to 80 percent of the implemented measures).

²⁷ Ibid footnote 5.

Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are based on information reported by the Ministry of Finance and Economy to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the period January - December 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

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

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

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

In order to achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (10) and measures (7) are foreseen.

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 to MoJ subordinate institutions, for the integrity risk assessment process and introduction 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 subordinate institutions, drafted and approved
A.8.5	Control and verification (administrative investigation) of the implementation of legality and /or denunciations for abusive, corrupt or arbitrary practices in all public administration institutions and state agencies
A.8.5.1	Nr. of inspection reports of inspection groups (I) Nr. of measures taken at the end of inspections (II) Nr. 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	Nr. of cases / officials found in violation of corrupt practices.
A.8.7	Increased transparency of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator for the cases of controls performed by TFA
A.8.7.1	Nr. of communications (statements, conferences, press releases) of the CCC online for cases of TFA controls

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

During January-December 2021, all institutions under the Ministry of Justice have set up working groups for the integrity risk assessment process, integrity risk assessment has been carried out, and

performance improvement measures and initiatives have been drafted and forecasted. of institutions with the consolidation and approval of institutional integrity plans.

1 training (online) was conducted for the staff of the anti-corruption directorate by DBE experts in Tirana, on 11.02.2021 for the process of integrity risk assessment. Meetings were held by the MoJ for all members of the working groups on the dependencies of the MoJ, on 12 January 2021 (online) and on 22.04.2021; 27.05.2021; 24.06.2021 in the GDP.

The Integrity Risk Assessment Manual was presented at the meeting of October 14, 2021, between the MoJ and the Technical Assistance of the DBE with all institutions under the MoJ. The manual can be found at the link:

<https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/ep-content/uploads/2022/02/GUIDA-VLERESIMIT-RISKUT-AL.pdf>

Under the direction and coordination of the Ministry of Justice, 3 meetings were held on 12.01.2021; 11.2.2021 and 12.4.2021, for drafting the Integrity Plan ²⁸.

The process of integrity risk assessment at each dependency institution was carried out during 2021, the process was closely mentored by the MoJ.

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.

In 2021, the responsible anti-corruption structure in the Ministry of Justice was reformatted. With the approval of DCM No. 618, dated 20.10.2021, the Network of Anti-Corruption Coordinators was established under the direction of the Minister of Justice, who has the task of collecting, analyzing, coordinating, verifying and conducting the administrative investigation of corruption cases. Based on Chapter VII, Article 3 of this DCM, TFA has been repealed as a structure with the establishment of this network. Also, through this decision, the General Directorate of Anti-Corruption has been established, which, among other things, coordinates with all responsible institutions, and then continues with the drafting of the monitoring report. This directorate has strengthened its role in the punitive approach through the network of Coordinators extended to 44 public institutions in the country. In order to address suspected corruption cases, the responsible structure conducts in-depth administrative investigations into the cases under review and at the moment it finds legal violations, refers cases to the prosecutor's office and takes the necessary administrative measures.

At the end of the administrative investigation of corruption cases, the Minister of Justice / NCAC conducted 4 public communications in the form of press releases, on 9 and 16 November and on 1 and 28 December 2021, where the legal actions of the NCAC were made public. , who

²⁸ For more refer to activity A.9.2.1.

acted proactively by filing criminal charges for specific cases before the SPAK. The links of the publications are:

<https://www.facebook.com/manjaulsi/posts/307411301395275>

<https://www.facebook.com/manjaulsi/posts/289864186483320>

<https://www.facebook.com/ediramaal/videos/464633205081484>

<https://www.facebook.com/manjaulsi/videos/1193717161116686/>

For this monitoring period, it results that the performance indicator has reached 100%, as the risk assessment development tools have been tested and implemented in all institutions under the Ministry of Justice, concluding with the approval of integrity plans in it. 12 these institutions.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	The instrument designed for risk assessment is being implemented in 10 Ministries.
	2020	<p>Guidelines developed and received for performing the assessment of risk in public institutions (central);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It has been prepared a training program for the implementation of the manual; <p>The instruction has been approved for conducting risk assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An inter-institutional action plan has been set for the performance of risk assessments; - Risk assessment development tools have started to be tested in 2020 and have been implemented

		in 10 central public institutions / ministries (the indicator is reached to the extent 50%)
Target Value	2021 (target)	Evaluation development tools risk tested and implemented in all institutions under the MoJ
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached the mass 100%
	2022	Evaluation development tools risk tested and implemented in it all central institutions (ministries)
Target Value	2023	All ministries, institutions e their addition have implemented risk assessment

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	- Lack of staff to conduct systematic integrity / corruption risk assessment	
Target value 2018	- The instruction / manual for conducting integrity / corruption risk assessment in public institutions has been drafted and approved as part of the integrity plan. - A training program has been developed regarding the implementation of the manual. An inter-institutional action plan is being implemented to conduct corruption risk assessment assessments.	Target value not reached.
Target value 2019	The instrument designed for risk assessment is being implemented in 10 Ministries.	Target value not reached.
Target value 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; - An inter-institutional action plan has been established for conducting risk assessments; - Risk assessment development tools	The instruction for conducting risk assessment in public institutions has been approved. The training program for the implementation of

	have started to be tested in 2020 and implemented in 10 central public institutions / ministries	the manual and conducting the risk assessment has been designed, to start from the implementation in the following year (2021) The inter-institutional action plan for conducting risk assessments is still unfinished (in process). But the 4th product of the indicator was not realized.
Target value 2021	Risk assessment development tools tested and implemented in all MoJ dependency institutions	100%

Level of achievement of the objective A.8

Level of realization of Objective A.8 *The systematic use of the mechanism of identification of spaces for corruption* in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January - December 2021, is 100%.

The achievement rate of objective A.8 for this reporting period is very good (51-85 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are based on information gathered by the Ministry of Justice to monitor the implementation of the action plan for 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective A.8

Lack of capacity to conduct risk assessments is identified as a potential risk in the continuation of the achievement of objective A.8.

A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public servants

For this objective, 1 performance indicator has been defined: Strengthening the integrity of public servants.

The action plan for Objective A.9 envisages 3 Activities and 3 Measures.

The target value for the A.9 performance indicator 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, where the target value was a model / guide for drafting the integrity plan approved and published by the Ministry of Justice, the guide for drafting the integrity plan was approved, published in the link <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/epcontent/uploads/2020/10/Plani-i-Integritetit-p%C3%ABr-Ministrin%C3%AB-eDrejt%C3%ABsis%C3%AB-2020-2023.pdf>

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

A.9.2	Drafting / approval and implementation of Integrity Plans by all institutions and subordinations of MoJ
A. 9.2.1	Information / awareness meetings for MoJ subordinate employees on the process of drafting / approving and implementing Integrity Plans; Nr. of Integrity Plans drafted and approved by the MoJ subordinate 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 subordinate 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	Develop a methodology for evaluating the implementation of the PI 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 period of implementation of the (annual) action plan.

In January - December 2021, the Ministry of Justice conducted the process of coordination and technical assistance to all its subordinate institutions. Meetings were held on 12.01.2021; 11.02.2021; and dates 12.04.2021; 02.06.2021, 14.10.2021 on the methodology of integrity risk assessment in order to draft the integrity plan, with the participation of all dependent institutions.

During this reporting period, a manual for drafting integrity plans was completed, approved and published, which can be accessed at the link: <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/instrumente-antikorrupsioni/>. This is a facilitating document for all authorities in exercising the implementation of the integrity risk assessment methodology and drafting the IP. This Manual was presented at the meeting of October 14, 2021, between the MoJ and DBE Technical Assistance with all MoJ subordinate institutions.

Also, in function of the annual objective of this performance indicator, trainings have been developed for the staff of the anti-corruption directorate regarding the process of integrity risk assessment. On 25 and 26 February 2021 a training was conducted to recognize the best anti-corruption practices with key concepts: transparency, the right to information, monitoring the implementation of the CA strategy, integrity risk assessment and drafting of Integrity Plans.

In December 2021, the Integrity Plans were approved in the 12 institutions subordinated to the Ministry of Justice, respectively: ATP, approved by Order no. 64, dated 14.5.2021; DPSHP, approved by Order No. 139, dated 13.12.2021; ASHSGJ approved by Order no. 68 dated 13.12.2021; KSHB approved by Order no. 20/1 dated 20.12.2021 5.DNJF, approved by Order no. 180, dated 22.12.2021; DNJF, approved by Order no. 180, dated 22.12.2021; QPKMR, approved by Order no. 16 dated 13.12.2021; DPP approved by Order no. 2509, dated 23.12.2021; QBZ, approved by Order No. 56, dated 24.12.2021; DSHKBB, approved by Order no. 20 dated 15.12.2021; IML approved by Order no. 693/1, dated 24.12.2021; KFA approved with Order No. 2, dated 31.12.2021 and GDP approved with Order No. 1401/1 date 23.12.2021.

For this period, from the information reported and analyzed to assess the realization of the target value of this indicator, it results that it has been fully achieved, to the extent of 100%

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	10 ministries have approved and publish the integrity plan
	2020	A model / guide for designing integrity plan approved and published by the Ministry of Justice. (the indicator is reached to the extent 100%)

Target Value	2021 (target)	All MoJ dependencies approved and published an integrity plan
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 100%
	2022	All central institutions (ministries) approved and published an integrity plan
Target Value	2023	All subordinate central institutions approved and published an integrity plan

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	Lack of framework for drafting integrity plans.	
Target value 2018	A model / guide for drafting the integrity plan approved and published by the Ministry of Justice.	Target value not reached.
Target value 2019	10 ministries have approved and published the integrity plan	Target value not reached.
Target value 2020	A model / guide for drafting the integrity plan approved and published by the Ministry of Justice.	The guideline for drafting the integrity plan has been approved.
Target value 2021	All MoJ dependencies approved and published an integrity plan	The target value has been reached. The 12 MoJ subordinate institutions have approved an integrity plan by internal order of the head of the institution.

Level of achievement of the objective A.9

Level of realization of Objective A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public servants in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January - December 2021 is 100%.

The achievement rate of objective A.9 for this reporting period is very good (86-110 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are based on information collected by the Ministry of Justice to monitor the implementation of the action plan for January - December 2021. The following are the links to the publication of Integrity plans of subordinate institutions: <https://www.drejtësia.gov.al/instrumente-antikorrupsion>

Risks for achieving Objective A.9

Lack of capacity to conduct risk assessments is identified as a potential risk to the achievement of objective A.9.

A.10 Analysis of corruption trends and improvement of 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 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 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.

Collection, processing and harmonization of statistical data on corruption
Statistical information produced on corruption (6-month / annual report) * Annual report 2023 is drafted and completed within First Quarter of 2024
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
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 First Quarter of 2024

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities starting from January of the year

2021 and continue throughout the period of implementation of the (annual) action plan.

During January-December 2021, consolidated statistics on corruption-related criminal offenses (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office and Courts) were collected, processed and harmonized for the second half of the year and the annual 2020.

Also, data were collected on confiscated assets, on criminal offenses related to corruption for the second half of the year, 2020. These data were published and published in the "Statistical Yearbook 2020" at the link <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/dokumenta/statistika/>.

Data were collected on confiscated assets as well as data on seized values, on criminal offenses related to corruption for 2021. Coordination and completion of track record tables for Corruption, for the second half and annual year 2020, as well as January -December 2021. Consolidated statistics on criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office and Courts) for the second half and annual year 2020 have also been collected, processed and harmonized.

Consolidated statistics on criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office and Courts) for 2021 were collected, processed and harmonized, as well as data on confiscated assets on criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime for the second half and annual 2020. It turns out that 270 persons were convicted by the Courts of First Instance (with a final decision) and 87 persons by the Courts of Appeal for criminal offenses related to corruption (for 2020). It also turns out that 493 persons were convicted by the Courts of First Instance (by final decision) and 354 persons by the Courts of Appeal for criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime (for 2020).). <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/dokumenta/statistika/>. Data were collected on confiscated assets, as well as seized values, on criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime for 2021. These data were published and published in the "Statistical Yearbook 2020" at the link <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/dokumenta/statistika/>

The coordination and completion of track record tables for Corruption and Organized Crime, for the second half and annual half of 2020, as well as the year 2021, has been realized.

For the year 2021, 3 statistical reports have been compiled (6 months II 2020 / Annual 2020/6 m I 2021), published in the Statistical Yearbook. Thus, the performance indicator is reached 100%.

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

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N / A	
	N / A	
	2017	1
	2018	N / A
	2019	Statistics are produced and published once a year; Improving the reporting mechanism of

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

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

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	The statistics produced do not contain complete data in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Guidelines	
Target value 2018	Statistics are produced and published one times a year	The target value has been reached.

<p>Target value 2019</p>	<p>Improving the reporting mechanism of statistics including:</p> <p>A. Number of investigations launched</p> <p>B. Number of reports / indictments requested by the Prosecution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of seizure requests <p>C. Number of sentences</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of approved requests for sequestration 2. Number of requests for confiscation approved <p>D. Data on asset management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Value of assets seized under administration 	<p>The target value has been reached</p>
<p>Target value 2020</p>	<p>Reporting statistics including:</p> <p>A. Number of investigations launched</p> <p>B. Number of reports / indictments requested by the Prosecution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of seizure requests <p>C. Number of sentences</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of approved requests for sequestration 2. Number of requests for confiscation approved <p>D. Data on asset management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Value of assets seized under administration 2. Value of assets confiscated under administration 3. Value realized from the sale of confiscated assets 4. Number of assets returned to the owner 5. Number of assets destroyed 6. Monetary value transferred to the state budget after the sale 	<p>The target value has been reached</p>

Target value 2021	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 target value has been reached
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Level of achievement of the objective A.10

Level of realization of Objective A.10 Analysis of corruption trends and improvement of statistics related to the activity of anti-corruption law enforcement agencies in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January - December 2021 is 100%.

The achievement rate of objective A.10 for this reporting period is very good (86-110 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are based on information reported by the Ministry of Justice to monitor the implementation of the action plan for January - December 2021 . <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/dokumenta/statistika/>

Risks for achieving Objective A.10

The risk of achieving this objective has a "low" chance of occurrence and a "low" impact on achieving the objective. Risks are mainly related to the deadline for processing statistical data by the responsible structure, as the deadline does not correspond to the reporting deadline of the indicator.

A.11 Adaptation of 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 cross-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.

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 Local Integrity Plans and Code of Conduct and send them to the 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 adopt 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-December 2021, in function of the forecasts of measure A.11.1, several meetings were organized:

Consultation meeting with the working group and staff of the Municipality of Pogradec to consult the first draft of the Integrity Plan: December 9, 2021 - Consultation meeting with the Working Group and staff of the Municipality of Berat, to consult the first draft of the Integrity Plan; December 9, 2021 - Consultation meeting with the working group and staff of the Municipality of Belsh to consult the first draft of the Integrity Plan; December 10, 2021 - Consultation meeting with the working group and staff of the Municipality of Përmet to consult the first draft of the Integrity Plan; December 15, 2021 - Consultation meeting with the working group and staff of the Municipality of Lezha to consult the first draft of the Integrity Plan; December 15, 2021 - Start of the process in the municipality of Kavaja. Meeting and training with the working group on risk assessment methodology. Focus groups according to 7 functional areas of the municipality with the staff; 16-17 December 2021 - Start of the process in the municipality of Himara. Meeting and training with the working group on risk assessment methodology. Focus groups according to 7 functional areas of the municipality with the staff; December 22-23, 2021 - Start of the process in

the municipality of Maliq. Meeting and training with the working group on risk assessment methodology. Focus groups according to the 7 functional areas of the municipality with the staff.

Also, during December, the Integrity Plans of 6 municipalities were finalized, which will then be approved by the Municipal Council. These municipalities are: Tirana, Pogradec, Berat, Përmet, Belsh, Shijak. Meanwhile, 25 meetings were held to set up working groups in 12 municipalities.

For measure A.11.2 it is reported that, out of 10 municipalities, only the municipality of Durrës has approved the Integrity Plan in the meeting of 28.10.2021 of the Municipal Council. Due to the situation created by the Covid-19 pandemic and the consequences of the earthquake, they have delayed the implementation of measures in implementation of the ISAC Action Plan. During 2021, local self-government units have continued consultations on the implementation of objectives, identification of risks and implementation of measures. The Agency for Support of Local Self-Government / Ministry of Interior has maintained constant contacts with municipalities and IDM (implementer of the STAR 2 project).

During 2021, IDM has continued meetings with 5 local self-government units, which are implementing integrity plans. With the launch of the Star III program and the announcement of the call, 14 municipalities have expressed interest in joining the agreement. They are the Municipality of Belsh, Berat, Bulqiza, Has, Himara, Kavaja, Kukes, Lezha, Maliq, Përmet, Pogradec, Puka, Shijak and Tirana. After finalizing the interviews with the focus groups and during the following months, IDM and with the participation of AMVV specialists, worked on drafting Integrity Plans in 6 municipalities: Tirana, Pogradec, Shijak, Lezha, Përmet, Berat, Kukës, Bulqiza, Belsh.

In the municipality of Tirana, after the finalization of the first draft of the Integrity Plan, a final consultation meeting was organized with the working group.

The first drafts of the Plan for review by the working groups have been sent to the Municipality of Pogradec and Lezha. After the review, consultative meetings will be organized in order to finalize the draft.

After the drafts are finalized and the recommendations are reflected, the plans will be sent to the Municipal Councils for approval.

In-line discussion forums "From Strategy to Action: Integrity Plan for Local Self-Government Units and Challenges in Implementing Action Measures" were also developed, organized in cooperation with IDM.

For this period, from the information reported and analyzed (based on implementation measures and activities) to assess the implementation of target value of this indicator turns out to have reached 10%, as only 1 municipality has approved the Integrity Plan, compared to 10, as a target target for 2021.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N / A	
	N / A	
	2017	N / A
	2018	N / A
	2019	The AMVV 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 /target	2021 (target target)	10 municipalities approve the plan integrity in accordance with risk assessment
	2021 (target reached)	The indicator has reached 10%
	2022	40 municipalities approve the plan integrity in accordance with risk assessment
The value of target / Target	2023	61 municipalities approve the plan integrity in accordance with risk assessment

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	Local government institutions have not performed systematic integrity / corruption risk assessment and have no integrity plans	
Target value 2018	The Ministry of Interior forwards to all Municipalities the guide for conducting integrity / corruption risk assessment and drafting integrity plans.	Target value not reached.

Target value 2019	The Ministry of Interior conducts active information activities with all Municipalities, guiding the conduct of integrity / corruption risk assessment and drafting integrity plans. 5 Municipalities draft and approve Integrity Plans	4 Municipalities drafted and approved Integrity Plans with alternative methodologies.
Target value 2020	6 Municipalities draft and approve Integrity Plans.	1 Municipality has drafted and approved an Integrity Plan.
Target value 2021	10 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment	1 Municipality has approved the Integrity Plan.

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. Reporting has not been achieved for this period target value this indicator with an unimplemented 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.

A. 11.3	Encourage municipalities to set a specific budget for the implementation of local CA 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 the monitoring period January-December 2021, it is reported that the Agency for Local Self-Government Support / MoI has encouraged municipalities to include in the budget a specific item for the implementation of the Integrity Plan. As a result, 4 municipalities have foreseen a budget for their implementation (Municipality of Patos with DMC no. 71 dated 14.12.2021; Municipality

of Mallakastër, with DMC no. 58 dated 20.12.2021; Municipality of Mat with DMC no. 30 dated 17.12.2021 and Municipality of Gjirokastra with DMC no.107 dated 24.12.2021)

Are realized information campaign to determine a specific budget for the implementation of concrete measures of integrity plans, according to the forecasts given by the action plan anticorruption, in 6 municipalities and is in the process of 14 municipalities with the start of support from the partner of ASLSG, for this commitment.

For this period, from the information reported and analyzed (based on implementation measures and activities) to assess the implementation of target value of this indicator. It turns out that the value of 40% has been reached, as out of 10 municipalities that had to allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan, currently 4 municipalities have achieved this target.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N / A	
	N / A	
	2017	N / A
	2018	N / A
	2019	N / A
	2020	6 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for approval and implementation of the plan integrity
Target value /target	2021 (target target)	10 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan
	2021 (target reached)	The indicator has reached 40%
	2022	40 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and

		implementation of the plan of integrity
The value of target / Target	2023	61 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the plan of integrity

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	Local government institutions do not allocate funds for the implementation of the integrity plan	
Target value 2018	-	-
Target value 2019	-	-
Target value 2020	6 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan	There is no data
Target value 2020	10 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan	The indicator has reached 40%

Level of achievement of the objective A.11.

Level of achievement of Objective A.11. Adaptation of anti-corruption policies at the local government level in relation to the implementation of performance indicators for the period January-December 2021 is 25%.

The calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$NR A.11 = \frac{TP A11.a (10\%) + TP A.11.b (40\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 25\%$$

The achievement rate of objective A.11 for this reporting period is poor (0-30 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The reported data on performance indicators are based on the information reported by the Agency for Local Self-Government Support to the Ministry of Interior to monitor the implementation of the action plan for the period January-December 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.

Achievement 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 degree of achievement of 11 specific objectives of the strategic goal for the prevention of corruption.

By applying the same formula for deriving the degree of achievement of objectives - by summing the feasibility in percentage of performance indicators and dividing by the number of indicators - the feasibility of the strategic goal of preventing corruption is 94.01%²⁹.

Objective	Viability
A.1. Increasing transparency in State Activity and improving citizens' access to information	115%
A.2. Increase transparency in the planning, management and control of public funds	100%
A.3. Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions	180%
A.4. Improving the handling of denunciations against corruption	100%
A.5. Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interest	50%
A.6. Strengthening the regime of controls over the financing of political parties	80%

²⁹Ibid footnote 5.

A.7. Improving the efficiency of audit and internal inspection and systematic use of risk analysis	59.2% ³⁰
A.8. Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption	100%
A.9. Strengthening the integrity of public servants	100%
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	100%
A.11. Adaptation of anti-corruption policies at the local government level	25%

Feasibility of the strategic goal of preventing corruption, which is to the extent 94.01% indicates a good result during 2021. This value also represents the highest achievement compared to that of the punitive approach B and the awareness approach C. However, it is noted that this value has been achieved as a result of the large excess (expressed in %) for objective A.1 and A.3, and consequently the low or medium level of realization should not be left out of attention in some important objectives such as: Adaptation of anti-corruption policies at the level of local government; Strengthen the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interest or improve the efficiency of audit and internal inspection and the systematic use of risk analysis. For this reason, it is necessary during the next new year to prioritize the efforts of the responsible institutions, especially in those performance indicators that have had a poor performance, which have directly affected the poor feasibility of the entire objective. We bring here as an example the performance indicator A.5.a, A.6.a, A.11.a and A.11.b.

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 those independent, which have a crucial role to play in this process, 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.

Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and Activities	Implementation of Measures and activities			
		Measures and activities foreseen	Measures and activities completely accomplished	Measures and activities in	Measures and activities

³⁰Ibid footnote 5.

		for the year 2021		partimplemented ³¹	ofunrealized ³²
Punishment	Measure s	22	11	7	4
	Activitie s	31	18	6	7

It turns out that out of 22 measures and 31 activities foreseen in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for January-December2021, for Approach B (Punitive), 11 measures / 17 activities have been implemented, 7 measures / 6 activities are still in the process of implementation and 4 measures / 8 activities are not implemented respectively (measures B.1.2; B.1.3; B .1.4; B.2.4, and activities B.1.2.1; B.1.2.2; B.1.4.1; B.1.6.1; B.2.3.1, B.2.4.1 and B.2.4.2).

Out of 9 performance indicators for the preventive approach (B), the target value for 1 performance indicator was reached, the target value for 2 performance indicators was partially reached and the target value for 6 performance indicators was not reached.

Punitive approach	Performance indicators	Realization of Performance Indicators		
		The target value is fully realized ³³	The target value is partially realized ³⁴	The target value is not realized ³⁵
	9	2	1	6

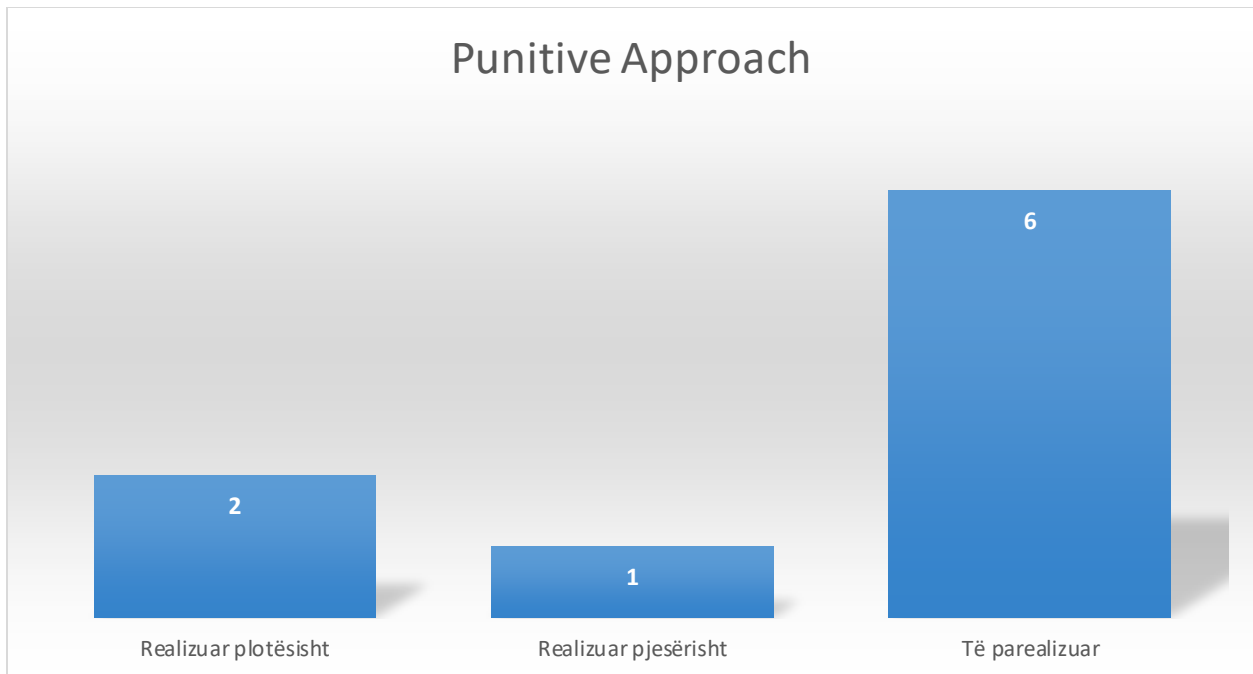
³¹"Partially realized" activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 50 to 100 percent.

³²"Unrealized" activity is one that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent

³³That is realized on a 100 percent scale

³⁴That is realized on the scale from 50 to 100 percent.

³⁵That has not been realized and indicators for which data have not been collected or it has not been possible to collect



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

For this objective, 3 performance indicators have been defined:

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)
	PP, Special Prosecutor, Judicial Police Commission
B.1.1.2	Conducting training / Nr. 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 logistic s and human resources of corruption and economic crime investigation structures
B.1.3.1	Number of staff recruited, 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	Nr. of cases of application of articles 221, 294 / a, 294 / b of CoP.Pr
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 / JPOin 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. 1.9	Specific mechanisms to conduct the fight against corruption within the administration and management of sequestrated 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 females and how many males)
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	Nr. of detected cases suspected of committing or involvement in illegal activities of employees of structures, object of the activity of the SIAC (I) Nr. references (II) Nr. of processed employees (III) Nr. 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 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: 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.

During 2020, the target value was a 5% increase in 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 January - December 2021, in SPAK the total number of investigated proceedings is 255 proceedings with 129 persons under investigation. 11 proceedings were joined and after this process it turns out that a total of 244 proceedings were investigated with 129 persons under investigation.

Regarding the number of proceedings registered for the first time in 2021, these are 123 proceedings with 56 persons under investigation.

Meanwhile, during 2021, it turns out that a total of 90 criminal proceedings with 80 persons were completed and specifically 25 criminal proceedings with 53 defendants were sent to court with a request for trial. 21 criminal proceedings with 8 persons under investigation were sent to the court with a request for termination. 35 criminal proceedings with 19 persons under investigation were

transferred to the Judicial District Prosecutions. 9 criminal proceedings have been suspended and 153 criminal proceedings are still under investigation with 48 persons under investigation.

Prosecutors at the SPAK have undergone continuous training at the School of Magistrates, according to the topics defined by them in accordance with the activity of the SPAK; Prosecutors have been trained on specific topics by foreign organizations such as EURALIUS and OPDAT.

In the staff of the Special Prosecution for 2021, 84 employees are foreseen, 81 of them are recruited. Out of these 20 positions are foreseen for prosecutors and by the end of December 2021 15 prosecutors have been appointed by the High Prosecution Council. The administrative staff at SPAK, has participated in trainings organized by CISD (Classified Information Security Directorate) and the Albanian School of Public Administration.

The SIAC reports that during 2021, 224 criminal referrals were referred to the Prosecution body for 329 subjects, which according to the level of management, are divided into: 88 police officers of the first management level, 223 police officers of the executive level, 10 civil servants (administrative), 3 members of the Guard, 5 FPRP(Fire Protection and Rescue Police) and 61 citizens. The budget spent for the activities in function of this measure is in the amount of 100% or 232,431 ALL.

Regarding the 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, it results that the Service Investigation structures at local or central level in the interest of the event document that have happened in the State Police, the Republic Guard, FPRP(Fire Protection and Rescue Police) , etc. have also carried out initiative actions, where they have made arrests / detentions in flagrante delicto for 30 employees of the structures and 32 citizens. In these actions in no case was illegality identified during the validation of security measures by the prosecution and the courts.

Also, within the proactive investigations followed by the SIAC investigation structures, under the direction of the prosecutor, court decisions were implemented for personal security measures for 100 persons, of which 69 service subjects and 31 citizens. According to certain personal security measures, we record this division:

1. Personal security measure "prison arrest" imposed on 53 persons, of which: 9 first level police officers, 17 executive level police officers and 27 citizens.
2. Personal security measure "home arrest" assigned to 3 persons, of which: 1 police officer of the first management level and 2 police officers of the enforcement level.
3. The personal security measure "obligation to report to the judicial police" assigned to 17 persons, of which 2 police officers of the first management level, 11 police officers of the enforcement level and 4 citizens.

4. Personal security measure "suspension of the exercise of a duty or public service", assigned to 27 persons, of which 10 police officers of the first management level and 17 police officers of the enforcement level.

The State Police reports that during 2021-22 trainings were conducted with 220 beneficiaries, of which 45 are women, with the following topics: - "Money Laundering and Financial and Asset Investigation", conducted online by the PAMECA V Project and the General Prosecutor's Office, with 23 male beneficiaries; - "Criminal offenses related to duty". Developed online by the PAMECA V Project and the General Prosecutor's Office, with 23 male beneficiaries; - Use of the program "i2 Analyst's Notebook", developed in the premises of the Technology and Information Laboratory by the PAMECA V Project with 7 male 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", held at the premises of the Central Investigation Directorate, Tirana from the Central Investigation Directorate, in the Criminal Police Department, with 22 male beneficiaries; - "Advanced financial investigation training", held at Hotel "Rogner" Tirana by GIZ with the support of the English company OPTIMA, with 4 male 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 ", developed online by the British Embassy through the Ministry of Interior, with 26 male beneficiaries; - "Effectiveness of investigations and prosecution of money laundering", developed Online by the Council of Europe, with 2 male beneficiaries; - "Fight against corruption and economic crime", developed online by the International School of the High Forum for the Prevention and Fight against Organized Crime ", Cazerta, with 1 male beneficiary; - Course "OSINT for Financial Investigation Units" Organized by the Zoom platform from the OSCE Secretariat / Department for Transnational Threats, Vienna ", with 6 male beneficiaries; - "International principles for the recycling and financing of terrorism", developed online by the School of Economic and Financial Police (Guadia di Finanza) Rome, Italy, with 2 male beneficiaries; - "Property investigation, tracking of assets in cooperation with other institutions for recording assets", with 20 beneficiaries, of which, 7 women; - "Determining the results of sports competitions. Passive corruption of state officials, proactive investigation of the criminal offense of concealment of property and financing of terrorism ", with 20 beneficiaries, of which 1 female; - "National financial investigation in international investigations. Investigation of computer crimes. Tracing of criminal assets and their seizure ", with 20 beneficiaries, of which 3 Women; - "Circulation of money derived from criminal activity, tax evasion and cybercrime", with 18 participants / beneficiaries, of which 3 women; "International principles for recycling and financing of terrorism", with 2 beneficiaries, of which 1 female; - "Economic and financial methods for combating the assets of criminal organizations", with 2 beneficiaries, of which 1 female; - "National financial investigation in international investigations. Investigation of computer crimes, tracing of criminal cases and their seizure ", with 15 beneficiaries, of which 3 women; Seminar on "Financial crimes, criminal information and investigations" with 1 female beneficiary / participant; - Regional meeting for COE in Bucharest

- "Development of a guide for capturing cryptocurrencies and practical exercises for the seizure of virtual activities", with 3 participants / beneficiaries, all 3 men; - Seminar "Training on analysis and classification of Euro coins", with beneficiaries 8 people, of which 3 Women, 21- Training course - "Practice of financial investigations", held in Croatia, with 4 beneficiaries of 4 men; - Training course on "The practice of investigating corruption in public institutions", held in Croatia, with the participation of 4 beneficiaries, of which 1 female. 21- Training course - "Practice of financial investigations", held in Croatia, with 4 beneficiaries out of 4 men; - Training course on "The practice of investigating corruption in public institutions", held in Croatia, with the participation of 4 beneficiaries, of which 1 female. 21- Training course - "Practice of financial investigations", held in Croatia, with 4 beneficiaries out of 4 men; - Training course on "The practice of investigating corruption in public institutions", held in Croatia, with the participation of 4 beneficiaries, of which 1 female.

In function of measure B.1.7, which is related to conducting trainings for increasing the professional level of staff engaged to document criminal offenses in the field of anti-corruption and crimes in office (ASP / OPGJ in the anti-corruption structure), 7 trainings were conducted , on the topic: "Property investigation according to law No. 10192", with 22 beneficiaries; "Duties related to duty" with 23 beneficiaries; "Property investigation, tracking of assets in cooperation with other institutions for recording assets". With 20 beneficiaries, of which 7 women; "Determining the results of sports competitions. Passive corruption of state officials, proactive investigation of the criminal offense of concealment of property and financing of terrorism ", with 20 beneficiaries, of which 1 female; "National financial investigation in international investigations. Investigation of computer crimes. Tracing of criminal assets and their seizure "With 20 beneficiaries, of which 3 Women; National financial investigation in international investigations. Investigation of computer crimes. Tracing of criminal assets and their seizure "With 15 beneficiaries, of which 3 Women; Economic and financial methods for combating the assets of criminal organizations, 2 beneficiaries, of which 1 female.

Online registration of leased assets and assets in the process of administration, AASCA(Agency for the Administration of Sequestrated and Confiscated Assets) reports the existence of a register, which is updated during the activity of this institution periodically, but should be given access to other institutions in this register. On the increase of professional capacities through joint trainings and conferences with international counterpart institutions, AASCA reports that during 2021, 5 training modules were conducted with 10 sessions in total, where 10 women and 12 men were trained. No budget was used for these activities, as the costs were covered by donors, GIZ Albania, the Council of Europe and the OSCE.

Regarding the increase of professional capacities of AASCA staff in the field of administration of sequestrated and confiscated companies, two trainings were conducted in total during 2021, in which 5 women and 6 men were trained. Even for these activities no budget was used by the institution, as financial costs were covered by SCA and BAMIN.

Regarding the target value for 2021, from the data reported by SPAK, there are a total of 244 corruption proceedings with 129 persons under investigation. The 5% increase in the number of reports of corruption, compared to the previous year has not been achieved, so the value of the indicator has not been realized.

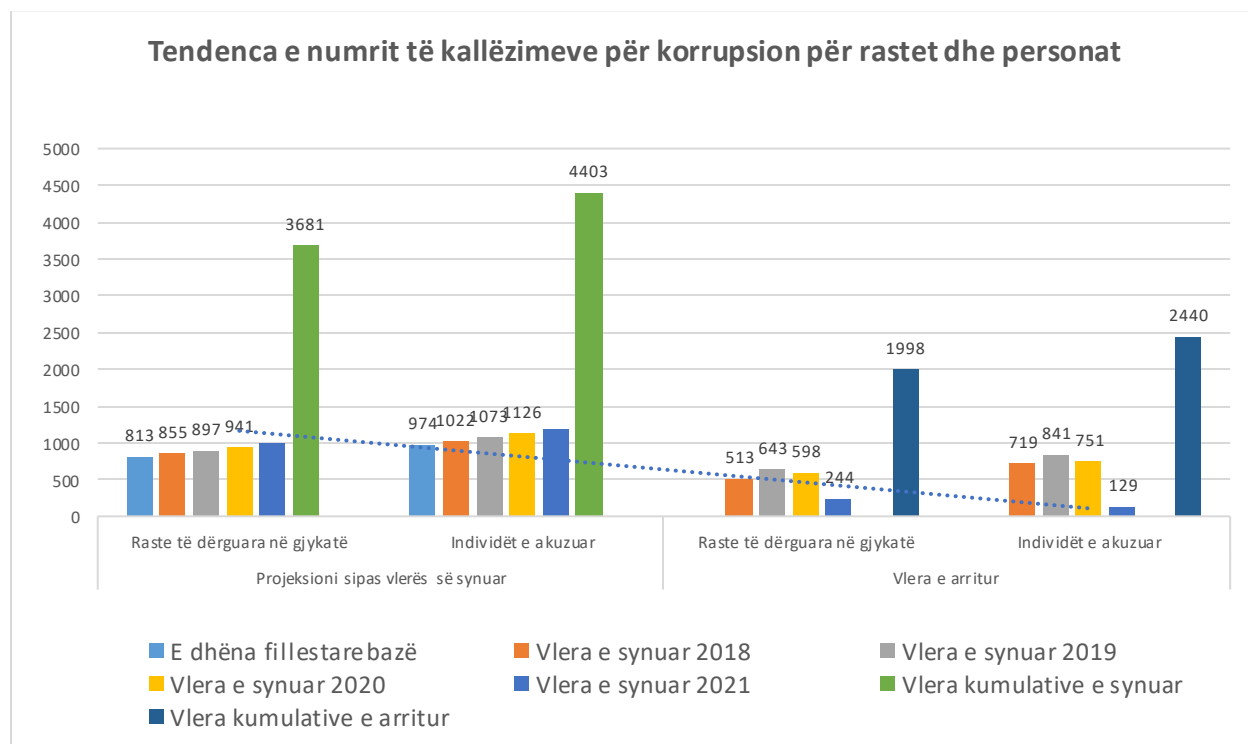
The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	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	Increase by 5% compared to the year antecedent of the number of cases and defendants sent to court
	2020	Increase by 5% compared to the year antecedent of the number of cases and defendants sent to court 84 (indicator reached 0%)
Target value /target	2021 (target target)	Increase by 5% compared to the year antecedent of the number of cases and defendants sent to court
	2021 (target reached)	0%

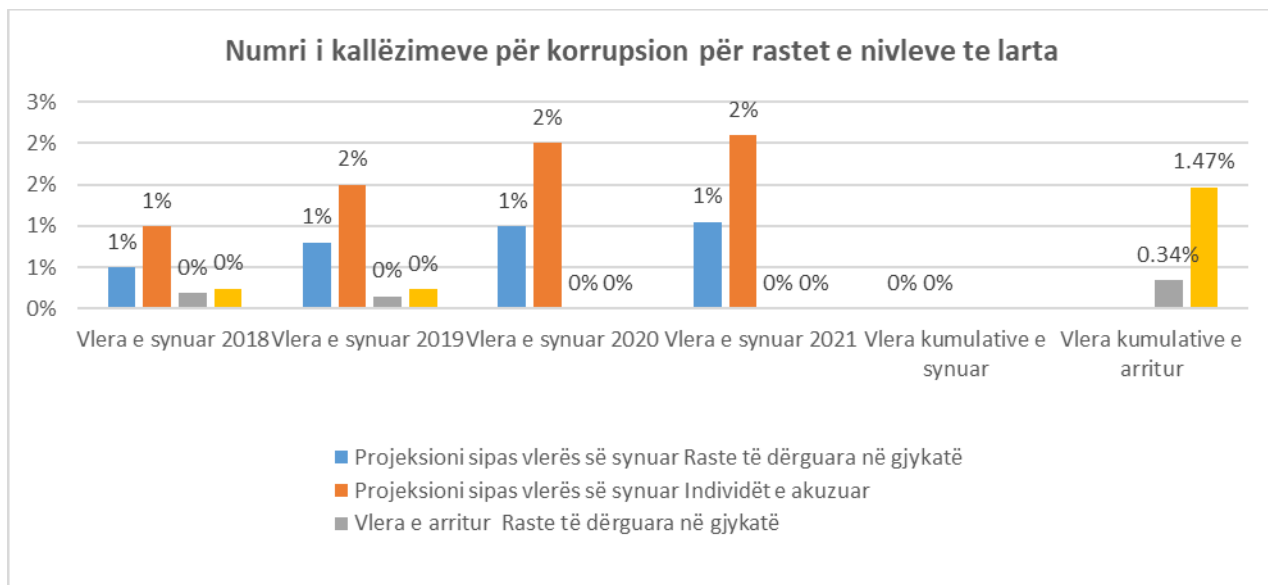
	2022	Increase by 5% compared to the year antecedent of the number of cases and defendants sent to court
The value of target / Target	2023	Increase by 5% compared to the year antecedent of the number of cases and defendants sent to court.

For sub-indicator “B.1.a.1: Report of proceedings for “high level corruption” on the total number of reports for corruption”, it results that SPAK has sent for trial 5 cases related to corruption committed by level officials senior (former officials of the judiciary and elected in the local government), and this sub-indicator has not been achieved.

The feasibility of this indicator in the 3 years measured is presented in the graph below.



Sub-indicator B.1.a.1: Report of proceedings for “high level corruption” on the total number of reports of corruption:



B.1.b

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

For the years 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 includes the sub-indicator of the 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 January - December 2021, measures for monitoring and reporting of statistical data related to seizures come from the Annual Report of SPAK.

Special sections for the investigation of money laundering and economic crime have been established in 7 prosecutors of general jurisdiction with a leading section and prosecutors, and in the other 15 prosecutions a prosecutor has been appointed to prosecute these cases. There are a total of 41 prosecutors charged with money laundering and economic crime. During 2021, 46 proceedings were registered and sent to court with 29 defendants.

In implementation of the measure/increase of 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.

For January - December 2021, the Special Prosecution Against Corruption and Organized Crime has acted in 3 main directions for the seizure and confiscation of criminal assets:

Pursuant to Law 10192/2009 "On the prevention and crackdown on organized crime, trafficking, corruption and other crimes through preventive measures against property", 14 requests for sequestration of assets have been submitted. Pursuant to Normative Act no. 1, dated 31.01.2020, "On Preventive Measures in the Framework of Strengthening the Fight against Terrorism, Organized Crime, Serious Crimes and Consolidation of Public Order and Safety", 25 requests for sequestration of property have been submitted to the court. Pursuant to the provisions of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Special Prosecution Against Corruption and Organized Crime requested in 4 cases seizure in criminal proceedings and in 1 case, the seizure was decided by the special prosecutors themselves. Thus, in total for 2021, 44 requests for sequestration were registered, which is an increase compared to the number of requests compared to the previous year 2020. The statistical data of the Special Prosecution Against Corruption and Organized Crime were sent to the Ministry of Justice, after the meeting of the Coordination Committee, held on April 13, 2022, in order to reflect them on performance indicators and update statistics in regard to the annual monitoring report.

The following performance indicator B.1.b, also consists of sub-indicator B.1.b.1: Report of sequestration requests in cases of "high level corruption" on the total number of sequestration requests in corruption cases. The data reported by the Special Prosecution Office against Corruption and Organized Crime does not show a number of sequestration requests for "high level corruption" cases and a total number of sequestration requests only for corruption cases. Under these conditions, the performance sub-indicator B.1.b.1, can not be measured in order to reach a final conclusion as a ratio between two values.

Considering that the value of the performance indicator B.1.b is 100%, while the value of the sub-indicator B.1.b.1 is 0%, the target achieved for this indicator is 50%.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

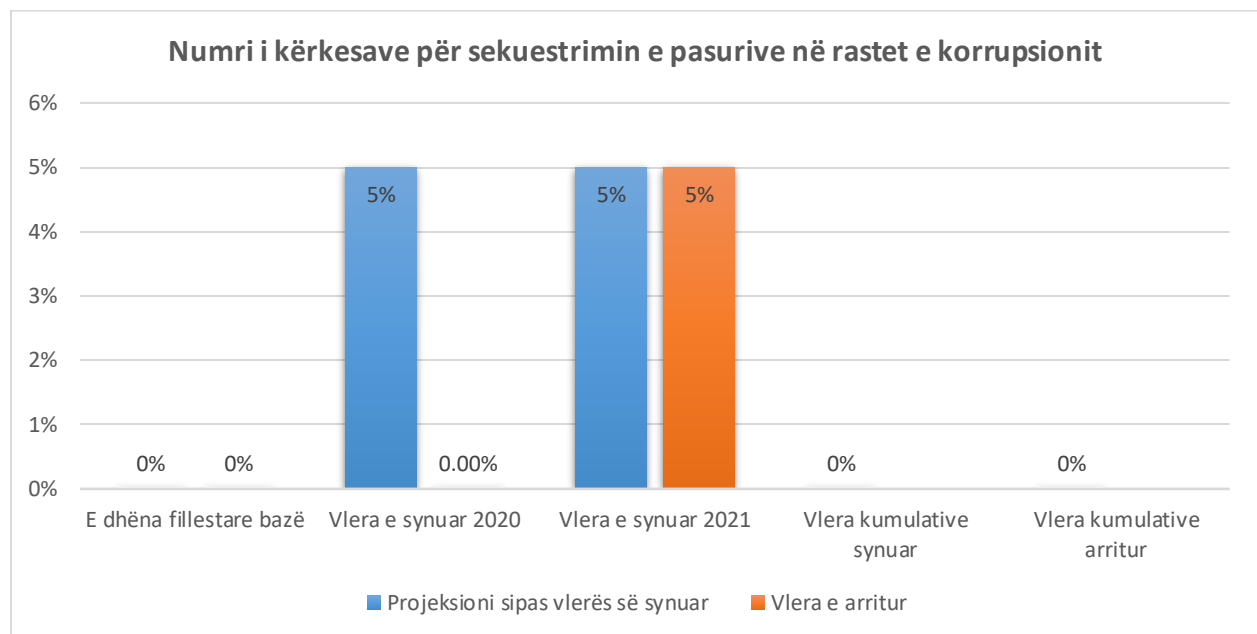
Base Values	N / A	
	N / A	
	2017	N / A
	2018	N / A
	2019	The reporting system will be operational and data will be reported. In 2019, the increase of

		sequestration requests will be achieved by 5% compared to 2018; periodic reporting will be provided in the coming years.
	2020	Increase by 5% compared to the year antecedent of the number of requests for seizure in corruption cases (indicator is reached at 0%)
Target value /target	2021 (target target)	Increase by 5% compared to the year antecedent of the number of claims for sequestration in cases of CORRUPTION
	2021 (target reached)	50%
	2022	Increase by 5% compared to the year antecedent of the number of requests for seizure in corruption cases
The value of target / Target	2023	Increase by 5% compared to the year antecedent of the number of requests for seizure in corruption cases.

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	Lack of data on requests for sequestration of assets in cases of corruption	
Target value 2018	Building a reporting mechanism (and updating harmonized statistics) in order to include new data	Instruction of the General Prosecutor no. 6/2018 approved the statistical format for the collection and reporting of data related to seizures.

Target value	Data published in 2-year reports	The reporting system became operational and the data reported in 6-month and annual statistics. No request for sequestration of assets in corruption cases was filed in 2019
Target value	5% increase compared to the base of 2019	No request for sequestration of assets in corruption cases was filed in 2020
Target value	Increase by 5% compared to the year antecedent of the number of claims for sequestration in cases of CORRUPTION	-



B.1.c

The target value for the performance indicator B.1.c for 2021 is: increase by 5% of the value of seized assets (for which the initial crime is corruption), compared to the base of 2020.

For the years 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.

Also target values are foreseen: creation of 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 - December 2021, in implementation of the activity for the online register of leased assets and assets under administration, the register is in the process of being updated by AASCA.

Pursuant to the measure for increasing the investigative capacity of law enforcement institutions, the SIAC reports that during 2021, 224 criminal referrals were referred to the Prosecution body for 329 subjects, which according to the level of management, are divided into: 88 first level police officers leaders, 223 police officers of executive level, 10 civil (administrative) employees, 3 members of the Guard, 5 FPRP and 61 citizens.

Regarding the 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, it results that the Service Investigation structures at local or central level in the interest of the event document that have happened in the State Police, the Republic Guard, FPRP, etc. have carried out initiative actions, where they have made arrests / detentions in flagrante delicto for 30 employees of structures and 32 citizens. In these actions in no case was any illegality identified during the assessment of security measures by the prosecution and the courts.

An electronic register of sequestrated and confiscated assets was established for this reporting period. The register is functional at 90% and the institutions are in the phase of accessing it. The realization of this indicator is related to the growing processes and expected results related to the seizure of assets in cases of corruption. AAPSK, during 2021, has administered assets seized from criminal offenses of corruption, in the amount of 2,577,828,976.00 ALL. Compared to the base value of 2020, this performance indicator has reached 100%.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N / A	
	N / A	
	2017	N / A
	2018	N / A
	2019	The reporting system will be functional and data will be reported as well as will be observed and all contracts are analyzed e

		<p>previous assets as well as analysis of any contact of the assets with third parties;</p> <p>5% increase compared to the previous year.</p>
	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 value /target	2021 (target)	It is foreseen to create an electronic register, for keeping, form, reporting of sequestrated and confiscated assets, as well as determining the public bodies or entities that have the right to access its information; 5% increase in sequestrated assets compared to the previous year
	2021 (target reached)	100%
	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
The value of target / Target	2023	Assessment of needs for improvement of anti-corruption measures; 5%

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	Lack of data on the value of assets seized in corruption cases	
Target value 2018	Improving the reporting mechanism of AASCA for data collection and reporting of values of sequestrated and confiscated assets	Improvement of AASCA internal reporting mechanism was not realized.
Target value 2019	Data published in the six-monthly reports of AASCA (data contain values on sequestrated revenues in cases of corruption)	The reporting mechanism was improved. The data were published in the six-monthly reports of AASCA The data do not contain values on sequestrated revenues in cases of corruption
Target value 2020	5% increase compared to the base of 2019	During 2020 there were no assets seized for corruption-related crimes
Target value 2021	It is foreseen to create an electronic register, for keeping, form, reporting of sequestrated 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	During 2021, an electronic register was created for sequestrated and confiscated assets.

Level of achievement of the objective B.1

Level of achievement of Objective B.1. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-corruption criminal investigations, in relation to the implementation of performance indicators for the period January -December 2021 is 0%.

The calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$\text{NR B.1} = \frac{\text{TP B.1.a (0\%)} + \text{TP B.1.b (50\%)} + \text{TP B.1.c (100\%)}}{3 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 50\%$$

The achievement rate of objective B.1 for this reporting period is **sufficient** (31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are based on information reported by 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 period January - December 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 and information and inter-institutional cooperation in general as well as other issues related to administrative capacity and regulatory environment, this risk has a possibility high occurrence and its medium impact.

B.2 Improving icooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing corruption.

2 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 ratio of the number of registered corruption proceedings against the total number of registered referrals compared to the previous year. For 2022 and 2023 the target value is the increase by 3% of the ratio of the number of registered corruption proceedings against the total number of registered referrals, compared to the previous year.

For 2020, the ratio of the number of registered corruption proceedings to the total number of registered referrals was 46%.

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 / revision 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 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 SPAK with a focus on corruption investigation
B.2.4.1	Establishment of the working group
B.2.4.2	Drafting cooperation procedures and their approval
B. 2.5	Strengthening cooperation between ASP and other law enforcement agencies focusing 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

The implementation of the measures is expected to be achieved through activities that have been carried out during 2021.

For January-December 2021, it was reported by the responsible institutions the implementation of the measure strengthening the cooperation between SP and other law enforcement agencies with a focus on corruption investigation, 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 "For conducting institutional and thematic inspections and for individual violations of magistrates / prosecutors in prosecutors with general jurisdiction".

The drafting of the work plan / action plan focusing on the investigation of corruption 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 guidelines and standard procedures common between SP and other law enforcement agencies has been partially implemented, as the responsible institutions are in the process of drafting these acts.

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

Regarding the measure that determines the strengthening of inter-institutional work cooperation between SP and other law enforcement agencies (customs, taxes, military police, etc.) with a focus on investigating corruption, no joint working groups have been set up. However, the Annual Work Program for the Criminal Police Department for 2021 has been programmed, with No. 182 Prot., Dated 15.02.2021, approved by the GDSP. The drafting of procedures for the investigation of economic and financial crime has been initiated in the framework of the IPA project, and the review and drafting of procedures and standards for judicial police officers in the police for the investigation of criminal offenses in the field of corruption and crimes in office has been initiated. In terms of addressing overlaps, it is found that there have been no cases of overlapping corruption investigations. The State Police has eliminated the possibility of overlapping cases through the introduction of the Case Management System. Each criminal referral is thrown into this system and each case gets a unique unique number.

Regarding measure B.2.4, regarding the drafting of standard procedures and cooperation mechanisms between SP and the National Bureau of Investigation and SPAK with a focus on corruption investigation, the measure continues to be reported in the process.

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, the State Police explains that for each investigation of criminal offenses of corruption and crimes in office, joint

analyses have been conducted with SPAK and district prosecutors. Analyses were performed at central and local level, as appropriate. Joint meetings were held with the tax investigation structures and SIS.

During 2021, the Directorate for Economic and Financial Crime has applied a calendar of meetings with district / local prosecutors for criminal offenses of corruption and money laundering, in cooperation with the heads of district prosecutors and GDPML.

Measure B.2.6 regarding the organization of joint seminars / workshops between SP and other law enforcement agencies has been implemented, as the Directorate for Economic and Financial Crimes has organized 2 joint seminars / workshops with 5 beneficiaries from the police and 3 training activities with active participation :

- Seminar "On the introductory webinar for the system" ProfID "- organized online by PCC SEE and the National Police of France, with 3 beneficiaries.
- "International Conference on Beneficial Ownership Organized online by the Council of Europe", with 2 beneficiaries.
- Regional meeting for COE in Bucharest "Development of guide for cryptocurrency capture and practical exercises for sequestration of virtual activities", with 3 participants / beneficiaries of 3 men.
- Training course - "Practice of financial investigations", conducted in Croatia, with 4 beneficiaries of which 4 men.
- Training course on "The practice of investigating corruption in public institutions", held in Croatia, with the participation of 4 beneficiaries, of which 1 female.

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

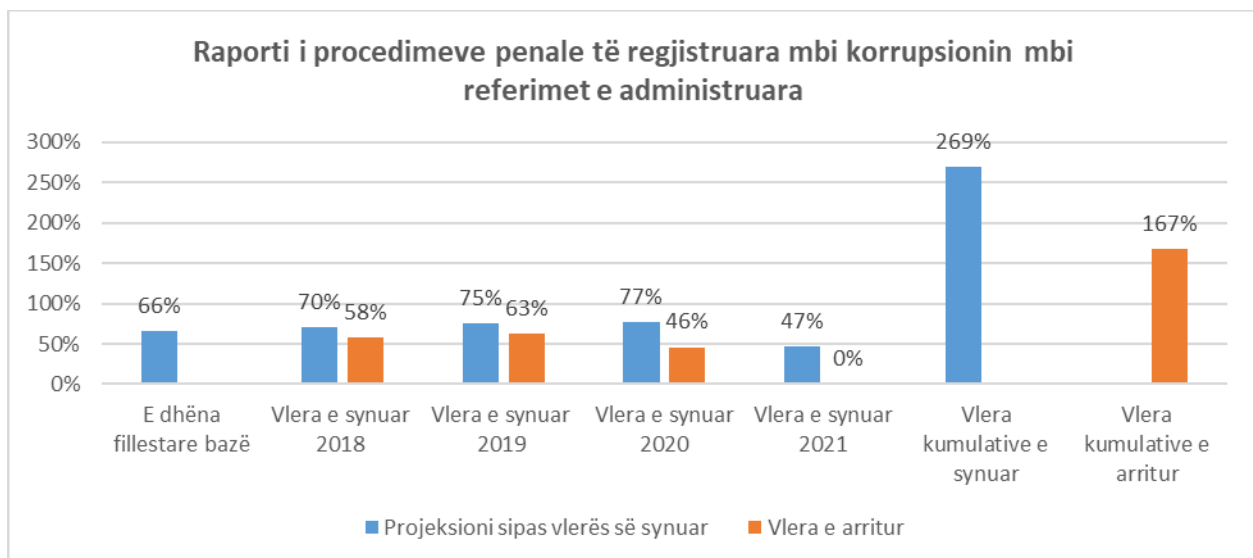
The realization of this indicator is related to the processes and expected expected results in relation to the number of registered corruption proceedings against the total number of registered referrals. For this period no data have been reported yet and the indicator does not appear to have been reached.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

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N / A	
	N / A	
	2017	N / A
	2018	N / A
	2019	64%

Target value /target	2020	3% increase (the indicator is reached to the extent 100%)
	2021 (target target)	3% increase
	2021 (target reached)	0%
	2022	3% increase
The value of target / Target	2023	3% increase

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of the indicators is presented as in the graph on below:



B.2.b

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

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

During 2020, the target value was the realization of access by the State Police to 16 databases in total and the realization of access by the Prosecution to 5 additional databases. For this reporting period. The Prosecution increased access to 1 database and also the State Police accessed only 1 database, bringing the total number of accessed databases for 2020 to 11. However the target for 2020 was not achieved.

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

B. 2.2	Increase further access to databases and state electronic registers for 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 2021 onwards.

For January - December 2021, the State Police has gained access to 9 other databases, namely: Civil Registry; Register of driving licenses; Register of the Social Insurance Institute; NBC Register; Vehicle register; TIMS systems; Register on Applications in the Citizen Service Office; Register of Applications made at the Employment Office and Register of Hospital Data. The State Police has access to 21 databases in total, thus passing the target with 18 databases, defined as a target for 2021.

An integrated database called "DEEPSEE" has been created for the investigation structures of the State Police, in which 44 databases have been integrated and access has been provided. In addition to these databases, the investigation structures have been provided access to the multifunctional System of the State Agency of Cadastre for real estate. Mortgage or Multifunctional System of SCA, includes the digitized database of the Cadastre, which includes the ALUIZNI(Agency of Legalisation, Urbanisation of Informal Areas and Buildings) register, for constructions (real estate) in the legalization process.

The State Police during 2021, has received access from other institutions and is consulted electronically in the National Register of Bank Accounts and the Register on Maritime Traffic.

The Register of Beneficiary Owners has also been recently created in the NBC, pursuant to law Law no. 112/2020 'On the register of beneficiary owners', where the State Police has received the right of access and is in the process of implementation.

The data systems where access to the State Police was granted during 2021 are: Residence Permit; My uniform; OFL; Poliscan LMIS (Laboratory Information Management System on Scientific

Police Ballistic Examinations; SMARTDEC, Green Border Cameras; ANPR Camera with Kosovo;

The State Police needs access to other registers, for which legal adjustments are needed, such as the Register of Fixed and Mobile Telephone Subscribers; Albania Radio and Television, RAD, GDPML records; Registers of convicted persons and the Special Register for any notification or referral of criminal offenses in the electoral field.

On the other hand, the General Prosecutor's Office reports that during January-December 2021 it 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 JDO. A request was sent to the GDT for access to the central register of bank accounts. I was sentuar NBC listof persons authorized by the prosecution to have access to the register of beneficiary owners 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 Notary Register".

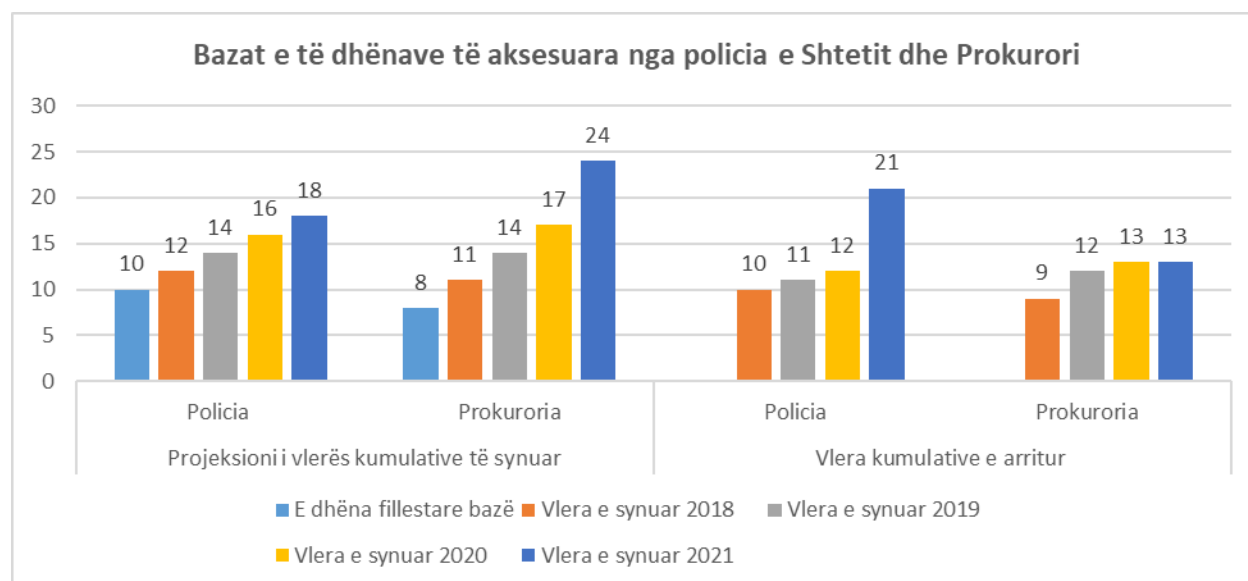
For this monitoring period, from the information reported and analyzed to evaluate the realization of target value of this indicator, with this number of accessed databases, it turns out that the indicator is realized to the extent of 100% (20 accessed databases out of 18 that are defined as the target for 2021).

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N / A	
	N / A	
	2017	Police have access to 10 bases Data. The Prosecution has access to 8 databases.
	2018	N / A
	2019	Police have access to 14 bases data; access to 3 databases for prosecution
	2020	Police have access to 16 bases data; access to 5 databases for the prosecution (the indicator has reached 0%)

Target value /target	2021 (target target)	Police have access to 18 databases; access to 7 databases for the prosecution
	2021 (target reached)	The indicator has reached 100%
	2022	Police have access to 20 databases; access to 9 databases for the prosecution
The value of target / Target	2023	Police have access to 22 databases; access to 11 databases for the prosecution

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of the indicators is presented as in the graph on below:



Level of achievement of the objective B.2

Level of achievement of Objective B.2. Improving cooperation between law enforcement institutions in criminal prosecution and criminal punishment of corruption in relation to the implementation of performance indicators for the period January - December 2021 is 50%.

The calculation is performed according to the following formula:

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

Achievement rate of objective B.2 for this reporting period sufficient (0 to 50 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The reported data on performance indicators are based on information reported by the State Police to monitor the implementation of the action plan for January - December 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 high risk and medium impact of it.

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

For this objective, 3 performance indicators have been defined:

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 / Asset Recovery Office (ARO)

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

B.3.a

Target value for the performance indicator B.3.a for 2021 is: Publication and submission of a review report to the policy maker

For the years 2022 and 2023 the target value is the compilation of 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 the year 2020 The target value was the drafting, publication and making 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.

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)

During the period January-December 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. The working group is chaired by the Deputy Minister of Justice, and has representatives from the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the Agency for Administration of Sequestered and Confiscated Assets, representatives from the General Prosecutor's Office and the Special Prosecutor's Office and experts in the field of sequestration, confiscation and recovery of criminal assets and representatives of civil society organizations in Albania. Pursuant to the order of the Prime Minister, the working group has drafted a document evaluating the general regulatory framework, giving the relevant recommendations. 5 working meetings were held on 14 and 30 June and 14, 16 and 30 July 2021. A work plan was drafted for the working group and a legal analysis was conducted which reflects the functioning patterns of ARO in most countries of the region and Europe. The proposals were consulted with Technical Assistance experts of the Delegation of the European Union to the MoJ / NCAC. Taking into account the complexity of the issue, the in-depth analysis needed to be carried out in support of the drafting of the evaluation report of the legal and institutional framework for the establishment of the Office of Asset Recovery. Meetings and periodic products (research, meetings, papers, communications, etc.) have also taken place since the working group was set up until the end of 2021. The indicator for 2021 has been realized at the rate of 50%, as all the preparatory work done is in function of the next step: Finalization of decision-making for the structure of ARO remains in process.

This indicator aims to improve the drafting of data-based policies, as defined by the Instrument Package number for Better Regulation of the European Union.³⁶

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N / A
	N / A
	2017

³⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/file_import/better-regulation-toolbox-4_en_0.pdf

	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 value /target	2021 (target)	A review report published and submitted to policy makers
	2021 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached the level 50%
	2022	A review report published and submitted to the policy maker
The value oftarget /Target	2023	A review report published and submitted to the policy maker

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the table below:

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	Office for the Recovery of Assets in accordance with European Council Decision 2007/845 / JHA is missing	
Target value 2018	Evaluation of the legal framework and identification of the institutional structure for the establishment of the ARO	An assessment for the establishment of the ARO has not been conducted.
Target value 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of the institution where the ARO will be located - Approval of Standard Procedures 	The selection of the institution where the ARO will be located has not been done.

Target value 2020	- ARO is functional. - Notification of the EU Commission for the establishment of the ARO	ARO is not functional
Target value 2021	- Legal framework for the establishment of the ARO realized / The appropriate list of criminal offenses for which confiscation is possible has been compiled and published.	Unrealized

This indicator is partly related to indicator B.3.a regarding the implementation of an assessment of the legal framework and the identification of the institutional structure for the establishment of the ARO.

Level of achievement of the objective B.3

Level of achievement 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-December 2021 is 25%.

The calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$NR B.3 = \frac{TP B.3.a (50\%) + TP B.3.b (0\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 25\%$$

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective B.3 for this reporting period is poor (from 0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The reported data on performance indicators are based on information received from the Directorate of Anti-Corruption Programs and Projects (technical secretariat) of the Coordinator National Anti-Corruption, responsible for coordinating the work of the inter-institutional working group for ARO set up 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 probability of occurrence and its high impact.

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 where Albania actively participates.

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

B.4.a

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

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

For 2020, the target value was also a 5% increase in 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 (1) are foreseen.

B. 4.1	Strengthening 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.

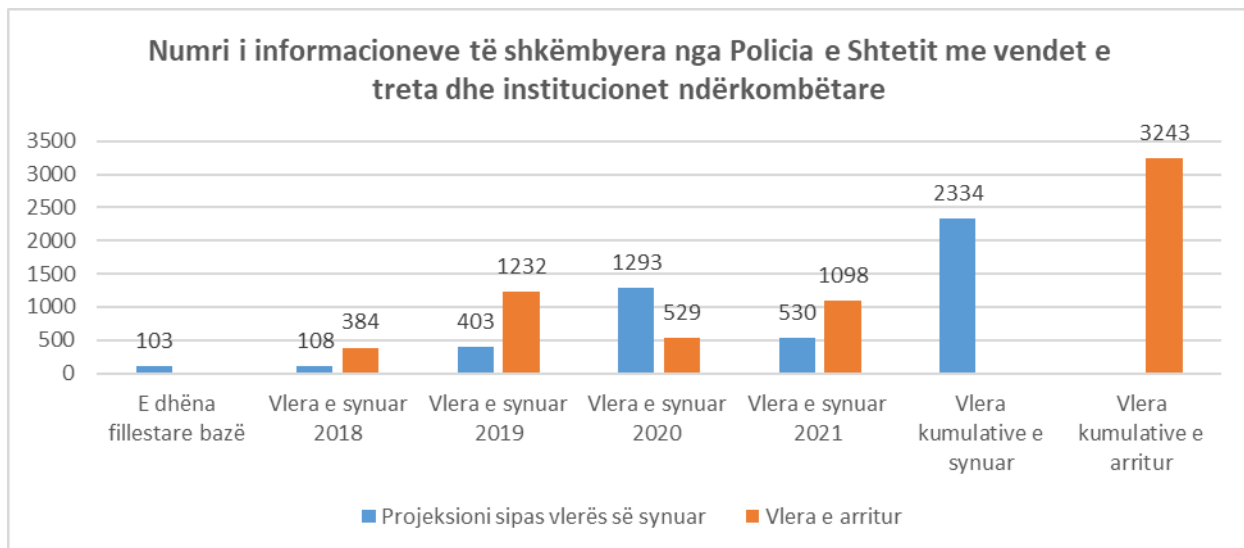
The realization of the foreseen measure is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values of the number of public authorities monitored every 3 months.

For January-December 2021, the State Police has exchanged 569 practices with Interpol, of which 403 with the Economic and Financial Crime Sector and 166 with the Money Laundering and Criminal Assets Sector, according to this division: 200 practices with Europol, of which 116 from the Sector for Economic and Financial Crime and 84 from the Sector for Money Laundering; 284 internships with the Department of International Relations, of which 213 from the Sector for Economic and Financial Crime and 71 from the Sector for Money Laundering; 45 practices with the CARIN network addressed by the sector for money laundering and criminal assets.

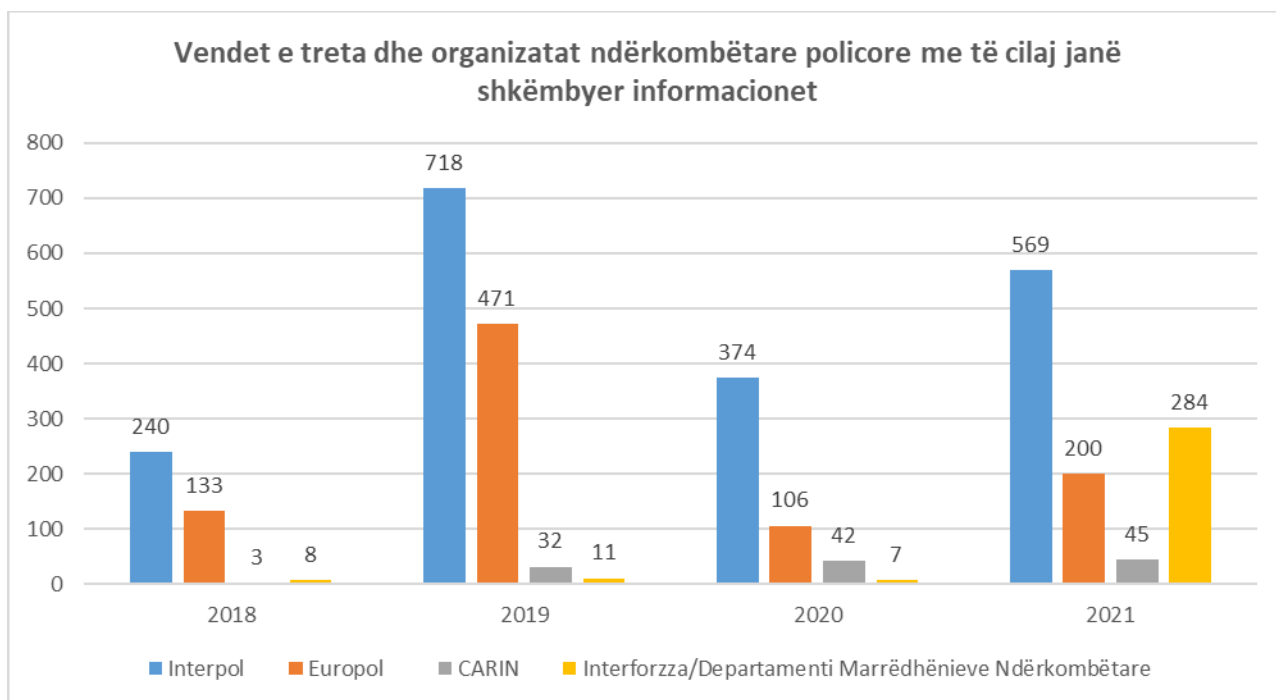
The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

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 the year 2018
	2020	Increase of 5% compared to the year 2019 (indicator is reached at 0%)
Target value /target	2021 (target target)	Increase of 5% compared to the year 2020
		The indicator has reached the level 100%
	2021 (target reached)	
		Increase of 5% compared to 2021
	2022	
The value of target / Target	2023	Increase of 5% compared to 2021

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:



As the graph below shows, this indicator is also realized with separate values every year.



In total, the State Police has exchanged more information compared to 2020, so the 5% increase in the total number of information exchanged has been realized. The value of the performance indicator during 2021, has reached 100%.

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 Network), which focuses on tracking, freezing, seizing and confiscating assets created through economic crime, including corruption.

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

For 2020 the target value was to carry out 5 joint police operations, launched by Europol or Interpol in the field of waragainst financial and economic crime, in which Albania actively participates. During 2020, the State Police has conducted and 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 this reporting period.

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

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 (both trained females and how many males).
B. 4.3	Establishment of joint investigation teams to investigate criminal offenses in the field of corruption
B.4.3.1	Nr. of teams raised
B. 4.4	Strengthening professional capacities through joint trainings and conferences with counterpart international institutions
B.4.4.1	Nr. of training activities and no. of meetings conducted and no. of participants; (how many trained females and how many 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.

For January - December 2021, 22 trainings were conducted with 220 beneficiaries, of which 45 are women³⁷. No joint investigation teams have been set up to investigate criminal offenses in the field of financial and economic crime. However, some police operations have been carried out, which are listed as follows: Police operation "NOMADA", by the Unit for Investigation of Narcotics and Trafficking, in the framework of Criminal Proceedings no.583 / 2020 with SPAK, in cooperation with Spanish counterparts and EUROPOL, during which 10 citizens were arrested in Spain, 1 Albanian, 1 Algerian and 8 Spanish citizens. The criminal offenses committed are "Assistance in illegal border crossing", "Forgery of identity cards, passports or visas" and "Laundering of proceeds of crime", provided by Articles 298, 189 and 287 of the Criminal Code; International Police Operation "SHPIRTI", finalized on 02.07.2021, by the Unit for Investigation of Narcotics and Trafficking, at the Investigation Directorate, in cooperation with the Italian Anti-Mafia, SPAK and with the coordination of EUROJUST, in The Hague-Netherlands, for the criminal offenses "Narcotics trafficking" committed in cooperation, within the structured criminal group, "Laundering of proceeds of crime or of criminal activity", "Structured criminal group", "Committing criminal offenses by a criminal organization and structured criminal group", "Narcotics cultivation", "Abuse of duty". As part of this operation, arrests were made in Albania, Italy, Montenegro and Spain. With the Criminal Decision no. 45, dated 30.06.2021, of the Special Court of First Instance for Corruption and Organized Crime, by the State Police, security measures were executed, imprisonment for 14 citizens. Security measures have also been executed, "Home arrest", for the criminal offense "Abuse of duty" for the Vlora District Prosecutor's Office for 4 citizens. In the framework of this proceeding, a total of 38 arrest warrants were issued, of which 18 arrested in this operation, 10 declared wanted and 10 arrested earlier in the operations "Chief" and "Roof", finalized in 2018.-2020. Two firearms, pistols ("TT" and "Bereta") and 60 thousand euros in cash were seized. The bases of the hit criminal group are Vlora, Kavaja, Tepelena, Skrapari, Lazarati and Tirana. Following the police operation "SHPIRTI" was implemented the decision of the Special Court of First Instance for Corruption and Organized Crime, where citizens A.M and J.M were seized 23 properties in total: 13 real estate, 5 movable and 5 commercial activities, which have not yet been evaluated; International operation "LIPAS", in cooperation with Norwegian counterparts, finalized on 20.10.2021 by the Investigation Directorate, in function of criminal proceedings no. 132/2019, for the criminal offenses of "Narcotics trafficking" committed in cooperation in the form of a structured criminal group, "Production and sale of narcotics" committed in cooperation, in the form of a structured criminal group, "Laundering of proceeds of crime or criminal activity", "Establishment of a structured criminal group", "Committing criminal offenses by a criminal organization" and "Structured criminal group", provided by articles 283/1, 283 / a / 1, 28/4, 287, 333 / a and 334 of the PC. During this operation, 2 security measures were executed "Prison arrest" and "Home arrest", for 2 subjects, as well as house searches were performed for 5 subjects where documents, telephones, were seized. 1 car, with the quality of material evidence; 4. Police operation "DETROID", from the Unit for Investigation of Narcotics and Trafficking, at the Investigation Directorate in cooperation with the Directorate of Special Operations Force, Interpol office, Investigation Unit "Jointshield" which operates in cooperation with DSS and OSI and with the office of DEA Athens. During this

³⁷Topics are cited above, along with the number of training activities, the number of meetings conducted and the number of participants, female and male.

operation, a US citizen was arrested and arrested involved in criminal activities in the field of narcotics in order to initiate extradition proceedings to the US, because the Court of Michigan / United States of America, with the decision dated 09.06.2021 has imposed on this citizen the security measure "Prison arrest" for the criminal offenses "Trafficking in narcotics" and "Laundering of proceeds of crime"; Police operation " *PERËNDIMI* ", carried out by the Unit for Investigation of Narcotics and Trafficking, in the Investigation Directorate, in cooperation with the Italian counterparts and the Directorate of Special Forces, Unit FAST, DKM, in the framework of criminal proceedings in prosecution with SPAK, during which 1 citizen was arrested in flagrante delicto, who with his vehicle type "Chrysler" with license plate AB633CX, tried to traffic 27 packages of narcotics coated with natriban, weighing 14 kilograms and 174 grams, which blocked him as material evidence. The materials were passed to the Prosecution at the Shkodra Court of First Instance. Articles 283 / a and 287 of the CC; Police operation "DVOJNIK" carried out in July 2021 by the structures of the Directorate for Economic and Financial Crimes in the Criminal Police Department in the General Directorate of State Police, in cooperation with the Interpol Tirana structures and the police authorities of Northern Macedonia. During this operation, both sides identified about 150 Albanian citizens equipped with forged identification documents / passports of Northern Macedonia. For the 27 identified Albanian citizens equipped with forged passports, the materials were referred to the prosecution at the Court of First Instance Tirana and investigations continue for the full documentation of criminal activity, for the criminal offenses provided by Articles 189 and 25 of the Criminal Code; Police operation "*PËRFUNDIMI*", finalized on 04.06.2021, by Unit "C" for the Investigation of Computer Crime in the Investigation Directorate of the State Police, in cooperation with the Prosecution at the Court of First Instance Tirana and the German judicial authorities, during which it was possible to identify and arrest the perpetrator of the criminal offense "Computer Fraud", provided by Article 143 / bi of the Criminal Code, who was a Romanian citizen, resident in Germany, who was documented to have caused economic damage in the amount of 426,577.84 euros, through this computer fraud, activity started since 2003; Police operation "GJURMA", finalized on 22.09.2021, by Unit "C", Investigation of cybercrime, in the Investigation Directorate, in cooperation with the Prosecution at the First Instance of the Judicial District of Tirana, where after an investigation launched in 2021 by Turkish law enforcement authorities, The Cybercrime Investigation Unit registered 1 criminal proceeding and after conducting investigations and prosecuting some citizens for the criminal offenses of "Supporting the perpetrator" and "Computer Fraud", according to Articles 302 and 143 / b / 2 of the Criminal Code. Following the commission, Unit "C" Cybercrime Investigation arrested 1 citizen; Police operation codenamed "*KOMUNIKIMI*", finalized on 24.12.2021, to crack down on criminal activity in the field of computer fraud, carried out by Unit "C" Cybercrime Investigation in the Investigation Directorate and the Prosecutor's Office of the Tirana Judicial District, within who was arrested in flagrante delicto of 38 citizens and 24 other citizens were prosecuted at large. Unit "C" Cybercrime Investigation has 8 joint proceedings in progress, namely: 2 criminal proceedings in prosecution with the Spanish police authorities; 1 criminal proceeding is being prosecuted in cooperation with the English police authorities; 1 criminal proceeding is being prosecuted in cooperation with the Austrian and Spanish police authorities; 1 criminal proceeding is being pursued in collaboration with the U.S. Police Authority, Homeland; 2 criminal

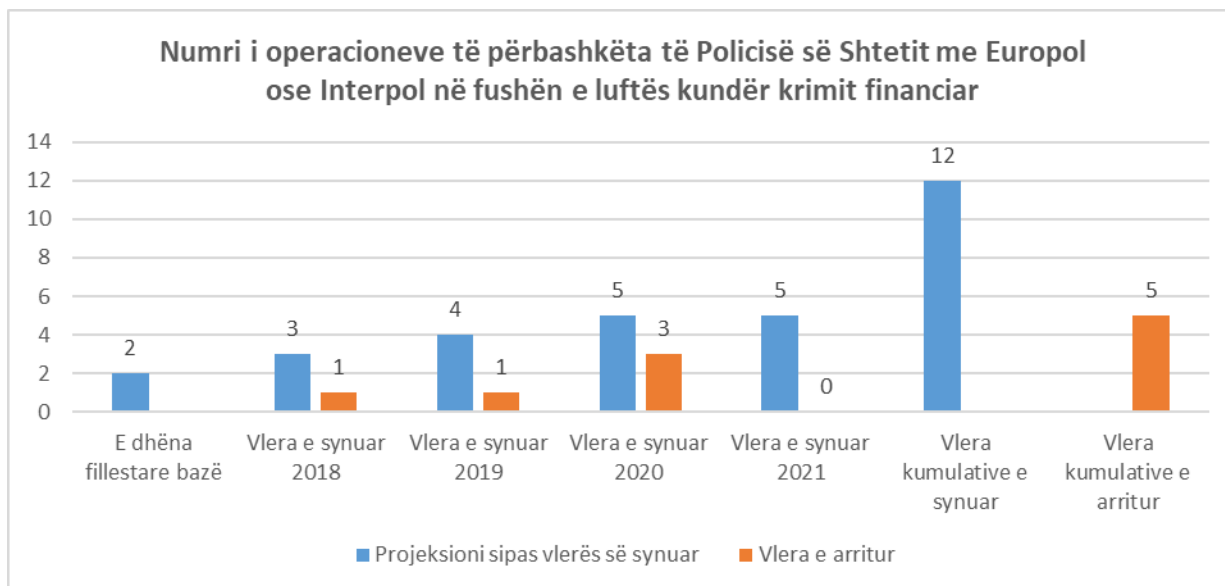
proceedings in prosecution with the Italian police authorities; 1 criminal proceedings in prosecution with the German police authorities.

In conclusion, it is concluded that the target for 2021 has not been achieved, because despite the implemented operations, 5 joint police operations have not been carried out, initiated by Europol or Interpol in the field of combating financial and economic crime.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators 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 /target	2021 (target target)	Growing trend
		0%
	2021 (target reached)	
	2022	Growing trend
The value of target / Target	2023	Growing trend

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:



Level of achievement of the objective B.4

Level of realization of Objectives 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-December 2021 is **50%**.

The calculation is performed according to the following formula:

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

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

Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are based on information reported by the State Police for the 2021 monitoring.

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.

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

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

By applying the same formula for deriving the degree of achievement 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 punishing corruption is 43.75%.

objective	viability
B.1. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-corruption criminal investigations	50%
B.2. Improving cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing corruption	50%
B.3. Review of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crime	25%
B.4. Improving international judicial and police co-operation in the fight against corruption.	50%

Beyond the low level of implementation of 43.75%, the punitive approach to corruption, presents at the same time several challenges that need to be addressed by law enforcement agencies. From the monitoring of the Action Plan for the whole 2021, it has been noticed that the objective of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption, needs to be addressed further by taking concrete measures in implementation of achieving the envisaged values. In the punitive approach of corruption, the seizure of cases for corruption-related criminal offenses and the conduct of joint international operations between major law enforcement agencies such as the State Police, Europol and Interpol in the field of combating financial crime undoubtedly play a fundamental role. and economic. In view of the comprehensive analysis of the punitive approach, Detailed data on the final annual number of corruption cases handled and the number of persons investigated by the SPAK and district prosecutors' offices are also needed. Risk analysis for objective B.1, due to the risks related to the internal environment related to communication, information and inter-institutional cooperation, administrative capacity and regulatory environment, should be better categorized, so that this indicator performance could be revised in the future, not only to place it on a basis that is closer to today's reality, but on the other hand to address in particular those issues or risks that make it impossible to achieve the objective.

Awareness Approach - Summary of achievements in corruption awareness

Through the purpose of the awareness policy (approach) ISCR aims 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	Implementation of Measures and activities			
		Measures and activities foreseen for 2021	Measures and activities completely accomplished	Measures and activities in part implemented ³⁸	Measures and activities of unrealized ³⁹
Awareness	provisions	9	5	3	1
	events	22	11	4	7

It turns out that out of 9 measures and 22 activities foreseen in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for January-December 2021, for Approach C (Awareness), 5 measures / 11 activities have been implemented, 3 measures / 4 activities are still in the process of implementation and 1 measure / 7 activities are not implemented respectively (measures C.3.2 and activities C.2.2.1; C.3.1.1; C.3.1.3, C.3.1.6; C.3.2.1 and C.3.2.2 and C.3.2.3).

Out of 7 performance indicators for the preventive approach (C), the target value for 3 performance indicators has been reached, the value of targeted for 0 performance indicators as well even has not been achieved⁴⁰target value for 4 performance indicators.

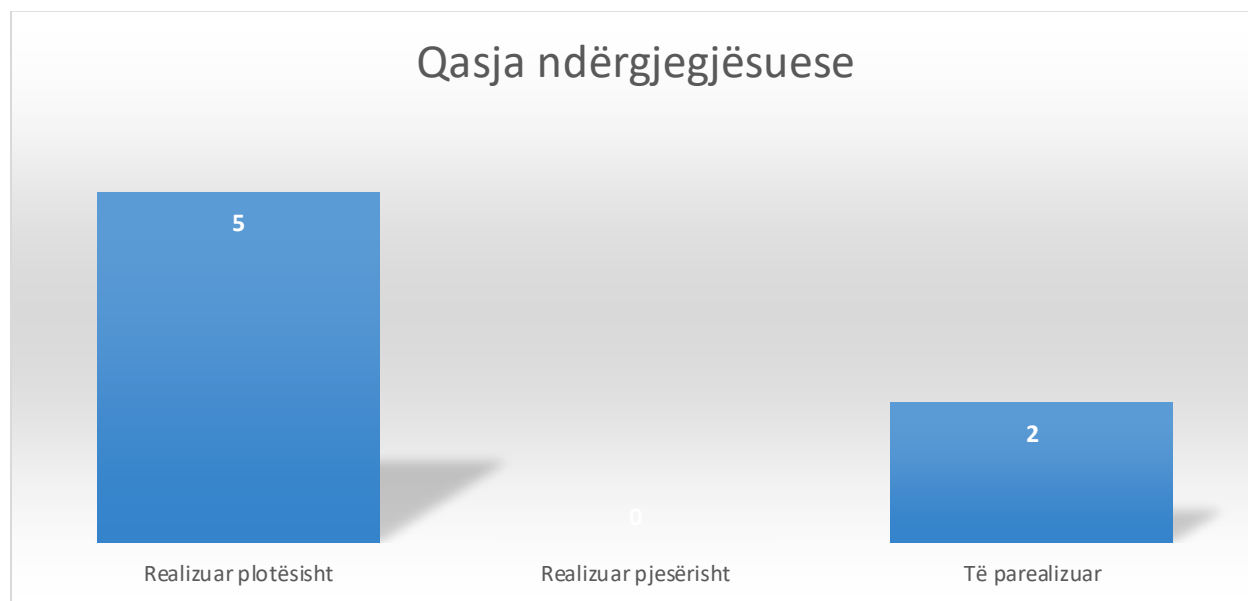
		Realization of Performance Indicators
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³⁸"Partially realized" activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 50 to 100 percent.

³⁹"Unrealized" activity is one that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent

⁴⁰Included here is the indicator can not be measured (A.7.a).

Awareness Approach	Performance indicators	The target value is fully realized ⁴¹	The target value is partially realized ⁴²	The target value is not realized ⁴³
		7	3	0



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

2 performance indicators have been defined for this objective:

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: 100% implementation of the awareness and communication activities foreseen in the Plan and Communication. For 2022 the target value is the realization of the evaluation and review of the Visibility and Communication

⁴¹That is realized on a 100 percent scale

⁴²That is realized on the scale from 50 to 100 percent.

⁴³That has not been realized and indicators for which data have not been collected or it has not been possible to collect

Plan, and for 2023 the target value is the approval and implementation of the Visibility and Communication Plan.

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

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 (2) and measures (2) are foreseen.

C.1.1	Visibility and Communication Plan in implementation of IASC / 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 IASC monitoring reports and implementation of the CA action plan and other accompanying documents
C.1.4.1	Periodic monitoring reports of the Action Plan / Passport of Indicators (their publication) (3M / 6M / annual reports)
C.1.4.2	Publication / distribution of e-bulletins of CA 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 year of implementation of the action plan.

During January - December 2021, 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. PK&V 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://www.facebook.com/drejtesia.gov.al/posts/457031142444358>

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

- Information meeting: Development of Integrity Plans in the Institutions under the Ministry of Justice.

- Informative meetings: Promotion and acquaintance with the public with the Network of Anti-Corruption Coordinators.
- Informative meeting with international anti-corruption organizations on the role of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator.
- 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 MD-MASR- Italian Embassy in Tirana).
- Awareness campaign: "Give the Alarm", signal to fight corruption! In cooperation with the Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (RAI).
- Press releases, publication of acts and e-newsletter Anticorruption.

In the framework of Integrity Week (the first week of December 2021) two forums were held respectively on December 6 with youth organizations, referring to the link: <https://www.facebook.com/drejtesia.gov.al/posts/457031142444358> and on December 7 with business forums, on "Building bridges of communication and partnership with business in the fight against corruption", referred to the link

<https://www.facebook.com/manjaulsi/posts/293836926086046>

- Promotion of the Anti-Corruption Coordinators Network, as a referral mechanism for corruption cases, a referral mechanism for corruption cases in 44 (central) institutions, a dedicated anti-corruption structure. The company that will develop the website of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator has been selected, which has also prepared short videos for the coordinators for each institution and a long informative video for the network of coordinators and the anti-corruption network.⁴⁴.

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 regularly on the website of the Ministry of Justice, link: : <https://drejtesia.gov.al/e-buletin/>.

During this period, the MoJ / NCAC has continued with the transparency of acts and documents in the field: the monitoring reports have been published on the official website of the Ministry of Justice, respectively: ISAC Monitoring Report, for the period January - December 2020 (in Albanian and English); ISAC Monitoring Report, for the period January-March 2021 (in Albanian and English); ISAC Monitoring Report, for the period January-June 2021 (in Albanian and English); ISAC Monitoring Report, for the period July-September 2021 (in Albanian and English). The publication of these reports is preceded by the publication for the purpose of consultation with

⁴⁴For more information about promoting the network of anti-corruption coordinators, refer to the performance indicator C.1.b.

the public and interested groups and their drafts, link <http://www.drejtesia.gov.al/strategjia-ndersektoriale-kunder-korrupsionit>.

The publication of these reports was preceded by the publication for the purpose of consultation with the public and interested groups of their drafts, as well.

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

The publication of these reports was preceded by the publication for the purpose of consultation with the public and interested groups of their drafts, as well.

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

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

For this period, from the information reported and analyzed to perform the evaluation of target value of this indicator for this indicator, for the creation of annual communication and visibility plans of ISAC and their implementation, it turns out to have reached 100% for this period (all activities foreseen for 2021 in this plan have been realized)

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N / A	
	N / A	
	2017	N / A
	2018	Visibility and Communication Plan for 2018 is finalized in 3 2nd month of the year
	2019	- Visibility Plan and Communication for 2019 finalized and published in first 3 Months of the year. - Specific budget allocated for implementation of the Visibility Plan and communication
	2020	Visibility Plan and Communication for 2020 finalized and published in 3 Month 1 of the year.

		- 50% of the tasks have been implemented awareness and communication of provided for in the Visibility Plan and Communication 2019. (the indicator is reached to the extent 100%)
Target value /target	2021 (target target)	100% implementation of activities PROVIDED
	2021 (target reached)	The indicator has reached 100%
	2022	Visibility and Communication Plan evaluated and reviewed
The value of target /Target	2023	Visibility and Communication Plan evaluated and reviewed

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:

This indicator is fully realized only for 2021.

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	ISAC Visibility and Communication Plan is missing	
Target value 2018	The Visibility and Communication Plan for 2018 is finalized in the 2nd Month of the year.	The Visibility and Communication Plan was not implemented for 2018
Target value 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Visibility and Communication Plan for 2019 is finalized and published in the 1st Month of the year. - Specific budget allocated for the implementation of the Visibility and Communication Plan 	The Visibility and Communication Plan for 2019 was implemented in the 3rd Month of the year.

Target value 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Visibility and Communication Plan for 2020 is finalized and published in the 1st Month of the year. - 50% of the awareness and communication tasks foreseen in the Visibility and Communication Plan 2019 have been implemented. 	The Visibility and Communication Plan for 2020 was implemented in the 1st Month of the year
Target value 2021	100% implementation of the foreseen activities	The indicator has reached 100%

C.1.b

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

During 2020, the monitoring report includes a number of activities performed and the target is 100% achieved.

In order to achieve the indicator values for the years for the years 2020-2023, activities (10) and measures (2) are foreseen as follows.

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 MoJ integrity plan, document model for 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	Film Festival Anticorruption 2020
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	Seminar / workshop on anti-corruption 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 VP
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 of Indicators (their publication) (3M / 6M / annual reports)
C.1.4.2	Publication / distribution of e-bulletins of AC documents (reports; monitoring, etc.) to target groups of students / OSHC / business forums

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

The Anti-Corruption Coordinators Network was promoted, a referral mechanism for corruption cases in 17 (central) institutions, a dedicated anti-corruption structure (awareness campaign 1).
<https://www.drejtësia.gov.al/ministria-e-drejtësisë-po-vijon-takimet-per-venien-ne-funksionalitet-te-plote-te-koordinatorëve-te-rrjetit-antikorrupsion/>
<https://www.drejtësia.gov.al/prezantimi-i-koordinatorit-antikorrupsion-nga-zv-ministrja-pirdeni/>
<https://www.drejtësia.gov.al/ministria-e-drejtësisë-vijon-takimet-per-venien-ne-funksionalitet-te-plote-te-koordinatorëve-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, signal to fight corruption", on June 10, 2021. Link: <https://rai-see.org/all-events/ehistle-for-the-end-tirana-guerrilla-event/>

During this monitoring period, with the technical and financial assistance of DBE, the project for the construction of the dedicated site was finalized. www.antikorrupsioni.gov.al and 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 Anti-Corruption Coordinator.

MoJ has concluded a cooperation agreement on June 15, 2021 with the Ministry of Education and Youth and the Embassy of Italy in Albania and the association "Avviso Pubblico". With this agreement the parties aim to establish a cooperative relationship in order to jointly promote a didactic pilot project. The agreement was signed on 15/06/2021, referring to the link

<https://www.destesia.gov.al/fjala-e-mbajtur-eministres-gjonajne-takimin-pernenshkrimin-emarrevshjesmidis-ministrise-rejteseministrise-searsimit-sportitdhe-rinise-dheambasades-202-italiane-per-pilotimin-e-nje-project/>

A calendar of activities has been drafted to implement the cooperation agreement. The first launch activity was carried out on November 23, 2021, with the participation of the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Education and Sports and the Ambassador of Italy in Albania, accessible at the link <https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=284733073663098&set=a.245995267536879&type=3>

MoJ 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. Present at the meeting were the technical staff of the AC Directorate in the MoJ and coordinators of the AC Network. 2 inter-institutional workshops were held with the responsible institutions of VP ISAC, on 13 and 14 April 2021, in the premises of the MoJ. A training cycle was also conducted for the contact points of the AC (public administration employees) from the technical assistance DBE together with ASPA, on 18, 21, 29 June, 6 July, 26 October, 17 and 26 November.

A two-day meeting was held on the topic "Management of complaints for the network of AC coordinators" on 17 and 18 May 2021, in cooperation with ANAC and the High Council of Magistrates.

On 3 - 4.03.2021 ToT training was conducted by ASPA in cooperation with DBE experts, in the field of integrity risk assessment and IP drafting. 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 DBE 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.

The Integrity Plan Monitoring Methodology for Central Government Institutions has been published on the website of the Ministry of Justice at the link: <https://www.travelia.gov.al/instrumente-antikorrsioni/>

For this monitoring period, from the information reported and analyzed to perform the evaluation of target value of this indicator for this indicator, on (annual) awareness campaigns for the fight against corruption with revised activities, turns out to have reached the extent of 100% MoJ has revised the Annual Plan 2021 of visibility and communication in the field of AC, for 2021. The document is published on the web of the MoJ in the link <https://www.travelia.gov.al/ep-content/uploads/2022/02/Plani-i-Komunikimit-dhe-Vizibilitet-2021-1.pdf>.

MoJ has conducted 4 awareness activities for the year 2021:

1. In the framework of Integrity Week (the first week of December 2021) two forums were held, respectively on December 6 with youth organizations and on December 7 with business forums, with the topic "Building bridges of communication and partnership with business in the fight against corruption".

2. Promotion of the Anti-Corruption Coordinators Network, as a referral mechanism for corruption cases, a referral mechanism for corruption cases in 44 (central) institutions, a dedicated anti-corruption structure.

3. MoJ together with RAI has conducted an awareness activity, with the theme "Give the alarm, signal to fight corruption", on June 10, 2021, in Tirana with the involvement of the general public.

4. A high level meeting was held on "Challenges and opportunities in the fight against corruption and strengthening integrity" on July 5, 2021, consisting of two panels: The first panel with participants: Minister of Justice, Mr. Luigi Soreca, Mr. Crin Bologna, Mr. Arben Kraja, Ms. Aida Hajnaj and Ms. Clay Stiffler and the Second Panel with participants: DEPUTY the Minister of Justice, Mr. Fabrizio Bucci, Ms. Hane Juncher, Ms. Anca Jurma, and Ms. Desislava Gotskova.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N / A
	N / A

	2017	N / A
	2018	N / A
	2019	Improved intolerance of corruption by institutions public
	2020	Review of activities Awareness raising will take place every year / 4 campaigns per year (the indicator is reached to the extent 100%)
Target value /target	2021 (target target)	Review of activities Awareness raising will take place every year / 4 campaigns per year
	2021 (target reached)	The indicator has reached 100%
	2022	Awareness review activities will be conducted annually / 4 campaigns per year
The value of target / Target	2023	Awareness review activities will be conducted annually / 4 campaigns per year

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:

The table below shows the performance of the feasibility of this indicator in the three years measured. The feasibility of this indicator has been weak in the first year but has been fully realized in the last two years.

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	Anti-corruption awareness campaigns are not implemented in a programmed manner	

Target value 2018	4 awareness campaigns implemented for the fight against corruption	0
Target value 2019	4 awareness campaigns implemented for the fight against corruption	4 awareness campaigns implemented
Target value 2020	4 awareness campaigns implemented for the fight against corruption	4 awareness campaigns implemented
Target value 2021	4 awareness campaigns implemented for the fight against corruption	4 awareness campaigns implemented

Level of achievement of Objective C.1

Level of realization 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 2021 is 100%.

The calculation is performed according to the following formula:

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

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 verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are based on information reported by the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator / Ministry of Justice to monitor the implementation of the 2021 action plan.

Risks for achieving Objective C.1

The risk of achieving this objective is low, has a low probability of occurrence and low impact, as it does not pose an obvious risk.

C.2 Encourage the public to actively use mechanisms for denouncing and preventing corruption

2 performance indicators have been defined for this objective:

C.2.a: Number of citizens' complaints 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: ***GROWTH*** of 40% compared to the previous year. For 2022 increase of 40% compared to the previous year, and for 2023 the target value is increase of 40% compared to the previous year.

The target value for 2020 in the performance indicator was increase of 40% compared to the previous year.

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

C.2.1	ADC periodic reporting on denunciations 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 were 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; (cases referred separately 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 (6M 2).

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.

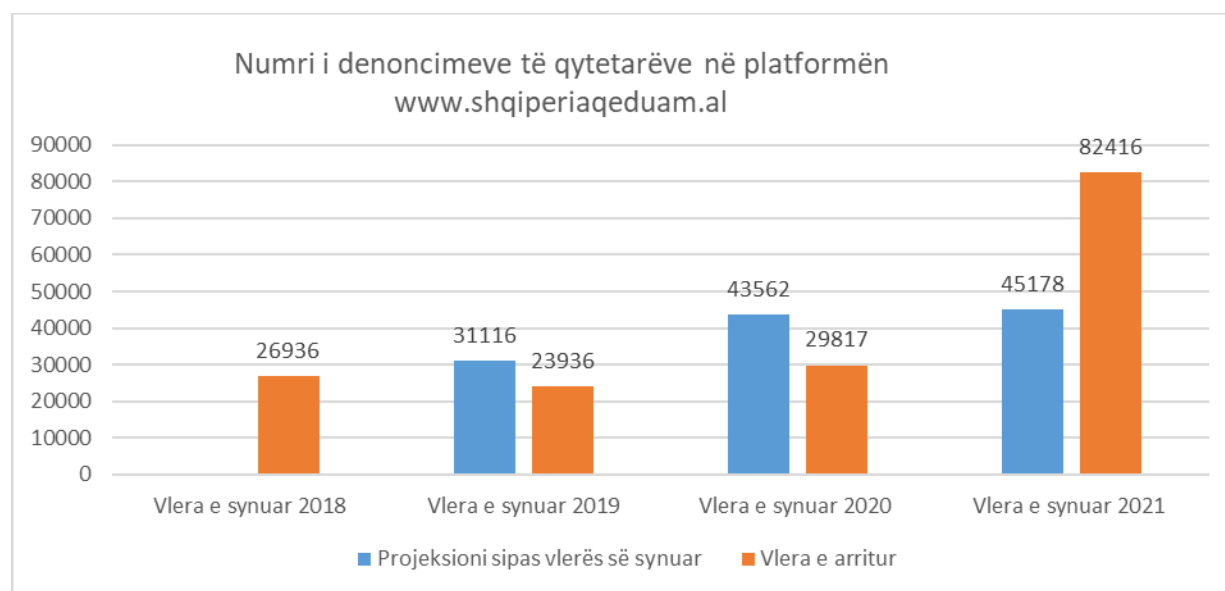
During January - December 2021, on the platform of co-government www.shqiperiaqeduam.al. A total of 82,416 denunciations (complaints for administrative reasons of various types) were addressed at the central level, of which 44,665 cases were resolved. At the local level, 17,685 denunciations were completed and 6,819 denunciations were resolved. During 2021, 7461 business complaints were reported and 3211 cases were resolved. From the analyzed information it results that there were 52599 more denunciations compared to 2020. During 2021, out of a total of 82,416 denunciations, 51 cases of complaints were referred to the Anti-Corruption Directorate in the MoJ, which is an increase of 40% compared to the previous year. Thus, the target for 2021 has been reached 100%.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators 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 value /target	2021 (target target)	Increase of 40% compared to the previous year
	2021 (target reached)	100%
	2022	Increase of 40% compared to the previous year

The value of target / Target	2023	Increase of 40% compared to the previous year
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The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:



C.2.b

The target value for the performance indicator C.2.b for 2021 is: **GROWTH** of 40% compared to the previous year; for the year 2022 AND 2023 the target value is yes the same.

The target value for 2020 was increase of 40% compared to the previous year. From the information reported and analyzed to perform the evaluation of target value of this indicator (as above), with the activity performed 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 follows.

C. 2.2	Submission of monthly requests to line institutions for collecting the number of citizens denouncing corruption on the portal which were 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; (cases referred separately by gender)

C.2.3	Increased ADC transparency, specifically for anti-corruption reporting cases
C.2.3.1	Informative 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.

During January - December 2021, the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government does not refer cases to the Prosecutor's Office, but has referred them to the Network of Anti-Corruption Coordinators in the Ministry of Justice, which after conducting administrative investigations and evaluation, sends cases in ASP / Prosecutor. In total during 2021, the General Directorate of Anti-Corruption has filed 12 criminal charges against 4 institutions. This represents an increase of 40% compared to the previous year, which is the achievement of the target value of 100% for 2021.

In function of measure C.2.3, during 2021 meetings were held between citizens, the Prime Minister and the General Director of ADC in the regions of Vlora, Elbasan, Berat, Shkodra, Lezha, etc. In these meetings, the new law "On co-government" was promoted, and topics related to the reporting of corruption cases and online services provided on the e-albania portal were addressed (monitoring and provision of services in the system 24/72 hours).SQDNE, as a functional task of the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government.

The performance indicator methodology envisages that the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government (ADC) should follow the corruption cases generated by citizens' denunciations in www.shqiperiaqeduam.al until those cases are dismissed or administratively resolved by the line institutions, or forwarded to the State Police.

Taking into account the number of corruption cases generated by citizens' denunciations on www.shqiperiaqeduam.al, which are reported to the Albanian State Police / Prosecution and the target to have a 40% increase compared to 2020, it is concluded that this value has not been reached for 2021.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators 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 value /target	2021 (target target)	Increase of 40% compared to the previous year
	2021 (target reached)	100 %
	2022	Increase of 40% compared to the previous year
The value of target /Target	2023	Increase of 40% compared to the previous year

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the graph below:

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	Number of cases generated by the portal www.stopkorrupsionit.al	
Target value 2018	25% increase	0
Target value 2019	30% increase	0
Target value 2020	40% increase	0
Target value 2021	40% increase	0

Level of achievement of Objective C.2

Level of achievement of Objective C.2 Encourage the public to actively use the mechanisms for denunciation and prevention of corruption in relation to the implementation of performance indicators for the period January-December 2021 is **100%**.

The calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$NR C.2 = \frac{TP1 C.2.a (100\%) + TP2 C.2.b(100\%)}{2TP} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective C.2 for this reporting period is **very good** (from 86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are based on information reported by the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government to monitor the implementation of the action plan for 2021.

Risks for achieving Objective C.2

The risk of achieving this objective is high due to the handling of complaints and denunciations related to corruption offenses and the challenge to increase public trust, in order to increase the use of mechanisms for denouncing and preventing corruption.

C.3 Encouragement icooperation with civil society

For this objective, 3 performance indicators have been defined:

C.3.a: Drafting an Anti-Corruption Program by ASCS

C.3.b: Report on 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 provides for (9) Activities and (2) Products / Measures.

C.3.a

The target value for the performance indicator C.3.a for 2021 the target value is: *completion of the external evaluation on the annual implementation of the 2020 Annual Program*; for 2022 *iscompletion of the external evaluation on the annual implementation of the 2021 Annual Program* and for the year 2023 the target value is *completion of the external evaluation on the annual implementation of the 2022 Annual Program*.

For 2020, from the information reported for non-performance of any activity and product projected to perform the assessment of 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.

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, publication of open calls for the AC program.

For the monitoring period, January-December 2021, the terms of reference were drafted, project applications were received, which were evaluated and the winners were announced. The list of winning projects is published on the official website of ASCS. The identified projects on the fight against corruption will be displayed in the Anti-Corruption Plan on the official website of ASCS together with their data, purpose, target groups, etc. Activity C.3.1.6 is unimplemented because the project continues to be implemented.

From the information reported and analyzed to perform the performance evaluation of the target value of this indicator, it turns out that the indicator was realized in 2021, after ASCS has evaluated the activity for 2020, drafting an evaluation on the implementation of the anti-corruption program, which was published on the official website of ASCS. <https://amshc.gov.al/thirrje-nr-14-per-projekte/>

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators 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 Report annual implementation of the anti-corruption program
	2020	The evaluation on the annual implementation of the anti-corruption program of 2019 has been completed (the indicator has reached 0%)
Target value /target	2021 (target target)	The external evaluation of the 2020 anti-corruption program has been completed
	2021 (target reached)	100%
	2022	The external evaluation of the 2021 anti-corruption program has been completed
The value of target / Target	2023	The external evaluation of the 2022 anti-corruption program has been completed

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the table below:

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	ASCS does not have an Anti-Corruption program to orient the financing of Anti-Corruption projects implemented by civil society organizations	
Target value 2018	Drafting and approval of the Anti-Corruption program (including the Action Plan 2019-2020)	The Anti-Corruption Program was not approved in 2018
Target value 2019	Drafting and publishing the Report Annual implementation of the Anti-Corruption Program (as a separate part of the Agency's annual report)	The Anti-Corruption Program was approved in 2019

Target value 2020	An external evaluation of the annual implementation of the 2019 Anti-Corruption Program has been conducted	External evaluation on the annual implementation of the Anti-Corruption Program of 2019 has not been conducted
Target value 2021	The external evaluation of the anti-corruption program of the year has been completed 2020.	The evaluation for the anti-corruption program of the year has been drafted and published 2020.

C.3.b

The target value for the performance indicator C.3.b for 2021 is the target value *20% increase compared to the previous year*, for the year 2022 AND 2023 the target value is *yes 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.

For 2021, the target value is the financing from ASCS in the amount of 25% of the projects on anti-corruption.

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

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, publication of open calls for the AC program.

In the monitoring period, January-December 2021, the terms of reference were drafted, project applications were received, which were evaluated and the winners were announced. The list of winning projects is published on the official website of ASCS, at the link:<https://amshc.gov.al/thirrje-nr-14-per-projekte/>. The identified projects on the fight against corruption will be displayed in the Anti-Corruption Plan on the official website of ASCS together with their data, purpose, target groups, etc. Activity C.3.1.6 is unimplemented because the project continues to be implemented.

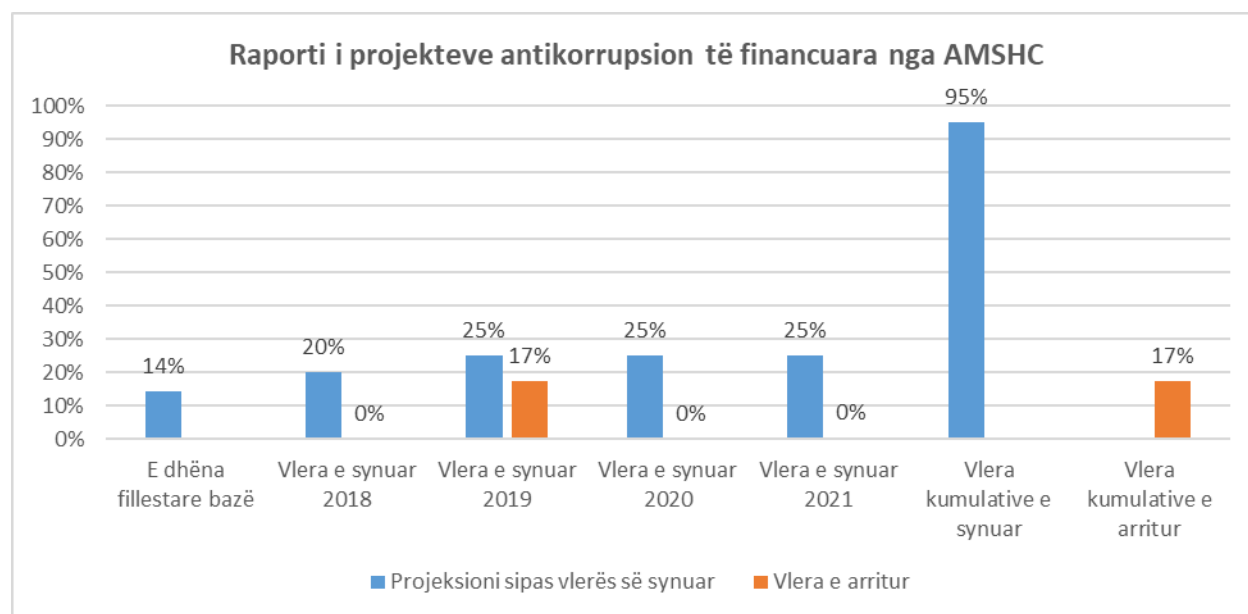
From the reported and analyzed information, in order to evaluate the realization of the target value of this indicator, it results that only 0.44% of the applied projects were oriented by the anti-corruption program, which does not reach the target target of 25% foreseen for implementation during 2021.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N / A	
	N / A	
	2017	14.29%
	2018	N / A
	2019	20%
	2020	20% (indicator reached 0%)
Target value /target	2021 (target target)	25%
	2021 (target reached)	0%
		25%
	2022	
The value oftarget /Target	2023	25%

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the table below:

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	14.29%	
Target value 2018	20%	0
Target value 2019	25%	17.3%
Target value 2020	25%	0
Target value 2021	25%	0



C.3.c

The target value for the performance indicator C.3.c for 2021 is: **25% increase compared to the previous year**, for the year 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.

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)
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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, publication of open calls for the AC program.

For the monitoring period, January-December 2021, the target value has not been reached, which is argued as follows:

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 beneficiaries of funds, a number of organizations with a value of about 11,850,000 Lek, which accounts for 46.93% of the value of 25,250,000. This figure has not reached the annual target for 2021, set at 25,250,000 (as the value of 25% provided for the financing of anti-corruption projects).

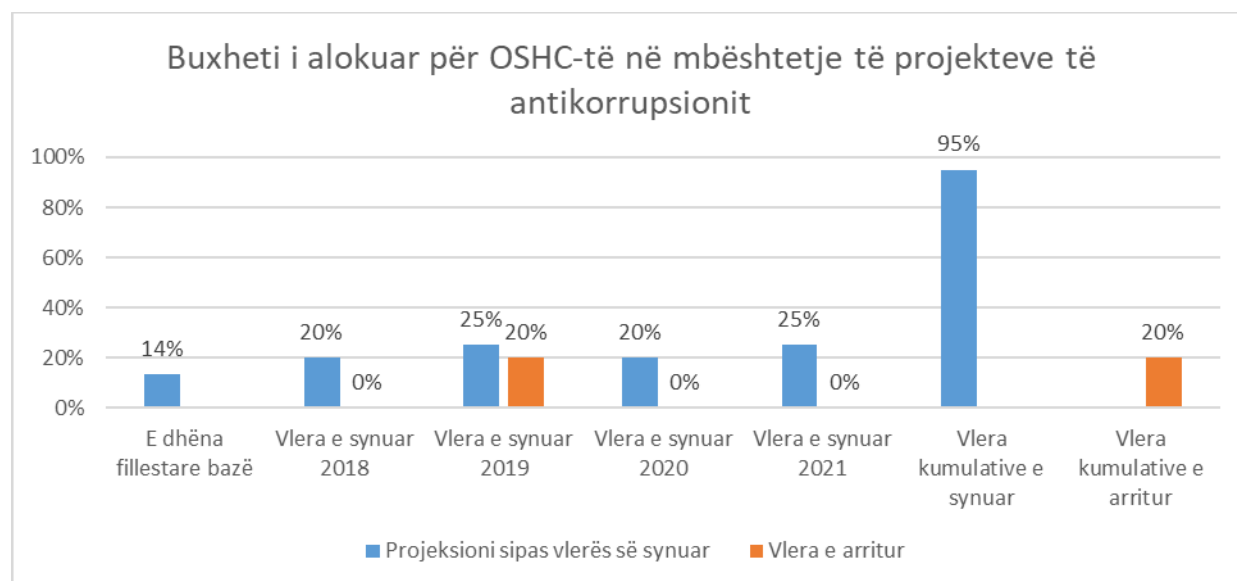
The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators is presented as follows:

Base Values	N / A	
	N / A	
	2017	13.56%
	2018	N / A
	2019	20%
	2020	20% (indicator reached 0%)
	2021 (target target)	25%

Target value /target	2021 (target reached)	0%
	2022	25%
The value of target / Target	2023	25%

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of indicators is presented in the table below:

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	13.56%	
Target value 2018	20%	0
Target value 2019	25%	20%
Target value 2020	20%	0
Target value 2021	25%	0



Level of achievement of Objective C.3

Level of achievement of Objective C.3. Encouragement of cooperation with civil society regarding the realization of performance indicators for the period January-December 2021 is 33.3%.

The calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$NR\ C.3 = \frac{TP1\ C.3.\ a\ (100\%) + TP2\ C.3.\ b(0\%) + TP3\ C.3.\ c(0\%)}{3TP} \times 100\% = 33.3\%$$

The achievement rate of objective C.3 for this reporting period is sufficient (31-50 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are based on the information reported by the Civil Society Support Agency for the monitoring of 2021. The list of winning projects is published on the official website of ASCS at the link: (<https://amshc.gov.al/thirrje-nr-14-per-projekte/>)

Risks for achieving Objective C.3

The risk of achieving this objective is low due to disorganization and internal regulatory processes, so there is a medium probability of occurrence and its high impact.

Achievement of specific objectives of the strategic goal for citizens' anti-corruption awareness (Approach C)

Based on the data reported by the institutions responsible for the administration and processing of performance indicator data, the table below presents the degree of achievement of 3 specific objectives of the strategic goal for citizens' anti-corruption awareness.

By applying the same formula for deriving the degree of achievement 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 awareness of corruption is 44.33%.

objective	viability
C.1. Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption	100%
C.2. Encourage the public to actively use mechanisms for denouncing corruption	100%

C.3. Encourage cooperation with civil society.	33.3%
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Awareness raising of citizens in the fight against corruption is undoubtedly one of the 3 main pillars of this joint effort at the national level. For this reason, the institutions defined by the Action Plan must take a fully proactive role to achieve higher results, especially in those objectives that have had a constant poor feasibility during 2019, 2020 and currently 2021. Considering all the active portals where corruption cases are reported, the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government, in addition to forwarding the data to the Ministry of Justice, should also make a categorization of citizens' reports / alerts on various areas where citizens express concerns. Theirs. On the other hand, encouraging the public to actively use the mechanisms for denouncing corruption must definitely recognize a new development, as during 2021, as noted by the overall analysis of this monitoring report, the mechanisms for denouncing corruption are active and accessible by citizens. Civil society organizations have applied to concrete projects related to the field of corruption. From the monitoring of the awareness-raising approach, it results that ASCS will have to orient them to develop concrete campaigns as specified in the measures and activities of the Action Plan, in order to improve the feasibility of this approach. Mechanisms for denouncing corruption serve as an important basis for raising awareness of the general public on the phenomenon of corruption, raising standards at the national level and ensuring that Albania increases its level of performance as part of its efforts on the road to membership in the European Union.

III. PROGRESS ON OBJECTIVES RESULTS AND IMPACT

3.1 Evaluation 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 - December 2021 is as follows.

Implementation according to activities / measures	Realization according to indicators ⁴⁵
Week - 0 objectives	Week - 2 objectives
Sufficient - 4 objectives	Sufficient - 4 objectives
Good - 10 objectives	Good - 3 objectives
Very good - 4 objectives	Very good - 7 objectives

⁴⁵Ibid footnote 5.

Exceeded - Objective N/ A	Exceeded - 2 objectives
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Success story (through priority measures)

The most important key achievements for the period January - December 2021, in implementation of the Action Plan 2020-2023, of the Cross-cutting Anti-Corruption Strategy are as follows:

1. For 2021, the transparency of public authorities at the central and local level has increased. 300 out of 374 public authorities have correctly implemented the transparency program. The central electronic register of complaints and responses to public authorities is operational in 95 authorities by the end of 2021.
2. For 2021, by PPA The public procurement rules have been approved, which detail the content of the preliminary notices and has approved 29 sets of standard tender documents according to the type of contract of goods, works or services, part of which are also the standard forms for these notices.
3. For the year 2021,NAIS has continued with the increase of services for providing applications for public services for citizens and businesses, online, a total of 1212 electronic services. Citizens and businesses apply only through the e-Albania platform and public administration employees collect all state service documents.
4. For 2021, the State Police has conducted 35 criminal proceedings more than during 2020, in the field of corruption and crimes in office. During 2021, 110 criminal offenses were reported to the police structures, as a result of reports by citizens, which were also referred to the prosecutor's offices of judicial districts; 154 perpetrators were implicated, of which 8 were arrested and 146 were prosecuted at large. An investigative unit for economic and financial crime has been set up in the Central Investigation Directorate, within the Criminal Police Department, in the State Police, with 50 officers in the organic.
5. For 2021, the Ministry of Justice has set up and organized the structure of the General Directorate of Anti-Corruption in its role as National Coordinator against Corruption. 4 public communications were conducted where the legal actions of the NCAC were made public, which acted proactively by filing criminal reports for specific cases with law enforcement agencies. The 2021 Annual Visibility and Communication Plan in the field of anti-corruption has been revised. Activities, meetings, forums, conferences with interest groups in various fields such as academia, sports, business, civil society, etc. have been undertaken. A cooperation agreement has been concluded in order to jointly promote a pilot didactic project in 4 schools of upper secondary education in Tirana and has been drafted

since June 2021, and onwards, a monthly bulletin with a summary of products and activities of the Ministry of Justice / NCAC.

6. For 2021, Integrity Plans have been drafted and approved in 12 institutions under the Ministry of Justice.
7. For 2021, an electronic register has been set up for the keeping and reporting of sequestered and confiscated assets, administered by the Agency for the Administration of Sequestered and Confiscated Assets, which is functional in 90% of it.
8. For 2021, a total of 255 proceedings were investigated with 129 persons under investigation. A total of 123 new proceedings were registered with 56 persons under investigation during the year. 90 criminal proceedings with 80 persons have been completed. 25 criminal proceedings with 53 defendants were sent to court with a request for trial, while 21 criminal proceedings with 8 persons under investigation were requested for leave. 35 criminal proceedings with 19 persons under investigation were transferred to the Judicial District Prosecutions. 9 criminal proceedings have been suspended and 153 criminal proceedings remain under investigation with 48 persons under investigation.
9. For 2021, the State Police has managed to have access to 9 new databases, specifically: Civil Registry; Register of driving licenses; Register of the Social Insurance Institute; NBC Register; Vehicle register; TIMS systems; Register on Applications in the Citizen Service Office; Register of Applications made at the Employment Office and Register of Hospital Data. The State Police has access to 20 databases in total, thus passing the target with 18 databases, defined as a target for 2021.
10. For 2021, the SIAC has referred to the Prosecution body 224 cases for 329 subjects, which according to the level of management, are divided into: 88 police officers of the first management level; 223 enforcement level police officers; 10 civil (administrative) employees; 3 effective Guard; 5 FPRP and 61 citizens.

3.2 Assessing challenges, gaps and inefficiencies

Based on the results of the monitoring conducted for the period January 1 - December 31, 2021, it turns out that the areas that have shown ineffective performance accompanied by problems for this reporting period are specific objectives distributed in the three ISAC approaches, prevention-punishment-awareness. .

In addressing the performance by institutions it results that:

1. Issues related to communication, information, operational processes and communication systems within the reporting institutions themselves, other issues related to the internal regulatory environment that directly affect the implementation of measures and activities planned for implementation, are challenges, shortcomings and causes of inefficiency. in

some objectives (eg A.11, B2, B3 and C2) during the implementation of the anti-corruption action plan.

2. There is a need to strengthen the capacities and improve the cooperation with the financial sectors of the anti-corruption contact points, as the lack of financial reporting entails difficulties in the process of analysis of the performed reporting, budget execution and especially the final results.
3. Increasing inter-institutional cooperation in data exchange, providing access to common bases according to work processes, taking active initiatives to establish joint inter-institutional groups, will serve to improve the level of achievement of annual objectives as well as measures and activities which presents the Action Plan 2020 - 2023.
4. Regarding the awareness-raising approach, there is still much room for involvement and orientation of organizations to address anti-corruption issues in their public campaigns, including education on prevention and reporting mechanisms of suspected corruption cases.
5. Issues related to the administrative planning, implementation and reporting capacity of the responsible institutions of the Action Plan, issues related to external partners as well as risks related to planning, processes, IT systems and other support systems, have played an important role. in the objectives of some institutions.
6. There is still a need to complete the verification of data reported by implementing institutions.

3.3 Conclusions and recommendations

This monitoring report is in line with the structure of sectoral and cross-sectoral strategic documents for the good governance agenda within the IPSIS programming. The report provides information on the applicability 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 to achieve 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 the institutions as well as an identification of the necessary corrective measures for the following periods.

The monitoring report January - December 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 (process implementers and evaluators) 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:

- In order to strengthen the capacities of technical structures and reporting structures that give their contributions in function of this monitoring report, it is suggested to conduct some

trainings focusing on the development of policy papers (policy paper) and to carry out concrete activities in this regard.

- Aiming to improve institutional administrative procedures, increase quality of work as well as make significant progress towards strategic objectives, line ministries are suggested to establish consolidated work practices and annual reports on their administrative processes, in order to create effective results and amortize obstacles or difficulties that arise in meeting technical, financial and human costs.
- Taking into account the different training topics defined by the Action Plan 2020-2023, distributed in the respective measures and activities, it is very important that the reporting institutions provide indicative data on: the annual topics that are addressed; the purpose of conducting the training and the staff involved. Also, regarding the annual strategic planning of training topics, they should be drafted taking into account the needs of the technical staff, the sharpest shortcomings that have been identified, the needs of the work and also the forecasts in this action plan, or other strategies, which are mandatory to be followed and implemented by each institution. This should be taken into account when determining the training topics for 2022, 2023 and so on.
- It is suggested that the risk analysis be done on a realistic basis, relying heavily on unrealized measures and activities, partially realized or resulting in the process, thus creating the real premise to correct the identified shortcomings and avoid the risk to the extent possible, in subsequent Action Plan monitoring reports.
- Improve the achievement of target values in indicators for performance indicators A7; A.11, B1; B2, B3 and C3, which should have had a good level of feasibility for the concrete period, as well as continue with the improvement of the target value in the very well reported indicators, but have not yet reached its 100% value as for example target A5.
- It is required to address concrete activities of the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, which are unimplemented, or have had a low trend throughout the implementation period, in order to be reflected and integrated into a new policy document.
- Taking into account the fact that the Cross-cutting Anti-Corruption Strategy 2015-2023, is currently completed in the seventh year of its implementation, in the next report the anti-corruption contact points (network) to be oriented towards conducting a macro-level analysis, in terms of activities, measures and performance indicators that are closely related to their area of responsibility. This analysis would serve us to measure the level of their implementation over the years, compared to those objectives for which Albania will still need to improve, to achieve the intended standards in the process of membership in the European Union.

IV. RISKS / RISKS AND STEPS TO BE ADDRESSED

4.1 Risk assessment using indicators

In this monitoring report, January - December 2021, the risk assessment 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 CA staff has made to the risk in accordance with the level of achievement 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

Medium risk objectives are: 8 objectives

High risk objectives are: 4 objectives

4.2 Next steps

At the end of this monitoring report for the period January-December 2021, the findings that this document provides, the analytical data that the institutions have reported and the analysis performed, the following steps are addressed to be taken:

Objective A5: To start the declaration of assets and private interests by the declaring entities and persons related to them, through the online system and to continue the work with the registration of cases of external signaling.

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. Take measures to audit the financial reports of the election campaign and political parties as well.

Objective A7: Review of external signals registered for public financial inspection and increase the number of internal audit cases, to which financial inspections should be referred.

Objective A11: Approve integrity plans in accordance with the risk assessment by other municipalities and allocate the relevant budget for their implementation.

Objective B1: Update and complete the electronic register of sequestered and confiscated assets and increase sequestration requirements in cases of corruption.

Objective B2: Continue to increase the number of accesses to state databases for police and prosecution in order to achieve the following performance indicators

Objective B3: Finalize decision-making and establish and operate the Asset Recovery Office.

Objective C3: ASCS should encourage civil society organizations to apply for projects related to the topic of anti-corruption, focusing on different areas, in which it turns out that corruption is more prevalent in the country. ASCS will also have to design an anti-corruption program, as an indicator of performance not achieved over the years.