



NATIONAL COORDINATOR AGAINST CORRUPTION

## **REPORT**

**MONITORING FOR THE PERIOD  
JANUARY-MARCH 2022**

---

**INTER-SECTORAL STRATEGY  
AGAINST CORRUPTION 2015 – 2023  
(ISAC)**

[www.drejtesia.gov.al](http://www.drejtesia.gov.al)

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

### **ENTRANCE**

- *Executive summary on the progress of the implementation of the action plan for January-March 2021*
- *Implementation of the recommendations left for implementation in the annual report 2020*
- *Methodology for drafting the monitoring report*
- *Risk matrix*
- *Public consultation*

### **PROGRESS OF CROSS-CUTTING ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY**

- *Measures and activities successfully implemented in the relevant period*
- *Status of measures and activities that have achieved the policy goals (Approaches)*
- *Status of activities that have achieved the policy goals (Approaches)*
- *Status of measures that have achieved the policy goals (Approaches)*
- *Evaluation of key achievements using measures and activities*
- *Success story (through priority measures)*

### **BUDGET EXECUTION**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- *Recommendations*
- *Assessment of challenges, gaps and inefficiencies*
- *Risk assessment using measures and activities*
- *Next steps*

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AASCA	Agency for the Administration of Sequestered and Confiscated Assets
ADC	Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government
NAIS	National Agency for Information Society
NAF	National Authority of Food
CSSA	Civil Society Support Agency
LSSA	Local Self-Government Support Agency
PPA	Public Procurement Agency
SAJS	State Archive of the Judicial System
PTA	Property Treatment Agency
AARD	Agency for Agricultural and Rural Development
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
DFLA	Directorate of Free Legal Aid
GDP	General Directorate of Prisons
GDB	General Directorate of Bailiffs
GDSP	General Directorate of State Police
GDPS	General Directorate of Probation Service
LPD	Local Police Directorate
THGA	Thematic Group on Anticorruption
HIDCACI	High Inspectorate of Declaration and Control of Assets and Conflict of Interest
IFM	Institute of Forensic Medicine
CRIPDP	Commissioner for the Right to Information and Personal Data Protection
NAC	National Anti-Corruption Coordinator
HCP	High Council of the Prosecution
CEC	Central Election Commission
AAC	Albanian Adoption Committee
SEC	State Election Commission
MESY	Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MJ	Ministry of Justice
MEFA	Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
MFE	Ministry of Finance and Economy
MIE	Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy
MV	Ministry of Culture
MD	Ministry of Defense
MHSP	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
MTE	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
GPO	General Prosecutor's Office
AP	Action Plan
OPC	Official Publishing Center

ISAC	Inter-sectoral Strategy against Corruption
SPAK	Special Prosecution Office against Corruption and Organized Crime
IACS	Internal Affairs and Complaints Service
PICS	Prisons Internal Control Service
CMD	The Council of Ministers Decision

DRAFT

## ENTRY

Corruption is a threat to democracy, good governance, fair competition, sustainable economic, social and political development of a country. It severely hinders economic development, creating a system of inequality, prejudice and nepotism, destroying people's trust in their state, so the fight against corruption is today one of the primary challenges of any state with a democratic culture, vision and high integrity. The government has and will continue to have an unwavering will in the fight against corruption, through preventive actions, punitive measures and 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. Also, 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 follows and implements the Cross-cutting Anti-Corruption Strategy. With Decision no. 516, dated 1.7.2020 of the Council of Ministers, the implementation deadline of CACS was extended until 2023. The vision of CACS 2015-2023 is: *“Transparent Albanian institutions with high integrity, which enjoy the trust of citizens and guarantee service qualitative and incorruptible”*. The major policy goals of the Cross-cutting Anti-Corruption Strategy are to prevent, punish and raise awareness / education about corruption. These policy goals (approaches) are long-term and extend over the time of implementation of the strategy and action plan.

The Cross-cutting Anti-Corruption Strategy, 2015-2023, contains 18 specific objectives, which are:

### **Prevention:**

- 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 Adopt anti-corruption policies at the local government level

### **Punishment:**

- B.1 Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-corruption criminal investigations
- B.2 Improve cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing 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:**

- 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.

### ***Executive summary on the progress of the implementation of the action plan for January-March 2022***

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

This monitoring report, January - March 2022, presents only the implementation of measures and activities (products) of the Action Plan. The report identifies the progress and progress of the implementation of measures for this monitoring period, taking into account and evaluating their implementation, the degree of performance of activities of institutions reporting activities and measures in the implementation process and reducing the number of unimplemented measures.

The report identifies the achievement of recommendations and steps for their implementation, referring to the recommendations left in the annual monitoring report 2021. This analysis also provides information to see the relevance of the content of this action plan against the achievement of indicators provided in the Passport of Indicators, of specific objectives and the major goal, that of achieving the policy goals (approaches) of the Strategy, prevention - punishment - awareness.

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

For this monitoring period, January - March 2022, data were collected and analyzed for 58 measures and 108 activities, distributed respectively in 29 measures and 58 activities for the preventive approach (A), 20 measures and 29 activities for the punitive approach (B) and 9 measures of 21 awareness-raising activities (C).

Through the implementation of the Action Plan for the period January - March 2022, 34 measures have been fully implemented, partially 15 measures and 9 measures have not been implemented and 64 activities have been fully implemented, partially 11 activities and 33 activities are unimplemented.

The following is the feasibility of the objectives of the strategy according to the degree of realization of measures and activities:

	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Degree of realization according to the measures</b>
<b>Prevention</b>	A.1 Increasing transparency in State Activity and improving citizens' access to information	86 to 110 percent of the measures implemented
	A.2 Increase transparency in the planning, management and control of public funds	51 to 85 percent of the measures implemented
	A.3 Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions	86 to 110 percent of the measures implemented
	A.4 Improve the handling of allegations of corruption	51 to 85 percent of the measures implemented
	A.5 Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interest	86 to 110 percent of the measures implemented
	A.6 Strengthen the regime of controls over the financing of political parties	51 to 85 percent of the measures implemented
	A.7 Improving the efficiency of audit and internal inspection and the systematic use of risk analysis	51 to 85 percent of the measures implemented
	A.8 Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption	86 to 110 percent of the measures implemented
	A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public servants	86 to 110 percent of the measures implemented
	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 measures implemented
	A.11 Adaptation of anti-corruption policies at the local government level	51 to 85 percent of the measures implemented
<b>Punishment</b>	B.1 Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-corruption criminal investigations	86 to 110 percent of the measures implemented
	B.2 Improve cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing corruption	51 to 85 percent of the measures implemented

	B.3. Review of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crime	— <sup>1</sup>
	B.4. Improving international judicial and police cooperation in the fight against corruption	51 to 85 percent of the measures implemented
Awareness	C.1 Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption	86 to 110 percent of the measures implemented
	C.2 Encourage the public to actively use mechanisms for denouncing corruption	86 to 110 percent of the measures implemented
	C.3. Encourage cooperation with civil society.	0 to 30 percent of the measures implemented

For this period January - March 2022, there have been achievements in the policy goals (approach preventive (A), punitive (B) and awareness (C) of the implementation of the strategy, more specifically we mention:

1. The Office of the Commissioner has monitored in 3M1 2022, ¼ the central and subordinate public authorities. In total, 100 out of 313 public authorities and 16 out of 61 Local Self-Government Units were monitored. Also, the electronic register of requests and responses has been installed in 25 public authorities, bringing the total number of public authorities that have installed the electronic register to 120 authorities and reaching the annual target value in this quarter of the year.
2. NAIS has continued the work to increase electronic services and improve existing services in the unique government portal e-Albania. The number of systems connected to the Government Interaction Platform has also increased. The e-Albania portal currently offers 1,225 electronic services by the end of March 2022.
3. Instruments of integrity are drafted and approved in central government institutions. The Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Finance and Economy and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy have approved integrity plans, while the integrity risk assessment process has been completed in all other ministries.
4. Integrity plans have continued to be approved in local self-government units. The municipalities of Berat, Bulqiza, Belsh, Përmet and Pogradec have approved the plans by decision of the Municipal Council and the risk assessment in the municipalities of Has, Puka, Kavaja, Kukes, Himara continues.
5. The processing and harmonization of statistical data, consolidated statistics for criminal offenses (State Police, General Prosecution, SPAK and Courts) referred to 6M 2 and annual 2021 has been performed. Also, data on confiscated assets have been collected, for criminal offenses related to corruption for 6M 2 and annual 2021
6. Joint investigations and operations between AP - IACS-SPAK have finalized Operation "Point 2". The proactive investigation documented the corrupt actions of police officers and was imposed

<sup>1</sup> This target has not been measured since it starts implementation in the other quarters of 2022.



by the Special Court, security measures "prison arrest" for 16 police officers "home arrest" for 12 employees and 2 citizens and "suspension from duty" for 4 police officers.

7. The General Prosecutor's Office has registered 48 criminal proceedings for criminal offenses in the field of corruption. 28 proceedings were sent to trial with 30 defendants, of which 11 defendants were convicted by the court.

8. At AMP (former IASC) through the green line were received 1114 calls, of which 566 calls were within the scope of work of the CIA; 167 calls were outside the scope of IACS activity; 381 calls were for information related to the activity of the IACS. 479 complaints received by the Service were administered. At the end of the investigation, in 6 cases it was suggested to start a disciplinary investigation by the Directorate of Professional Standards, in the State Police, for 12 police officers, of which 3 employees of the first management level and 9 employees of the enforcement level.

9. The CEC has approved the acts and instructions on the manner of financial reporting during the election campaign for the elections for local government bodies through decision No. 13, dated 04.02.2022; The rules for the financial reporting of political parties / electoral subjects, the control and verification of their financing and expenditures during the election campaign for the local government bodies are defined.

10. For this reporting period, MFE has conducted 7 external quality assessments, out of a total of 25 assessments projected for 2022.

11. The State Police has treated and exchanged 104 practices with Interpol, of which: 68 practices from the sector of Financial Economic Crime and 34 practices from the Sector for Money Laundering and Criminal Assets; 77 internships with EUROPOL, of which 38 internships in the economic and financial crime sector and 39 in the money laundering sector, 32 internships with the Department of International Relations in the economic and financial crime sector and 15 internships with the CARIN network.

12. The General Directorate of Anti-Corruption has submitted / referred to the prosecution body 7 criminal reports, for 19 persons. Of these, 2 criminal reports, for the General Directorate of Civil Status, where 4 persons were criminally reported; 1 criminal report, for the National Agency of Protected Areas, where 3 persons have been criminally reported; 3 criminal reports, for Regional Directorate of State Cadastre Office of Saranda, where 7 persons + other unidentified persons were criminally reported; 1 criminal report, for Regional Directorate of State Cadastre Office of Pogradec (Hudenisht Commune), where 5 persons + members of the CRT of Municipalities / Communes (unidentified) were criminally reported.

13. The General Directorate of Anti-Corruption has finalized 11 final investigation reports completed for administrative investigations conducted at various network institutions, where 64 disciplinary measures have been proposed, for 64 persons (employees / employees) of the institutions subject to investigation. Of these, 1 Administrative investigation report, for Regional Directorate of State Cadastre Office of Durres, where 14 disciplinary measures have been proposed; 2 administrative investigation reports, for the General Directorate of Civil Status, where 3 disciplinary measures were proposed; 1 Administrative investigation report, for the Regional Tax Directorate of Durres, where 3 disciplinary measures have been proposed; 1 Administrative investigation report, for NEA, where 3 disciplinary measures are proposed; 1 Administrative investigation report, for Regional Directorate of State Cadastre Office of Tirana Rural 1, where

recommendations are left for the institution; 1 Administrative investigation report, for TREA (Tirana Regional Environmental Agency), where 2 disciplinary measures are proposed; 1 Administrative investigation report, for Regional Directorate of University Pre-education Fier, where 20 disciplinary measures have been proposed; 1 Administrative investigation report, for the Fier Regional Tax Directorate, where 6 disciplinary measures have been proposed; 1 Administrative investigation report, for Regional Directorate of State Cadastre Office of Saranda, where 10 disciplinary measures are proposed; 1 Administrative investigation report, for National Inspectorate for the Protection of Territory of Durres, where 3 disciplinary measures are proposed;

14. The Ministry of Justice has intensively continued activities and programming in the field of public awareness against corruption. The guide "Anticorruption" has been published, an awareness and information instrument of the fight against corruption prepared in two languages, Albanian and English, which contains all the necessary information for every Albanian citizen but also foreigners living and working in Albania. The publication is published on the website of the Ministry of Justice, at this link: <https://drejtesia.gov.al/viti-2022/>

The Ministry of Justice also started the implementation in schools of the Anti-Corruption Curriculum project in schools of the upper secondary education level, Tirana. This initiative of the Ministry of Justice, in the role of National Coordinator Against Corruption, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Sports and with the support of the Italian Embassy in Tirana, has held meetings in the schools "Petro Nini Luarasi", "Asim Vokshi", " Myslym Keta" and "Qemal Stafa", discussed the meaning of corruption, anti-corruption mechanisms, tools that citizens can use to denounce corruption and the activation of young people against corruption.

15. The Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government has organized and conducted systematic meetings in the regions of the country to raise public awareness to use the mass media to report and forward complaints / requests, denunciations and other initiatives to improve the interaction of the fight against corruption.

16. The network of anti-corruption contact points, during the 25th and 26th of January 2022, held a two-day workshop on the topic: "Policy writing". The anti-corruption policy staff at the Ministry of Justice and specialists from central institutions deepened their knowledge on specific issues such as different types of policy research.

17. The Minister of Justice in the exercise of his role of National Coordinator Against Corruption held a special annual meeting with all partners and donors in the field of anti-corruption, on 22.02.2022, accessible at the link: <https://www.facebook.com/manjaulsi/posts/344322517704153>. Representatives of the Delegation of the European Union in Tirana, the US Embassy, all embassies in Tirana, international and local organizations, expressed their commitment to continue technical and logistical support in the fight against corruption.

18. The Ministry of Justice started the process of drafting a new anti-corruption strategy, under the direction of the Deputy Minister of Justice. The reform of anti-corruption policies will include the drafting and conception of a complete strategic framework (strategy - action plan - passport of indicators) with the impact of strengthening and increasing the institutional and inter-institutional performance of the field. The new anti-corruption strategy will have an implementation timeline for 2023-2030, and will provide a combination of horizontal anti-corruption approach with specific sectors, which have proved problematic and with the highest perception of corruption, such as: education-health -property-taxes and levies.

### ***Implementation of the recommendations left for implementation in the annual report 2021***

For this period January - March 2022, there is a progress and improvement in the implementation of measures and activities in order to meet the recommendations given in the previous monitoring report (annual 2021), where we mention respectively the objectives A5, A8, A9 and A11. Respectively, the full online declaration of assets and conflict of interest of the declaring subjects has started functioning,

The challenge remains the full non-implementation of measures and activities in objectives A7, B1 and B2 and C3 (and for which reporting has not been completed).

Compared to the period January - March 2021 of monitoring, there is an implementation progress, and mainly in measures and activities envisaged for objectives in the three policy goals (approach) of ISAC, preventive - punitive - awareness.

Objective A1 continues to have a very good degree of feasibility, with the number of public authorities having established an e-register of requests and complaints within the right to information (25 new authorities added this quarterly); target A3 continues to have a very good degree of feasibility, with 12 e-services added in this first quarter of the year thus achieving (exceeding) the target value for 2022; in objectives A8, A9 and A11 the implementation of measures and activities has improved compared to the previous period 2021; public visibility and awareness in the fight against corruption is enhanced by efforts to reach cooperation agreements with partners in various fields; transparency and publication of NCAC acts presents very good levels.

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

- issues related to communication and information, operational processes and systems;
- other issues related to the internal regulatory environment;
- issues related to communication, information and inter-institutional cooperation in general;
- other issues related to administrative capacity;

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

## **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 (CSAC) for the period 1 January to 31 March 2022 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 for monitoring and reporting of strategic documents, which will produce necessary and timely information for policy makers on the progress of implementation of the measures foreseen in the CSAC action plan. also for next year.

### **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 monitoring and performance report<sup>2</sup> 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

---

<sup>2</sup> Before the monitoring and performance report is approved in the decision-making structures

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)<sup>3</sup> 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;
- 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 April 4, 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 .05.2022 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 THAG meeting on **.05.2022** 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 quarterly 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 THAG 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.

---

<sup>3</sup> This role is played by the Coordination Committee for the implementation of the Cross-cutting Anti-Corruption Strategy.

Phase 8: submission of procedures (minutes of the meeting, operational conclusions, public consultation report) of the THAG 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 implement 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 for 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 process of drafting the report 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 have been considered).
- Extent of analytical presentation of sector developments globally or in the region.
- The degree 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.
- 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 objective.
- The risk assessment was performed in accordance with the lower categories; ii. medium and iii.high.
- Assessment of the possibility of occurrence of risk is performed in accordance with the categories of 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 performance appraisal in the Prime Minister.

Despite this issue of measures giving a first result of their analysis and analysis.

second, the achievement of the target value for this period of the analysis of the image analysis, being carried out further, becoming even more effects realized in the target evaluation.

third, the realization of the specified objectives is analyzed in order to realize the performed actions and the percentages of the measures related to their realized objectives.

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 were partially implemented and / or which continue to be applicable by them.

**Not implemented:** Unimplemented are those measures / activities that have not registered development for the reporting period as well as those measures / activities for which there has been no progress.

To calculate the achievement of specific objectives according to the achievement of measures planned for implementation in this period, the following formula was used<sup>4</sup>:

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

---

<sup>4</sup> The calculation formula is taken from the methodological guide of drafting monitoring reports of IPSIS strategic documents.



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 below:<sup>5</sup>

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

The 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.

### **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 below<sup>6</sup>:

Possibilities	High	3	6	9

<sup>5</sup> 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”.

<sup>6</sup> Risk analysis and assessment was performed referring to the Methodological Guide for drafting monitoring reports for the Good Governance Agenda.

	Medium	2	5	8
	Low	1	4	7
		Low	Medium	High
		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 11.05.2022 the document for the first consultation to the reporting institutions, and on 24.05.2022 continued with the consultation of the second draft and published the draft on the official website of the Ministry of Justice, where an e-mail address is provided for receiving comments, on the website [www.drejtesia.gov.al](http://www.drejtesia.gov.al), in the menu priorities / cross-sectoral strategy / cross-sectoral strategy against corruption. At the end of the consultation process, the Ministry of Justice reflected the relevant comments / suggestions on the draft monitoring report and continued with the holding of a dedicated meeting on June 10, 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](http://www.drejtesia.gov.al).

### PROGRESS OF CROSS-CUTTING ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY

The Cross-cutting Strategy against Corruption 2015-2023 aims to achieve the major objectives of this strategy through the implementation of concrete anti-corruption measures, in order to develop a society in which there is a responsible and efficient anti-corruption system, which is able to obtain tangible results and show a tendency towards maximum elimination of corruption threats, as well as the will to prevent and fight corruption. In order to monitor the progress of IASC 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 from January 1 to March 31, 2022.

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

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

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

By doing the same formula<sup>7</sup> of applying the evaluations of their realization - making the realization of the objectives of the objectives and the members of their number - the realization of the strategic inter-institutional objectives against corruption is 78.25%.

Preventive Approach (A)	86.50%
Punitive Approach (B)	81.6%
Awareness Approach (C)	66.66%

Compared to the monitoring conducted for 2021, the Preventive Approach (A) shows an increasing trend by 28.17% more, for this 3M1 2022, the Punitive Approach (B) shows a decreasing trend by 35% less and the Awareness Approach (C) shows an increasing trend with 11.41% more.

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

Qasja A	Realizueshmëria
A.1	100%
A.2	75%
A.3	100%
A.4	75%
A.5	100%
A.6	60%
A.7	66.6%
A.8	100%
A.9	100%
A.10	100%
A.11	75%

Qasja B	Realizueshmëria
B.1	100%
B.2	70%
B.3	- <sup>8</sup>
B.4	75%

Qasja C	Realizueshmëria
C.1	100%
C.2	100%
C.3	0%

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 3.

<sup>8</sup> Për këtë objektiv, nuk ka masa dhe aktivitete për zbatim për 3M1 2022.

Based on the level of achievement of 18 specific objectives, we have an increasing implementation trend in the measures of 12 objectives, namely A1, A2, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A11, B1, B2 and C1; there is a downward trend in the measures of 1 objective, specifically B4, and the measures of 4 objectives remain unchanged, namely A3, A10, C2 and C3. Objective B3 is projected for implementation in the other quarters of 2022. This assessment is made taking into account the level of feasibility (in percentage) of objectives in the annual report 2021 versus the feasibility of measures and activities for the monitoring period, January - March 2022 .

The Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for 2022 envisages the implementation of 119 activities and 69 measures, distributed respectively in 64 activities and 37 measures for Policy Goal (preventive approach A), 32 activities and 22 measures for Policy Goal II (punitive approach B) and 23 activities and 10 measures for Policy Goal III (awareness approach C).

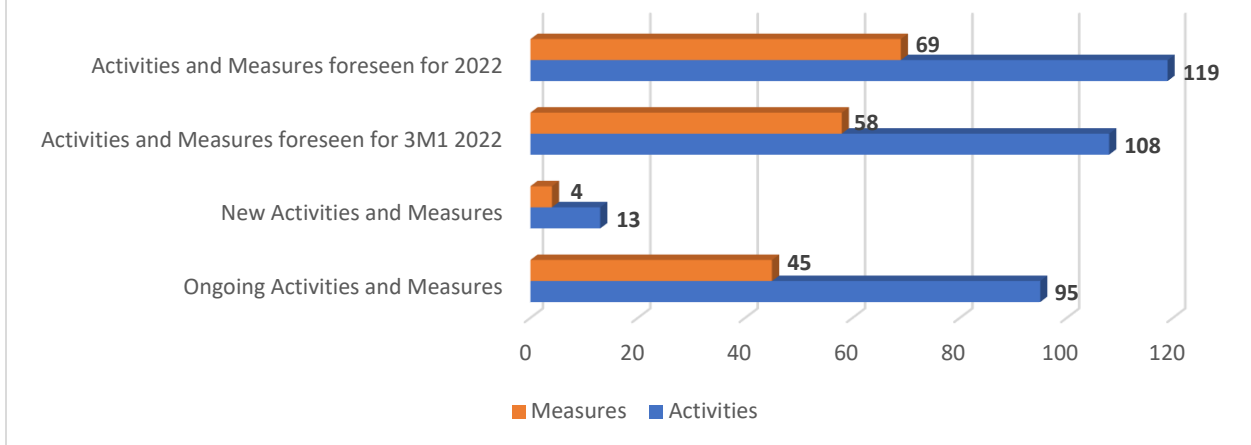
For this monitoring period, January - March 2022, it turns out that 108 activities and 58 measures are foreseen for implementation, of which: 103 activities and 59 measures are ongoing / continuing from the period of the previous year (2020), 5 activities and 6 measures are new / that have started to be implemented in this first quarter of 2022.

Policy Goals (Approach)	Activities and Measures	Activities and Measures, January - March 2022			
		Activities and Measures foreseen for 2022	Activities and Measures foreseen for 3M1 2022	Ongoing Activities and Measures <sup>9</sup>	New Activities and Measures <sup>10</sup>
Preventive	Measures	37	29	27	2
	Activities	64	58	54	4
Punishment	Measures	22	20	19	1
	Activities	32	29	25	4
Awareness	Measures	10	9	8	1
	Activities	23	21	16	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>Measures</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Activities</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>13</b>

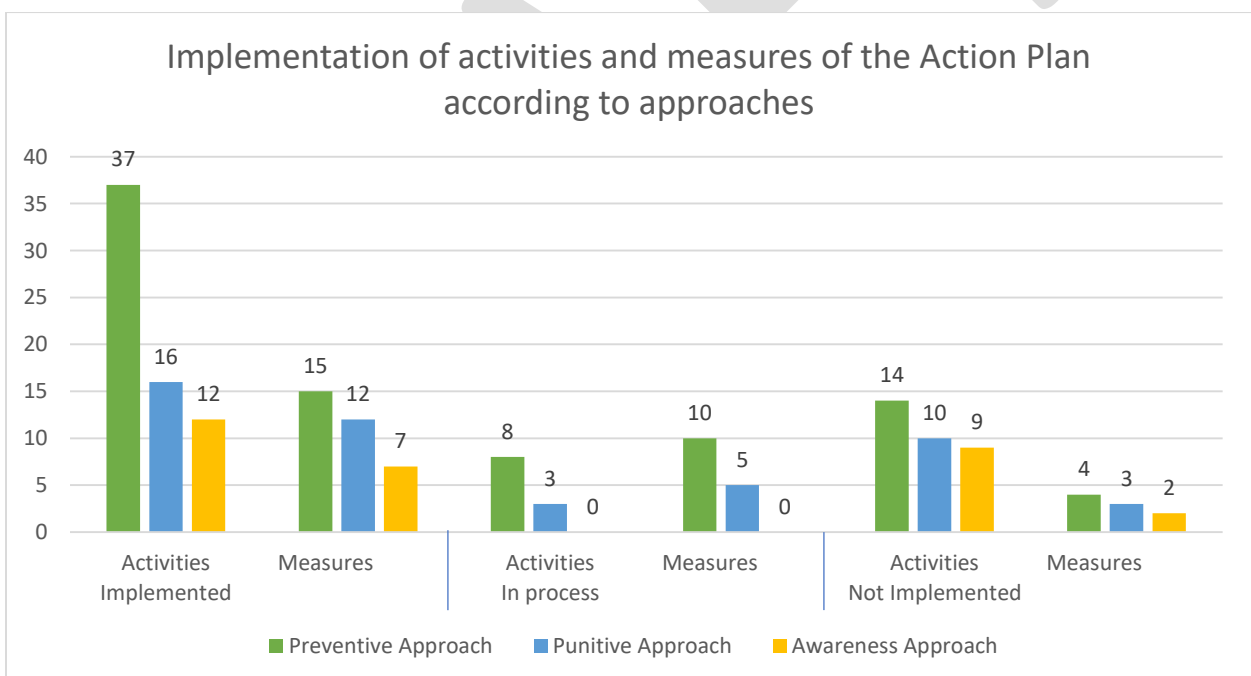
<sup>9</sup> Activities and measures that have started to be implemented in the previous periods of 2020 and continue their implementation in this quarter of 2022.

<sup>10</sup> Activities and measures that start their implementation in this quarter of 2022.

### Activities and measures for the period January-March 2022



### Status of measures and activities that have achieved the policy goals (approaches):



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

- 34 measures and 64 implemented activities;
- 15 measures and 11 activities still in the process of implementation;

- 9 measures and 33 unimplemented activities (including measures not reported at this stage of the monitoring process).

Regarding the above, out of **34 measures and 64 activities implemented** for the first quarter of 2022, specifically 15 measures / 37 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 12 measures / 16 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 7 measures / 12 activities belong to the awareness approach (C).

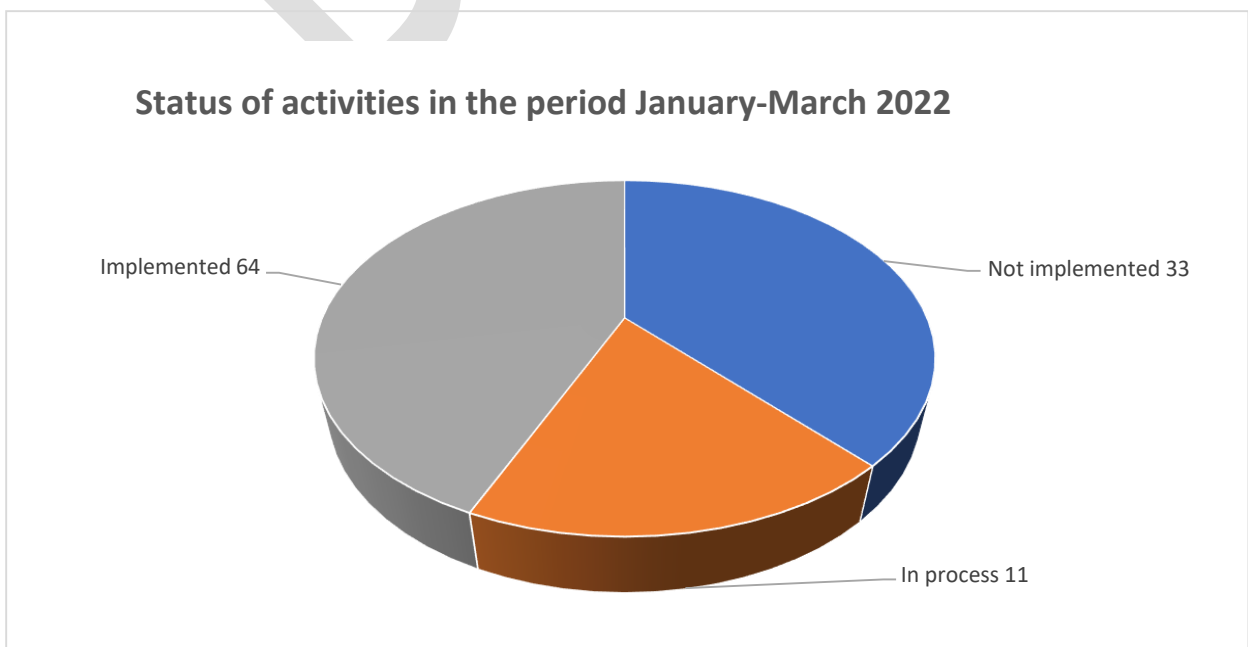
Out of **15 measures and 11 activities which are still in the process of implementation** for the first quarter of 2022, specifically 10 measures / 8 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 5 measures / 3 activity belong to the punitive approach (B), and 0 measure / 0 activities belong to the awareness approach (C).

Out of **9 measures and 33 unimplemented activities** for the first quarter of 2022, concretely 4 measures / 14 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 3 measures / 10 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 2 measures / 9 activities belong to the awareness approach (C).

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

Out of the total of 108 activities foreseen for implementation in January - March 2022, 58 of them belong to Approach A, 29 activities belong to Approach B, as well as 21 activities to Approach C.

Status of activities in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for the period January-March 2022				
Progress of activities	Approach A (Preventive)	Approach B (Punitive)	Approach C (Awareness)	Total Approach
Implemented	37	16	12	<b>64</b>
In process	7	3	0	<b>11</b>
Not implemented	14	10	9	<b>33</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>108</b>



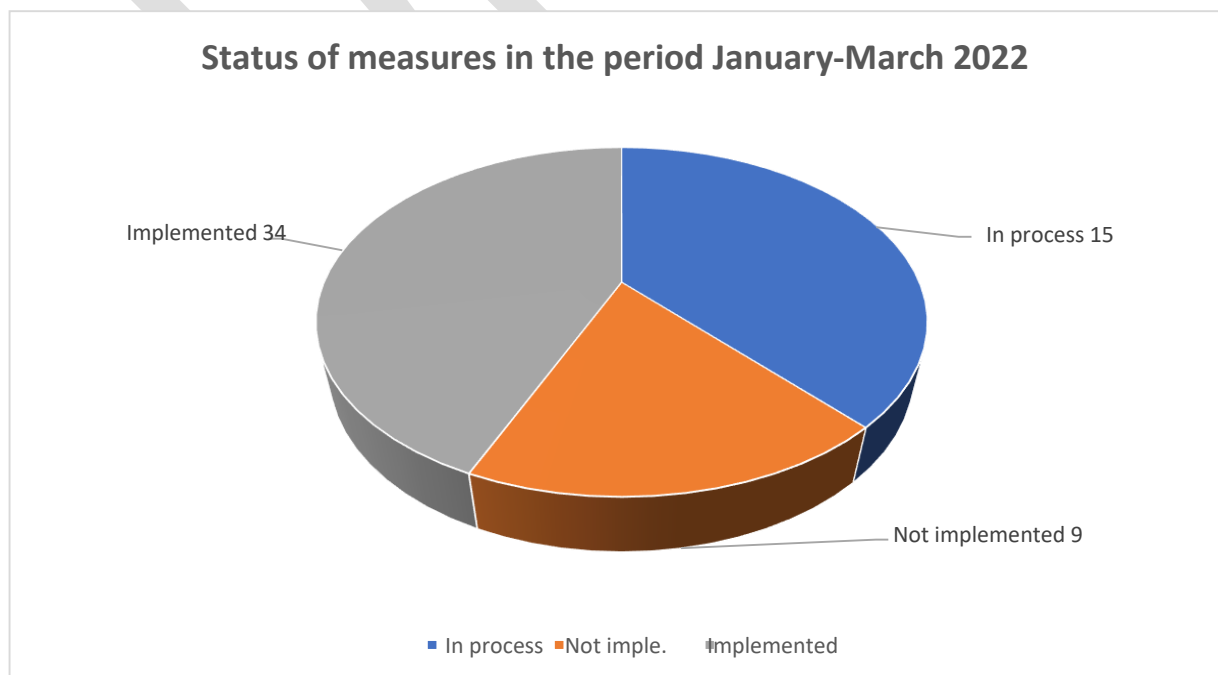
It turns out that out of 108 activities foreseen for the period January - March 2022, ongoing and new activities, their status for all 3 approaches is reported as follows:

- 64 implemented activities;
- 11 activities are still in the process of implementation;
- 33 unimplemented (unreported) activities by the responsible institution (where we can mention A.2.1.2; A.2.2.2; A.2.3.2; A.4.4.1; A.4.4.2; A.4.4.3; A.6.6.1; A.6.1.2; A.7.1.3; A.7.1.4; A.7.3.2; A.7.3.4; B.1.2.2; B.1.4.1; B.1.11.1; B.2.1.1; B.2.3.1; B.2.3.2; B.2.3.3; B.2.3.4; B.2.4.2; B.2.6.1; B.4.1.2; C.3.1.1; C.3.1.2; C.3.1.3; C.3.1.4; C.3.1.5; C.3.1.6; C.3.2.1; C.3.2.2 dhe C.3.2.3).

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

Of the total of 58 measures envisaged for implementation in January - March 2022, 29 of them belong to Approach A, 20 measures belong to Approach B, and 9 measures to Approach C.

Statusi i masave në Planin e Veprimit 2020 - 2023 për periudhën janar-mars 2022				
Progresi i masave	Approach A (Preventive)	Approach B (Punitive)	Approach C (Awareness)	Total Approach
Implemented	15	12	7	34
In process	10	5	0	15
Not implemented	4	3	2	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>58</b>



It turns out that out of 58 measures envisaged for the period January - March 2022, the following and new measures, their status for all 3 approaches is reported as follows:

- 34 measures implemented;
- 15 measures are still in the process of implementation;
- 9 measures not implemented (unreported) by the responsible institution (from which we can mention A. 4.2, A. 6.1, B. 1.11, B.2.1, B. 2.3, B.2.4, B. 2.6, C. 3.1 and C 3.2).

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

Based on the information on reporting and evaluation of implemented<sup>11</sup> activities and measures, the achievement of objectives for January - March 2022, is as follows.

Not sufficient - 1 objective (C.3)

Good - 6 objectives (objective: A.2, A4; A6; A7; A.11 and B4)

Very good - 10 objectives (objective: A1; A.3; A5; A.8; A.9; A.10; B1; B2; C.1 and C.2)

Exceeded - N / A objectives.

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

The progress achieved in the framework of fulfilling the foreseen activities and measures, for the monitoring period, January - March 2022, in implementation of the Action Plan 2020-2023, of the Cross-cutting Anti-Corruption Strategy 2015-2023, is as follows:

- Public authorities continue to be provided with an e-register of requests and complaints in the implementation of the right to information, meeting the annual target value of 25 authorities for 2022.
- The National Agency for Information Society has continued with the addition of electronic services and the improvement of existing services in the unique government portal e-Albania, adding electronic services with a total number of 1 225.
- The mutual cooperation between AP-IACS continues in order to address the denunciations against corruption. 1 joint case of AP with IACS (AMP) and SPAK has been finalized. At the end of this investigation, the special court imposed security measures on 28 police officers and 2 citizens.
  - During this reporting period, for the criminal offense of corruption, the State Police has sent 34 subjects for criminal proceedings.
- IACS received 1 114 calls, of which 566 telephone calls were within the scope of work of the IACS and through the Service structures at central and local level as well as local police structures,

---

<sup>11</sup> Objective B3, has not been evaluated because there are no measures and activities for direct implementation in 3M1 2022.



where the caller was immediately contacted by giving solutions problem raised. 167 phone calls were outside the scope of the IACS and the citizens were given the requested information and were addressed to the relevant structure where they should file their complaint. 381 calls were for information related to the activity of the IACS. The work for the administration of complaints has also continued, according to the statistics presented in activity A.4.5.1.

- The General Directorate of Anti-Corruption has submitted / referred to the prosecution body 7 criminal reports, for 19 persons (employees / employees) + other unidentified persons; there are 11 final investigation reports completed for administrative investigations conducted at various network institutions, where 64 disciplinary measures are proposed, for 64 persons (employees / employees), institutions, subject to investigation.

- During the period January-March 2022, the Integrity Plans for 5 units of local self-government have been approved, through the decisions of the Municipal Councils, specifically the Municipality of Berat, Bulqiza, Belsh, Përmet and Pogradec.

- The State Police has exchanged a total of 104 internships with Interpol, 77 internships with Europol, 32 internships with the Department of International Relations and 15 internships with the CARIN network.

- The Ministry of Justice has given concrete proposals within the activities that will take place during 2022, within the year Tirana European Youth Capital 2022 (Tirana European Youth Capital 2022). Cultural, educational, sports, research activities combined with legal and institutional expertise in the field of anti-corruption are planned to take place throughout 2022.

- The Ministry of Justice has published the guide "Anticorruption", an awareness and information instrument of the fight against corruption prepared in two languages, Albanian and English, which contains all the necessary information for every Albanian citizen but also foreigners living and working in Albania. The publication is published on the website of the Ministry of Justice, at the link <https://drejtesia.gov.al/viti-2022/>

## **BUDGET EXECUTION**

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

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

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

A1: No data reported.

A2: 3,379,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A3: No data reported.

A4: 10,785,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.  
A5: 3,233,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.  
A6: No data reported.  
A7: 1,541,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.  
A8: 40,910,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.  
A9: 12,455,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.  
A10: 178,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.  
A11: No data reported.  
B1: 58,107,000 ALL, covered by the state budget and the rest by donors: 7,000,000  
B2: No data reported.  
B3: Not measured for this reporting period  
C1: 106,377,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.  
C3: No data reported.

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

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

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

A1: No data reported.  
A2: 3,379,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.  
A3: No data reported.  
A4: 10,785,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.  
A5: 3,233,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.  
A6: No data reported.  
A7: 1,541,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.  
A8: 40,910,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.  
A9: 12,455,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.  
A10: 178,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.  
A11: No data reported.  
B1: 58,107,000 ALL, covered by the state budget and the rest by donors: 7,000,000  
B2: No data reported.

B3: Not measured for this reporting period

C1: 106,377,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

C3: No data reported.

Even for this monitoring report, it turns out that for a part of the activities carried out during this year,

implementation, costs continue to be reported at “administrative costs”, and a concrete value of time. 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)**

72,481,000 ALL covered by the state budget

**Policy Goal 2 (punitive approach - B)**

58,107 ALL covered by the state budget and 7,000,000 covered by donors.

**Policy Goal 3 (Awareness Approach - C)**

106,377,000 ALL covered by the state budget

The total budget used for this period is:

- Financing from the state budget is in the amount of 236,965,000 ALL.
- Financing from donors is in the amount of 7,000,000 ALL.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the results of the monitoring, it turns out that for the period 1 January - 31 March 2022, the areas that have shown performance but also accompanied by problems are activities and measures distributed across all specific objectives in the three policy goals (approaches) of ISAC, prevention (A) - punishment (B) - awareness (C).

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

Public bodies and law enforcement agencies are continuing to work with solid data, compared to the same period last year and are proving a proportional performance in function of the annual target that will have to be achieved by the end of 2022.

### ***Recommendations***

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

- to start carrying out activities and measures for that objective of the strategy, which result in the level of poor implementation (from 0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures), also due to the lack of reporting, respectively objective C3.
- in order to improve the overall level of the monitoring report, it is suggested to avoid the same reporting for different activities, which are profiled according to the relevant measures.
- reporting on the budget spent will have to be done for each activity and then the amounts will be collected cumulatively for each relevant measure of the Action Plan 2020 - 2023.
- carefully review those activities of the Action Plan which result in a negative performance repeatedly throughout the monitoring reports.
- to create the conditions to increase the level of performance of reporting institutions at the central and established level, enabling the addressing of risks that are considered more evident.
- to provide complete evidence (eg with act number or publication link), for all those measures or activities, which are reported to have a high level of feasibility.
- To increase institutional cooperation, especially where it is expressly provided that the level of realization depends exactly on common products.

### ***Assessing challenges, gaps and inefficiencies***

It turns out that among the objectives with complete lack of feasibility for the reporting period (also due to lack of reporting), January - March 2022, is C3.

In this report there is also a lack of information on the budget of a number of measures and activities as well as a lack of concrete needs assessment, for the areas that have the highest risk.

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

In this monitoring report, January - March 2022, among the risks that were mainly identified, are related to technical capacity, institutional capacity, work processes, technical assistance, institutional cooperation and regulatory environment.

- Objectives that present a high level of risk are objectives A7, B.2 and C3.

Objective A2 has a high level of risk in improving the planning process through the prior publication of procurement procedures that may come as a result of a lack of capacity building and staff knowledge.

Objective C3 also has a high level of risk due to the risks of increased need for advancement towards open calls for specific proposals in the fight against corruption, as well as strengthening the cooperation of ASP with CSOs, to generate evaluation reports on investigation of corruption cases.

In conclusion, all implementing institutions of this action plan, should take into account this analysis and increase efforts to implement measures and activities with the priority of achieving the values of performance indicators to achieve the goal of specific objectives. In the monitoring report, January - June 2022, there will be an added analysis of performance indicators<sup>12</sup>.

### ***The next steps***

At the end of this monitoring report for the period January-March 2022, the findings that this report provides us, the analytical data that the institutions have reported and the analysis performed, are addressed to take the following steps:

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

To continue with the strengthening of knowledge, development of trainings and continuous development of professional capacities of the technical staff of the institution.

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

Public institutions will have to proactively and continuously monitor the print and electronic media to obtain information and address in a timely manner the publicly denounced complaints about the crime of corruption and this can be achieved by gaining access to the platform [shqiperiaqeduam.al](http://shqiperiaqeduam.al).

---

<sup>12</sup> Në baza 6 mujore maten 6 tregues, ata janë: A.1.a; A.2.a; A.2.b; A.2.c; A.7.b dhe A.10.

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

The CEC should increase the transparency and increase the publication of acts and controls carried out in reference to the practices of the most developed countries in this regard.

*A7: Improving the efficiency of audit and inspection of risk analysis equipment and systems:*

It concerns the smaller results of financial inspection capacity functions, which should be oriented towards various corruption issues. To be sent is required to enable report and target issues.

*A9: Strengthening the integrity of public servants:*

Continue the process of drafting integrity plans in the other 7 line ministries.

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

Continue the process and approval of IP in the remaining units of local self-government.

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

Strengthen and improve communication, information and inter-institutional cooperation between law enforcement agencies. There is still a need to strengthen the capacities of these bodies in terms of sequestration of assets related to corruption and to report their statistical data.

Send the required reporting to enable the evaluation and measurement of the objective.

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

Continue to increase further access to databases and their effective use for conducting investigations, through the interconnection of systems, namely: Register of Beneficiary Owners, Central Register of Bank Accounts, Database of the General Directorate of Customs; Database in the General Directorate of Taxes under the Ministry of Finance and Economy; Database in the Electronic System of Bailiff cases and Database of the Albanian Notary Service / Registry under the Ministry of Justice.

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

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

Send the required full report.

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

The co-government platform should have a precise division between the total number of denunciations received on the platform / the number of denunciations related to corrupt practices and cases addressed to the General Directorate of Anti-Corruption in the Ministry of Justice for each reporting period.

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

Ensure the effectiveness of open calls for specific proposals in the fight against corruption, funded by ASCS and take measures for cooperation with the State Police to generate evaluation reports.

DRAFT

DRAFT