



NATIONAL COORDINATOR AGAINST CORRUPTION

**MONITORING REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY - DECEMBER
2022**

**INTERSECTORAL STRATEGY
AGAINST CORRUPTION 2015 – 2023**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Executive summary on the Intersectoral Strategy against Corruption 2015-2023 and its Action Plan 2020-2023

- 1.1 Monitoring methodology
- 1.2 Public consultation

II. Progress of the Intersectoral Strategy Against Corruption

- 2.1 Successfully implemented reforms in the relevant period
- 2.2 The impact of implementing the strategy in accordance with the European integration agenda
- 2.3 Components that need addressing in order to improve implementation
- 2.4 Overall budget execution

III. Progress related to policy goals, specific objectives and measures

- 3.1 Assessment of key achievements using performance indicators
- 3.2 Assessment of challenges, gaps and inefficiencies
- 3.3 Conclusions and recommendations

IV. Risks and steps to address

- 4.1 Risk assessment using performance indicators
- 4.2 Next steps

ANNEXES:

ANNEX I: REPORTING OF ACTIVITIES AND MEASURES

ANNEX II: REPORTING OF INDICATORS AND OBJECTIVES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AASCA	Agency of the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Assets
ACThG	Anti-Corruption Thematic Group
ADCG	Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government
AP	Action Plan
ARO	Asset Recovery Office
ARAD	Agency for Rural Agricultural Development
ASCS	Agency for the Support of Civil Society
ASLSG	Agency for the Support of Local Self-Government
ATP	Agency for Treatment of Property
CARIN	Camden Asset Recovery Inter-agency Network
CEC	Central Elections Commission
CEPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training
CPT	Continuing Professional Training
CRIPPD	Commissioner for the Rights to Information and Protection of Personal Data
DMC	Decision of the Municipal Council
DCM	Decision of Council of Ministers
DIEFC	Directorate for the Investigation of the Economic and Financial Crimes
EQA	External Quality Assessments
GPO	General Prosecutor's Office
GDSP	General Directorate of State Police
GDRTS	General Directorate of Road Transport Services
HCP	High Council of Prosecution
HIA	Head of Internal Audit
HEFI	Head of the Economic and Financial Investigation
HIDAACI	High Inspectorate for the Declaration and Audit of Assets and Conflict of Interests
IACS	Internal Affairs and Complaints Service
IAU	Internal Administration Unit
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce in Albania
IDM	Institute for Democracy and Mediation
IP	Integrity Plans
ISAC	Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption
LM	Line ministries
NAIS	National Agency of Information Society
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
NCAC	National Coordinator against Corruption
NFA	National Food Authority
NID	National Institute of Democracy
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MES	Ministry of Education and Sport
MoI	Ministry of Interior
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
MTE	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
MHSP	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
PPA	Public Procurement Agency
PSA	Police Supervision Agency
RU	Responsible Unit
SASPAC	State Agency for Strategic Programming and Aid Coordination
SEC	State Election Commissioner
SCA	State Cadastre Agency
SSC	State Supreme Control
SPAK	Special Prosecution Office against Corruption and Organized Crime
SIS	State Intelligence Service
SJBS	State Judicial Bailiff Service
SIAC	Service for Internal Affairs and Complaints
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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

Corruption is a threat to democracy, good governance, fair competition and 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 currently one of the primary challenges of any state with a democratic culture, vision and high integrity.

The Albanian 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 the 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 following 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.

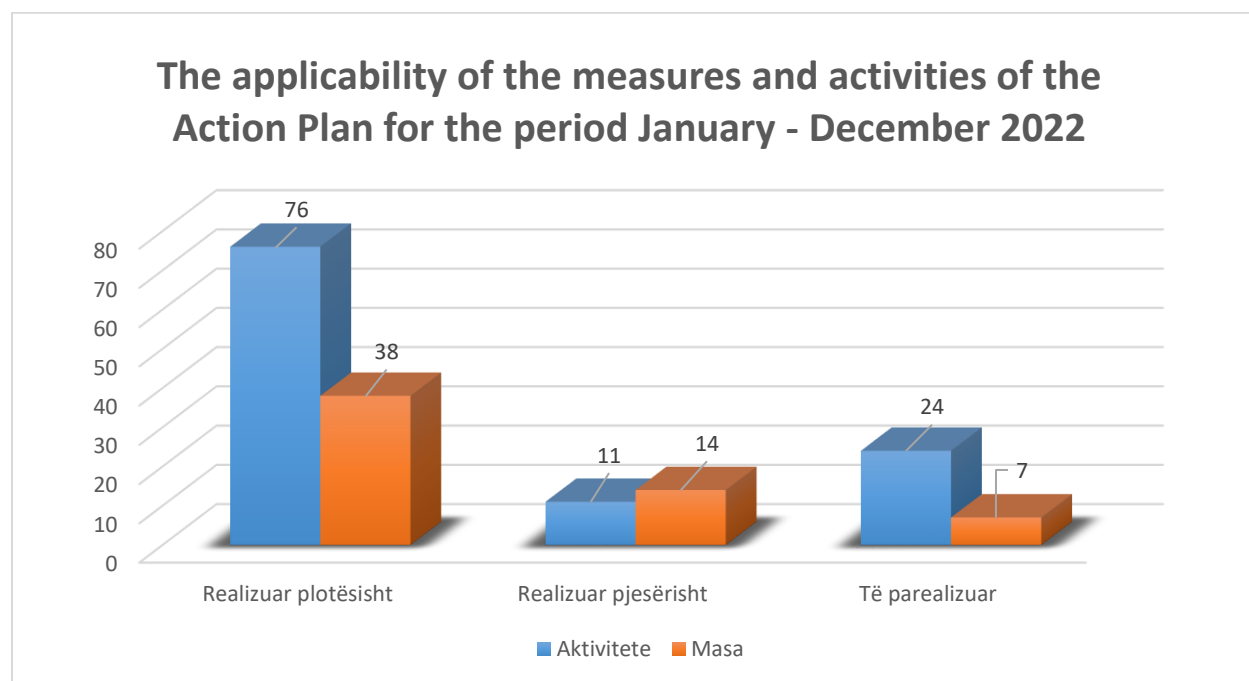
The Action Plan 2020-2023 contains 83 measures that includes 22 institutions, which will work together for more transparency, accountability and efficiency in the pace of the fight against corruption in the country. The priority measures of this action plan are strengthening the transparency of public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

This monitoring report reflects the progress and evaluation of the implementation of the Action Plan, for the period *january-december 2022*, which corresponds to the third year of implementation of the action plan in force. The report will provide information on the progress achieved in the implementation of anti-corruption reforms towards each policy goal, specific

objective, based on the status of achievement of the performance indicators and the implementation of the measures and activities planned in the action plan for 2022.

For this monitoring period, *january-december 2022*, data were collected and analyzed for 59 measures and 111 activities, distributed respectively in 31 measures and 62 activities for the preventive approach (A), 18 measures and 28 activities for the punitive approach (B) and 9 measures and 21 activities for the awareness approach (C).

Through the implementation of the Action Plan during the period January - December 2022, 38 measures were fully implemented, 14 measures were partially implemented and 7 measures were not implemented, as well as 76 activities were fully implemented, 11 activities were partially implemented and 24 activities were not implemented.



The realization of the objectives of the strategy is presented below according to the degree of realization of the measures (table 1) and of the performance indicators (table 2).

Objectives		Level of achievement
Prevention	A.1 Increasing transparency in State Activity and improving citizens' access to information	86 to 110 percent of implemented measures
	A.2 Increasing transparency in planning, management and control of public funds	86 to 110 percent of implemented measures

	A.3 Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions	86 to 110 percent of implemented measures	
	A.4 Improving the procesing of corruption complaints	51 to 85 percent of implemented measures	
	A.5 Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interests	86 to 110 percent of implemented measures	
	A.6 Strengthening the regime of controls on the financing of political parties	51 to 85 percent of implemented measures	
	A.7 Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection as well as the systematic use of risk analysis	86 to 110 percent of implemented measures	
	A.8 Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption	86 to 110 percent of implemented measures	
	A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public servants	86 to 110 percent of implemented measures	
	A.10 Analysis of corruption trends, effectiveness of anti-corruption measures and improvement of statistics regarding the activity of anti-corruption law enforcement agencies	86 to 110 percent of implemented measures	
	A.11 Adaptation of anti-corruption policies at the local government level	0 to 30 percent of implemented measures	
	Punishment	B.1 Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption	51 to 85 percent of implemented measures
		B.2 Improvement of cooperation between law enforcement institutions in criminal prosecution and punishment of corruption	0 to 30 percent of implemented measures
B.3. Revision of the legal framework for criminal prosecution of economic and financial crime		31 to 50 percent of implemented measures ¹	
B.4. Improving international judicial and police cooperation in the fight against corruption		51 to 85 percent of implemented measures	
Awareness	C.1 Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption	86 to 110 percent of implemented measures	
	C.2 Encouraging the public to actively use mechanisms for reporting corruption	51 to 85 percent of implemented measures	
	C.3. Encouraging cooperation with civil society	31 to 50 percent of implemented measures	

¹This target has not been measured as it begins implementation in the other quarters of 2022.

Table 1: Realization by measures and activities

For this period January - December 2022, data has been 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 the year 2022, the target values were reached for 24 performance indicators, partially for 2 performance indicators and not reached for 11 performance indicators.

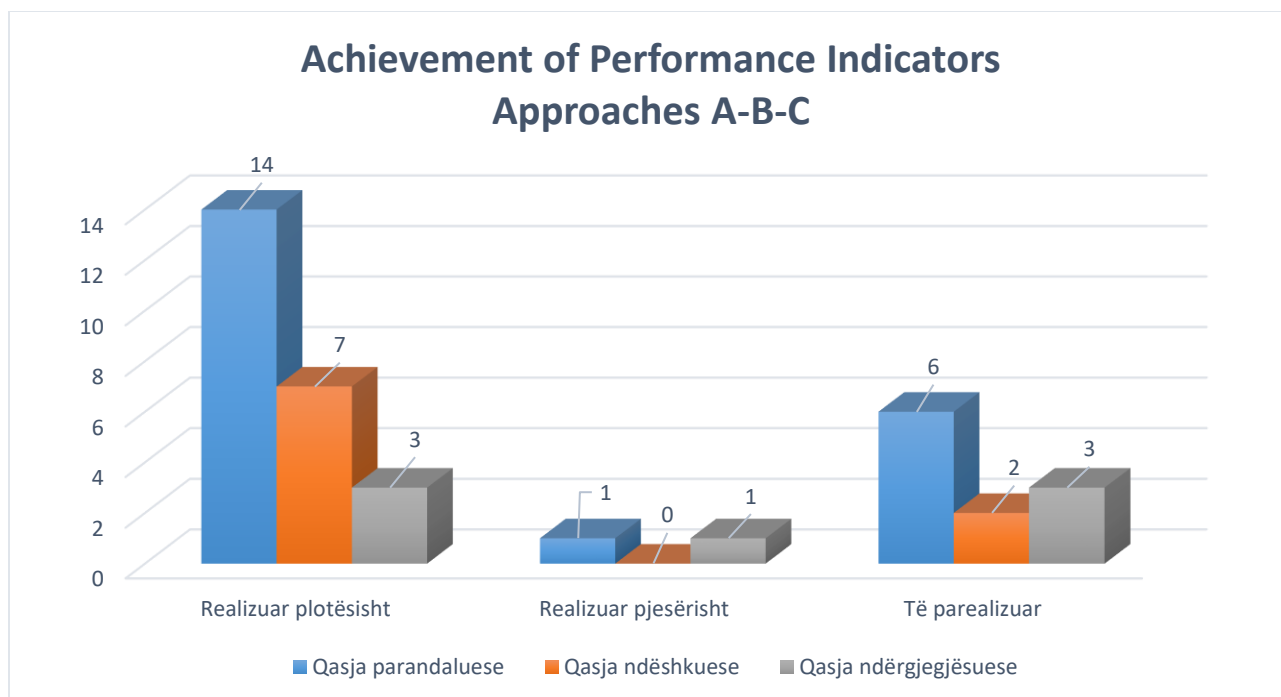
Approach	Performance indicators	Realization of Performance Indicators		
		The target value has been fully achieved ²	The target value has been partially achieved ³	The target value is not achieved ⁴
Prevention	21	14	1	6
Punishment	9	7	0	2
Awareness	7	3	1	3
Total	37⁵	24	2	11

²Which has been realized at the 100 percent rate

³Which has been realized on the scale of 50 to 100 percent.

⁴Which has not been realized or an indicator for which data has not been gathered or for which data collection is not currently possible..

⁵ There are measured 36 indicators (refer to footnote 4).



In the following, the realization of the strategy's objectives is presented according to the degree of realization of the performance indicators:

Objectives		Level of achievement ⁶
prevention	A.1 Increasing transparency in State Activity and improving citizens' access to information	133.5%
	A.2 Increasing transparency in planning, management and control of public funds	100%
	A.3 Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions	170%
	A.4 Improving the processing of corruption complaints	100%
	A.5 Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interests	100%
	A.6 Strengthening the regime of controls on the financing of political parties	33.3%

⁶Calculated according to the formula $NR = \frac{TP\ 1\ NR + TP\ 2\ NR}{2\ TP} \times 100\%$

	A.7 Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection as well as the systematic use of risk analysis	33.33 ⁷ %
	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 regarding 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 Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption	100%
	B.2 Improvement of cooperation between law enforcement institutions in criminal prosecution and punishment of corruption	50%
	B.3. Revision of the legal framework for criminal prosecution of economic and financial crime	50%
	B.4. Improving international judicial and police cooperation in the fight against corruption	100%
Awareness	C.1 Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption	87.5%
	C.2 Encouraging the public to actively use mechanisms for reporting corruption	50%
	C.3. Encouraging cooperation with civil society.	33%

Table 2: Realization according to performance indicators

According to the above, from the performed analysis it results that for each of the policy goals, prevention - punishment - awareness, the following progress has been made:

Preventive Approach (A)	90.43%
-------------------------	--------

⁷Indicator A.7.a is impossible to be measured during this 6-month period.

Punitive Approach (B)	75%
Conscious Approach (C)	56.9%

For this period *January - December 2022*, positive achievements were noted in the preventive (A), punitive (B) and awareness-raising (C) approach to the implementation of the strategy, we mention:

- The Commissioner for the Right of Information and Protection of Personal Data has approved the new models of the Transparency Program and the Register of Requests and Responses and has monitored all central and dependent public authorities, as well as all local self-government units. 2 reports on the transparency index of Public Authorities have been drawn up. The electronic register of requests and responses has been installed in another 100 public authorities, bringing the total number of public authorities that have installed the electronic register to 195 authorities. 331 public authorities have published the Transparency Program on their official websites.
- The Public Procurement Agency has achieved the annual objectives, keeping the changed elements in the forecast register under 20% as well as the negotiation procedures without prior announcement of the contract notice and contract changes under 10% APP has approved 3 recommendations, " On the way of drafting the contract implementation plan forms"; "On the way of drafting the contract implementation report" and "On the drafting of qualification criteria for procurement procedures for goods, works, services" as well as instructions.
- NAIS has continued the work for the addition of electronic services and the improvement of existing services in the unique government portal e-Albania, increasing the number of systems connected to the Government Interaction Platform. The e-Albania portal offers a total of 1227 electronic services, 507 services more than the annual forecast established in the Action Plan.
- The State Police recorded a total of 1193 criminal offenses and prosecuted 1537 perpetrators, compared to 1018 criminal offenses recorded during 2021 and 1491 prosecuted perpetrators, maintaining an upward trend compared to the previous year. From joint investigations and operations between the structures of the Police Oversight Agency and the State Police, 3 important police operations have been finalized.
- HIDAACI has set up and put into use the electronic system for declaring private assets and interests, which is fully functional and maintained every year.
- The Ministry of Finance and Economy has initiated inspections for 90% of alerts that meet the criteria of the law.
- All line ministries have completed the risk assessment and approved their Integrity Plans, and in some of them integrity coordinators have been appointed, who will continue to follow this process.

- The Ministry of Justice has collected, processed and harmonized the consolidated statistics for criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime for the second half of 2021, the year 2021 and the first half (January-June) of 2022, integrating data from all law enforcement bodies, such as the State Police, the General Prosecutor's Office and the courts.
- The General Directorate of Anticorruption in the Ministry of Justice has administered a total of 1342 complaints, of which 767 have been handled. 43 final administrative investigation reports have been prepared, at the end of which 259 administrative measures and 88 recommendations have been proposed for the institutions that were the subject of the investigation. At the end of the administrative investigations, the ACGD sent 20⁸ reports for criminal prosecution to the Prosecutor's Office, for cases where, in addition to administrative violations, elements of criminal offenses were found. The Minister of Justice made 3 public statements on the results of the controls, which were further communicated to the responsible bodies.
- The Ministry of Justice has also drafted and implemented many awareness-raising and informative activities in the anti-corruption field, as well as implemented several public campaigns throughout the year 2022. Work has also begun on the drafting of the new Cross-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption, 2023-2030. its vision is: *Public institutions that operate in accordance with the highest standards of integrity, transparency and public accountability, and provide efficient services to citizens.* The new Anti-Corruption Strategy will have a comprehensive approach (prevention - punishment mechanisms - awareness) and will confirm institutional collaborations in the field. The process is being carried out in coordination with other institutions such as ministries, independent bodies, law-enforcement bodies with which a complete draft strategic package was drawn up this year.
- The State Police has exchanged 405 practices with Interpol; 2740 correspondence with Europol; and 77 practices with the CARIN network. The assessment of training needs was carried out and a total of 31 trainings were conducted during the year. In 2022, the police have access to 21 state databases.
- Agency of the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Assets has taken into administration assets seized for the criminal offense of corruption in the amount of 4,268,350,439.5 ALL.
- SPAK sent to the court with a request for trial 43 criminal proceedings with 208 defendants, for criminal offenses related to corruption; 4 former high officials were convicted of corruption; SPAK has direct access to the Civil Status System, State Cadastre Agency, Prison Directorate, Bank Accounts Register, SEMD, transport directorate, Albanian Notary Register, Beneficial Property Register, state police systems ADAM, E-Fine, Reports-Statistics, TIMS.

⁸ Including one additional file to a criminal report.

- The General Prosecutor's Office has sent 169 proceedings with 187 defendants for trial for group crimes in the field of corruption. The active role has been increased in conducting proactive investigations and/or using special investigative tools in 62 criminal proceedings for corruption and duty-related criminal offences. The General Prosecutor's Office currently has access to 11 state databases.
- The Police Supervision Agency has carried out 10 operations for the detection, legal documentation and attack of illegality of Police employees in the forms of "passive corruption", "abuse of power", favoring the "cultivation of narcotic plants" and "contraband", "illegal gambling" and other trends.
- The Ministry of Justice has evaluated and reviewed the Visibility and Communication Plan for 2022 and has developed 3 awareness activities throughout the year. Information on denunciation of corruption has been published and distributed.

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

- The State Police still does not have access to the platform administered by the Agency for Dialogue and Co-governance.
- CEC does not report audited parties during 2022 and has not yet completed the process of granting sanctions on the number of cases found in violation. The non-approval of the standardized format of annual financial reporting continues to be a challenge.
- The Ministry of Finance and Economy has not yet drafted the guide for internal auditors in the audit of financial fraud and corruption.
- Unlike central government bodies, Integrity Plans continue to be a challenge for local government bodies, as during this year, only 21 municipalities have approved them, out of 40 municipalities that should have completed this process, according to the provisions in the Anticorruption Action Plan. Moreover, none of these units are reported to have allocated 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of plans.
- Although a review report on ARO has been prepared and submitted to the policy maker, the Asset Recovery Office has not yet been established, as the finalization of decision-making on its structure continues to remain in the process. The entire legal framework for the structure of the ARO has not yet been implemented and/or the list of criminal offenses for which confiscation is possible has been compiled and published.
- Addressing overlaps and/or gaps in institutional mandates, double or simultaneous investigations, between the State Police and the Prosecutor's Office, continues to be a challenge. Further, the deepening of efforts towards scientific analysis, information and data processing as well as the design of curricula or training materials is required.
- ASCS continues to have shortages in terms of funded anti-corruption projects, as well as a clear percentage breakdown on each field that it finances through projects.

1.1 Monitoring methodology

1.1.1 Institutional coordination for the drafting of 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 organization of the Ministry of Justice have been approved and the Strategic Planning and Monitoring Sector in the Anticorruption Field has been established near the Directorate of Anticorruption Programs and Projects, which is the structure responsible for the monitoring process and the drafting of periodic reports of the Inter Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption 2015 - 2023.

The Ministry of Justice coordinates and organizes meetings with all contributing institutions, after which the monitoring report is drafted. The monitoring report of the strategic document (ISAC) for the period from January 1 to June 30, 2022 was prepared based on contributions from the action plan's responsible and contributing institutions.

1.1.2 Periodicity of drafting the Monitoring and Performance Report

The Ministry of Justice will prepare quarterly, six-monthly and annual reports for the monitoring and reporting of strategic documents, which will produce necessary and timely information for policy makers on the progress of the implementation of the measures that are foreseen in the action plan of the ISAC for the next year.

1.1.3 Reporting Manual according to the IPSIS system

The Ministry of Justice will draw up the monitoring and performance report for the relevant period according to the manual of data entry in the IPSIS system. According to this strategic document, each institution reports on the level of implementation of each objective and measure, on the assigned budget, the problems encountered and the evaluation of the progress of the strategy in general. The 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 Good Governance principles

The Ministry of Justice will prepare the monitoring and performance report for the relevant period in accordance with the principles of good governance.

The Principles of Good Governance contain a framework for the evaluation of 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 that want to join the EU and that receive 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 the core of the Principles in the areas where the *acquis* exists. In other areas, the principles are derived from international standards and requirements, as well as from good practices in EU member states and OECD countries. As a minimum standard for good performance-oriented administration, countries must ensure adherence to these basic principles. Coordination for evaluation of the monitoring report⁹ and performance regarding the fulfillment of these principles will be carried out with the Good Governance Unit, Department of Policies and Good Governance in the Prime Minister.

1.1.5 Integrated Policy Mechanism

Pursuant to the Order of the Prime Minister no. 157, dated 22.10.2018 "*On taking measures for the implementation of the broad sectoral/intersectoral approach, as well as the establishment and operation of the integrated sectoral/intersectoral Mechanism*",⁸ Thematic Groups have been created, which are part of the Integrated Policy Management Group (IPMG) for Good Governance and Public Administration. Specifically, the Anticorruption Thematic Group (ATG) has been established for the Ministry of Justice.¹⁰

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

- high-level political and managerial decision-making in the planning and monitoring of sectoral reforms, policies and strategic framework;
- coordination of planning, programming and monitoring for the sectors involved, through the organization of regular dialogue with development partners;
- providing support in the framework of the European Union membership process;
- governmental dialogue on policies with development partners, local government, civil society and the private sector, the implementation of measures within the relevant field and sectors and the promotion and support of coordinated initiatives.

1.1.6 Stages for drafting the Monitoring and Performance Report

The stages to be followed for the preparation and consolidation of performance reporting and monitoring are presented below:

Phase 1: Sending the contribution request on January 4, 2023 to all reporting institutions and consolidating the package in accordance with IPSIS system standards and Good Governance Principles;

⁹Before the monitoring and performance report is approved in the decision-making structures.

¹⁰This role is played by the Coordinating Committee for the implementation of the Intersectoral Anti-Corruption Strategy.

Phase 2: sending the complete package for evaluation on 24.3.2023 to the Good Governance Unit, Department of Policies and Good Governance at 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: organizing the GTA meeting on April 19, 2023 for the consultation of the consolidated package, receiving comments from stakeholders, as well as its approval;

Phase 5: reflecting on 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: sending the proceedings (meeting minutes, operational conclusions, public consultation report) of the GTA meeting and the final package, together with the link for acknowledgment to the Good Governance Unit, Department of Policies and Good Governance at the Prime Minister.

Phase 8: sending the proceedings (meeting minutes, operational conclusions, public consultation report) of the GTA meeting and the final package, together with the link for acknowledgment to the SASPAC Agency.

1.1.7 Principles of Good Governance to be taken into consideration for drafting the Monitoring and Performance Report

The Monitoring and Performance Report will implement the principles of good governance that should be followed in the implementation of 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 each other. The basic elements of the M&R reports (eg objectives, activities, indicators) in the lower-level document will evolve towards the M&R content in the higher-level documents. Connections must be considered. This principle should improve the frequency and content of M&R reports.
- **ACCOUNTABILITY:** Compliance with the content of planning documents. Monitoring reports should focus on elements of planning documents to ensure accountability for planned reforms and interventions.
- **IMPORTANCE:** Respecting the monitoring and performance needs of users. M&R reports should be tailored to the needs of the user in terms of content, length and frequency. Furthermore, the reports should account for the achievement of results in a verifiable manner and in relation to the SMART indicators.

The following are the main components for which the Monitoring and Performance Reports will be evaluated for compliance with the Principles of Good Governance:

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 specific objective of the strategy based on indicators as well as the implementation of key reforms in the sector is clearly presented.
- The degree to which the main stakeholders are involved in the process of drawing up the report and the monitoring report has been consulted with all groups as well as published on the respective website of the institution (the main evidence is the public consultation report on the process as well as the evidence that the comments are taken into consideration).
- The scale of the analytical presentation of the developments of the sector globally or in the region.
- The scale of the analytical presentation of the implementation of the strategy with effects on the European integration agenda.
- The scale of the analytical presentation related to the identification of the area which is addressed for improvement as well as the effects on the overall execution of the budget.

Progress achieved vs policy goals, specific objectives and measures

- The degree to which progress clearly expresses the assessment of key achievements using performance indicators. The analysis was evaluated through graphs, dashboards, in-depth analysis and visually through tables). The identification of the performance scale is also clearly presented.
- The extent to which progress addresses challenges, gaps and inefficiencies assessment (clearly identified in the monitoring report which areas (based on policy goals / specific objectives) show the weakest/ineffective performance, vs the highest performance of the 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 given with premises of comparability in years or for certain periods.
- The conclusions and recommendations are based in accordance with the evidence of the report and provide concrete measures for correction/improvement to be addressed in decision-making.

Performance categorized according to standards

- The determination of the level of achievement of the objective of each performance indicator is identified. Collection of available data has been carried out. The rate of realization of the indicator was calculated: 1) target value, 2) base value and 3) data for achieving the goal.
- The level of achievement of the objective is determined. The average rate of implementation of all performance indicators related to each specific objective was also

calculated. (disposing of data on the levels of realization of each performance-related indicator and dividing by the number of performance indicators)

- The level of determination of the degree of achievement of the objective for one of the four (4) intervals of the performance system has been carried out and analyzed. Also, the Interval is defined based on the level of tolerance. (i. Poor, ii. Sufficient, iii. Good, iv. Very good, v. Exceeded)

Risks

- The degree to which risks are identified at the policy goal and specific objective level in accordance with Law No. 10 296, dated 07.08.2010 "On financial management and control".
- The degree to which risks are analyzed at the level of policy goal and specific objective.
- The risk assessment was carried out in accordance with the low categorizations; ii. medium and iii. high.
- The assessment of the possibility of the occurrence of the risk was carried out in accordance with the categorizations i.low; ii. medium and iii. high.

Financial analysis

- The extent of the analysis performed related to (i) the budget used in the monitoring period, (ii) the funding gap and (iii) future needs.
- The analysis of the used budget is analyzed in relation to the budget programs (the total number of budget programs are correctly 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 the strategy .
- The level of financial analysis has been carried out where the causes of the lack of funds and how this gap will be handled in the future have been identified.

Action Plan

- The plan is broken down into the realization of measures/products/activities.
- Implementing institutions and reference codes for budget programs have been identified.
- Realization periods are clearly identified.
- Other/collaborating institutions have been identified.
- The measures/products are aligned with the products of the budget programs (the budget programs are clearly identified)

1.1.8 Analyzing data procedure for drafting the monitoring and performance report

The data analysis was carried out in compliance with good governance standards and the Prime Minister's performance evaluation structure.

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

Secondly, the achievement of the target value for this period defined in the performance indicators has been analyzed, also evaluating the degree of impact of the implemented measures on the achievement of the target value.

Thirdly, the realization of specific objectives was analyzed through the calculation of the realization of performance indicators and the percentage of measures related to the relevant objective realized.

A rating scale was used to assess the implementation of each measure, which is classified into:

Implemented: the status "Implemented" is reported for those measures/activities which have been fulfilled.

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 implemented by them.

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

To calculate the realization of specific objectives based on the annual value of the performance indicator, the following formula was used ¹¹:

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

The degree of realization 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 reflected below:¹²

Category	Tolerance level	Points (110)
Poor	From 0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures	30
Sufficient	From 31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures	20
Good	From 51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures	35
Very good	From 86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures	25

¹¹The calculation formula is taken from the methodological guide for drawing up monitoring reports of IPSIS strategic documents.

¹²Evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Methodological Guide "Structure of monitoring reports for documents sectoral and intersectoral strategy for the good governance agenda".

Exceeded	111 and above	N/A
----------	---------------	-----

The next level of analysis is carried out according to policy goals. Based on the realization data for each analytical level (measure, performance indicator, specific objective), has been assessed for the three policy goals of ISAC 2015-2023.

During the monitoring and evaluation phase of the report, the draft reports have been sent for consultation and asking for additional inputs on measures/activities and to the indicator performance to the responsible institutions (anticorruption focal points network) and to the website to MoJ, also.

Risk Matrix

The monitoring report evaluates the risk identification process in order to identify the steps that must be taken within the framework of the implementation of the objectives of the Inter Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption.

The risk assessment was carried out in accordance with the table below¹³:

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

1.1.9 Public consultation of the monitoring and performance report

¹³The risk analysis and assessment was carried out referring to the Methodological Guide for the drafting of monitoring reports for the Good Governance Agenda.

In accordance with the legal criteria for public consultation, after drafting the report, the Ministry of Justice sent the document for consultation to the reporting institutions on 06.02.2023 and 13.3.2023, and on 13.3.2023 it published the draft on the Ministry of Justice official website, where an electronic address is set for receiving comments, on the website www.drejtesia.gov.al, in the menu priorities/intersectoral strategy/intersectoral strategy against corruption. On 24.3.2023, the draft report was sent for recognition and consultation to civil society organizations. At the end of the consultation process, the Ministry of Justice reflected the relevant comments/suggestions on the draft monitoring report and continued with the holding of a dedicated meeting dated 28.3.2023, in the framework of the discussion of the analysis carried out, the findings of the report, the assessment 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 website of the ministry, www.drejtesia.gov.al.

II. PROGRESS OF THE INTERSECTORAL STRATEGY AGAINST CORRUPTION

Intersectoral Strategy against Corruption 2015-2023 aims to achieve the major objectives of this strategy through the implementation of concrete anti-corruption measures, with the aim of developing a society in which there is a responsible and efficient anti-corruption system, which is able to obtain tangible results and show tendency towards the maximum elimination of threats of corruption, as well as the will to prevent and fight corruption. In order to monitor the progress of ISAC 2015-2023, the next periodical report has been drafted, within the framework of the implementation of the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, which covers the period *January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022*.

2.1 Reforms successfully implemented in the relevant year

The implementation of the ISAC contributes to the implementation of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI), which is the main national strategic document that supports sustainable social development and economic 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 aims to fulfill 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 *Increasing transparency in planning, management and control of public funds*
- A.3 *Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions*

- A.4 *Improving the handling of corruption complaints*
- A.5 *Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interests*
- A.6 *Strengthening the regime of controls on the financing of political parties*
- A.7 *Improving the efficiency of internal audit and 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*

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

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

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

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

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

Applying the same formula for deriving the degree of achievement of the objectives - by collecting the percentage realization of the policy goals and dividing by their number - the realization of the inter-institutional strategic goal against corruption, for this period monitoring is presented as follows: 74.01%.

Approach A	Realization
A.1	130%
A.2.	100%
A.3	170%
A.4	100%
A.5	100%
A.6	33.3%
A.7	33.3% ¹⁴
A.8	100%
A.9	100%
A.10	100%
A.11	25%

Approach B	Realization
B.1	100%
B.2	50%
B.3	50%
B.4	100%

Approach C	Realization
C.1	87.5%
C.2	50%
C.3	33%

Table 3: Realization by objectives

The current status of this report cannot measure the level of achievement for some objectives due to the lack of information on their performance indicators. See table 3.

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

The implementation of the ISAC is realized through the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, which contains **83 measures and 152 activities**, distributed respectively in: 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 Objectives)	Measures and Activities	Forecast for the Implementation of Measures			
		Measures and activities foreseen for 2020	Measures and activities foreseen for 2021	Measures and activities foreseen for 2022	Measures and activities foreseen for 2023
Prevention	Measures	34	33	31	33

¹⁴ Ibid footnote 5.

	Activities	63	66	62	61
Punishment	Measures	25	22	19	20
	Activities	37	31	28	31
Awareness	Measures	9	9	9	9
	Activities	24	22	21	18
Total	Measures	68	64	59	62
	Activities	124	119	111	110

It turns out that the forecast of measures and activities during the years of implementation of the action plan is almost in the same proportions for the three approaches. There is a balance of implementation planning, measures and activities ensuring the same amount of interaction and institutional and inter-institutional initiatives.

During the reporting period *January 1 - December 31, 2022*, a total of 59 measures and 111 activities were monitored, from which it turns out that a total of 38 of the measures were implemented and 76 of the activities were carried out.

Access (Policy Objectives)	Measures and Activities	Implementation of Measures and Activities			
		Measures and activities foreseen for the period January - June 2022	Measures and activities fully implemented	Measures and activities in partially implemented ¹⁵	Measures and activities unimplemented ¹⁶
Prevention	Measures	31	23	7	1
	Activities	62	49	7	6
Punishment	Measures	19	10	4	5
	Activities	28	14	2	12
Awareness	Measures	9	5	3	1
	Activities	21	13	2	6

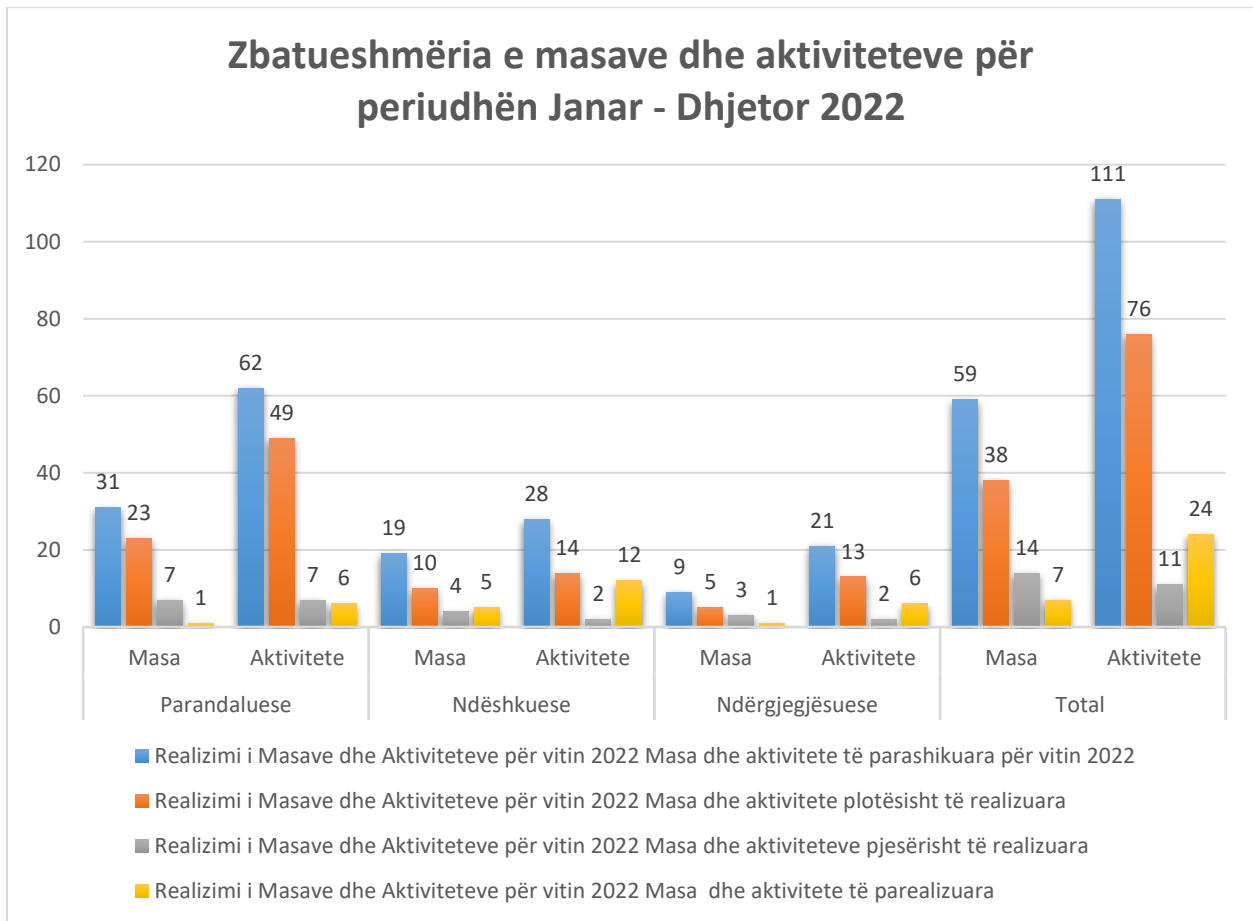
¹⁵A "partially completed" activity is an activity that has been completed to the extent of 50 to 100 percent.

¹⁶An "unrealized" activity is one that has been realized to a degree from 0 to 50 percent.

Total	Measures	59	38	14	7
	Activities	111	76	11	24

It turns out that from the total of 59 measures and 111 activities foreseen in the action plan for the period *January - December 2022*, their current status for the three policy goals (Strategy approaches) is reported as follows:

- 38 measures and 76 activities implemented;
- 14 measures and 11 activities still in the implementation process;
- 7 measures and 24 unimplemented activities.



According to the above, **from 38 measures and 76 activities** carried out for January-December 2022, specifically 23 measures/49 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 10 measures/14 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 5 measures/ 13 activities belong to the awareness approach (C).

Of the **14 measures and 11 activities that are still in the implementation process** for January-December 2022, specifically 7 measures/7 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 4 measures/2 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 3 measures /2 activities belong to the awareness approach (C).

Of the **7 measures and 24 not implemented activities for January-December 2022**, specifically 1 measure/6 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 5 measures/12 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 1 measure/6 activities belong awareness approach (C).

2.2 The impact of implementing the strategy in accordance with the European integration agenda

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

Specifically, at the beginning of the monitoring of the ISAC in 2015, according to the Progress Reports of the European Commission, it was found that the reform in the public administration, the existence of the functioning of the market economy and financial control, had a moderate preparation with a score of 3-5 to in 3. In the following, the fight against corruption, public procurement, statistics and the capacity to face the pressure of competitiveness, are evaluated with a score of 1.5 to 2, which proves an average level of preparation. Justice, freedom and security and the fight against organized crime have been evaluated with a score of 1, which proves an initial level of preparation. As far as these data are concerned, the implementation of the measures and activities foreseen in the 2015-2020 and 2020-2023 Action Plans, as well as the values defined in the performance indicators, aimed at improving the general objectives defined above, in order to increase the level of preparation of the country in the European Union integration procedures.

In the following, the monitoring report for the implementation of the Action Plan, 2022, has brought a series of indicators, which have an impact on some priority components that are evaluated during the integration process. In this context, from the implementation and monitoring of the Action Plan of the Cross-Sector Anti-Corruption Strategy 2015 - 2023, it has resulted that visible progress has been made in several areas that affect the preventive, punitive and anti-corruption awareness approach.

Prevention: The modernization of services and the consolidation of the digital infrastructure, to ensure the digital provision of all possible services for citizens, has enabled the increase of service quality, as an important and irreplaceable instrument for the prevention of corruption. Public e-services, for the year 2022, are a total of 1227 and have directly influenced the increase of transparency in the central and dependent public authorities in front of the public, the publication of Transparency Programs in 331 public authorities and the installation of the electronic register in 195 authorities have increased performance in terms of services to citizens. The Public

Procurement Agency has managed to maintain at a controllable level all the elements of public contracts, HIDAACI has set up the electronic system of declaration of assets and private interests which is fully functional and operational and is maintained every year, as well as the beginning from implementation of integrity mechanisms for central institutions (ministries).

Punishment: Albania has shown solid results, through law enforcement agencies such as the police and prosecution bodies. The Special Prosecutor's Office against Corruption and Organized Crime SPAK has registered and investigated a high number of cases against officials and former high-level officials, 4 former high-ranking officials have been convicted throughout 2022 and there has been an increase in access to the number of state databases for law enforcement bodies and there has been increased cooperation at the international level.

Also, the role of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator, through the General Directorate of Anti-Corruption and the mechanism of the Network of Anti-Corruption Coordinators, has shown growth and proactivity and added to the mechanisms of follow-up and punishment measures for corruption cases in public administration bodies.

In the function of this progressive monitoring report, for the reporting period January - December 2022, the evaluation of the measures, activities and performance indicators in fulfillment of the addressed recommendations was carried out. MoJ/NCAC has implemented the required monitoring methodology, and has followed the process of consultation and coordination with the institutions and in accordance with the principles of transparency with the public and interested groups.

2.3 Components that need addressing in order to improve implementation

As a result, for the reporting period *January 1 - December 31, 2022*, among the objectives with a complete lack of realization or poor realization are some of the objectives in the three ISAC approaches, we mention objectives A6, A7, A11, B3 and C3.

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

Objective A6: To complete decision-making by the SEC regarding the sanctions for the identified cases and to continue the phase of submitting the audit reports for the election campaign for the 2022 partial local elections.

Objective A7: Review of pending inspections and increase the number of cases addressed by the internal audit structure.

Objective A11: Increase the number of municipalities that must carry out integrity risk assessment and approve integrity plans and specific budget allocation for their approval and implementation.

Objective B1: Updating and completing the electronic register for seized and confiscated assets and increasing requests for seizure in cases of corruption.

Objective B3: Finalize the decision-making for the Asset Recovery Office as well as its establishment and operation as soon as possible.

Objective C3: ASCS should coordinate its cooperation with civil society organizations to apply in projects related to anti-corruption, focusing on different areas, in which it turns out that corruption is more widespread in the country.

2.4 Overall budget execution

The Action Plan is primarily funded through the state budget and the financial assistance of international partners (donors).

In the framework of monitoring the implementation of the measures/activities of the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, the responsible institutions have been asked to report on the budget planned for the reporting year and the budget used based on the activity carried out 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: ALL 48,936, covered by the state budget, according to the forecast of the measures in the AP.

A2: ALL 13,516, covered by the state budget.

A3: ALL 214,400, covered by the state budget, according to the measures foreseen in the AP.

A4: ALL 17,500, covered by the state budget, according to the measures foreseen in the AP.

A5: 21,952 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A6: ALL 43,300, covered by the state budget, according to the forecast of the measures in the AP.

A7: 8142 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A8: ALL 40,910, covered by the state budget.

A9: ALL 12,455, covered by the state budget.

A10: ALL 2,848, covered by the state budget, according to the forecast of the measures in the AP.

A11: ALL 38,790, covered by the state budget, according to the measures forecast in the AP.

B1: ALL 350,477, covered by the state budget and the rest by donors: GIZ Albania, Council of Europe and OSCE.

B2: ALL 29,000, covered by the state budget, according to the forecast of the measures in the AP.

B3: 0 ALL.

B4: ALL 32,995, covered by the state budget, according to the forecast of the measures in the AP.

C1: ALL 205,331, covered by the state budget.

C2: 0 ALL.

C3: 0 ALL.

Objectives A1, A3, A4, A6, A10, A11, B2, B4, C2 and C3 have not reported used costs.

Even for this monitoring report, it results that for a part of the activities carried out during this year, implementation, costs continue to be reported in "administrative costs", and their concrete value is missing. In total, there are 12 activities that have reported costs, 60 activities that have not reported costs, 38 activities that are reported to have been carried out with "administrative costs" and 11 activities with 0 (zero) costs/not reported.

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

Policy objective 1 (preventive approach- A)

462,749,000 ALL covered by the state budget

Policy objective 2 (punitive approach - B)

412,472,000 ALL covered by the state budget.

Policy objective 3 (awareness approach - C)

205,331,000 ALL covered by the state budget

The total budget used for this period is:

- Financing from the state budget is in the amount of ALL 1,080,552,000.

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

This chapter describes the progress achieved in fulfilling the three approaches of the ISAC, in terms of each policy goal,¹⁷ the objective and measures/activities of the Action Plan 2020-2023, for the monitoring period *January 1 – December 31, 2022*.

The policy goals and the specific objectives become realizable through the measures and activities in function of the implementation of the measures, provided for implementation by the responsible and cooperating institutions of the Strategy and Action Plan.

3.1 Evaluation of key achievements using performance indicators

In accordance with the ICAS, activities and measures foreseen in the 2020-2023 Action Plan for the reporting period related to the 3 goals of the policy, namely prevention, punishment and awareness, were carried out.

Preventive Approach - Summary of achievements in the prevention of corruption

Through the purpose of the preventive policy (approach), the ISAC aims to eradicate corruption in the public administration and all state segments, as well as from institutions that provide public services to citizens. This approach contains the largest number of specific

¹⁷The Action Plan and progress for each objective is included in the annex of this report.

objectives and therefore of the measures and activities planned to be implemented by the institutions involved.

During the reporting period, the measures (products) were realized and the activities carried out according to the table below.

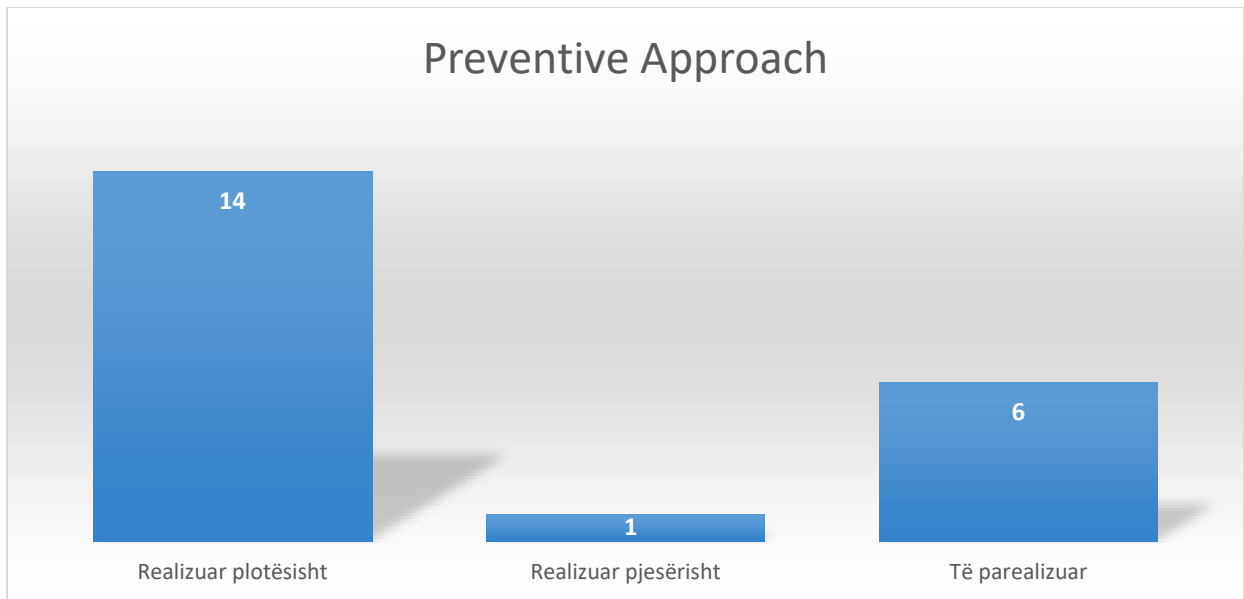
Approach (Policy Objectives)	Measures and Activities	Implementation of Measures and Activities			
		Anticipated measures and activities for the period January - December 2022	Measures and activities completely accomplished	Measures and activities in partially implemented ¹⁸	Measures and activities of unrealized ¹⁹
Preventive (A)	Measures	31	23	7	1
	Activities	62	49	7	6

It turns out that out of 31 measures and 62 activities foreseen in the 2020-2023 Action Plan, for January-December 2022, for Approach A (Preventive), 23 measures/49 activities have been implemented, 7 measures/7 activities are still in process implementation, 1 measure/6 activities are not implemented, namely: measure A.11.3; and activities A.4.2.2; A.6.1.2; A.7.1.4; A.7.3.2; A.7.3.4; A.11.3.1.

Of the 21 performance indicators for the preventive approach (A), the target value was reached for 14 performance indicators, the target value for 1 performance indicator was partially reached, and the target value was not reached for 6 performance indicators.

¹⁸A "partially completed" activity is an activity that has been completed to the extent of 50 to 100 percent.

¹⁹An "unrealized" activity is one that has been realized to a degree from 0 to 50 percent



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

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

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

A.1 b: Making the central register for complaints and responses operational in 2020

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

A.1.a

The target value for the performance indicator A.1.a for the year 2022 is a 7% increase compared to the year 2021 (2021-9% increase in the number of institutions that have correctly implemented the transparency program). For 2023, the target value is 5% increase compared to the previous year.

During 2021, it turned out that 300 public authorities have published the Transparency Program on their official websites.

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

A.1.1	Creation of the transparency and accountability measurement system, including the study methodology and a set of transparency indicators in order to periodically measure and report the level of transparency to central and dependent public authorities.
-------	---

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

The implementation of the foreseen measures is carried out through activities that continue 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 the central public authorities and the report on the transparency index of public authorities of local self-government units.

For *January-December 2022*, the Commissioner's office has monitored all central and dependent public authorities, in accordance with the model transparency programs approved by order of the Commissioner for the Right to Information and Protection of Personal Data, since 2020. The Commissioner's Office has drawn up reports on the transparency index of Public Authorities and has monitored all central and dependent public authorities, made public at the link: https://www.idp.al/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Index-i-transparences-institucioneve-qendrore-dhe-te-varesise_2022_me-kopertine.pdf and in the link: https://www.idp.al/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Indeksi_-i-transparences_-bashkite_monitorim_bashkite_dhjetor_2022_me-kopertine-perfundimtar.pdf.

The index reports provide a ranking of public authorities on the level of transparency and publication of information that should be public and how it is publicly accessible.

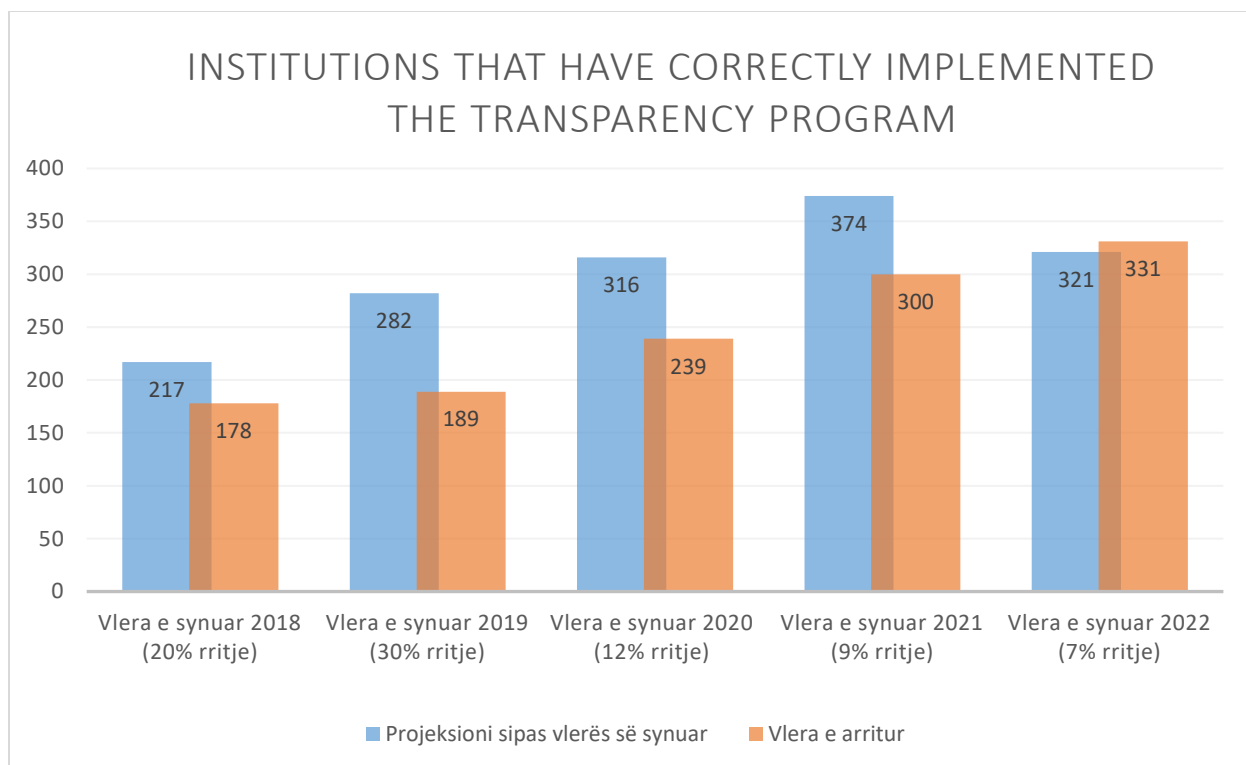
From the information reported and analyzed to evaluate the realization of the target value of this indicator, it results that the indicator has been reached to the extent of 103%. As a result, for the year 2022, it turns out that there are 331 of the total of 374 PAs that have correctly implemented and published the PT, so referring to the target of 7% increase (321 PAs), it turns out that this figure has been exceeded (+10 APs) in the value of 103%.

This value has been achieved taking into consideration the set target of 7% growth compared to 2021.

The presentation of the realization 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 the base value
	2019	15% increase compared to 2018
	2020	12% increase compared to 2019 (the indicator has reached 57%)
	2021	9% increase compared to 2020
Target value	2022 (target value)	7% increase compared to 2021
	2022 (target achieved)	103%
Target value	2023	5% increase compared to 2022

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



A.1.b

The target value **for the performance indicator A.1.b** for the year 2022 is *30% compared to the previous year. For 2023, the target value is 25% compared to the previous year.*

During 2021, the central register of requests and responses was installed in 36 public authorities.

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

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	CRIPPD monitoring the PA coordinators for the register of requests-complaints

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

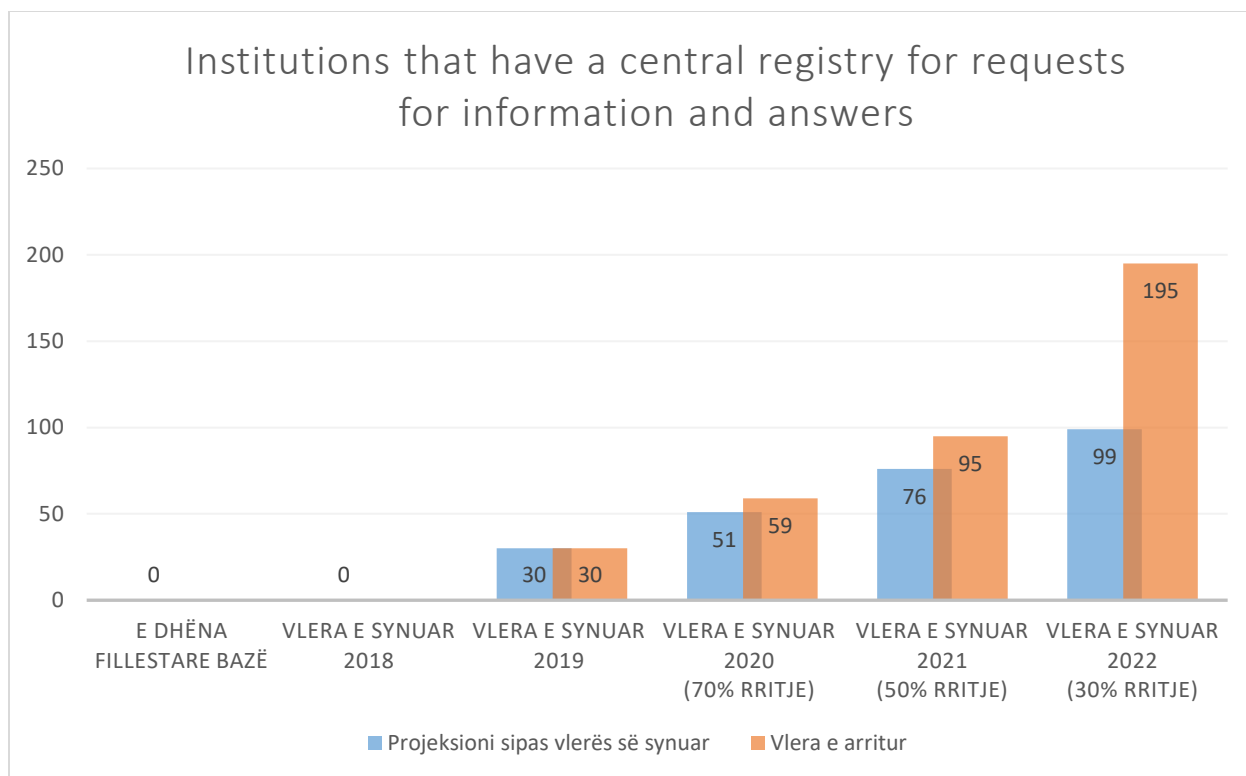
For January-December 2022, the electronic register of requests and responses has been installed in another 100 additional public authorities, bringing the total number of public authorities that

have installed the electronic register to 195. During this year, the monitoring of PA coordinators was also carried out for the request/complaints register.

The presentation of the realization 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 (the indicator reached 133%)
	2021	Use of the register by 50% more public authorities compared to 2020
Target value	2022 (target target)	Use of the register by 30% more public authorities compared to 2021
	2022 (target achieved)	157%
Target value	2023	Use of the register by 25% more public authorities compared to 2022

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



Level of achievement of objective A.1.

The level of achievement of *Objective A.1 Increasing transparency in state activity and improving citizens' access to information* regarding the achievement of performance indicators for the period January - December 2022 is **130%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$\text{No A. 1} = \frac{\text{TP A.1.a (103\%)} + \text{TP A.1.b (157\%)}}{2 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 130\%$$

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

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the Commissioner for the Right to Information and Protection of Personal Data for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for January - December 2022. Both transparency index reports (central and local) are published on the official website of the Commissioner for the Right to

Information and Protection of Personal Data, at the link <https://www.idp.al/raporte-monitorimi-2022/>.

The list of public authorities that have installed the register of requests and responses is published at the link: <https://registri.pyetshtetin.al/images/listInstitucione.pdf>.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.1

There is no obvious risk for the realization of this objective.

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

For this objective, 3 performance indicators have been defined:

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

A.2.b: Part of the contracts awarded through negotiated procedures without previously publishing the contract notice

A.2.c: The share of contracts changed during the year

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

A.2.a

The target value for the **performance indicator A.2.a** for the year 2022 and 2023 is: Changed elements in the forecast register to the extent of 20%.

During 2021, the percentage of changed elements in the prediction register was 16.1%.

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

A.2.1	Improving the planning process through the prior publication of procurement procedures
A.2.1.1	Drafting and approval of the preliminary notification and periodic notification forms of the procurement procedures
A.2.1.2	Strengthening the capacities of PPA employees regarding the use of preliminary and periodic notices of procurement procedures (trainings, study visits, etc.)

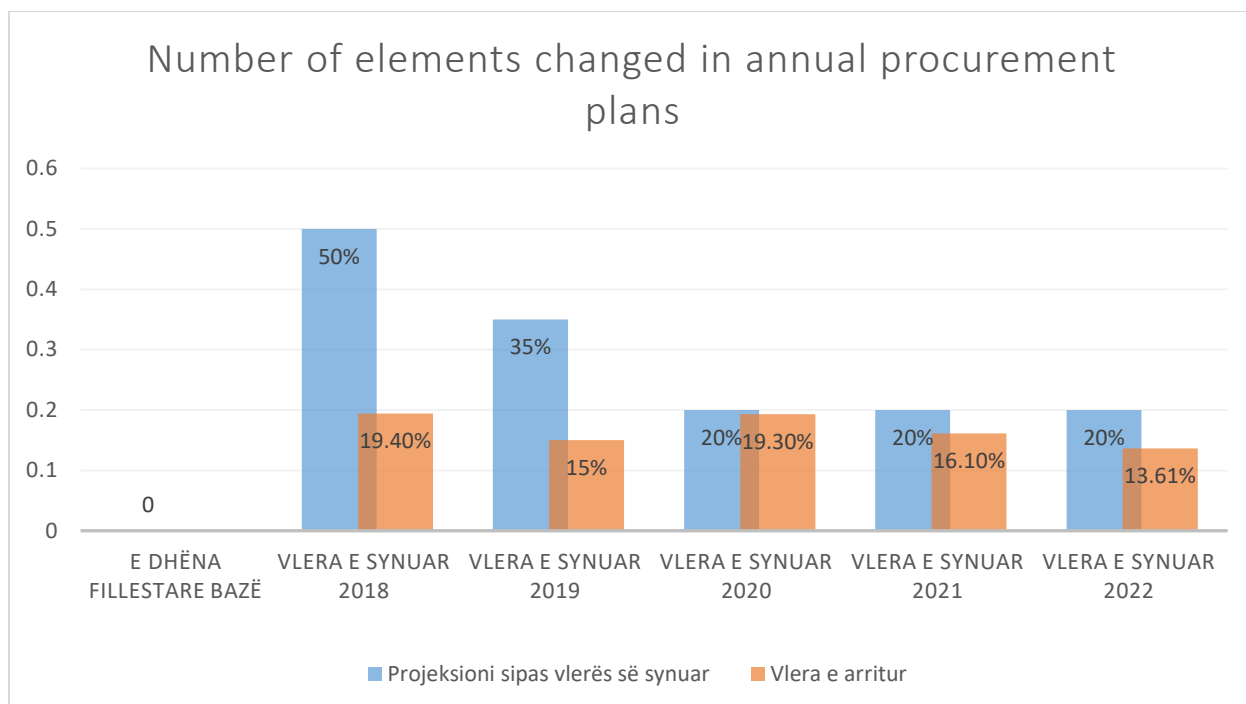
For January - December 2022, the forms of preliminary notification and periodic notification of procurement procedures have been drawn up and approved. The Public Procurement Agency did not recruit new staff during 2022, while the growth and improvement of the professional and technical skills of the current staff continued.

For this monitoring period, from the reported and analyzed information, the ratio between the number of elements changed in the annual procurement plans and the total number of elements published in the annual procurement plans is 13.61%, while the target value for 2022 is 20% (downtrend). This performance indicator has reached 100% for this period. This indicator serves to measure the performance of the contracting authorities in the planning of budget funds, considering that the frequent change of the forecast register is an indicator of poor planning on their part. The data for this indicator are extracted from the Electronic Procurement System (SPE) and published in the PPA's annual analysis at the link: <http://www.app.gov.al/rreth-nesh/analizat-vjetore/>.

The presentation of the realization 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%
	2021	20%
Target value	2022 (target target)	20%
	2022 (target achieved)	100%
Target value	2023	20%

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



A.2.b

The target value for the **performance indicator A.2.b** for the year 2022 is: Procedures with negotiation without prior announcement of the contract notice to the total of procedures won in the amount of 10%. For the year 2023, the target value is to maintain less than 10% of this ratio in order to create stability in this indicator.

During the year 2021, the percentage of procedures with negotiation without prior announcement of the contract notice to the total of procedures won was 2.7%.

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

A.2.2	Mechanisms for improving the implementation of contracts
A.2.2.1	Drafting and approval of the necessary instruments for monitoring contract implementation (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 (training, study visits, etc.).

For January-December 2022, the monitoring plan has been drawn up, with the object of drafting and sending by the contracting authorities the report on the implementation of the contract.

APP staff participated in several trainings: 2-day training for PPA and the Anticorruption Directorate at the Ministry of Justice from the French Embassy in Tirana on the topic: "The fight against corruption; Risk assessment and contract analysis".

On June 22-23, 2022, an online training organized by ASPA was held on the topic "Development of public procurement procedures in compliance with environmental aspects (Green Public Procurement-PPGJ/Green Public Procurement-GPP)", in which all APP staff participated.

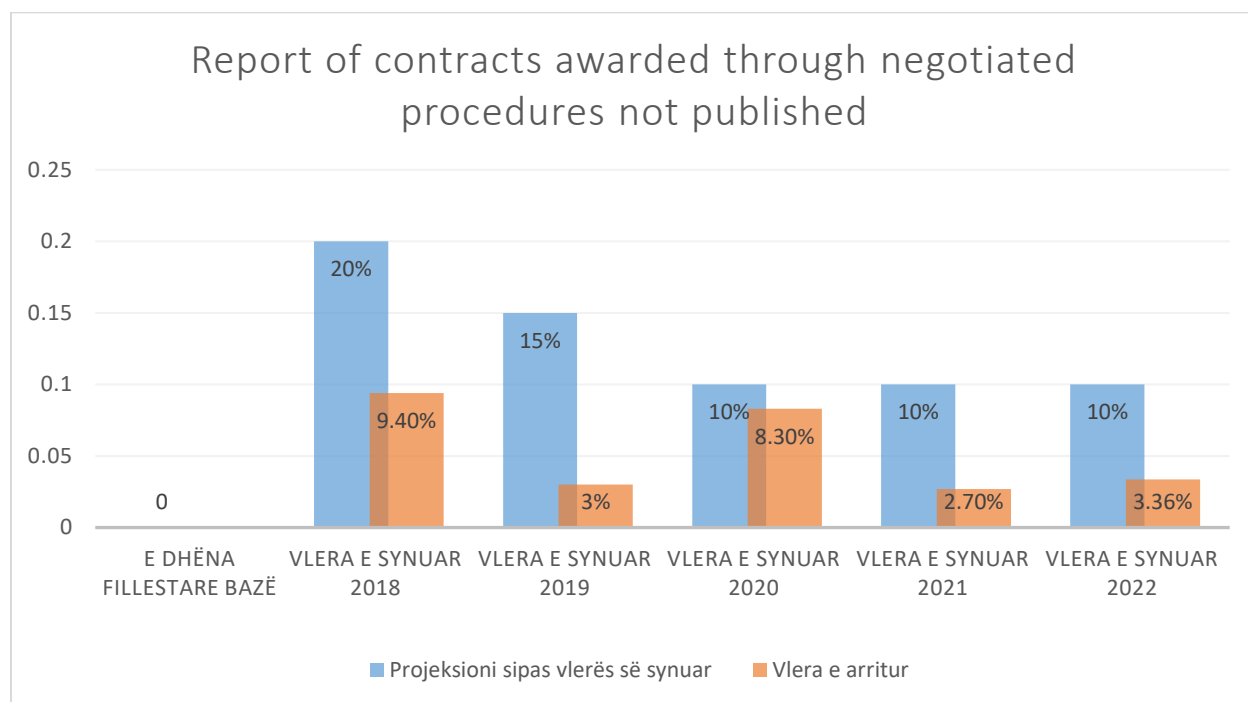
Training, dated 28.09.2022, on the topic: "Risk management process, implementation of the instruction on delegation and the use of reporting lines; the process of drafting the manual of work processes and audit trails; drafting the action plan for the establishment of the MFK system".

For this monitoring period, the percentage of procedures with negotiation without prior announcement of the contract notice to the total of procedures won is 3.36%. Under these conditions, it is estimated that this performance indicator has reached 100%. This indicator serves to measure the degree of transparency in procurement procedures and minimize the risk of corruption, given that the procedure with negotiation without prior announcement of the contract notice is, by its nature, a non-transparent procedure considering that it is not published contract notice and, as such, creates premises for abuse by contracting authorities. These procedures have followed a downward trend since 2018, addressing the recommendations from the monitoring reports of international institutions, and during 2022 they have marked the lowest number since 2010. The data for this indicator is extracted from the Electronic Procurement System (SPE). and are published in the PPA's annual analysis at the link: <http://www.app.gov.al/rreth-nesh/analizat-vjetore/>.

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

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	31.80%
	2018	N/A
	2019	15%
	2020	10%
	2021	10%
Target value	2022 (target target)	10% from the reference year
	2022 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 100%
Target value	2023	100%

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



A.2.c

The target value for the **performance indicator A.2.c** for the year 2022 is: ***Contract changes in the amount of 10%***. For the year 2023, the target value is to maintain 10% of this ratio in order to create stability in this indicator.

During 2021, the percentage of contracts changed during the year was 0.8 %.

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

A.2.3	Mechanisms for improving tender documents and technical specifications
A.2.3.1	Drafting and publication of continuous recommendations by PPA regarding the content of the 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 (training, study visits, etc.)

For January-December 2022, PPA has continued issuing recommendations, which are also publicly available on the institution's official website, at the link: <https://www.app.gov.al/legjislacioni/prokurimi-publik/rekomandime/rekomandime-2022/> Specifically, 3 recommendations are mentioned:

1. Recommendation "On the way of drafting contract implementation plan forms", <https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=0485cc48-ea4d-4e44-b686-7927117a756f>
2. Recommendation "On the way of drafting the contract implementation report", <https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=4d42a55c-b067-4890-a251-82cad277eed9>.
3. Recommendation "On the drafting of qualification criteria for procurement procedures for goods, works, services", <https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=7fc2b589-4c60-411d-b755-c688fe707237>.

During this reporting period, 4 instructions were issued, a joint instruction with MFE, as well as in the 2021 instruction change:

1. Instruction No. 1, dated 21.1.2022, On declaration of conflict of interest by officials/employees in the procurement process and contract implementation, <https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=b7accf34-61c1-43f1-8eba-b0396bc6f829>
2. Instruction No. 2 dated 18.03.2022, On reporting the implementation of the contract <https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=a504238c-1b26-4330-839b-4d538afb5439>
3. Instruction no. 3, dated 12.04.2022, On the process of administration of samples submitted by economic operators, <https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=b994e210-4cee-4fb4-a8f0-1633f4cf5175>
4. Instruction no. 04, dated 29.07.2022 "For some changes in the technical manual that accompanies instruction no. 05, dated 25.06.2021 "On the use of the small value procedure and its development by electronic means", <https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=35fc571a-5419-456e-b41f-e9356ea7f6cf>

Joint instruction of APP with MFE on August 28, 2022 Technical Manual "On how to create a procurement procedure in SPE in order to control the availability of funds", <https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=d8f2f155-0001-4b31-be84-ae7222f1c306>.

Some changes in instruction no. 3 dated 18.06.2021, On the use of the dynamic system for the purchase of international air transport tickets and their development by electronic means, <https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=7a01b322-74c5-4ff4-98ad-a3895a1fdfa6>.

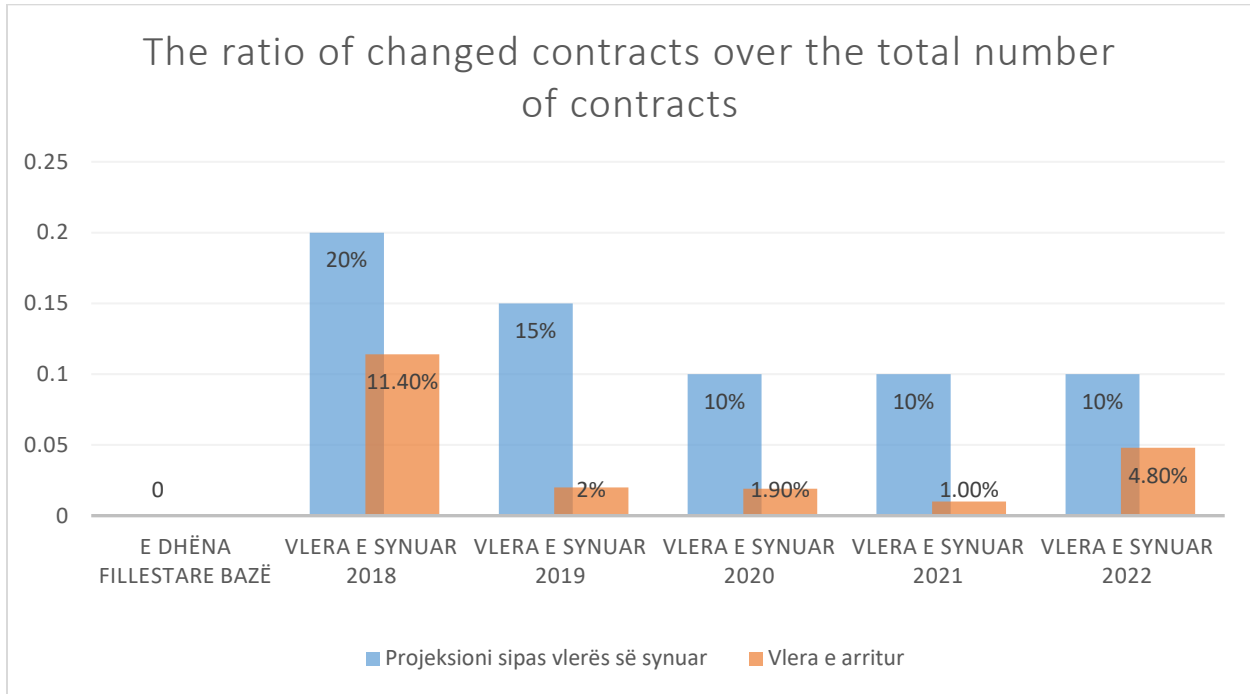
PPA has approved some changes/additions to the sets of Standard Tender Documents for goods, works, services, for all types of procurement procedures that the legislation in force provides for.

For this monitoring period, the number of contracts changed during the year is 4.8%, while the target value for 2022 is 10%. Since this indicator has a downward trend, it is found that the indicator has reached 100%, for the year 2022. The data for this indicator are extracted from the Electronic Procurement System (SPE) and from the cases recorded by APP, and are published in the annual analysis of APP at the link: <http://www.app.gov.al/rreth-nesh/analizat-vjetore/>.

The presentation of the realization 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% (the indicator has reached 100%)
	2021	10% (the indicator has reached 100%)
Target value	2022 (target target)	10%
	2022 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 100%
Target value	2023	10%

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



Level of achievement of objective A.2.

Level of realization of *Objective A.2. The increase in transparency in planning, management and control of public funds* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-December 2022 is **100%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$\text{No A. 2} = \frac{\text{TP A.2.a (100\%)} + \text{TP A.2.b (100\%)} + \text{TP A.2.c (100\%)}}{3 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

The degree of achievement of objective A.2 for this reporting period is very good (86 out of 110 percent of measures implemented).

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the Public Procurement Agency for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for 2022.

<https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=95e1e4f0-ad6d-47bb-a7c6-96cae52c70b7>

<https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=0485cc48-ea4d-4e44-b686-7927117a756f>

<https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=4d42a55c-b067-4890-a251-82cad277eed9>

<https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=7fc2b589-4c60-411d-b755-c688fe707237>

Risks for the realization of Objective A.2

In terms of the realization of activities and measures, the risk lies in maintaining the same standard year after year, which corresponds to the maximum threshold provided in this strategy. This target has low risk and medium impact.

A.3 *Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions*

For this objective, 1 performance indicator has been defined:

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

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

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

During 2021, the total number of e-services reached 1212 e-services, from 670 which was the target value for this year.

In order to achieve the values of the performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, the following 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	Number of electronic services increased; (2020-602 services; 2021-670 services; 2022-720 services and 2023-750 services)
A.3.1.2	Determining the application form for e-services; performing analysis of interactive electronic registers

A.3.1.3	Carrying out technical developments for the exposure of data from the final esystems of institutions
A.3.1.4	Carrying out technical developments to consume relevant e-systems services
A.3.1.5	Carrying out the assessment for structuring the information for publication in the eAlbania portal.
A.3.1.6	Necessary technical developments for the implementation of the service with electronic stamp/electronic signature (which can be provided).

For *January-December 2022*, the number of electronic services added according to the indicator was exceeded by 70%. Determination of the application form for e-services; analysis of interactive electronic registers was carried out at the 100% level. Carrying out technical developments for the exposure of data from the final e-systems of the institutions, carrying out technical developments to consume the relevant webservices of the e-systems, carrying out the evaluation for the structuring of information for publication on the e-Albania portal as well as the developments technical requirements for the implementation of the service with electronic seal/electronic signature have been realized at the level of 100%.

From the information reported and analyzed (based on the measures and activities for implementation) to carry out the evaluation of the target value of this indicator for this measure (as above), with this number of electronic services in full operation has directly influenced the way realization of the indicator. This performance indicator was realized to the extent of 170% (1227 electronic services out of 720 which is the target value for the year 2022).

In 2022, NAIS has facilitated responses through the e-albania platform for 8,700,000 applications for public services and 417,246 users registered 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; increasing transparency, accountability and avoiding physical contact with administration employees, as well as increasing the trust of citizens and businesses. Meanwhile, a total of 2,827,371 users are registered with this platform for 1,227 published services.

During 2022, the State Police implemented a service for citizens who have lost various documents, who can declare the loss of documents online. The State Archive of the Judicial System now offers online service for judicial and investigative archival documents. Salary verification, a service of the General Directorate of Taxes, is a convenient service for every employed and self-employed person who can be equipped in real time with this electronic stamp verification. This process helps in every step of the work processes both in the private sector and in the state administration, helping to reduce informality in the private sector.

An innovative innovation of 2022 are the two services for the Protection of Entrepreneurship for the support and development of startups, with the aim of benefiting from grants and support

measures for the applying subjects. During this year, the University of Tirana also offers through the e-Albania platform for all students who have attended or are in the process of university studies, the receipt of the Graduation Certificate and List of Grades with an electronic stamp, avoiding the flow to the academic secretariat and delays for students or those interested in these documents.

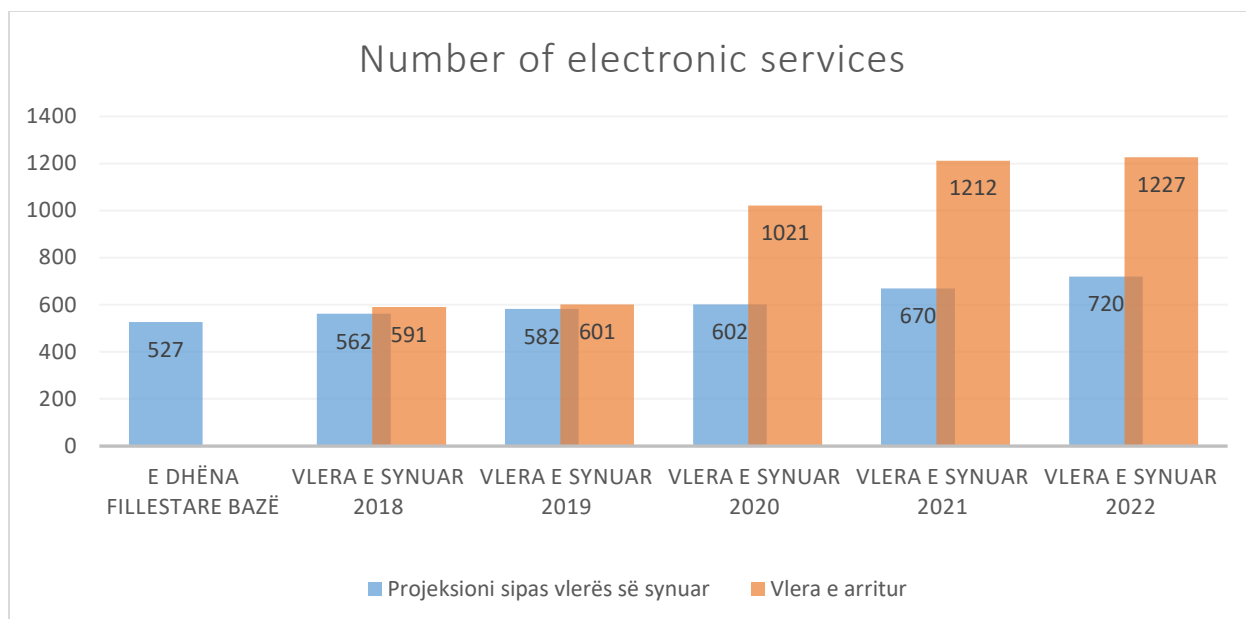
The General Directorate of Customs has added electronic services for real-time verification of the statuses of customs declarations of goods and payments. The General Maritime Directorate has added new services related to the certification of various vessels for applicants, who already follow the entire application and certification process online.

The National Employment and Skills Agency, through its new service "Application for the professional training program for public or private institutions", implemented within the framework of the legal changes, aims to promote the qualification and requalification of the workforce in the field of programming. , by expanding the range of these qualifications with the inclusion of the private sector. For every student who will participate in the courses offered, the opportunity is given to benefit from safe and efficient registrations as well as financial support. For the General Directorate of Road Transport Services, new services have also been implemented in relation to the processes for the smooth running of intercity transport.

The presentation of the realization 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 electronic services compared to 2018
	2020	602, increased by 20 electronic services compared to 2019 (the indicator reached 141%)
	2021	670, increased by 68 electronic services compared to 2020
Target value	2022 (target target)	720, increased by 50 electronic services compared to 2021
	2022 (target achieved)	The indicator has reached 170%
Target value	2023	750, increased by 30 electronic services compared to 2022

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



Level of achievement of objective A.3.

Level of realization of Objective A.3. The strengthening of the electronic infrastructure of public institutions in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January-December 2022 is **170%**.

The degree of achievement of objective A.3 for this reporting period has been exceeded (111 and above of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the National Agency of the Information Society for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for the whole year 2022.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.3

There is no obvious risk for the realization of this objective.

A.4 Improving the handling of corruption complaints

For this objective, 1 performance indicator has been defined:

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

The action plan for Objective A.4 for the years 2020-2023 foresees 12 activities and 5 measures.

The target value for the performance indicator A.4 for the year 2022 is: Upward trend relative to 2021. For 2023, the target value continues to be upward trend relative to the previous year.

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

During the year 2021, it turns out that 110 criminal offenses with 154 perpetrators were reported by the State Police structures.

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

A. 4.1	Mechanisms for setting up/putting into operation the system for following up/monitoring investigations generated by citizens' denunciations
A.4.1.1	The establishment of the central unit for the investigation of economic and financial crime, with 20 officers selected from students of excellence, who will be trained at the Security Academy
A.4.1.2	Establishment of a special sector for finding/investigating criminal assets derived from corruption activities, in accordance with the European standards of AROS
A.4.1.3	Review of standard work procedures based on restructuring and development of staff capacities.
A. 4.2	Functional interaction and improvement of cooperation of State Police structures that investigate corruption, in the portal www.shqiperiaqeduam.al
A.4.2.1	SP-ADC cooperation agreement
A.4.2.2	Number of SP cases access to the platform;
A.4.3	Strengthening of cooperation between SP-SIAC for the investigation of entities involved in corruption
A.4.3.1	Establishment of joint institutional work groups SP-SIAC; No. of cases in joint investigations
A.4.3.2	No. of subjects sent for criminal proceedings for the criminal offense of corruption by joint investigations.
A.4.4	Increased capacities of specialized structures that deal with the investigation of the crime of corruption in SP
A.4.4.1	Conducted trainings (heads of sectors in LPD and anti-corruption specialists in GDB)
A.4.4.2	No. of trained persons, 20 persons/year
A.4.4.3	Training of specialists for the investigation of corruption, near the premises of the Tirana Police Training Center, with trainers from the Prosecution and Court structures, 126 people/year. (how many female and how many male trainees).

A.4.5	Proactive and continuous monitoring of print and electronic media, social networks, reception and timely resolution of publicly reported complaints/cases/information about the crime of corruption
A.4.5.1	Strengthening the capacities of the technical structures of SP and SIAC for monitoring/tracing cases
A.4.5.2	No. of persons/staff involved in these groups for monitoring cases reported for corruption

During January-December 2022, the "PIKA 2" operation was carried out in cooperation between the Special Prosecutor's Office against Corruption and Organized Crime (SPAK), the Police Supervision Agency (AMP), the Border Police Department of the General Directorate of the Police State in coordination with the Special Prosecutor's Office and the Police Inspectorate (IPK) of the Republic of Kosovo. In the framework of the "PIKA 2" operation, it was proceeded with:

- "Arrest in prison" for 17 police officers
- "House arrest", for 14 people (citizens and police officers)
- "Suspension from duty", for 3 police officers.

From the joint investigations and operations between the local and central structures of the Agency and the respective State Police, 3 joint police operations referred (from AMP, former SHCA) have been finalized, which have concluded in referrals to SPAK or District Prosecutor's Offices Judicial, with 34 police officers implicated and 4 other citizens.

During the year 2022, from the materials published in the investigative media, such as the programs "STOP", "Fiks Fare", etc., 8 cases and 1 other case were referred to the prosecutor's offices of the Judicial Districts of Tirana, Lezhë, Vlorë, Durrës and Fier. in SPAK. In total, 5 perpetrators have been detained, 5 perpetrators are being pursued at large, and 1 perpetrator is wanted (and then detained by the Police). From these cases, criminal proceedings 2011/2022 were registered in SPAK, and criminal proceedings no. 117/2022 and no. 697/2022 in the Prosecutor's Office at the Court of First Instance in Tirana.

During 2022, on the part of the Anti-Corruption Sector, at the State Police, a total of 1193 criminal offenses were recorded, 1098 were discovered, with 1537 perpetrators criminally prosecuted, of which 210 perpetrators were arrested/detained, 1283 perpetrators were prosecuted. free and 44 authors declared wanted.

The State Police conducted the following trainings during 2022:

- On the financial investigation organized by "ICITAP" with 2 beneficiaries, of which 1 is female.

- Use of the police information management system "Memex" with 17 participants, of which 8 are women.
- Advanced training for the use of the police information management system Memex", 78 beneficiaries, of which 38 are women.
- Analysis of crime and operational intelligence, with 6 beneficiaries, of which 3 are women.
- The fight against the financing of terrorism (FATF), with 13 beneficiaries, of which 3 are women.
- Financial investigations, with 2 beneficiaries, of which 2 are women.
- On anti-corruption and asset recovery, with 5 male beneficiaries.
- The use of special tools and international cooperation for the prevention, documentation and suppression of criminal activity in the form of "Cleaning the proceeds of a criminal or criminal offense", Article 287 of the Criminal Code, search, identification, seizure, confiscation and administration of assets derived from criminal activity", with 18 beneficiaries, of which 9 are women.
- Investigation of Criminal Offenses subject to Law No. 10192, dated 03.12.2009 "On preventing and combating organized crime, trafficking, corruption and other crimes, through preventive measures against wealth", amended, with 15 beneficiaries, of which 10 are men and 5 are women.
- Responsible gender policing, on gender violence and the promotion of diversity and gender equality", with 4 beneficiaries, 4 of whom are women.
- Effectiveness of law enforcement for whistleblowers and informing police staff about whistleblower protection measures" with 1 beneficiary, of which 1 male.
- Training for obtaining the rank of "Manager" with 18 beneficiaries, 17 of whom are male and 1 female.
- Training of criminal analysis trainers, with 8 beneficiaries, of which 4 men and 4 women.
- On the financial investigation, conducted by ICITAP in Skopje, North Macedonia, with 2 beneficiaries, 1 female.
- "Money laundering and complex financial crimes", developed by Special Agent Stv Jong at the Security Academy, with 20 beneficiaries, of which 6 are women.
- "Confirmation of assets and money laundering", developed online by ILEA, with 3 beneficiaries, of which 1 is female.
- "Analysis of money financing and illegal financing", developed by Europol Tirana, in the premises of SHISH, with 7 beneficiaries, of which 5 are women.
- "Crime Analysis and Operational Intelligence", developed by CEPOL Budapest Hungary. With 6 beneficiaries, of which 3 are women.
- "The fight against the financing of terrorism", developed by UNDOC in Golem Durrës, with 13 beneficiaries, of which 4 are women.
- "Advanced Interviewing Techniques", developed by the Regional Security Office of the US Embassy in Tirana, at the Security Academy, with 12 beneficiaries, of which 2 are women.
- "Criminal offenses in the field of intellectual property, legal changes, cooperation between law-enforcement structures and the features of investigative work in order to prevent, detect and attack

this activity", developed by State Police Directorate at the Security Academy, with 11 beneficiaries of which 2 females.

- "Financial investigations", developed by ILEA in Budapest, Hungary, with 2 male beneficiaries.

- "On anti-corruption and asset recovery", developed by ILEA in Budapest, Hungary, with 3 male beneficiaries.

- "Proactive investigations for acts of corruption and illegal influence of persons exercising public functions and local elected officials and state officials, proactive investigation of the criminal offense of concealing wealth and financing terrorism", developed at the DPPSH in the Security Academy, with 40 beneficiaries of which 16 are women.

- "The fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism", developed in Ankara, Turkey, with 10 male beneficiaries.

- "The use of special tools and international cooperation for the prevention, detection, documentation and attack of criminal activity in the form of money laundering, search, identification, sequestration and confiscation of assets placed on criminal paths, developed at the Academy of Security by the DPPSH, with 33 beneficiaries, of which 14 are women.

- "The fight against organized crime in Albania through criminal and financial investigation", developed by IPA, EU4FOCAL at Hotel Mondial Tirana, with 10 beneficiaries, of which 5 are women.

- "Preliminary Police Report on Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Training", developed at the EU4FOCA Security Academy, with 26 beneficiaries, of which 9 are women.

- "SOCTA and EMACT Workshop: Analysis of Money Laundering and Illegal Financing of Terrorism". developed at the Hilton Tirana Hotel, by IPA, with 17 male beneficiaries.

- Training seminar on "Integrity in Sports, determination of sports betting results", held in North Macedonia, organized by the Sports Betting Task Force in Interpol and the International Olympic Committee, with 2 male beneficiaries.

- Training on forged documents, organized by the EUROPOL Copy Analytical Project, at the Tirana Security Academy, with 12 benefits from which 5 females.

A total of 397 people were trained, of which 153 were women.

PSA has continued to monitor and track cases through the use of the Case Management System, Complaints Module/Criminal Procedural Investigation Module. Near the green line 0800 90 90, 4686 calls were received, where: 2164 calls were within the AMP's work facility and through the Service's structures at the central and local level, as well as local police structures. The caller was contacted immediately, giving a solution to the problem raised; 866 calls were outside the scope of PSA's activity and citizens were given the required information and were addressed to the relevant structure, where they should file their complaint, and 1655 calls were for information related to AMP's activity .

1,970 complaints received by the Agency were administered in the Case Management system/Complaints Module: through the "Digital Commissariat" application - 555 complaints, through the PSA e-mail - 444 complaints, through submission to the complaints offices - 304

complaints, through the official mail of the PSA - 245 complaints, through the Regional Directorates of the PSA - 202 complaints, through the green line - 89 complaints, through other institutions - 55 complaints, through publications in the media - 27 complaints, from other sources - 27 complaints and through social networks - 22 complaints.

At the end of the investigations, from the examination of 44 cases, it was suggested to initiate a disciplinary investigation for 58 police officers, of which 1 middle-management level employee, 14 first-level management employees, 42 implementation-level employees and 1 administrative employee, according to structures: 19 employees of general patrol structures, 10 employees of community policing structures, 10 employees of road traffic structures, 6 employees of border and migration structures, 5 employees of special structures, 4 employees of investigation structures of crime, 3 employees/members of state police and 1 employee of the economic-financial crime investigation structures.

Regarding the organization of the institution, the Complaints Handling Sector of this organization consists of a 1+7 organization, a structure which continues to function and has as its functional task the monitoring and follow-up of cases reported for illegal activity by police employees and in especially for corrupt tendencies.

During 2022, the Anti-Corruption Sector in the State Police recorded a total of 1193 criminal offenses and prosecuted 1537 perpetrators, compared to 1018 criminal offenses recorded during 2021 and prosecuted 1491 perpetrators. Also, it turns out that a total of 551 complaints were received from the State Police structures, on the online portal of the Co-Government Platform, while a total of 147 complaints were made to the State Police by citizens, with 157 perpetrators, pursued at large.

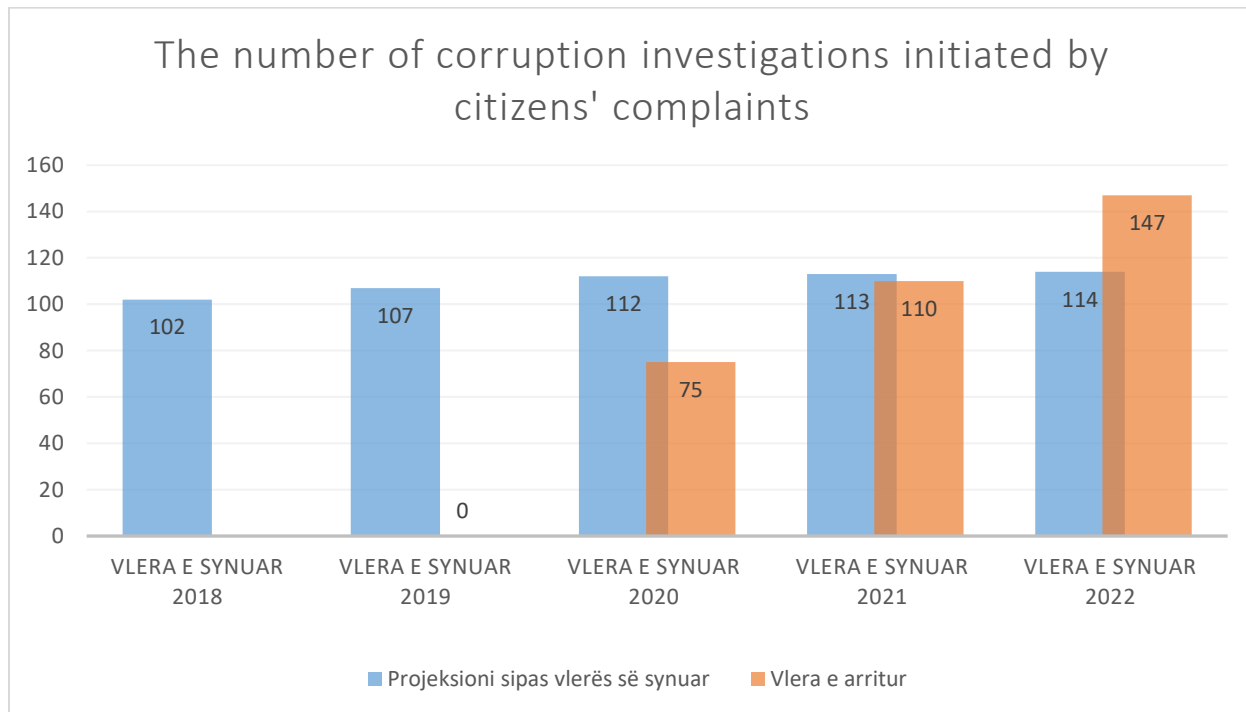
Thus, since during the year 2022 there is an upward trend in relation to the previous year 2021, the performance indicator is estimated to have reached 100%.

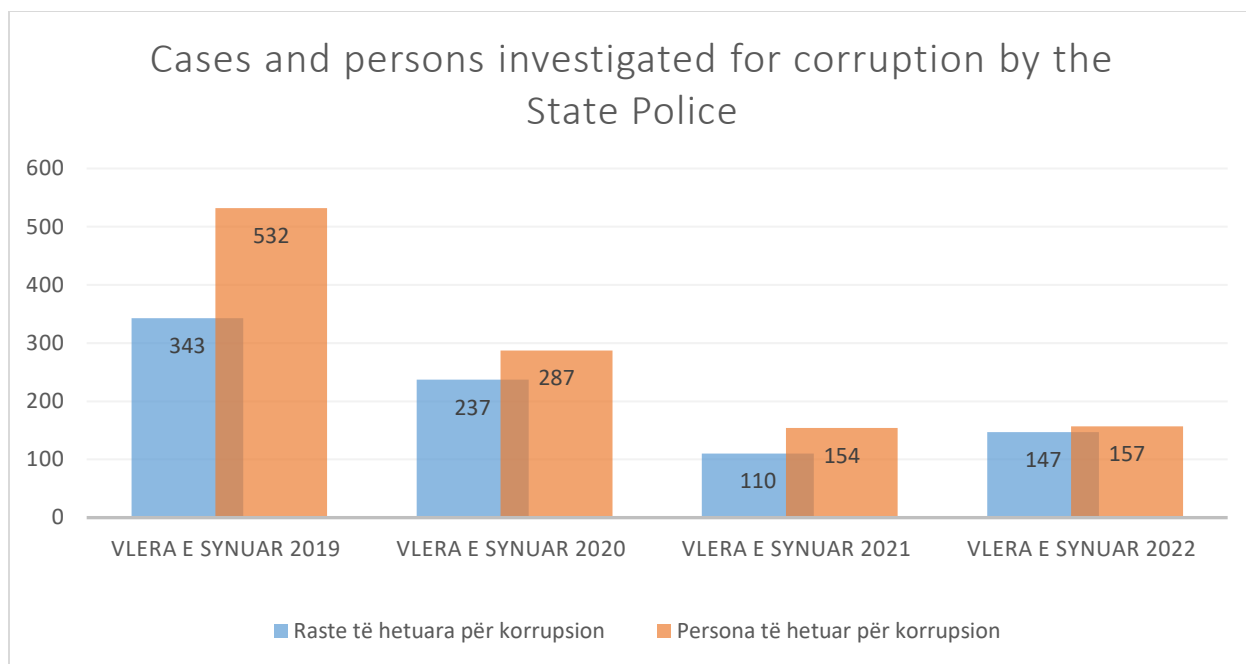
The presentation of the realization of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators, is presented as follows:

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	678
	2018	N/A
	2019	5% increase, relative to 2018
	2020	5% increase, in relation to 2019 (the indicator has reached 0%)
	2021	increasing trend regarding 2020
	2022 (target target)	increasing trend regarding 2021

Target value	2022 (target achieved)	100%
Target value	2023	increasing trend regarding 2022

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





Level of achievement of objective A.4.

Level of realization of Objective A.4. The improvement of the treatment of corruption complaints in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January-December 2022, **is 100%.**

The degree of achievement of objective A.4 for this reporting period is very good (86 out of 110 percent of measures implemented).

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the State Police for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for the period January - December 2022.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.4

The risk for the realization of this objective has medium possibility of occurrence and its medium impact, this is because during the year 2022, for criminal cases in the field of corruption, joint groups have not been set up for potential cases, the cases with risk are being treated.

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

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

A.5.a: Making the online system for declaring assets functional by 2020.²⁰

A.5.b: Implementation of the Law on Whistleblowing and the protection of Whistleblowers

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

A.5.a

The target value for the **performance indicator A.5.a** for the year 2022 is: *Strengthening the capacities of users of the electronic declaration of assets and private interests through training.* For the year 2023, the target value is the *performance analysis of the electronic system of declaration of assets and interests.*

During 2021, the target value was reached to the extent of 50%, since the operation of the electronic declaration system was piloted in other institutions besides HIDAACI. By-laws for the use of the system were approved and entered into force on 2021.

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

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 bear the obligation to declare through the electronic system, perform it.
A. 5.2	Maintenance of the electronic system of declaration of assets and private interests
A.5.2.1	Electronic system in working condition (maintenance for every year)
A. 5.3	Strengthening the capacities of users of the asset declaration system through training
A.5.3.1	Completed training plan and materials.
A.5.3.2	400 trained users at the central and local level (how many trained women and how many men).
A. 5.4	Analysis of the functioning of the assets declaration system and private interests
A.5.4.1	Terms of reference drafted and assessment conducted, drafted and consulted

The realization of the foreseen measures will be carried out through the activities envisaged to be implemented at the beginning of 2022.

²⁰Because the indicator passport was drafted and approved in 2018, this indicator is focused on setting up the online declaration system. With the extension of the period of ISNK until 2023, with VKM no. 516/2020, after 2020 the focus of the indicator, as well as the measures and activities, are focused on the effective use of the online system for declaring assets.

For January-December 2022, the EACIDS electronic system is up, maintained and fully operational. Declaring entities have started to declare assets and conflict of interest, through it, starting from January 1, 2022.

For January-December 2022, the EACIDS electronic system is up, maintained and fully operational. Declaring entities have started to declare assets and conflict of interest, through it, from January 1, 2022.

HIDAACI has continued the process of coordination and support with the necessary institutional resources, with the aim of finalizing the commitments made in the framework of the establishment of the electronic system for the declaration of private interests. In accordance with the legal acts of the creation of the state database for the asset declaration and conflict of interest system-EACIDS (decision no. 330, dated 22.4.2020), HIDAACI has enabled the maintenance of the system through contracted companies.

HIDAACI has continued with dedicated training sessions in 10 public institutions and has trained a total of about 500 reporting entities.

From the information reported and analyzed (based on the measures and activities for implementation) in order to evaluate the target value of this indicator, it results that the indicator has been realized to the extent of 100%, as the capacities of the users of the electronic declaration of wealth system have been strengthened and private interests through training.

The presentation of the realization 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	Building the necessary infrastructure for the operation of the system
	2020	Signing of 15 cooperation memoranda by HIDAACI (the indicator has been reached at the rate of 6%)
	2021	Online declaration of assets and interests of 80% of officials
Target value	2022 (target target)	Strengthening the capacities of users of the system of electronic declaration of wealth and private interests through training.
	2022 (target achieved)	100%

Target value	2023	Analyzing system operation
---------------------	------	----------------------------

The realization of this indicator in years is shown in the table below:

	Projection by target value	Achieved value
Initial baseline data 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completing the procurement procedures and signing the contract. - System design and documentation preparation. - System development and infrastructure development 	All the procedures projected to the target value have been carried out
Target value 2019 increase 5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of implementation, visualization/ system operation, database installation and application construction - Troubleshooting and recoding/retesting - Integrated testing and delivery - Provision of training materials and training users - Final acceptance and full operation of the system. 	All the procedures projected to the target value have been carried out
Target value 2020 growth 5%	Memorandums of Understanding signed between HIDAACI and 17 institutions. ²¹	Target value not reached. Memorandum signed only with 1 institution out of 17. ²²
Target value 2021	Online declaration of assets and interests of 80% of officials	All the necessary infrastructure has been created. Declaring entities will start declaring through the EACIDS electronic system starting from January 1, 2022.

²¹National Business Center, Public Procurement Agency, State Cadastre Agency, General Directorate of Civil Status, General Directorate of Taxes, General Maritime Directorate, ATRAKO, General Directorate of Treasury, Bank of Albania, Independent Qualification Commission, Special Appeals Board, High Judicial Council, High Prosecution Council, General Prosecutor's Office, General Directorate of Prevention of Money Laundering, SPAK, High Inspector of Justice

²²General Prosecutor's Office

Target value 2022	Strengthening the capacities of users of the system of electronic declaration of wealth and private interests through training.	Training sessions were conducted in 10 public institutions and a total of about 500 reporting entities were trained.
-------------------	---	--

A.5.b

The target value for the performance indicator A.5.b for the year 2022 is: Comprehensive evaluation on the implementation of the law on whistleblowing and the protection of administrative whistleblowers by HIDAACI, completed within the legal deadline.

During 2021, there were 11 cases of external alerts registered with ILDKPKI.

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

A. 5.2	Maintenance of the electronic system of declaration of assets and private interests
A. 5.2.1	Electronic system in working condition (maintenance for every year)
A. 5.3	Comprehensive analysis on the implementation of the law on whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers
A.5.3.1	Completed training plan and materials.
A. 5.3.2	400 trained users at the central and local level (how many trained women and how many men).

The realization of the foreseen measures will be carried out through the activities that mainly started in the fourth quarter of 2021.

During January - December 2022, a comprehensive assessment was conducted on the implementation of the law on whistleblowing and the protection of whistleblowers. For the implementation of the objective provided by this indicator, the working group was established, the terms of reference were prepared, the expert was contracted, and the relevant evaluation report on the implementation of the law on whistleblowing and the protection of whistleblowers was also prepared and submitted. In the following, the organization of consultation sessions and the drafting of changes in the law on whistleblowing and the protection of whistleblowers are planned.

The training activities developed during the year 2022, both for the responsible authorities and for the declaring subjects who submitted requests for technical assistance to the institution, preceded the fulfillment of the indicator "strengthening the capacities of users of the asset declaration system through training" . In the following, HIDAACI has continued the process of consolidating the

entire training infrastructure, plan and training materials for the Responsible Authorities and, as the case/need, also for the declaring subjects.

For 2022, HIDAACI has received and administered 199 annual reports from the Responsible Units near the public authorities, where from their analysis it is found that in 3 Responsible Units cases have been signaled and handled. Also, during 2022, in the exercise of legal powers, as an external reporting mechanism for whistleblowing and requests for protection from retaliation, HIDAACI has recorded and handled a total of 13 whistleblowing cases.

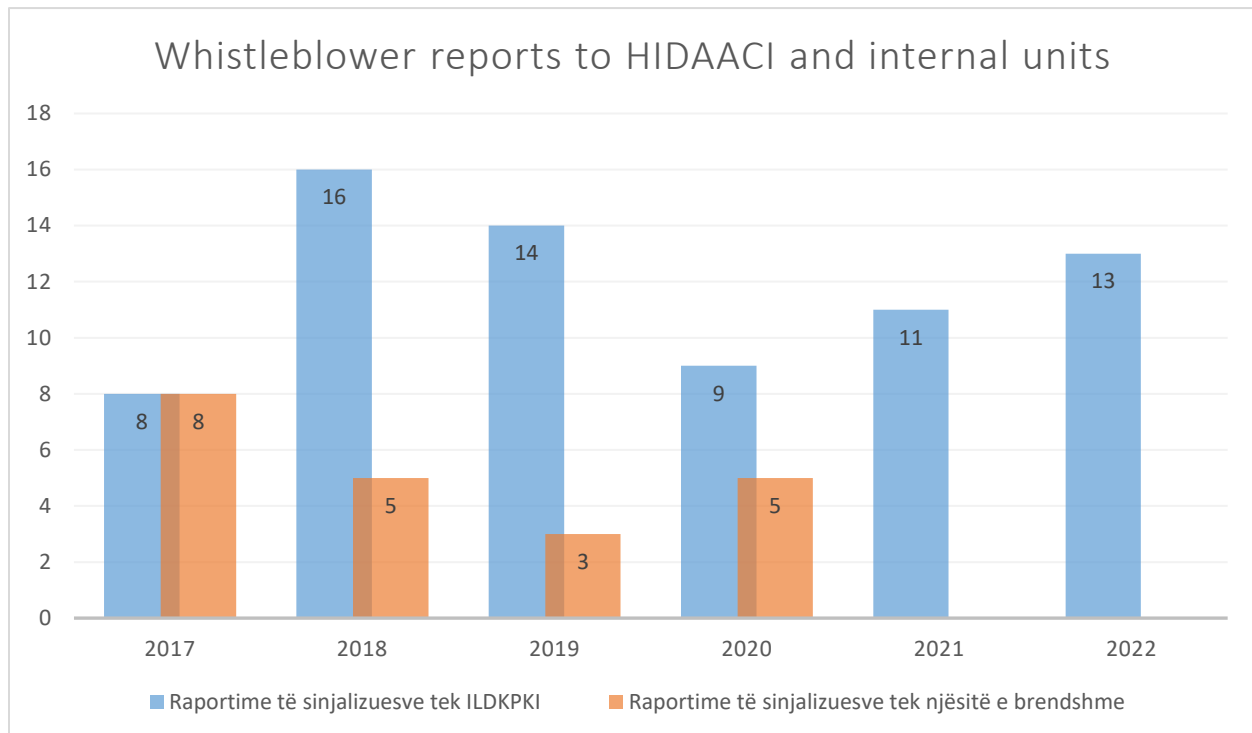
From the information reported and analyzed (based on the measures and activities for implementation) to evaluate the target value of this indicator, it results that the indicator has been realized to the extent of 100%.

The presentation of the realization 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 alerts registered are completed within the legal term
	2020	85% of alerts (the indicator has reached 100%)
	2021	100% alerts
Target value	2022 (target target)	Comprehensive assessment on the implementation of the law on whistleblowing and the protection of administrative whistleblowers by HIDAACI, completed within the legal deadline
	2022 (target achieved)	100%
Target value	2023	Consultation and approval of changes in the law on whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers

The realization of this indicator since the design of the indicators is shown in the table below:

	Projection by target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	-	
2018 target value	70% of whistleblower reports initiated externally and completed within the legal deadline	Reported 100%. No data on how many reports were completed within the deadline
Target value 2019	80% of whistleblower reports initiated externally and completed within the legal deadline	Reported 100%. No data. No data on how many reports were completed within the deadline
Target value 2020	85% of whistleblower reports initiated externally and completed within the legal deadline	Reported 100%. 9 reports completed according to legal deadlines.
Target value 2021	Realization within the legal term of administrative investigations of 85% of external whistleblowing (conducted in HIDAACI), over the total number of external whistleblowing.	11 cases of external alerts registered with HIDAACI. For all cases (100%), the administrative investigation has been started or finalized in accordance with the deadlines stipulated by law no. 60/2016.
Target value 2022	Comprehensive assessment on the implementation of the law on whistleblowing and the protection of administrative whistleblowers by HIDAACI, completed within the legal deadline	The working group was established, the terms of reference were prepared, the expert was contracted, and the research evaluation report was prepared and submitted on the implementation of the law on whistleblowing and the protection of whistleblowers. 13 cases of external alerts registered with HIDAACI. For all cases (100%), the administrative investigation has been started or finalized in accordance with the



Level of achievement of objective A.5.

Level of realization of Objective A.5. *Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interests* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January - December 2022 is **100%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$\text{No A. 5} = \frac{\text{TP A.5.a (100\%)} + \text{TP A.5.b (100\%)}}{2 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

The degree of achievement of objective A.5 for this reporting period is **very good** (86 out of 110 percent of the measures implemented).

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the High Inspectorate of Declaration and Control of Assets and Conflict of Interest for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for the period January - December 2022.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.5

There are no identified risks for the realization of objective A.5 in this reporting period.

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

For this objective, 3 performance indicators have been defined:

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

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

*A.6.c: Finances of political parties audited in accordance with EU/ACFA recommendations.*²³

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

A.6.a

The target value for performance indicator A.6.a for the year 2022 is: *100% of audit reports from political parties, certified by external auditors and accepted by the CEC, for parliamentary parties; Upward trend for other parties.* For the year 2023, the target value is *the acceptance by the CEC of 100% of audit reports certified by external auditors for parliamentary parties and an upward trend for other parties.*

For the year 2021, the audit of the financial reports of the electoral campaign and the audit of the calendar year 2020 were carried out.

In order to achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, the following activities (6) and measures (3) are foreseen.

A. 6.1	Improvement (further revision) of the standard model for financial reporting for the calendar year; Capacity building for party financiers, the special structure in the CEC, legal auditors.
A. 6.1.1	Standard model approved/revised (in line with legislative reform changes)
A. 6.1.2	Conducted training sessions (I) Conducted training sessions for the financial reporting model (how many female and how many male trainees).

²³ACFA (Anti Corruption Framework Assessment) is the project financed by the European Union that was implemented in the period 2014-2015.

A.6.3	Improvement (further revision) of the standard format for reporting by monitoring experts and legal auditors for the use of approved reports; Capacity building/development for CEC technical staff, for the use of approved reports
A. 6.3.1	Approved/Revised Standard Model
A. 6.3.2	Trainings carried out for the acquisition and completion of this format in the right way (how many female and how many male trainees).
A.6.4	Continuous updating of instructions related to financial reporting (in accordance with possible legal changes); Capacity building for the technical staff of the CEC, for the use of approved reports
A. 6.4.1	Updated financial reporting guidelines
A. 6.4.2	Conducted trainings for acquiring and filling in the correct way of this format.
A 6.5	Constant updating of the methodology of control and verification of the finances of political parties; Capacity building for the special structure in the CEC, and all interested parties regarding this methodology (scheduled training sessions)
A 6.5.1	Improved/updated methodology
A 6.5.2	No. of persons trained (how many women and how many men trained)
A 6.5.3	Financial control reports of political parties published/CEC reports published
A.6.5	Constant updating of the methodology of control and verification of the finances of political parties; Capacity building for the special structure in the CEC, and all interested parties regarding this methodology (scheduled training sessions)
A.6.5.1	Improved/updated methodology
A.6.5.2	No. of persons trained (how many women and how many men trained)
A.6.5.3	Financial control reports of political parties published/CEC reports published

The implementation of the foreseen measures will be carried out through activities that start from January 2022 and continue throughout the entire period of implementation of the action plan (annual).

During the year 2022, due to the addresses of the political parties, which were impossible to find by the licensed accounting experts, the deadline for submitting the audit reports for the funds received and spent during the calendar year was requested from these political parties. After the end of this deadline, 132 audit reports were submitted to the CEC, i.e. for all political parties registered in the register of the Tirana Judicial District Court, for the calendar year 2021 by licensed accounting experts. The Central Election Commission is in the process of in-depth verification for the decision-making of the report of findings from the audit of the funds received and spent by political parties for the calendar year 2021.

Also, the audit reports for all the electoral subjects participating in the elections have been submitted to the CEC by the licensed accounting experts appointed for the audit of the funds received and spent by the electoral subjects for the election campaign for the partial local elections,

dated March 6, 2022. After in-depth verifications by the CEC administration, the decision-making process of the report of findings from the audit of the funds received and spent by the political parties participating in the partial local elections, dated March 6, 2022, remains in the process.

Meanwhile, the revision of the standard model for financial reporting for the calendar year is still in process. For the year 2022, no training was conducted regarding the annual financial reporting, due to insufficient financial opportunities of the CEC.

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 of 18)
	2018	N/A
	2019	75% of audit reports
	2020	80% of audit reports (the indicator has been reached at the rate of 45%)
	2021	Audit of electoral campaign financial reports and audit of the 2020 calendar year.
Target value	2022 (target target)	100% of audit reports
	2022 (target achieved)	100%
Target value	2023	100% of audit reports

The feasibility of this indicator since the design of the indicators is presented as follows:

	Projection by target value Achieved value	Projection by target value Achieved value
Basic initial data	61	
2018 target value	70% of audit reports from political parties, certified by external auditors and accepted by the CEC	Reported 68%
Target value 2019	75% of audit reports from political parties, certified by external auditors and accepted by the CEC	Reported 67%
Target value 2020	80% of audit reports from political parties, certified by external auditors and accepted by the CEC	Reported 45%

Target value 2021	80% of audit reports from political parties, certified by external auditors and accepted by the CEC	Reported 45%
Target value 2022	80% of audit reports from political parties, certified by external auditors and accepted by the CEC	100%

A.6.b

The target value for **the performance indicator A.6.b** for the year 2022 is: *the increase to the extent of 70% of the sanctions given for the identified cases of financial violations by political parties*. For the year 2023, the target value is *a 100% increase in the sanctions given for identified cases of financial violations by political parties (which means that every identified financial violation will be accompanied by a sanction)*.

During the year 2021, it was found that out of 131 registered parties, 110 of them are subject to sanctions due to the violation of the obligations stipulated by the Electoral Code.

In order to achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, the following activities (6) and measures (3) are foreseen.

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

The realization of the foreseen measures will be carried out through activities that start from January 2022 and continue throughout the entire period of implementation of the action plan (annual).

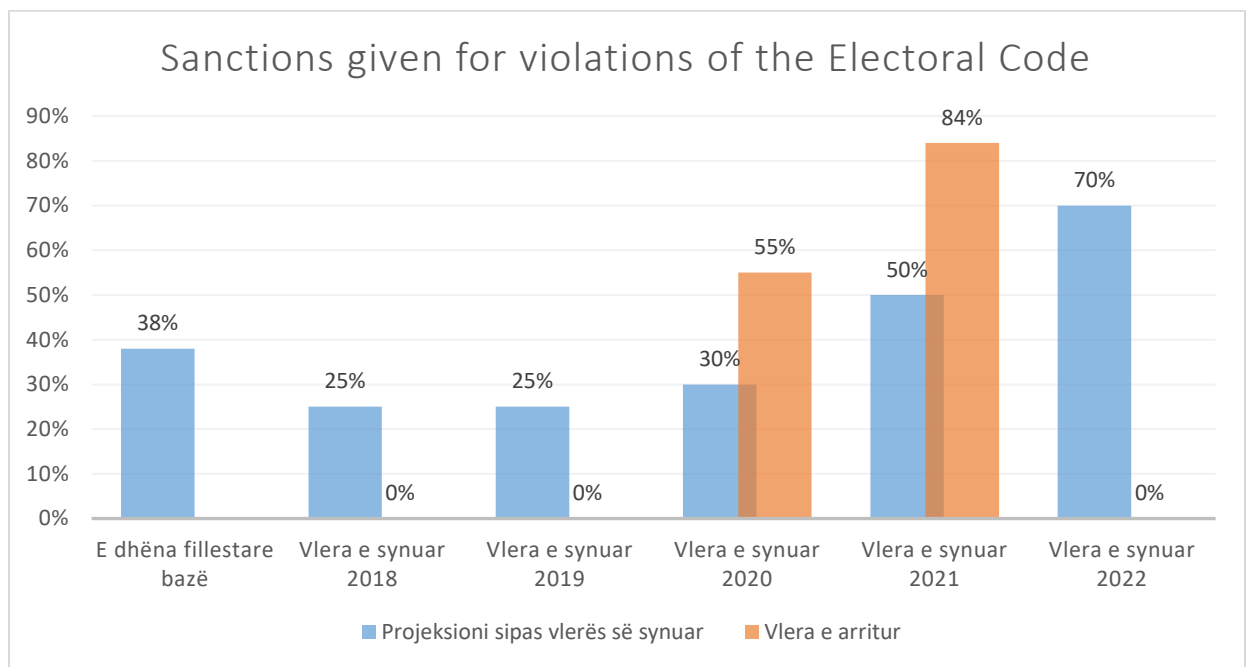
For *January-December 2022*, work tables have been organized with licensed accounting experts and work tables in collaboration with experts in the field.

As the decision-making by the CEC regarding the sanctions for the identified cases is still in process, during 2022 there are no sanctions have been given yet for the identified cases of financial violations by political parties. For this reason, it is estimated that the indicator has not been reached.

The presentation of the realization 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	75% of audit reports
	2020	30% of sanctions (the indicator reached 155%)
	2021	50% of the sanctions
Target value	2022 (target target)	70% of the sanctions
	2022 (target achieved)	0 %
Target value	2023	100% of the sanctions



A.6.c

The target value for the **performance indicator A.6.c** for the year 2022 is: *keeping the annual financial reports of political parties at 5*. For 2023, the value is the same.

For 2021, the target value of the indicator was keeping in 5 of the annual financial reports of political parties.

In order to achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, the following activities (6) and measures (3) are foreseen.

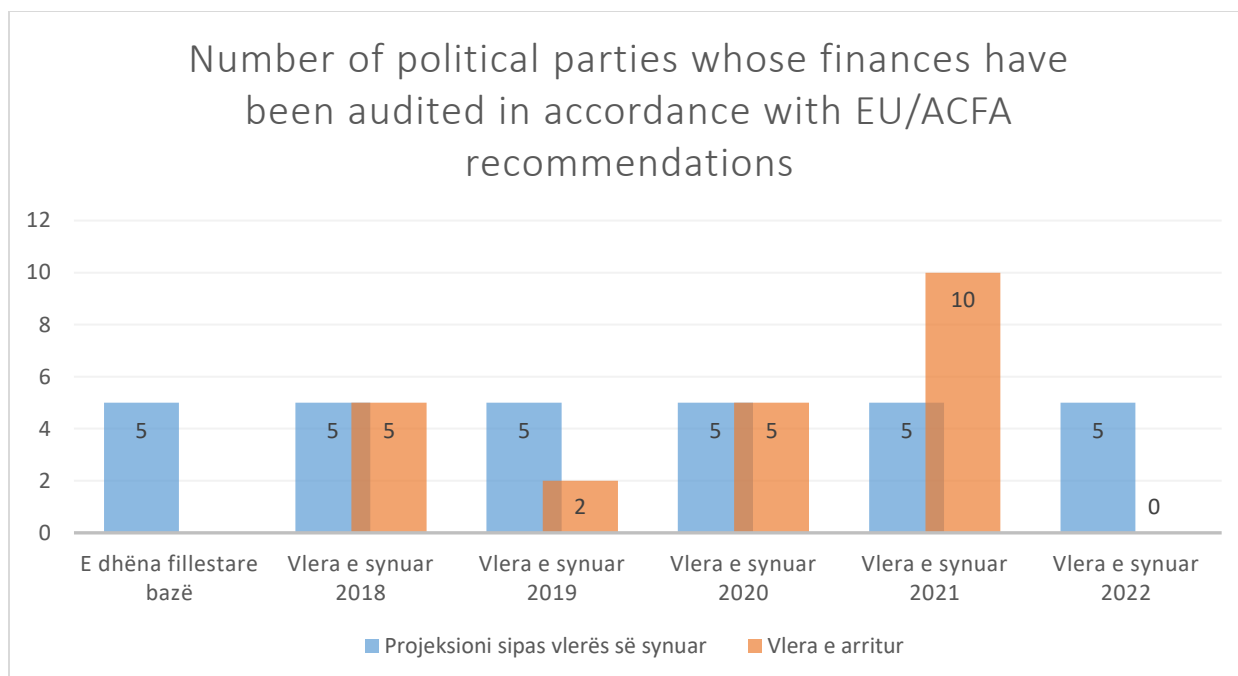
A.6.5	Continuous updating of the control methodology and verification of political parties finances; Capacity building for the special structure in the CEC, and all stakeholders related to this methodology (scheduled training sessions)
A.6.5.1	Improved/updated methodology
A.6.5.2	No. of trained persons (how many trained women and how many men)
A.6.5.3	Published financial control reports of political parties/published CEC reports

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

For *January - December 2022*, the methodology used has been improved and updated, trainings have been developed to strengthen capacities and financial controls of political parties have been carried out. Since the contracts of licensed accounting experts have been signed, the audit report submission phase for the election campaign for the 2022 partial local elections is currently underway. However, based on the annual data, it is concluded that the expected value for the performance indicator has not been reached during this year, as no audited political party is reported.

The presentation of the realization 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 (the indicator has been reached to the extent 100%)
	2021	5
Target value	2022 (target target)	5
	2022 (target achieved)	0%
Target value	2023	5



Level of achievement of objective A.6.

Level of realization of *Objective A.6. Strengthening the regime of controls on the financing of political parties* in relation with the realization of performance indicators for the period January - December 2022 is 33.3%.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$\text{No A. 6} = \frac{\text{TP A.6.a (100\%)} + \text{TP A.6.b (0\%)} + \text{TP A.6.c (0\%)}}{3 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 33.3\%$$

The degree of realization of the objective A.6 for this reporting period is **sufficient** (31 to 50 percent of the realized measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the Central Election Commission for monitoring the period January - December 2022.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.6

The risk of achieving the objective of strengthening the regime of controls on the financing of political parties has a medium risk possibility and its medium impact in relation to political decision-making. Risk is also evident on the need to strengthen the capacities of human resources related to the annual financial reporting, since the standardized format of the annual financial reporting has not been approved.

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

For this objective, 4 performance indicators have been defined:

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

A.7.b: The number of cases resulting from internal audits that are reported for financial investigation

A.7.c: The number of referrals to the prosecutor's office as a result of financial inspections

A.7.d The number of financial inspections carried out by the Financial Inspection Unit in the Ministry of Finance and Economy, referring to the alerts received

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

A.7.a

Report of internal audit recommendations accepted and implemented by public entities.

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

For the year 2021, the target value was an increasing trend compared to the base value of 2015. A total of 7845 recommendations were accepted, which is 99.4% of the total.

Full reporting on this performance indicator was done in May 2022 and included in the 6-month monitoring report of the ISAC. The values reported by MFE in this 2022 annual report 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: Increasing trend Year 2020 – 99.4% of accepted recommendations.

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/applied by institutions.

The objectives to be achieved in 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 are: Increasing trend Year 2020 - 53% of 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, the following activities (4) and measures (1) are foreseen.

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

The realization of the foreseen measures will be carried out through activities that start from January 2022 and continue throughout the entire period of implementation of the action plan (annual).

For *January-December 2022*, the annual TVP program was approved by MFE Order no. 248, dated 31.12.2021. The TVP for 2022 was completed in December 2022. 320 certified internal auditors were trained in this program. The annual VJC plan has been approved with letter No. 23648/1, dated 31.12.2021, and until December 2022, 24 VJCs have been implemented in IAUs that operate in public units. Work continues on drafting a guide for internal auditors in auditing financial fraud and corruption. Topics of internal auditors on the presentation of guidance in the audit of financial fraud and control have been addressed. During the year 2022, no pilot internal audits and study visit on ethics and integrity were carried out.

Since the full reporting for this performance indicator is done in May 2022, for the current monitoring period, a concrete measurement and reporting value is not achieved.

Year	Recommendations accepted	Recommendations accepted and implemented
2016	7629	5183
2017	8341	4625
2018	7897	4501
2019	8294	4941

2020	7889	4177
2021	7845	3865
2022 ²⁴	missing reporting	missing reporting

Sub-indicator a.1: Recommendations issued by IAs (*internal audits*) and accepted by the institutions. For 2021, there is an increasing trend with 99.4% of accepted recommendations.

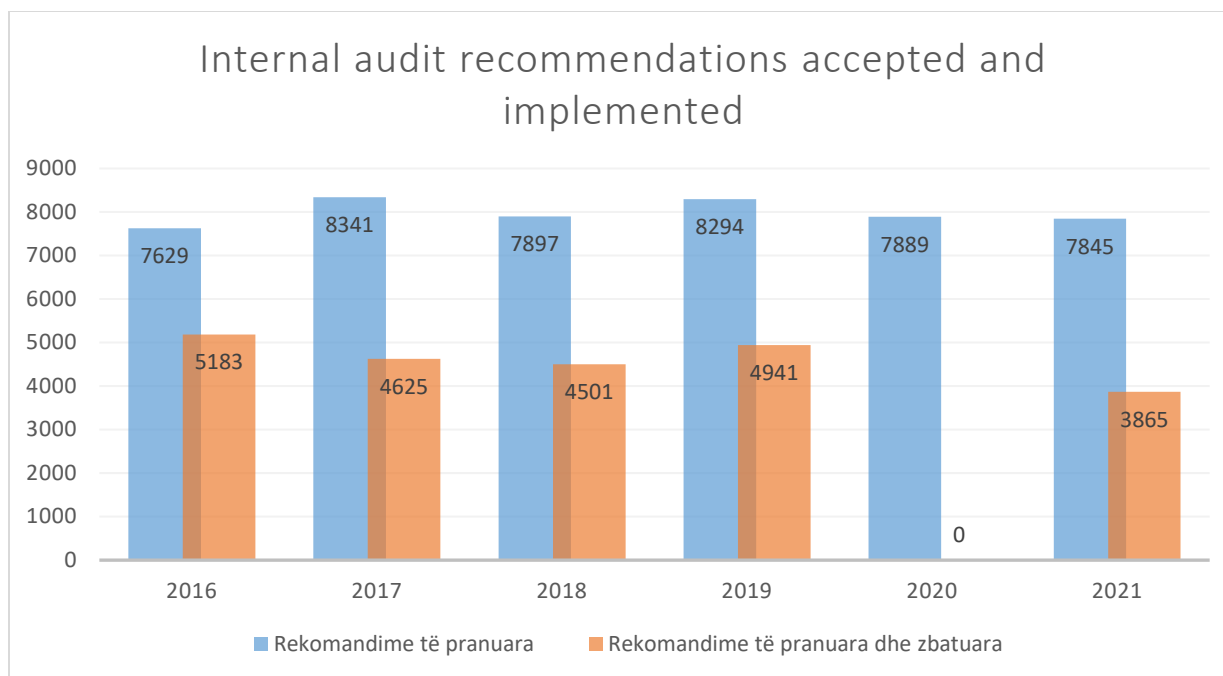
Sub-indicator a.2²⁵: The number of recommendations issued by IAs (*internal audits*) and implemented/applied by institutions, for the year 2021, is 49.3% of recommendations, or 3865.

The presentation of the realization 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	increasing trend compared to the base value of 2015
	2021	increasing trend compared to the base value + previous year
Target value	2022 (target target)	increasing trend compared to the base value + previous year
	2022 (target achieved)	Cannot be measured currently!
Target value	2023	increasing trend compared to the base value + previous year

²⁴These data are analyzed by the Annual Internal Audit Reports which, according to legal provisions, must be consolidated in May of the following year. So, this indicator for 2022 will be reported in May 2023.

²⁵The report for the year 2021 ends in May 2022.



A.7.b

The target value for the **performance indicator A.7.b** for the year 2022 is: *10% increase*. The target value for 2023 is the same.

For 2021, the target value of the indicator was *10% increase*.

In order to achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, the following activities (3) and measures (1) are foreseen.

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

The realization of the foreseen measures will be carried out through activities that start from January 2022 and continue throughout the entire period of implementation of the action plan (annual).

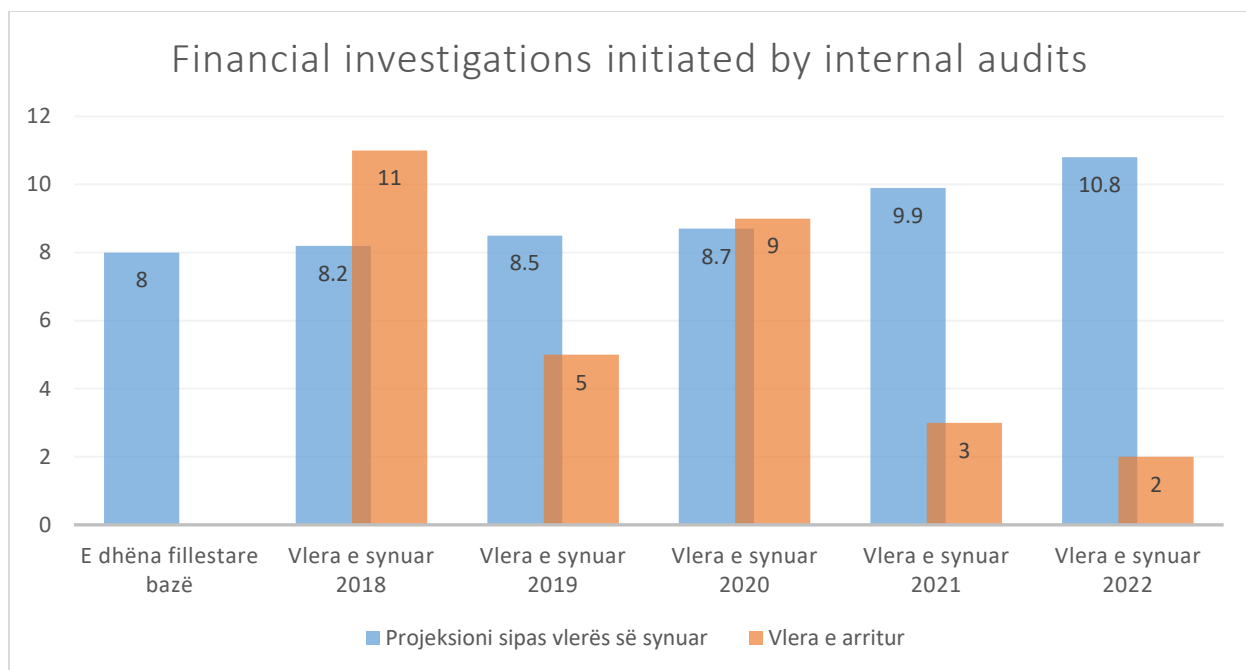
During *January-December 2022*, in the framework of raising awareness in order to inform the heads of internal audit units about the possibilities of cooperation with the public financial

inspection, 3 meetings were held with IAD representatives of central institutions, during which the possibilities of cooperation were discussed as well as concrete cases of forwarded to HEFI/MoFE. The representatives of the IAD units have been informed about the possibilities of cooperation, and it has been continued with concrete audit-inspection cooperation forwarded to the MoFE.

For this reporting period, only 2 cases were addressed by the internal audit structure. Considering the fact that the objective of this performance indicator is a 10% increase from the result of 2021, which has been 3 cases, it is estimated that this indicator has not been achieved.

The presentation of the realization 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	Increase by 10% (the indicator has reached 100%)
	2021	10% increase
Target value	2022 (target target)	10% increase
	2022 (target achieved)	0%
Target value	2023	10% increase



A.7.c

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

For the year 2021, a value of 47.6% has been reached from 2020 in terms of external alerts registered for public financial inspection.

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

A.7.3	Increasing the capacities of public financial inspection through the development of continuing professional trainings organized every year, which include issues of fraud and corruption
A.7.3.1	Assessment of training needs (I) Drafting of the training program (II) Training of public financial inspectors, related to the handling of financial irregularities, financial mismanagement, abuse of office and corruption (how many female and how many male trainees) (III)
A.7.3.2	Training of the Anticorruption 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 implementation of the AP
A.7.3.3	Carrying out study visits and trainings on ethics and integrity (activity starting in 2021)

A.7.3.4	The representatives of the Anticorruption structure should be informed about the possibilities of cooperation with other inter-institutional structures, and hold joint seminars related to their functional tasks (GDC, GDT, SP, etc.)
---------	---

The implementation of the foreseen measures is carried out through activities that start from January 2022 and continue throughout the entire period of implementation of the action plan (annual).

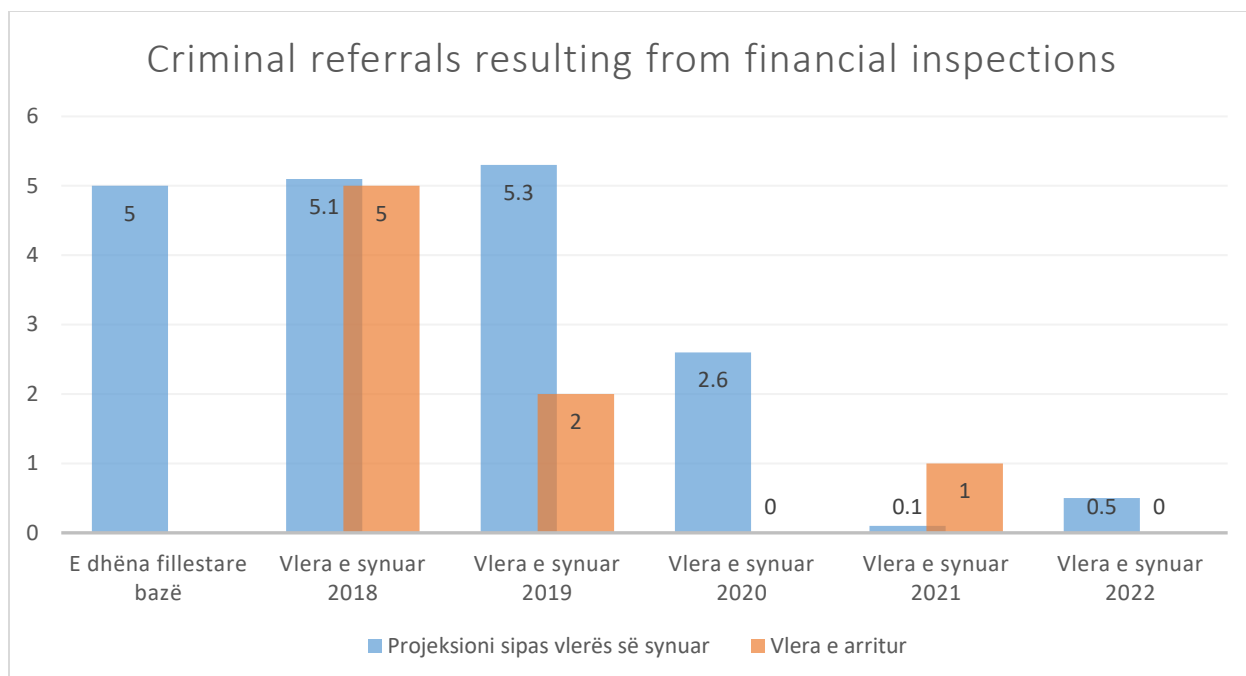
For January-December 2022, the analysis of the training needs of public financial inspectors was carried out. The process of selecting external public financial inspectors in the missing IT and Engineering professions was carried out with the Order of the Minister of Finance and Economy no. 89, dated 15.03.2022. On February 22, 2022, 10 inspectors were trained on the performance of EU-funded programs. 5 inspectors were trained on "Irregularities in EU-funded projects" March 2022 and 6 inspectors on "Financial auditing and control".

A training on the impact of emotional intelligence on the individual and the organization was also held on February 24, 2022 and the training on "Burden of proof and Discrimination in Public Administration" on January 19, 2022.

During the year 2022, 3 unfinished inspections are in process, which compared to the 10% objective from the reference year (2019), constitutes non-realization of the performance indicator.

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 (the indicator has reached 0%)
	2021	5% from the reference year
Target value	2022 (target target)	10% from the reference year
	2022 (target achieved)	0%
Target value	2023	10% from the reference year



A.7.d

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

For the year 2021, the target value was for 85% of alerts (that meet the criteria of the law) within the reporting year, to have inspections initiated. However, the report carried out by the Ministry of Finance and Economy does not show a concrete number of inspections carried out for 2020, which would make possible the cumulative assessment of inspections in 3 years.

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

A.7.3	Increasing the capacities of public financial inspection through the development of continuing professional trainings organized every year, which include issues of fraud and corruption
A.7.3.1	Assessment of training needs (I) Drafting of the training program (II) Training of public financial inspectors, related to the handling of financial irregularities, financial mismanagement, abuse of office and corruption (how many female and how many male trainees) (III)
A.7.3.2	Training of the Anticorruption 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	The representatives of the Anticorruption structure should be informed about the possibilities of cooperation with other inter-institutional structures, and hold joint seminars related to their functional tasks (GDC, GDT, SP,, etc.)
A.7.4	Informative/sensitizing activity, with the aim of raising awareness of public institutions and the public on the functions of DPFI as well as increasing transparency on the inspection mission
A.7.4.1	Updated information on the official website on DPFI (I) Public statements (II) Information menu on the web (III)

The realization of the foreseen measures will be carried out through activities that start from January 2022 and continue throughout the entire period of implementation of the action plan (annual).

For *January-December 2022*, updated information on the inspections carried out has been published on the official website of the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

A training on the impact of emotional intelligence on the individual and the organization was held on February 24, 2022 and the training on "Burden of proof and Discrimination in Public Administration" on January 19, 2022 has been held too.

The Training Needs Assessment of public financial inspectors was carried out. The process of selecting external public financial inspectors in the missing IT and Engineering professions was carried out with the Order of the Minister of Finance and Economy no. 89, dated 15.03.2022. On February 22, 2022, 10 inspectors were trained on the Performance of EU-funded programs. 5 inspectors were trained on "Irregularities in EU-funded projects" March 2022 and 6 inspectors on "Financial auditing and control".

MFE, for this report, evidences that after examining the signals addressed to MFE and administered by DIFP, from audit structures, individuals or institutions, the General Secretary of MFE, in the capacity of the First Authorizing Officer, has taken the relevant decisions, based on approved legal criteria. For those alerts that met the legal criteria defined in Law 112/2015, "On Public Financial Inspection" and the by-laws in its implementation, a decision was made to start the public financial inspection.

For 90% of alerts (which meet the criteria of the law), inspections have been initiated, which constitutes full achievement of this performance indicator for this reporting period.

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

	N/A
	N/A

Base Values	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	70%
	2020	80% of alerts
	2021	85% of alerts
Target value	2022 (target target)	90% of alerts
	2022 (target achieved)	100%
Target value	2023	95% of alerts

Level of achievement of objective A.7.

Level of realization of Objective A.7 *Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection and the systematic use of risk analysis* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January - December 2022 is **33%**.

$$\text{No A. 7} = \frac{\text{TP A.7.a } (-26\%) + \text{TP A.7.b } (0\%) + \text{TP A.7.c } (0\%) + \text{TP A.7.d } (100\%)}{4 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 33\%^{27}$$

By calculating the value of the three performance indicators²⁸, the degree of achievement of objective A.7 for this reporting period is **33%**.

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the Ministry of Finance and Economy for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for the period January - December 2022.

²⁶Ibid footnote 6.

²⁷Ibid footnote 6.

²⁸The result of the objective A7 was made considering only the performance indicators A.7.b, A.7.c and A.7.d, because the data reported for the performance indicator A.7.ai belong to the values of 2021.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.7

This objective has medium risk and medium impact, since the efficiency of important structures and processes such as audit, internal inspection, etc. is a challenge.

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

For this objective, 1 performance indicator has been defined: A.8: The number of public institutions that have carried out annual analyzes of corruption tendencies.

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

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

For the year 2021 the target value was the risk assessment development tools tested and implemented in all MoD dependency institutions.

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

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 the line ministries, for the integrity risk assessment process and the presentation of the Ministerial Guide;
A.8.4.2	Risk assessment by the ministries, drafted and approved
A.8.4.3	Risk assessment by ministries and their dependencies institutions, drafted and approved
A.8.5	Control and verification (administrative investigation) of the implementation of legality and/or denunciations of abusive, corrupt or arbitrary practices in all public administration institutions and state agencies
A.8.5.1	No. of inspection reports of inspection groups (I) No. of measures taken at the end of the inspections (II) No. of cases referred to the prosecution (III)
A.8.6	Reporting of cases of disciplinary, administrative measures and criminal charges for cases of corruption in the administration
A.8.6.1	No. of cases/officials found in violation for corrupt practices.
A.8.7	Increased transparency of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator for cases of checks made by ATF
A.8.7.1	No. of online communications (statements, conferences, press releases) of the KKK for cases of ATF controls

The realization of the foreseen measures is carried out through activities that start from 2022 and continue throughout the entire period of implementation of the action plan (annual).

During January-December 2022, the Ministry of Justice has assisted and coordinated the process in all line ministries for the assessment of integrity risk and the approval of integrity plans. This process has also been facilitated by the Technical Assistance project of the EUD Delegation for the National Coordinator against Corruption. The MoJ coordinated the coordination process with the organization Institute for Democracy and Mediation, which facilitated and carried out the risk assessment process in 6 ministries. All line ministries have completed risk assessment as a step prior to the approval of their Integrity Plans. The MoJ/NCAC subsequently requested the appointment (appointment) of integrity coordinators at the line ministries) with letter no. 3164, dated 1/6/2022 and 5817, dated 7.11.2022, as well as the beginning of the implementation of the methodology of monitoring the implementation of the Integrity Plan.

MoJ, MoI and MoIE have not had cases of officials found in violation of corrupt practices. Meanwhile, SJBS has proposed the initiation of disciplinary proceedings against a bailiff found to have committed a violation in the activity of executing executive titles and is in the process of reviewing and evaluating it. A criminal complaint has also been filed against a bailiff for cases of corruption in the Judicial Enforcement Service.

The Minister of Justice has made 3 public statements during this reporting period, namely on 25.01.2022, 16.03.2022 and 30.03.2022, referring mainly to the activity and activity of anti-corruption control.

<https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/deklarata-e-ministrit-te-drejtewise-z-ulsi-manja-ne-konferencen-per-shtyp-me-gazetaret/>

Subsequently, the results of the controls were communicated to the responsible bodies. 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 line ministries, a phase which preceded the approval of the Integrity Plans by them.

The presentation of the realization 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	Guidelines developed and accepted for performing risk assessment in public (central) institutions; A training program has been prepared for the implementation of the manual; The instruction for performing the risk assessment has been approved An inter-institutional action plan has been established for conducting risk assessments; Risk assessment development tools have started to be tested in 2020 and have been implemented in 10 central public institutions/ministry (the indicator has been reached to the extent 50%)
	2021	Tools for the development of assessment of risk tested and implemented in all institutions of dependence MoJ
Ttarget value	2022 (target target)	Tools for the development of assessment of risk tested and implemented in all central institutions (ministries)
	2022 (target achieved)	The indicator has been reached 100%
Target value	2023	All ministries, institutions of their dependence have implemented risk assessment

The realization of this indicator since the design of the indicators is shown in the graph below:

	Projection by target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	- Lack of framework for conducting systematic integrity/corruption risk assessment	
2018 target value	- The instruction/manual for conducting the integrity/corruption risk assessment in public institutions as part of the integrity plan has been drafted and approved. - A training program related to the implementation of the manual has been designed.	Target value not reached.

	- An inter-institutional action plan for conducting corruption risk assessment assessments is being implemented.	
Target value 2019	- The instrument designed for risk assessment is being implemented in 10 Ministries.	Target value not reached.
Target value 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines developed and accepted for performing risk assessment in public (central) institutions; - A training program has been prepared for the implementation of the manual; - An inter-institutional action plan has been established for conducting risk assessments; - The risk assessment development tools have started to be tested in 2020 and implemented in 10 central public institutions/ministry 	<p>The instruction for conducting risk assessment in public institutions has been approved.</p> <p>The training program for the implementation of the manual and the performance of the risk assessment has been drawn up, to start from the implementation in the following year (2021)</p> <p>The inter-institutional action plan for performing risk assessments is still unfinished (in process).</p> <p>But the 4th product of the indicator was not realized.</p>
Target value 2021	Risk assessment development tools tested and implemented in all MoD dependent institutions	100%
Target value 2022	Risk assessment development tools tested and implemented in all central institutions (ministries)	100%

Level of achievement of objective A.8

The level of achievement of Objective A.8 *Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption* in relation to the achievement of the performance indicator for the period January - December 2022 is **100%**.

The degree of achievement of objective A.8 for this reporting period is **very good** (86-110 percent of the measures implemented).

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information collected by the Ministry of Justice for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for 2022.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.8

The development of institutional capacities to draw up monitoring reports is evidenced as a potential risk in the continuity of the realization 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 foresees 3 Activities and 3 Measures.

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

For the year 2021, where the target value was *all MoJ subordinate institutions approved and published an integrity plan*, the Ministry of Justice has published all their integrity plans on its official website.

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

A.9.2	Drafting/approval and implementation of Integrity Plans by all institutions and dependencies of the MoD
A. 9.2.1	Informative/awareness meetings for employees of MoD dependencies on the process of drafting/approving and implementing Integrity Plans; No. of Integrity Plans drawn up and approved by the MoD's dependent institutions
A.9.3	Drafting/approval and implementation of Integrity Plans by all central institutions (ministries)
A. 9.4.1	Informative/awareness meetings for employees of dependency institutions on the process of drafting/approving and implementing Integrity Plans; Document Integrity Plan drawn up and approved

A.9.5	Strategic documents drawn up through a comprehensive process/methodology-guide for evaluating the implementation of measures
A.9.5.1	Designing the methodology for evaluating the implementation of the IP evaluation; setting up an evaluation report structure

The implementation of the foreseen measures will be carried out through activities starting from 2022 and continuing throughout the period of implementation of the action plan (annual).

In January - December 2022, the MoJ held meetings, coordinated the IP drafting process in all LMs, providing all support for the process for LMs. 6 ministries (MoIE, MoTE, MoES, MoHSP, MoC, MoEFA) have been assisted in this process by IDM Albania. The MoJ has directly assisted the staff of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Culture with technical expertise. MoD assisted in this process by Center for Integrity in Defence Sector of the Norwegian Kingdom and MoI was assisted in this process by Pameca. The integrity risk assessment was completed and all ministries have approved the PI, for the period 2022-2025. All ministries have published online IP, in full documents, as below accessible links:

https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/wpcontent/uploads/2021/04/1.-Plani-i-Integritetit-p%C3%ABr-Ministrin%C3%AB-eDrejt%C3%ABsis%C3%AB-2020-2023_AL.pdf

<https://mb.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/PLANI-I-INTEGRITETIT-I-MINISTRIS%C3%8B-S%C3%8B-BRENDSHME.pdf>

<https://www.mod.gov.al/index.php/ministria-2/baza-ligjore/5478-ndertimi-i-integritetit>

<https://www.financa.gov.al/plani-i-integritetit/>

<https://bujqesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Planii-Integritetit-MBZHR.pdf>

<https://www.infrastruktura.gov.al/rregullore-5/>

<https://shendetesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/urdher-nr.-267-per-miratimin-e-planitte-integritetit-te-MSHMS-2022-2025.pdf>

<https://turizmi.gov.al/plani-i-integritetit-te-ministrise-se-turizmit-dhe-mjedisit/>

<https://kultura.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Urdher-214-Miratimi-i-Planit-te-Integritetit22-25.pdf>

<https://arsimi.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/PI-e-Risqeve-MAS-26-04-22.pdf>

<https://www.punetegashtme.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/PI-MEPJ-26-04.2022.pdf>

The integrity plans of the ministries have evaluated activities related to the technical directorates according to the area of responsibility of the ministries, the procurement sector, the transparency sector, human resources, communication, capacity building, etc.

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 realization 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 integrity plan published
	2020	A model/guideline for drafting the integrity plan approved and published by the Ministry of Justice. (the indicator has reached 100%)
	2021	All MoJ dependencies adopted and published an integrity plan
Target value	2022 (target target)	100%
	2022 (target achieved)	100%
Target value	2023	All dependencies of central institutions adopted and published an integrity plan

The realization of this indicator since the design of the indicators is shown in the table below:

	Projection by target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	Lack of framework for drafting integrity plans.	
2018 target value	A model/guideline 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/guideline 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 adopted and published an integrity plan	The target value has been reached. The 12 institutions under the MoJ have approved an

		integrity plan by internal order of the head of the institution.
Target value 2022	All central institutions (ministries) approved and published an integrity plan	The target value has been reached. All line ministries have approved an integrity plan by order of the head of the institution.

Level of achievement of 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 2022 is **100%**

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

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information collected by the Ministry of Justice for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for January - December 2022. Links to the publication of the Integrity plans of the central institutions are found above.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.9

The development of institutional capacities to draw up monitoring reports is evidenced as a potential risk in the continuity of the realization of objective A.9.

A.10 Analyzing corruption trends and improving statistics related to the activity of agencies lenforcement against corruption

For this objective, 1 performance indicator has been defined:

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

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

The target value for **performance indicator A.10** for the year 2022 is: *statistics are produced and published once a year; Improvement of statistics reporting mechanism including (from the following list): - A, B, C1, D1; Improvement of the statistical reporting mechanism including (from the following list): - A, B, C, D1, D2, D3 and produced and published annually.*

The target values for 2023 are the same.

- A) The number of investigations initiated
- B) The number of reports requested by the Prosecutor's Office

- 1) The number of requests for seizure
- C) Number of convictions
 - 1) The number of approved requests for seizure
 - 2) The number of approved requests for confiscation
- D) Data on property administration:
 - 1) The value of assets seized under administration
 - 2) Value of assets confiscated under administration
 - 3) The realized value from the sale of confiscated assets
 - 4) The number of assets returned to the owner
 - 5) Number of assets destroyed
 - 6) Monetary value transferred to the state budget after the sale

For 2021, the target value was statistics produced and published once a year; Improving the mechanism of reporting statistics on corruption; Improving the mechanism of statistical reporting, produced and published annually. This performance indicator was realized during the past year.

In order to achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, the following activities (2) and measures (2) are foreseen.

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

The implementation of the foreseen measures is carried out through activities that start from January 2022 and continue throughout the entire period of implementation of the action plan (annual).

During *January-December 2022*, consolidated statistics for criminal offenses related to corruption (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office and Courts) were collected, processed and harmonized for the second semester and annual 2021.

The consolidated statistics for criminal offenses related to corruption (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office and Courts) for the first six months (January-June) of 2022 have been collected, processed and harmonized.

In addition, data on confiscated assets and criminal offenses related to corruption have been collected for the second half of the year, 2021. These data have been published and published in the "Statistical Yearbook 2021", which is accessible at the link: <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/wp->

<content/uploads/2022/06/REPUBLIKA-E-SHQIP%C3%8BRIS%C3%8B-Vjetari-Statistikor-2021-pdf.pdf>.

Data on confiscated assets as well as data on seized values, for criminal offenses related to corruption for the first six months (January - June 2022) have been collected. Coordination and completion of corruption track record tables, for the second semester and annual 2021, as well as January-June 2022.

These statistics show that 235 people were convicted by the Courts of First Instance (with a final decision) and 99 people by the Courts of Appeal for criminal offenses related to corruption (for the year 2022).

During the period January-December 2022, the consolidated statistics for criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office and Courts) for the second semester and annual 2021 were collected, processed and harmonized.

Consolidated statistics for criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office and Courts) for the first six months (January-June) of 2022 have been collected, processed and harmonized.

In addition, the data on confiscated assets for criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime for the second half of the year and the year 2021 have been collected. These data have been published in the "Statistical Yearbook 2021".

Data on confiscated assets, as well as seized values, for criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime for the first six months (January-June 2022) have been collected.

Coordination and completion of track record tables for Corruption and Organized Crime, for the second semester and annual 2021, as well as January-June 2022.

537 people have been convicted by the Courts of First Instance (with a final decision) and 480 people by the Courts of Appeal for criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime (for the year 2022).

Also, AASCA forwarded statistical information for the European Commission Report, according to the format required for AASCA, specifically the value of seized and confiscated assets for criminal offenses related to corruption, organized crime and serious crimes. (Second 6 months and year 2022)

For the year 2022, 3 statistical reports have been drawn up (6 months II 2021, Annual 2021/ and 6 M I 2022), published in the Statistical Yearbook. Thus, the performance indicator has reached 100%. The cost of implementing this measure is covered by the state budget.

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

	N/A
--	-----

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

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

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

	Projection by target value Achieved value	Projection by target value Achieved value
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 once a year	The target value has been reached.
Target value 2019	Improving the statistics reporting mechanism including: A. The number of investigations initiated B. The number of reports/indictments requested by the Prosecution 1. The number of requests for seizure C. Number of convictions 1. The number of approved requests for seizure 2. Number of approved confiscation requests D. Asset management data: 1. The value of assets seized under administration	The target value has been reached.
Target value 2020	Reporting statistics including: A. The number of investigations initiated	The target value has been reached.

	<p>B. The number of reports/indictments requested by the Prosecution</p> <p>1. The number of requests for seizure</p> <p>C. Number of convictions</p> <p>1. The number of approved requests for seizure</p> <p>2. Number of approved confiscation requests</p> <p>D. Asset management data:</p> <p>1. The value of assets seized under administration</p> <p>2. Value of confiscated assets under administration</p> <p>3. The realized value from the sale of confiscated assets</p> <p>4. The number of assets returned to the owner</p> <p>5. Number of assets destroyed</p> <p>6. Monetary value transferred to the state budget after the sale</p>	
Target value 2021	<p>Statistics are produced and published once a year; Improvement of statistics reporting mechanism including (from the following list): - A, B, C1, D1; Improvement of the statistical reporting mechanism including (from the following list): - A, B, C, D1, D2, D3 and produced and published annually.</p>	<p>The target value has been reached.</p>
Target value 2022	<p>Statistics are produced and published once a year; Improvement of statistics reporting mechanism including (from the following list): - A, B, C1, D1; Improvement of the statistical reporting mechanism including (from the following list): - A, B, C, D1, D2, D3 and produced and published annually.</p>	<p>The target value has been reached.</p>

Level of achievement of objective A.10

The level of achievement of Objective A.10 *Analysis of corruption trends and improvement of statistics related to the activity of law enforcement agencies against corruption* in relation to the achievement of the performance indicator for the period January - December 2022 is **100%**.

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

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the Ministry of Justice for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for January - December 2022. <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/dokumenta/statistika/>

Risks for the realization of Objective A.10

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

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

For this objective, 2 performance indicators were defined:

A.11.a: Report of municipalities that have drawn up local anti-corruption plans and integrity plans (in accordance with the cross-sectoral anti-corruption strategy)

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

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

A.11.a

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

For 2021, the target value was 10 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment. This indicator reached 10%, since only the Durrës Municipality approved the integrity plan during 2021.

In order to achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, the following activities (2) and measures (2) are foreseen.

A. 11.1	Informative meetings for the drafting of Local Integrity Plans and Code of Conduct in all municipalities of the country (following the 6 pilot municipalities)
---------	--

A. 11.1.1	Informative meetings held with municipal officials/municipal staff and finalization of the document model
A.11.2	Preparation of Local Integrity Plans and Code of Conduct and sending them for approval to municipal councils
A. 11.2.1	Consultative technical meetings held (phase I) 10 municipalities approve Local Integrity and Code of Conduct Plans for 2020 (phase II) 10 municipalities approve Local Integrity and Code of Conduct Plans 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 and Code of Conduct Plans for 2023

For *January-December 2022*, 7 meetings with focus groups were held for the identification of integrity risks in Has Municipality, as well as working meetings for risk assessment - Pukë, Kavajë, Kukës, Himarë municipalities. In total, during this reporting period, 21 municipalities have approved integrity plans: Belsh Municipality, Përmet, Pogradec, Bulqizë, Tirana, Berat, Kukës, Pukë, Himarë, Kavajë, Maliq, Shijak, Has, Roskovec, Lezhë.

For this period, from the reported and analyzed information (based on measures and activities for implementation) to evaluate the realization of target value of this indicator it turns out that 50% has been reached, as a total of 21 municipalities have approved the Integrity Plan, compared to 40 such, as a target for 2022.

The presentation of the realization 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	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%)
	2021	10 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment
	2022 (target target)	40 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment

Target value	2022 (target achieved)	50%
Target value	2023	61 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment

A.11.b

The target value for the performance indicator A.11.b for the year 2022 is: *40 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan.* For the year 2023, the target value is *61 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan.*

For 2021, the target value was *10 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan.* For this reporting period, the indicator reached 40%.

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

A. 11.3	Encouraging municipalities to determine a specific budget for the implementation of local CA policies, in accordance with the anti-corruption strategy; Encouraging other municipalities for the following years
A. 11.3.1	Information campaign for the determination of a specific budget for the implementation of specific measures of integrity plans/total 6 municipalities for the year 2020/total 10 municipalities for the year 2021/total 40 municipalities for the year 2022/total 61 municipalities for the year 2023

For the monitoring period *January-December 2022*, it is reported that the Local Self-Government Support Agency/UK has encouraged the municipalities to include in the budget a specific item for the implementation of the Integrity Plan. AMVV continues the information for the determination of a specific budget on the implementation of specific measures of the integrity plans. Contacts have been developed by e-mail, official letter and informative meetings with the municipalities to approve a special item in the 2022 budget. However, during this period, no municipality is reported to have allocated a budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan.

The presentation of the realization 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
	2021	10 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan
Target value	2022 (target target)	40 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan
	2022 (target achieved)	0%
Target value	2023	61 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan

Level of achievement of objective A.11.

Level of realization of Objective A.11. *The adaptation of anti-corruption policies at the local government level* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-December 2022 is **25%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$\text{No A. 11} = \frac{\text{TP A.11.a (50\%)} + \text{TP A.11.b (0\%)}}{2 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 25\%$$

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

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the Agency for the Support of Local Self-Government to the Ministry of the Interior for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for the period January-December 2022.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.11

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

Realization of the 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 the data of the performance indicators, the table below presents the degree of realization of the 11 specific objectives of the strategic goal for the prevention of corruption.

Applying the same formula for deriving the degree of achievement of the objectives - by collecting the realization in percentage of the performance indicators and dividing by the number of indicators - the realization of the strategic goal for the prevention of corruption is 90.14%²⁹.

Objective	Implementation
A.1. Increasing transparency in State Activity and improving citizens' access to information	130%
A.2. Increasing transparency in planning, management and control of public funds	100%
A.3. Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions	170%
A.4. Improving the handling of corruption complaints	100%
A.5. Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interests	100%
A.6. Strengthening the regime of controls on the financing of political parties	33.3%
A.7. Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection and the systematic use of risk analysis	33.3 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%

²⁹Ibid footnote 5.

³⁰The measurement of Objective A7 was performed only by evaluating and measuring its three performance indicators, namely A7.b and A7.c and A7d. Indicator A7.a cannot be measured for this monitoring report, as it is not possible to report from MoFE. This indicator for 2022 will be reported in May 2023.

The feasibility of the strategic goal for the prevention of corruption, which is 90.14%, indicates a stable result throughout the year 2022, which indicates that the preventive approach has shown quite satisfactory progress and progress in the third year of the implementation of the Action Plan. 2020-2023. However, it is noted that this value was reached as a result of the large overshoot (rate in %) for objective A.1 and A.3, and as a result, the low or medium level of realization in some important objectives such as: strengthening the regime of controls on the financing of political parties, improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection and the systematic use of risk analysis or the adaptation of anti-corruption policies at the local government level. For this reason, it is necessary that during the year 2023, following, the efforts of the responsible institutions are prioritized, especially in those performance indicators that have had a poor realization, which have directly influenced the poor feasibility of the entire objective . We bring here as an example the performance indicator A.6.b, A.6.c, A.7.b, A.7.c and A.11.b.

Punitive Approach - Summary of achievements in punishing corruption

Through the **purpose of the punitive policy (approach)**, the ISAC aims that the law enforcement institutions and especially the independent ones, which have an essential role in this process, should monitor the implementation of the law and the rule of law, thus ensuring transparency and the integrity of state bodies. During the reporting period, the measures (products) were realized and the activities carried out according to the table below.

Approach (Policy Objectives)	Measures and Activities	Implementation of measures and activities			
		Measures and activities foreseen for the period January - June 2022	Measures and activities fully implemented	Measures and activities in partially implemented ³¹	Measures and activities unrealized ³²
Punitive	Measures	19	10	4	5
	Activities	28	13	3	12

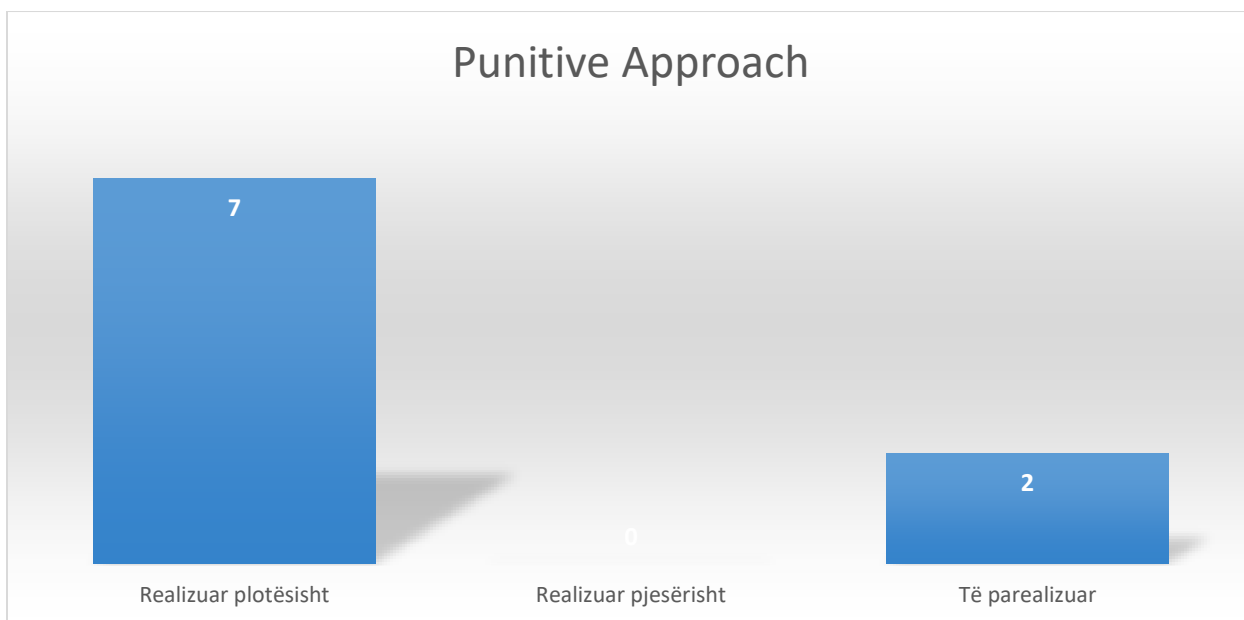
It turns out that out of 19 measures and 28 activities foreseen in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for January - December 2022, for Approach B (Punitive), 10 measures/13 activities have been implemented, 4 measures/3 activities are still in process implementation and 5 measures/12 activities are not implemented respectively (measures B.1.3; B.2.1; B.2.3; B.2.6 and B.4.3, and activities B.1.1.1; B.1.3.1; B.2.1 .1; B.2.3.1; B.2.3.2, B.2.3.3, B.2.3.4, B.2.3.5, B.2.4.1, B.2.6.1, B.4.1.2 and B.4.3.1).

³¹A "partially completed" activity is an activity that has been completed to the extent of 50 to 100 percent.

³²An "unrealized" activity is one that has been realized to a degree from 0 to 50 percent

Of the 9 performance indicators for the preventive approach (B), the target value was reached for 6 performance indicators, the target value for 0 performance indicators was partially reached, and the target value for 3 performance indicators was not reached.

The Punitive Approach	Performance indicators	Realization of Performance Indicators		
		The target value has been fully realized ³³	The target value has been partially realized ³⁴	The target value is not realized ³⁵
	9	7	0	2



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

For this objective, 3 performance indicators have been defined:

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

B.1.b: Number of requests for seizure 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 foresees 20 Activities and 13 Measures.

³³Which has been realized at the 100 percent rate

³⁴Which has been realized on the scale of 50 to 100 percent.

³⁵Which has not been realized and indicator for which data has not been collected or it has not been possible to collect

B. 1.1	Strengthening professional capacities 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 the training program (II)
	General Prosecutor's Office, Special Prosecutor, Judicial Police Commission
B.1.1.2	Conducting training/No. of trained persons; (how many female and how many male trainees)
B. 1.2	Monitoring and reporting of statistical data related to seizures
B.1.2.1	Statistical reporting format and data collection process established
B.1.2.2	Periodic reporting done
B. 1.3	Strengthening capacities in logistics and human resources of structures investigating corruption and economic crime
B.1.3.1	Number of staff recruited, equipped with the necessary working tools/conditions and trained
B. 1.4	Increasing the use of special investigation tools in proceedings for criminal offenses in the field of corruption for more effective results in the fight against it
B.1.4.1	No. of cases of application of articles 221, 294/a, 294/b of P. Pr.C.
B. 1.6	Conducting joint trainings with law enforcement agencies involved in the fight against corruption
B.1.6.2	Conducting training/training groups (25 people/group) - total no. of trained persons, 126 persons/year (how many trained women and how many men).
B. 1.7	Conducting trainings to increase the professional level of the officers engaged to document criminal offenses in the field of anti-corruption and crimes on duty (SP/JPO in the anti-corruption structure)
B.1.7.1	Conducting training needs assessment and designing the training program
B.1.7.2	Conducting training; (how many female and how many male trainees).
B. 1.9	Specific mechanisms to develop the fight against corruption within the administration and management of seized and confiscated assets resulting from corruption
B.1.9.1.	Establishment of the working group for the drafting of by-laws
B.1.9.2	Drafting of by-laws pursuant to Law No. 34/2019 (January-December 2020)
B.1.9.3	Creation of the electronic register, for the keeping, form, reporting of seized and confiscated assets, as well as the determination of public bodies or entities that have the right to access it. Portal of AASCA /e-services
B. 1.10	Increasing professional capacities through joint trainings and conferences with international counterpart institutions
B.1.10.1	Designed training modules (I) Conducted training sessions (how many female and how many male trainees)
B. 1.11	Increasing the professional capacities of AASCA staff in the field of administration of seized and confiscated companies
B.1.11.1	Training conducted for the staff (how many women and how many men were trained)

B. 1.12	Increasing the investigative capacity through the strengthening of the investigation structure and the use of legal instruments that serve to fulfill the activity both in terms of criminal procedure and intelligence activity
B.1.12.1	No. of detected cases suspected of committing or implicating in illegal activity of employees of structures, object of the activity of the SIAC (I) No. of references (II) No. of processed employees (III) No. of employees arrested/detained as well as no. of operations performed (IV)
B. 1.13	Increasing the number and quality of proactive investigations, for employees of the structures, the object of the activity of the SIAC
B.1.13.1	The number of proactive investigations finalized with legal documentation and the suppression of cases of illegal activity carried out by employees of the structures, the object of the activity of the SIAC

The measures and activities foreseen in the action plan for this objective are not clearly divided according to the three indicators of the objective. For this reason, the implementation of activities and the implementation of measures has been analyzed in an aggregated manner for the three indicators, while the assessment for each indicator has been carried out according to the target value for 2022.

B.1.a

The target value for the **performance indicator B.1.a** for the year 2022 is: *the increase by 5% of the total number of corruption reports (the total number of cases and defendants sent to court) compared to the previous year.* For the year 2023, the target value is *a 5% increase in the total number of corruption reports, compared to the previous year.*

For the year 2021 the target value was *a 5% increase in the total number of corruption reports compared to the previous year.* Translated into figures, the value achieved was 255 proceedings sent to court and 129 defendants sent to court. The 5% increase was not realized, so the target value of the indicator was not reached.

During the period, *January - December 2022*, SPAK has sent to the court with a request for trial 43 criminal proceedings with 208 defendants, for criminal offenses related to corruption, which according to SPAK represents a 30% increase in the number of cases and 117% of defendants compared to the previous year. (refer to page 19 of the annual report 2022 of SPAK).

In the 38 criminal proceedings for which a request for dismissal of the case was submitted during 2022 by SPAK, 30 of them are requests for dismissal with 15 persons under investigation for criminal offenses related to corruption, the others with other figures of criminal offenses that are investigated by SPAK.

In the 82 criminal proceedings that were transferred to the Prosecutor's Office of Judicial Districts by SPAK, there were 59 criminal proceedings with 42 persons under investigation for crimes in the field of corruption, the others with other figures of criminal offenses being investigated by SPAK.

Regarding the suspension of investigations, for the year 2022, 5 cases are recorded for criminal offenses related to corruption.

The insurance measure "arrest in prison" for criminal offenses related to corruption was granted to 85 people in 2022.

Out of 447 criminal proceedings carried out from the periods before 2022, there are 185 criminal proceedings with 26 persons under investigation registered for criminal offenses of corruption.

In the group of criminal offenses of criminal proceedings carried out, the highest number is held by the criminal offenses provided for in Article 258 of the Criminal Code (Violation of the equality of participants 22 in public tenders or auctions), with 73 criminal proceedings, followed by 69 criminal proceedings for the criminal offense provided for by Article 259 of the Criminal Code (Passive corruption of persons exercising public functions).

The General Prosecutor's Office, for group offenses in the field of corruption, has registered 262 proceedings with 201 defendants. 169 proceedings with 187 defendants were sent for trial, which constitute 64.5% of the registered proceedings or 93% of the registered defendants.

In 2022, the active role in conducting proactive investigations and/or using special investigative tools has increased in 62 criminal proceedings for corruption and duty-related criminal offenses, which is also a 3.4% increase compared to with the year 2021. This process has served both the prevention and/or further cessation of criminal activity, as well as the attack/finalization with the arrest in flagrante delicto or the detention of 61 persons suspected of committing these crimes under the jurisdiction of the prosecutor's offices near the courts of of the first degree with general jurisdiction, or compared to 2021 with a 52.5% increase in the number of persons arrested in flagrante delicto or detained suspected of these crimes.

The Police Supervision Agency (PSA), during 2022, has carried out 245 criminal referrals for 357 subjects, which according to the level of management, are divided into:

- 79 police officers of the first management level
- 255 enforcement level police officers
- 14 administrative employees
- 8 members of the Guard of the Republic
- 1 employee of PMNZSH and
- 37 citizens.

10 operations were carried out for the detection, legal documentation and attack of the illegality of police officers in the forms of "passive corruption", "abuse of duty", favoring the "cultivation of narcotic plants" and "smuggling", "illegal gambling" and other trends. During this year, the following were noted:

- arrests/detentions in flagrante delicto for 42 employees of the structures and 19 citizens.

- court decisions on personal insurance measures have been implemented for 110 people from all 97 PSA subjects and 13 citizens.

According to the specific personal security measures, they are divided as follows: Personal security measure "arrest in prison" assigned to 39 people, of which: 7 police officers of the first management level, 19 police officers of the executive level, 6 administrative officers (civil) and 7 citizens.

The measure of personal security "house arrest" assigned to 26 people, of which: 1 police officer of the middle management level, 2 police officers of the first management level, 15 police officers of the enforcement level, 5 administrative employees (civilian) and 3 citizen.

The measure of personal security "suspension of the exercise of a task or public service" assigned to 38 people, of which: 1 police officer of the middle management level, 5 police officers of the first management level, 30 police officers of the enforcement level and 2 customs worker (citizen.)

The measure of personal insurance "obligation to appear before the judicial police" assigned to 7 people, of which: 5 police officers of the enforcement level, 1 effective Guard and 1 citizen.

Regarding the strengthening of the capacities of professionals of law enforcement bodies, for the year 2022, we mention:

SPAK has continued to increase its professional capacities by being assisted by various international projects. BKH investigators have participated in about 36 trainings at home and abroad, 13 study visits and 26 Meetings/Conferences/Forums organized mainly by ICITAP, OPDAT, FBI, ILEA-Budapest, CEPOL, EUROPOL, EU4FOCAL:

- With ICITAP, the Special Prosecutor's Office has had support throughout 2022, focusing on: (a) Training for the first group of NBI investigators, conducted in the USA; (b) completion of the process of selection and recruitment of the second group of BKH investigators; and (d) appointing a former Supervisory Special Agent as an advisor and counselor to the NBI Director and NBI investigators.

- 60 NBI investigators have participated in 36 trainings inside and outside the country, organized mainly by ICITAP, OPDAT, FBI, ILEA-Budapest, CEPOL, EUROPOL, EU4FOCAL, etc.

- It should be noted that some of the prosecutors of the Special Prosecutor's Office also contributed to these trainings, according to the respective topics during the period May-June 2022, PHASE III

- Training of the BKH.

- For the year 2022, the prosecutors of the Special Prosecutor's Office have participated in 13 trainings/study visits, in 26 Meetings/Conferences/Forums abroad, mainly within the framework of international judicial cooperation within the framework of the fight against corruption and organized crime.

- The Special Prosecutor's Office, on November 8, 2022, in the framework of the 30th anniversary of the creation of the National Anti-Mafia and Anti-Terrorism Directorate (DNA), as well as in the context of the growing cooperation between SPAK and the Romanian Special Prosecutor's Office - DNA, has held a symposium in Albania with the theme "International organized crime, the system of war against the mafia and judicial cooperation".

General Prosecutor's Office:

- On March 29, 2022, the Eu4focal Project in cooperation with the General Prosecutor's Office organized a training seminar in Tirana, on the topic of "Encouraging international cooperation", related to money laundering and corruption, where prosecutors and judicial police officers as well as experts participated international representatives of the Ibero-American Association of General Prosecutor's Offices, a total of 21 participants, 9 women and 12 men.
- Training on "Anticorruption and Media Relations - Executive Policies and Development", held on June 16-July 1, 2022 in Budapest, Hungary with the participation of 1 prosecutor.
- Training in money laundering, asset recovery and corruption held on April 21-22 organized by the EU4FOCAL project where 14 prosecutors and 9 judicial police officers participated
- The School of Magistrates has developed 6 activities on the topic of "Money Laundering" where a total of 40 female prosecutors and 7 judicial police officers participated.

The State Police has carried out the relevant training needs assessment. The General Directorate of the State Police has approved Order No. 1269 dated 24.12.2021, through which the education and training program of the State Police for the year 2022 has been approved. Meanwhile, with Order No. 1477, dated 22.12.2022, the program of Education and Training in the State Police for the year 2023. During the year 2022, capacity building trainings were carried out. More information refer to objective A4.

Also, AAPSK has conducted 11 modules (22 sessions), with 26 participants, of which 8 are women and 18 are men. A meeting was held with 4 participants, 3 of whom were male and 1 female.

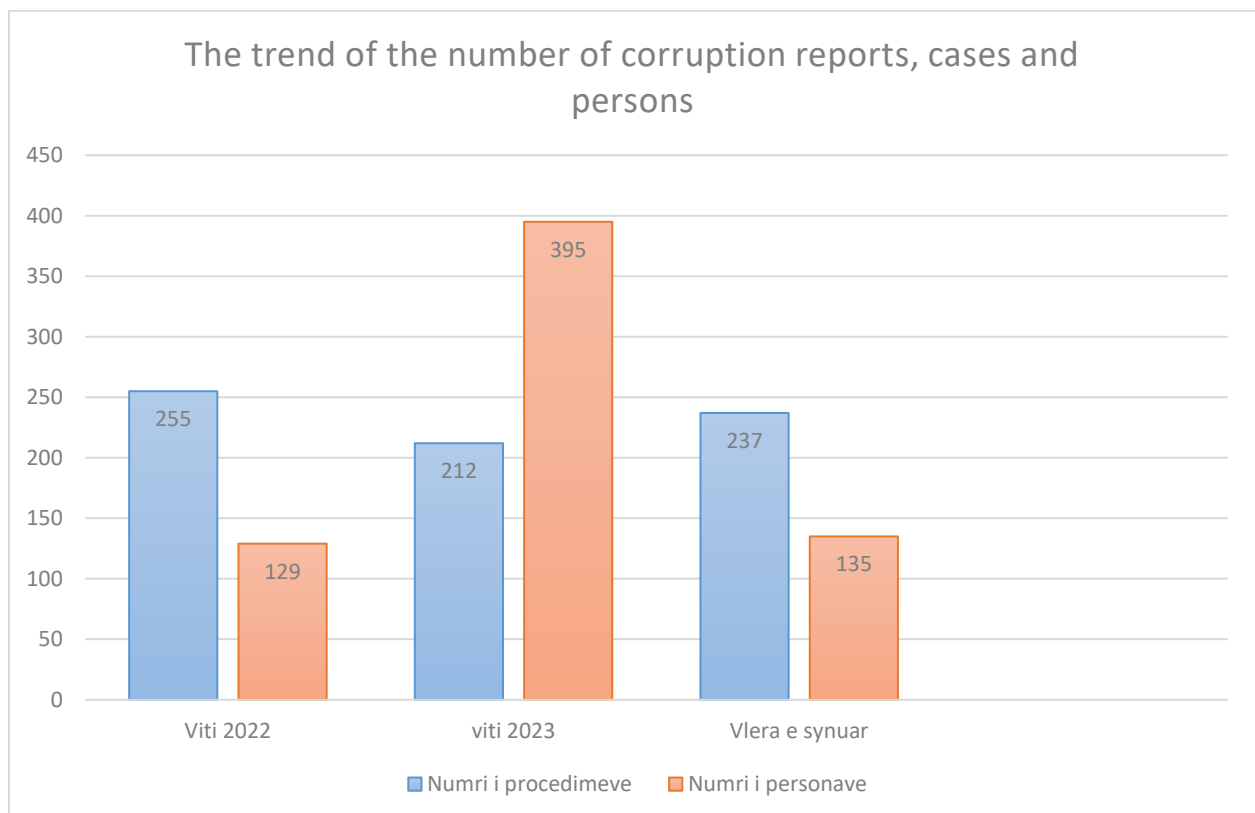
Referring to the data for the indicator, for the year 2022, from the data reported by SPAK and PP, there are a total of 212 corruption proceedings with 395 persons under investigation. The 5% increase in the number of corruption reports, compared to the previous year, has been achieved, so the value of the indicator has been realized.

The presentation of the realization 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 previous year of the number of cases and defendants sent to court
	2020	Increase by 5% compared to the previous year of the number of issues and defendants sent to court (the indicator has reached 0%)

	2021	Increase by 5% compared to the previous year of the number of issues and defendants sent to court (the indicator has reached 0%)
Target value	2022 (target target)	Increase by 5% compared to the previous year of the number of cases and the defendants sent to Court
	2022 (target achieved)	100%
Target value	2023	5% increase compared to the previous year in the number of cases and defendants sent to court.

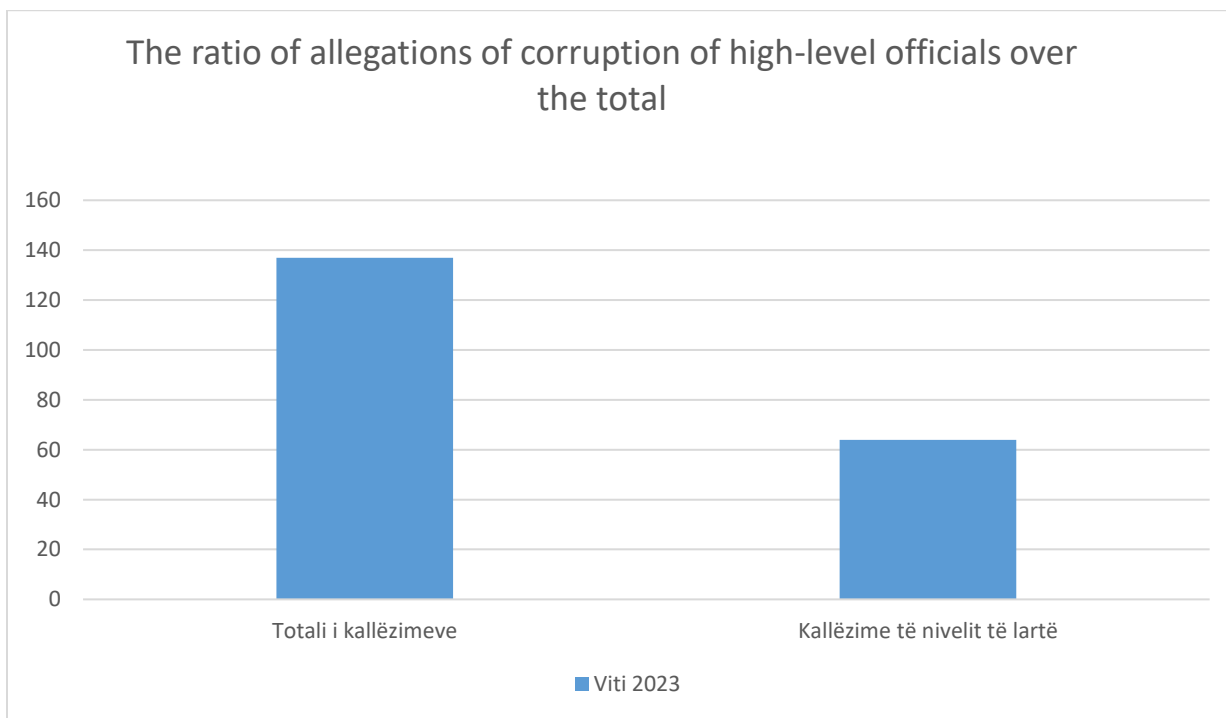
The feasibility of this indicator in the last 2 measured years is presented in the graph below.



For the sub-indicator "B.1.a.1: Report of proceedings for "high-level corruption" on the total number of reports for corruption", it results that at the request of the Special Prosecutor's Office, by the Special Court of First Instance for Corruption and Organized Crime during the year 2022, 4 sentencing decisions were given with 4 people convicted for former high-level officials (former officials of the judicial system and elected in the local government).

During the year 2022, a total of 137 reports were registered for criminal acts of corruption, and of these 64 reports were registered for high-level officials. The value of this sub/indicator turns out to be 46.7%.

The Special Prosecutor's Office, during 2022, has given increased attention to the investigation of criminal offenses related to the corruption of high officials, focusing mainly on complex cases of misuse of public funds and for which there has been a high public sensitivity . For this reason, the number of registered cases of this category was higher than that registered for criminal offenses, but also the number of persons under investigation was higher than that for criminal offenses related to organized crime.



B.1.b

The target value for **performance indicator B.1.b** for the year 2022 is: *5% increase in the number of seizure requests for criminal offenses related to corruption, compared to the previous year.* For the year 2023, the target value is *a 5% increase in the total number of corruption reports, compared to the previous year.*

For the year 2021, the target value was *a 5% increase in the total number of corruption reports compared to the previous year*, it has been achieved to the extent of 50%.

For *January - December 2022*, from the Special Prosecutor's Office, there has continued to be an extended attention to the financial and property investigation, to this category of criminal offenses and as a result, there has been success in requests and decisions for seizures and confiscations.

Pursuant to Law No. 10192, dated 3.12.2009, 5 requests for seizure of assets were submitted to the court and 5 decisions were given by the court for seizure of assets, seizing respectively: 12 movable assets/ 34 immovable assets/ 13 commercial entities, of which 11 entities completely confiscated commercial units and the corresponding quotas of persons under investigation for 2 commercial entities.

10 requests for the confiscation of assets were submitted to the court and 2 confiscation decisions were issued by the court confiscating respectively: 4 movable assets/13 immovable assets/11 commercial entities, of which 4 commercial entities were fully confiscated and the respective quotas of persons under investigation for 7 commercial entities.

Pursuant to Normative Act No. 1, dated 31.01.2020, 3 requests for asset confiscation were submitted to the court and 35 decisions were issued by the court, of which, for 32 decisions, the request for asset confiscation was accepted and in 3 cases it was property restitution was decided, confiscating respectively: 84 immovable assets/34 movable assets/7 commercial entities, of which 4 entities were fully confiscated and the corresponding quotas of persons under investigation for the other 3 entities.

Pursuant to the Code of Criminal Procedure, during the criminal process, at the request of the Special Prosecutor's Office, 7 decisions on seizure were made, namely 5 decisions made by the Court of First Instance for Corruption and Organized Crime and 1 decision made by the prosecutors special. In total, about 34 immovable properties/1 movable property/10 commercial subjects were completely seized/Bank accounts worth about €3,000,000/about 770 computer equipment/3 cryptocurrency wallets.

For the year 2022, SPAK sent to the court 2 seizure requests in criminal proceedings related to criminal offenses related to corruption, according to which the seizure of:

- 23 real estates.
- 10 commercial companies.

In the following, the performance indicator B.1.b, also consists of the sub-indicator *B.1.b.1: The ratio of requests for seizure in cases of "high level corruption" over the total number of requests for seizure in cases of corruption*. From the data reported by the Special Prosecutor's Office Against Corruption and Organized Crime, there is a missing figure for the number of requests for seizure for cases of "high-level corruption" and a total number of requests for seizure only for cases of corruption. Under these conditions, the performance sub-indicator B.1.b.1 cannot be measured in order to reach a final conclusion as a ratio between two values.

Bearing in mind that the value of the performance indicator B.1.b is 100%, while the value of the sub-indicator B.1.b.1 cannot be measured due to the impossibility of data collection, we are measuring this indicator only with data on the *number of requests for seizure for criminal offenses related to corruption*, the target reached for this indicator is 100%.

The presentation of the realization 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 in sequestration requests will be achieved by 5% compared to 2018; periodic reporting will be provided over the following years.
	2020	Increase by 5% compared to the year predecessor of the number of requests for seizure in cases of corruption (the indicator reached 0%)
	2021	Increase by 5% compared to the year predecessor of the number of requests for seizure in cases of corruption (the indicator reached 50%)
Target value	2022 (target target)	5% increase compared to the previous year in the number of requests for seizure in cases of corruption

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

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

	Projection by target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	Lack of data on requests for seizure of assets in cases of corruption	
2018 target value	Building the reporting mechanism (and updating the harmonized statistics) in order to include new data	Instruction of the Attorney General No. 6/2018 approved the statistical format for the collection and reporting of data related to confiscations.
2019 target value	Data published in 2 year reports	The reporting system became functional and the data reported in 6 monthly and annual statistics. No request for seizure of assets in cases of corruption was submitted in 2019.
2020 target value	5% increase compared to the 2019 base	No request for sequestration of assets in cases of corruption was submitted in 2020
2021 target value	5% increase compared to the previous year in the number of requests for seizure in cases of corruption	-
2022 target value	5% increase in the number of requests for seizure for criminal offenses related to corruption, compared to the previous year.	2 requests for seizure of assets in cases of corruption was submitted

B.1.c

The target value for the **performance indicator B.1.c** for the year 2022 is: It is envisaged to strengthen and continue the use of electronic tools that enable transparency in the state administration, in the justice systems, in the integrated management of the information of assets under administration; 5% increase compared to the previous year.

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

For the year 2021, the target value is to create an electronic register, for the keeping, form, reporting of seized and confiscated assets, as well as the determination of public bodies or entities that have the right to access its information; 5% increase in seized assets compared to the previous year and this indicator reached 100%.

For January - December 2022, the strengthening and continuation of the use of electronic tools that enable transparency in the state administration, in the justice systems and in the integrated management of the information of assets under administration is foreseen.

AASCA has forwarded statistical information for the European Commission Report, according to the required format, specifically the value of seized and confiscated assets for criminal offenses related to corruption, organized crime and serious crimes. AASCA has also worked towards increasing professional capacities through joint trainings and conferences with international counterpart institutions.

During 2022, the electronic register for seized and confiscated assets functions as a database for the data administered by AASCA. This register contains all the data and is updated periodically. AASCA for the year 2022 has taken into administration assets seized for the criminal offense of corruption in the amount of ALL 4,268,350,439.5, which is a 5% increase compared to the previous year and as a result it is estimated that the performance indicator for this reporting period has reached the extent 100%.

For this reporting period, there is no concrete data for the indicator. The presentation of the realization 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 the data will be reported as well as will be observed and all contracts are analyzed previous assets as well as the analysis of any type of asset contact with third parties; 5% increase compared to the previous year.
	2020	The establishment of the working group for the construction of by-laws in reference to law no. 34 dated 17.06.2019; 5% increase compared to the previous year (the indicator reached 0%)

	2021	It is envisaged to create an electronic register, for the keeping, form, reporting of seized and confiscated assets, as well as the determination of public bodies or entities that have the right to access its information; 5% increase in seized assets compared to the previous year. (the indicator has reached 100%)
Target value	2022 (target target)	It is envisaged to create an electronic register, for the keeping, form, reporting of seized and confiscated assets, as well as the determination of public bodies or entities that have the right to access its information; 5% increase in seized assets compared to the previous year.
	2022 (target achieved)	100%
Target value	2023	Assessment of needs for improvement of anti-corruption measures; 5%

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

	Projection by target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	Lack of data on the value of assets seized in cases of corruption	
2018 target value	Improving the AASCA reporting mechanism for collecting data and reporting the values of seized and confiscated assets	The improvement of the internal reporting mechanism of AAPSK was not realized.
2019 target value	Data published in six-monthly reports of AAPSK (the data contain values on income seized in cases of corruption)	Improving the reporting mechanism accomplished. The data were published in six reports monthly of AASCA.

		The data do not contain values on income seized in cases of corruption.
2020 target value	5% increase compared to the 2019 base	During 2020, there were no assets seized for crimes related to corruption
2021 target value	It is planned to create an electronic register, for the keeping, form, reporting of seized and confiscated assets, as well as the determination of public bodies or entities that have the right to access its information; 5% increase compared to the previous year.	During 2021, the registry was built electronic for seized assets and confiscated.
Target value 2022	It is envisaged to create an electronic register, for the keeping, form, reporting of seized and confiscated assets, as well as the determination of public bodies or entities that have the right to access its information; 5% increase in seized assets compared to the previous year.	During 2022, the electronic register for seized and confiscated assets functions as a database for the data administered by AASCA. This register contains all the data and is updated periodically. AASCA for the year 2022 has taken into administration assets seized for the criminal offense of corruption in the amount of ALL 4,268,350,439.5.

Level of achievement of objective B.1

Level of realization of Objective B.1. *Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption*, in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January – December 2022 is **100%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$\text{No B. 1} = \frac{\text{TP B.1.a (100\%)} + \text{TP B.1.b (100\%)} + \text{TP B.1.c (100\%)}}{3 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

The degree of achievement of objective B.1 for this reporting period is **very good**.

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the General Prosecutor's Office, the Special Prosecutor's Office (SPAK) based on the annual report of the activity of the SPAK, also published at the link: <http://www.parlament.al:5000/Files/202303271507433259raporti%20vjeter%202022.pdf> and the Seized and Confiscated Assets Administration Agency for the monitoring and implementation of the action plan for the period January - December 2022.

Risks for the realization of Objective B.1

The risk of achieving this objective is high due to 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 capacities and the regulatory environment. This risk has an opportunity high occurrence and medium impact.

B.2 Improvement of cooperation between law enforcement institutions in criminal prosecution and criminal punishment of corruption.

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

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

B.2.b: Access number to additional databases for police and prosecution

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

B.2.a

The target value for the **performance indicator B.2.a** for the year 2022 is *the increase by 3% of the ratio of the number of proceedings registered for corruption against the total number of referrals registered in comparison with the previous year.* For 2023, the target value is *a 3% increase in the ratio of the number of proceedings registered for corruption against the total number of referrals registered, compared to the previous year.*

For the year 2021, there was a lack of reporting on the degree of realization of this indicator to provide an assessment of the processes and expected results in the increase in relation to the number of proceedings registered for corruption, compared to the total number of referrals registered, so the indicator was classified as not achieved.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, the following 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 charged with the fight against corruption
--------	---

B.2.1.1	Number of signed/revised agreements (measure reportable in TM IV of each year)
B. 2.2	Increasing further access to databases and state electronic registers for conducting investigations, through the interconnection of systems
B. 2.2.1	Number of databases accessed
B. 2.3	Strengthening the inter-institutional work cooperation between PSH and other law-enforcement agencies (customs, taxes, military police, etc.) with a focus on the investigation of corruption
B.2.3.1	Establishing joint working groups
B.2.3.2	Drafting of the work plan/action plan focusing on the investigation of corruption
B.2.3.3	Joint guidelines and standard procedures shared between SP and other law enforcement agencies
B.2.3.4	Addressing overlaps and/or gaps in institutional mandates, duplicate or concurrent investigations, etc.
B. 2.4	Drafting of standard procedures and cooperation mechanisms between SHP 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 of cooperation procedures and their approval
B. 2.5	Strengthening cooperation between PSH and other law enforcement agencies with a focus on corruption investigation, through work meetings
B.2.5.1	Creating a calendar of workshops and meetings held
B. 2.6	Organization of joint seminars/workshops between PSH and other law enforcement agencies
B.2.6.1	Scientific analysis (I) Information and data processing (II) Specific topics addressed (III) Curriculum/training materials designed

The implementation of the measures is expected to be achieved through the activities carried out during 2022.

For *January-December 2022*, by the Special Prosecutor's Office, the method of proactive investigations was used efficiently in 122 criminal proceedings and in 2177 end devices, where a positive increase in the number of proceedings investigated through this method is observed. In most of the criminal proceedings where interception was requested, the cases investigated for the criminal offense of corruption (Articles 244, 245, 245/1, 258, 259, 319, and 319/ç, 328) lead with 69 criminal proceedings /1023 end devices.

In the framework of the interoperability of information systems - the Tripartite Agreement was signed for granting the right of access to the electronic system "SIENA - Secure Application of the Information Exchange Network", "EUROPOL", between the Special Prosecutor's Office against Corruption and Crime of Organized by the National Bureau of Investigation and the General Directorate of the State Police. In this tripartite agreement, SPAK is added to the list of competent national authorities responsible for the fight against organized crime and corruption, which have direct access to Europol's SIENA system.

There is a significant improvement in international cooperation within the framework of Eurojust, where SPAK marks the highest indicators in the region regarding the formation of joint investigative teams. Albania also leads in the region in the meetings organized within the Joint Coordination Centers with 4 such, activities which are then reflected in the activities organized within the joint investigation teams where SPAK is also a part. Among non-EU countries, Albania ranks second with 36 coordination meetings, of which SPAK has participated in 30 of them. On the other hand, among the Albanian authorities that have requested assistance from Eurojust, SPAK ranks second with 8 requests throughout 2022.

During 2022, the Special Prosecutor's Office Against Corruption and Organized Crime used the interception method for 122 criminal proceedings.

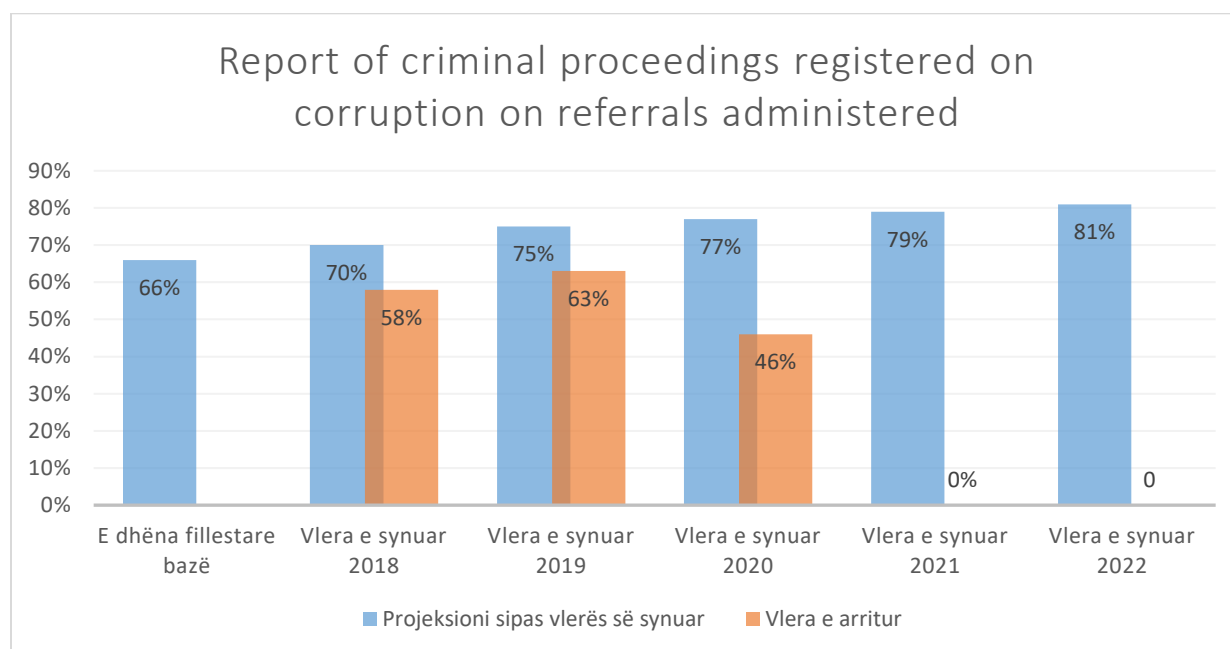
During the year 2022, the General Prosecutor's Office, together with the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of the Interior, signed on 15.11.2022, the agreement "For the temporary storage of seized objects that are part of the cultural heritage" in the framework of increasing efficiency in the investigation and prosecution criminal offenses of theft and trafficking of objects of cultural heritage and the manner of their administration. Cooperation with SAI, HIDAACI, MoFE, State Police continued in the fight against money laundering and criminal offenses related to the duty, in implementation of the cooperation agreements between these institutions. Also, the PP continues the supervision, coordination, monitoring of agreements, joint instructions with various law enforcement institutions, including in the field of corruption.

As far as the indicator is concerned, the General Prosecutor's Office has registered 262 proceedings with 201 defendants for group offenses in the field of corruption. 169 proceedings with 187 defendants were sent for trial, which constitute 64.5% of the registered proceedings or 93% of the registered defendants.

The realization of this indicator is related to processes and expected increasing results in relation to the number of proceedings registered for corruption against the total number of referrals registered. For this period, data has not yet been reported for both proxies, so the indicator has not been reached. This report remains critical to the effectiveness of criminal investigations into corruption and steps must be taken to address it.

The presentation of the realization 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%
	2020	3% increase (the indicator has been reached to the extent 100%)
	2021	3% increase (the indicator has been reached to the extent 0%)
Target value	2022 (target target)	3% increase
	2022 (target achieved)	0% ³⁶
Target value	2023	3% increase



³⁶ The total value of the criminal reports received from both prosecutor's offices is also required, in order to calculate the ratio with the registered criminal reports.

B.2.b

The target value for performance indicator B.2.b for the year 2022 is: *realization of access by the State Police to 20 additional databases and realization of access by the Prosecutor's Office to 9 additional databases.*

For the year 2023, the target value is the *realization of access by the State Police to 22 additional databases and the realization of access by the Prosecutor's Office to 11 additional databases.*

During the year 2021, the target value was the realization of access by the State Police to 16 databases in total and the realization of access by the Prosecutor's Office to 5 additional databases and it results that The State Police has access to a total of 21 databases, thus exceeding the target of 18 databases, set as a target for the year 2021. The indicator has reached the value of 100%.

In order to achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activity (1) and measure (1) are foreseen as follows:

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

The implementation of the measures is expected to be achieved through the activities carried out starting from the beginning of 2021 and following.

For *January - December 2022*, the General Prosecutor's Office has access to 11 state databases directly and 30 other database modules accessible through the e-albania portal. During this period, access was obtained from the Ministry of Justice to the database of the "Register of Notaries" and access to the register of beneficial owners, the database of the General Directorate of Customs, the database of the General Directorate remains in the process of Taxes, the Register of Bailiffs as well as the database of vessels administered by the General Maritime Directorate.

The General Prosecutor's Office has formal access to the State Cadastre Agency, but is still awaiting access to the database: "Register of beneficial owners", the database of the General Directorate of Customs or the database in the General Directorate of Taxes under the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

For 2022, the Ministry of Justice has granted access to the database of the "Notary Register" and they are awaiting direct access to the "Register of Beneficial Owners", the database of the General Directorate of Customs, the database of data in the General Directorate of Taxes, the Register of Bailiffs as well as the database of vessels administered by the General Maritime Directorate.

The range of state databases has also increased where SPAK has direct access to the Civil Status System, Cadastre agencies, Prisons Directorate, Bank Accounts Register, SEMD, Transport

directorate, Albanian Notary Register, Beneficial Property Register, state police systems ADAM, E-Fines, Reports-Statistics, TIMS.

Meanwhile, the process of setting up the working group for the drafting of standard procedures of the State Police with BKH continues. Also, the cooperation agreement between State Police and NBI "On granting the right to consult the state police databases and assigning a contact point for the control of persons interested in NBI investigations" was approved".

Although the State Police has not received access to any new databases during 2022, it continues to have access to 21 databases, reaching/exceeding the annual objective which provided access to 20 databases as a target.

For this monitoring period, from the information reported and analyzed to assess the realization of the target value of this indicator, with this number of databases accessed, it results that the indicator is realized to the extent of 100% (21 databases accessed out of 20 which are defined as a target for the year 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	The police have access to 10 bases Data. The prosecution has access to 8 databases.
	2018	N/A
	2019	The police have access to 14 bases data; access to 3 databases for prosecution
	2020	The police have access to 16 bases data; access to 5 databases for the prosecution (the indicator reached 0%)
	2021	The police have access to 18 databases; access to 7 databases for the prosecution (the indicator has reached 100%)
Target value	2022 (target target)	The police have access to 20 databases; access to 9 databases for the prosecution
	2022 (target achieved)	100%

Target value	2023	The police have access to 22 databases; access to 11 databases for the prosecution
---------------------	------	--

Level of achievement of objective B.2

Level of realization of *Objective B.2. Improving cooperation between law enforcement institutions in criminal prosecution and criminal punishment of corruption* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January – December 2022 **is 50%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$\text{No B. 2} = \frac{\text{TP B.2.a (0\%)} + \text{TP B.2.b (100\%)}}{2 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 50\%$$

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

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the State Police for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for January - December 2022.

Risks for the realization of Objective B.2

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

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

For this objective, 3 performance indicators have been defined:

B.3.a: Number of review reports drawn up 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: Implementation of the legislation for the establishment of an Asset/Property Recovery Office (AZRA)

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

B.3.a

Target value for **performance indicator B.3.a** for 2022 is: *A review report published and submitted to the policy maker.*

For the year 2023, the target value is the *drafting of such an annual/yearly report*. This indicator aims at the constant evaluation of legal and sub-legal acts in this field and the consolidation of practices and capacities.

For the year 2021 target value was a review report published and submitted to policy makers, which is only 50% achieved.

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

B. 3.1	Report on the assessment of the legal framework and institutional recommendations for the establishment of 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 2022*, the analyzes and researches continued for the finalization of decision-making for the structure of ZRA. The technical secretariat at the Ministry of Justice has coordinated the work for the establishment and operation of the Albanian Asset Recovery Office.

A work plan for the working group has been drawn up and a legal analysis has been carried out which reflects the operating models of ARO in most countries of the region and Europe. The proposals were consulted with experts from the Technical Assistance of the Delegation of the European Union to the MoJ/NCAC. Taking into consideration 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 Asset Recovery Office. Periodic meetings and products (research, meetings, papers, communications, etc.) have also been developed since the time when the working group was established. During the year 2022, the analysis of the current legal framework was carried out, the assessment of the needs for possible legal changes, as well as the assessment of technical issues related to the creation, organization, structure, financial dependence and the field of competence.

This assessment was submitted to the Prime Minister's office with letter no. 1977/5 dated 21.10.2022, which constitutes the realization of this performance indicator. Currently, the group is in the process of finalizing the decision-making and with its formal approval, the ARO will become functional and the internal procedures will be drawn up and approved.

This indicator aims to improve data-driven policy-making, as defined by the European Union Better Regulation Toolkit number.³⁷

³⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/file_import/better-regulation-toolbox-4_en_0.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	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	A review report published and submitted to policy makers
	2020	A review report published and submitted to policy makers (the indicator has reached 0%)
	2021	A review report published and submitted to policy makers (50% target achieved)
Target value/	2022 (target target)	A review report published and submitted to policy makers
	2022 (target achieved)	100%
Target value	2023	A review report published and submitted to the policy maker

B.3.b

Target value for **performance indicator B.3.b** for the year 2022 is the functional making of ARO and the notification of the EU Commission on the establishment of ARO. For the year 2023, the target value is the appointment of specialized prosecutors dedicated only to tracing and recovering assets.

For 2021, the target value was the legal framework for the establishment of the ARO has been implemented/The appropriate list of criminal offenses for which confiscation is possible has been compiled and published. The Indicator has not been reached for 2021.

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

B. 3.2	Legal basis on ARO (host institution and standard operating procedures) drafted by the proposing institution
B.3.2.1	Legal and sub-legal framework developed and approved (I) Decision-making for the structure of ARO (where will this new institution be/how will it be established/its functional dependence/budget determination) (II)

The entire legal framework for the enforcement of the ARO has not yet been implemented and the list of criminal offenses for which confiscation is possible has been compiled and published. Under these conditions, the indicator for the year 2022 has not been implemented. The next step is to finalize the decision-making process for ARO.

The presentation of the realization 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	Selection of the institution where you will the ARO is established (by government decision). Development of 22 core SoPs.
	2020	Legal basis for setting up ARO i identified and supported (the indicator has reached 0%)
	2021	The legal framework for establishing the ARO has been implemented/The appropriate list of criminal offenses for which confiscation is possible has been compiled and published. (the indicator has reached 0%)
target value/target	2022 (target target)	The ARO is functional. Notice of the EU Commission on the establishment of the ARO
	2022 (target achieved)	0%
Target value	2023	Specialized prosecutors are dedicated only to asset tracking and recovery.

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

Level of achievement of objective B.3

Level of realization of *Objective B.3. The improvement of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crime* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-December 2022 is **50%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$\text{No B. 3} = \frac{\text{TP B.3.a (-\%)} + \text{TP B.3.b (-\%)}}{2 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 50\%$$

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

Data verifiability

The reported data on performance indicators are based on the information received from the Directorate of Anticorruption Programs and Projects (technical secretariat) of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator, responsible for coordinating the work of the inter-institutional task force for ARO.

Risks for the realization of Objective B.3

The risk of achieving this objective is medium due to the final decision-making processes.

B.4. Improvement of international judicial and police cooperation in the fight against corruption

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

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

B.4.b: The number of joint Police operations launched by Europol or Interpol in the field of the fight against financial and economic crime in which Albania actively participates.

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

B.4.a

Target value for **performance indicator B.4.a** for the year 2022 is: *the increase by 5% of the total number of information exchanged with third countries and international institutions, compared to the previous year.*

For 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 2021, the target value was also to increase by 5% the total number of information exchanged with third countries and international institutions, compared to the previous year. This indicator has been reached for this year.

In order to achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, the following activities (2) 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 to exchange experience in joint investigations.

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

For January-December 2022, the Directorate for Financial Economic Crime handled and exchanged: 537 practices with Interpol/Europol/Police Liaison Officers/CARIN Network, of which 195 practices from the Financial Economic Crime sector and 233 practices from the Cleaning Sector of Money and Criminal Assets 24 with the Anti-Corruption Sector.

With Interpol there has been an exchange of written practices (relationship) of 405 correspondences from the Sector for Economic and Financial Crime, that against Money Laundering and from the Sector against Corruption.

2,740 correspondences have been handled and exchanged (relationships) with Europol, of which 170 are for corruption issues, 1,619 from the Sector for Economic and Financial Crime, 91 written practices from the Anti-Corruption Sector and 951 written practices from the money laundering sector. With the Department of International Relations (Sector of Police Liaison Officers), 267 written practices were handled and exchanged by the Sector for Economic and Financial Crime, the one against Money Laundering and the Anti-Corruption Sector.

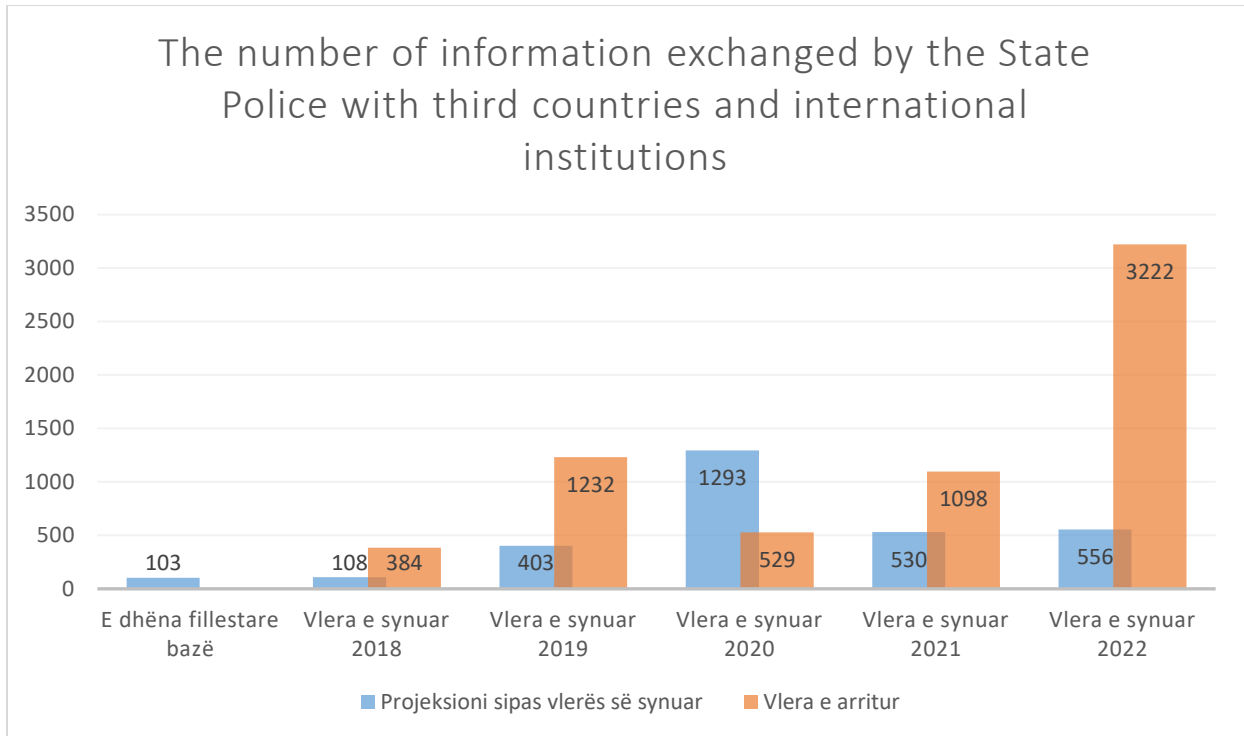
With the CARIN network of offices for finding and recovering criminal assets, 77 practices from the Money and Criminal Assets laundering sector have been handled.

With the MONEYVAL Committee in the Council of Europe, UNODC, the European Commission, CEPOL, specialists, heads of sections and sectors and leaders of Economic and Financial investigation crimes has been a beneficiary in training projects, online as well as represented in the Committee of Experts for the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and Financing of Terrorism.

As mentioned above, a total of 405 practices were exchanged with Interpol; 2740 correspondence with Europol; and 77 practices with the CARIN network, constitutes 5% in relation to 2021, which shows that this performance indicator has been reached 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	103
	2018	N/A
	2019	Updating the internal monitoring process to obtain detailed aggregated and disaggregated data. Publication of data; The increase of 5% compared to the year 2018
	2020	An increase of 5% compared to the year 2019 (the indicator has reached 0%)
	2021	An increase of 5% compared to the year 2019 (the indicator has reached 100%)
Target value	2022 (target target)	An increase of 5% compared to the year 2021
	2022 (target achieved)	100%
Target value	2023	An increase of 5% compared to 2022



B.4.b

The target value for the **performance indicator B.4.b** for the year 2022 is: *increasing trend in conducting joint Police operations, launched by Europol or Interpol in the field of the fight against financial and economic crime, where Albania actively participates.*

For 2023, the target value is an *increasing trend compared to the previous year.*

For 2021, the target value was to carry out 5 joint police operations, initiated by Europol or Interpol in the field of waragainst financial and economic crime, where Albania actively participates. During 2021, the State Police did not carry out and participated in joint operations with Europol or Interpol, in the field of the fight against financial and economic crime, out of 5 that was the target value for this reporting period.

In order to achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, the following 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 (how many female and how many male trainees).

B. 4.3	The establishment of joint investigation teams for the investigation of criminal offenses in the field of corruption
B.4.3.1	No. of teams raised
B. 4.4	Strengthening professional capacities through joint trainings and conferences with international counterpart institutions
B.4.4.1	No. of training activities and no. of meetings held and no. of participants; (how many female and how many male trainees)

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

For January - December 2022, the following training activities were carried out:

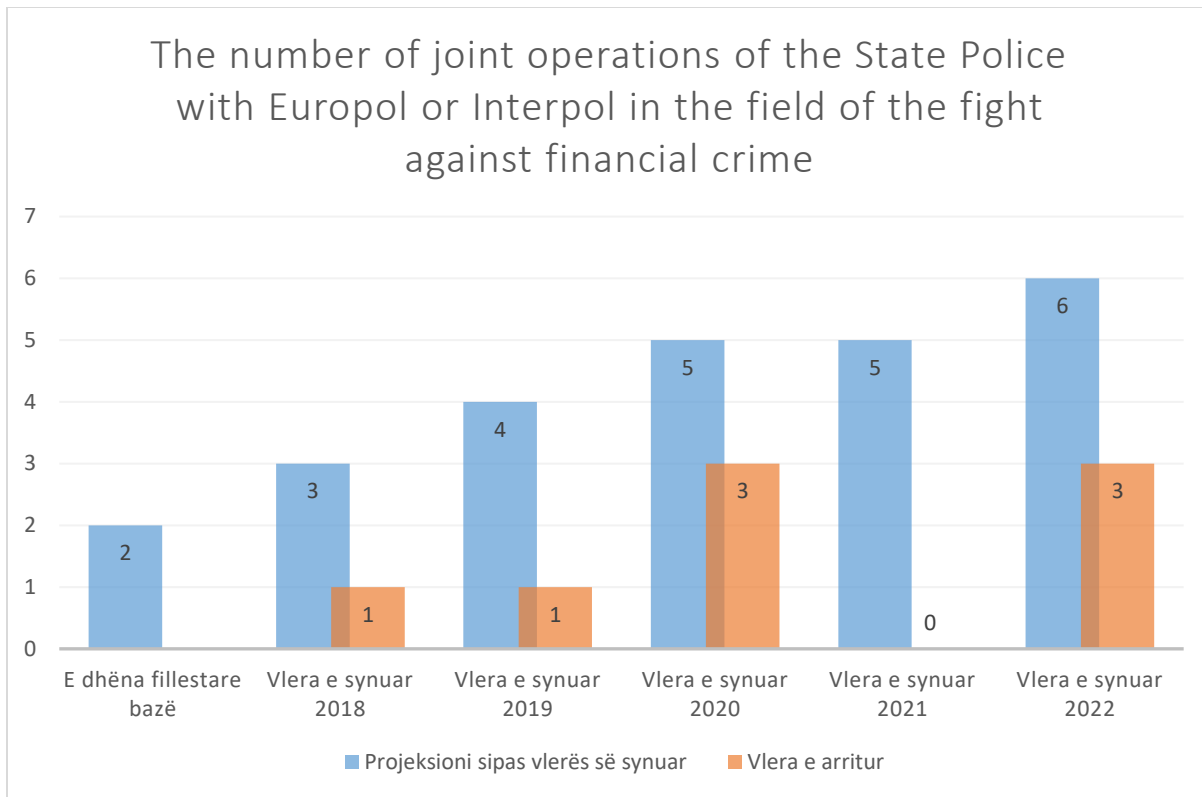
- On the financial investigation organized by "ICITAP", with 2 beneficiaries, of which 1 is a woman.
- Money laundering and complex financial crimes organized by the FBI, with 20 beneficiaries, of which 6 are women.
- Confiscation of assets and money laundering, organized by "ILEA", with 3 beneficiaries, of which 1 is a female.
- Analysis of Money Laundering and Illegal Financing organized by "Europol" with 7 beneficiaries, of which 5 are women.
- Analysis of crime and operational intelligence with 6 beneficiaries, of which 3 are women.
- The fight against the financing of terrorism (FATF), with 13 beneficiaries, of which 3 are women.
- Criminal offenses in the field of intellectual property, legal changes, cooperation between law enforcement structures and the features of investigative work in order to prevent, detect, document and attack this criminal activity", with 11 beneficiaries, of which 2 are women.
- Financial investigations with 2 beneficiaries, of which 2 are women.
- On anti-corruption and asset recovery, with 3 male beneficiaries.
- Training on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, with 10 beneficiaries, all men.
- The fight against organized crime in Albania, through the criminal and financial investigation, with 10 beneficiaries, of which 5 are women.
- Preliminary police report in the treatment of money laundering and criminal assets, with 26 beneficiaries, of which 9 are women.
- Forged documents, with 12 beneficiaries, of which 5 are women.
- Workshop on "Analyzing Money Laundering and Illegal Financing of Terrorism", organized by SOCTA and EMPACT and (IPA), with 17 beneficiaries.

There were a total of 132 beneficiaries, of which 37 were women.

In conclusion, it is concluded that the objective for the year 2022 has been reached to the extent of 100%, since the Directorate for Economic and Financial Crimes has had 3 joint police operations with international ones, which is an upward trend compared to the previous year.

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 been reached to the extent of 60%)
	2021	Uptrend (0%)
Target value	2022 (target target)	Increasing trend
	2022 (target achieved)	100%
Target value	2023	Increasing trend



Level of achievement of objective B.4

Level of realization of the *Objective B.4 Improvement of international judicial and police cooperation in the fight against corruption in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-December 2022 is 100%.*

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$\text{No B. 4} = \frac{\text{TP B.4.a (100\%)} + \text{TP B.4.b (100\%)}}{2 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 100\%$$

The degree of achievement of objective B.4 for this reporting period is **very good** (86 to 110 percent of the measures implemented).

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the State Police for the 2022 monitoring.

Risks for the realization of Objective B.4

The risk of achieving this objective is low due to similar processes that are carried out throughout the course of each year.

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

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

Applying the same formula for deriving the degree of achievement of the objectives - by collecting the realization in the percentage of performance indicators and dividing by the number of indicators - the realization of the strategic goal for the punishment of corruption is 75%.

Objective	Implementation
B.1. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption	100%
B.2. Improving cooperation between law enforcement institutions in criminal prosecution and criminal punishment of corruption	50%
B.3. Revision of the legal framework for criminal prosecution of economic and financial crime	50%
B.4. Improving international judicial and police cooperation in the fight against corruption.	100%

Beyond the good level of realization at the rate of 75%, which compared to 2021 is in significant improvement³⁸, the punitive approach to corruption simultaneously presents several challenges that must be addressed by law enforcement bodies. From the monitoring of the Action Plan for the entire year 2022, it has been noticed that the objective of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption needs to be further addressed by taking concrete measures in order to achieve the anticipated values. In the punitive approach to corruption, the seizure of assets for criminal offenses related to corruption and the execution of joint international operations between the main law enforcement agencies such as the State Police, Europol and Interpol in the fight against financial crime undoubtedly play a fundamental role. and economic. In function of the overall analysis of the punitive approach, detailed data on the final annual number of cases handled on corruption and the number of persons investigated by SPAK and judicial district prosecutors are also needed. While good and satisfactory developments are

³⁸ Here you can find the 2021 monitoring report published: https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Raporti-i-monitorimit-SNKK_Janar-Dhjetor-2021_AL.pdf

observed in the field of international cooperation, in the cooperation that the State Police has with international cooperation partners. SPAK reporting should be improved to enable an assessment of the progress of punishing the crime of corruption.

The risk analysis for objective B.1, due to the risks related to the internal environment and related to communication, information and inter-institutional cooperation, administrative capacities and the regulatory environment, should be better categorized, so that this indicator performance could be addressed in the future.

Awareness Approach - Overview of achievements in awareness on corruption

Through **the purpose of the awareness policy (approach)**, ISAC aims to increase public participation in the fight against corruption by denouncing it and being active in corruption prevention initiatives, public education and undertaking activities with an awareness effect. During the reporting period, the measures (products) were realized and the activities carried out according to the table below.

Approach (Policy Objectives)	Measures and Activities	Implementation of measures and activities			
		Measures and activities foreseen for the period January - December 2022	Measures and activities fully realized	Measures and activities partially realized ³⁹	Measures and activities unrealized ⁴⁰
Awareness	provision	9	5	3	1
	events	21	13	2	6

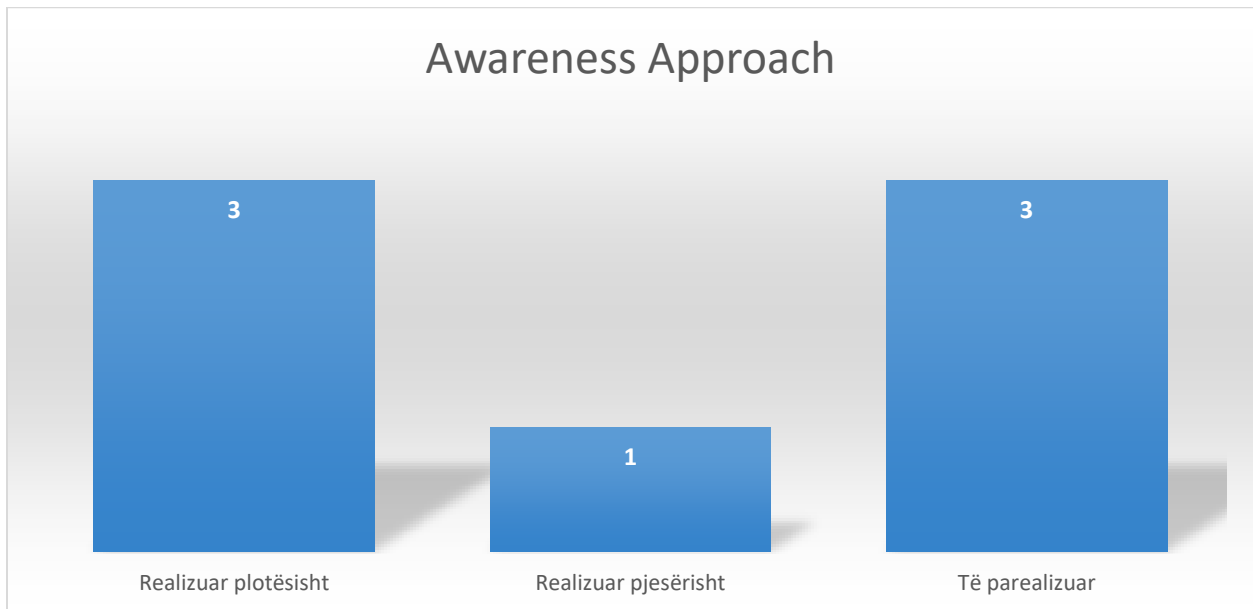
It turns out that out of 9 measures and 21 activities foreseen in the 2020-2023 Action Plan, for January - December 2022, for Approach C (Awareness), 5 measures/13 activities have been implemented, 3 measures/2 activities are still in the process of implementation and 1 measure/6 activities are not implemented, namely measure C.3.2 and activities C.2.2.1; C.3.1.1, C.3.1.3, C.3.1.4; C.3.1.6, C.3.2.1, C.3.2.2 and C.3.2.3.

Of the 7 performance indicators for the preventive approach (C), the target value was reached for 3 performance indicators, the target value for 1 performance indicators was partially reached, and the target value for 3 performance indicators was not reached.

³⁹A "partially completed" activity is an activity that has been completed to the extent of 50 to 100 percent.

⁴⁰An "unrealized" activity is one that has been realized to a degree from 0 to 50 percent

Awareness Approach	Performance indicators	Realization of Performance Indicators		
		The target value has been fully realized ⁴¹	The target value has been partially realized ⁴²	The target value is not realized ⁴³
	7	3	1	3



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

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

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

C.1.b: Number of annual awareness campaigns for the fight against corruption.

⁴¹Which has been realized at the 100 percent rate

⁴²Which has been realized on the scale of 50 to 100 percent.

⁴³Which has not been realized and indicator for which data has not been collected or it has not been possible to collect

C.1.a

The target value for the **performance indicator C.1.a** for the year 2022 is: *the realization of the evaluation and revision of the Visibility and Communication Plan*, and for the year 2023 the target value is *the approval and implementation of the Visibility and Communication Plan*.

During 2021, the MoJ drafted and finalized the Visibility and Communication Plan, carried out 4 areas of anti-corruption awareness, target achieved 100%.

In order to achieve the values of the performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, the following activities (2) and measures (2) are foreseen.

C.1.1	Visibility and Communication Plan in implementation of ISAC/annual, drafted
C.1.1.1	Visibility and Communication Plan for 2020 drafted by the working group/approved by the MoJ
C.1.1.2	Annual Visibility and Communication Plans reviewed and approved (2021/2022/2023)
C.1.4	Increased transparency in making public the monitoring reports of the ISAC and the 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.) in target groups of students/CSOs/business forums

The realization of the foreseen measures is carried out through activities that continue throughout the year of implementation of the action plan.

During *January - December 2022*, the Ministry of Justice has reviewed the annual Visibility and Communication Plan in the CA field, for the year 2022. The document has been published on the website of the Ministry of Justice, at the link: <https://drejtesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Communication-and-Visibility-Plan-2022.pdf> . This plan is extended throughout the year 2022 and foresees the performance of various activities on a 6-month basis.

The Ministry of Justice has devised, designed and carried out several awareness-raising and informational activities in the anti-corruption field during 2022, which include:

On 22.02.2022, the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator held a meeting with partners and donors in the anti-corruption field, for the year 2022, focusing on the three approaches of the anti-corruption policy (prevention - punishment - awareness), where support for the reorganized anti-corruption structure in the Ministry of Justice , the Network of Anticorruption Coordinators, and

other institutions focused on the punishment of corruption received special attention at the meeting. <https://www.facebook.com/manjaulsi/posts/344322517704153>

The Ministry of Justice became part of the activities of Tirana European Youth Capital 2022 (Tirana European Youth Capital 2022). Cultural, educational, sports, research activities combined with legal and institutional expertise in the anti-corruption field have been developed during 2022.

During the month of March 2022, anti-corruption videos were shown on the streets of the capital. The promotion of the Network of Anticorruption Coordinators has begun on all public screens located in the streets of Tirana with the aim of raising awareness and increasing anticorruption "advocacy" for citizens seeking public services.

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

The political functionaries of the government cabinet conducted a training on the Ministerial Code of Ethics and the rules of integrity on 28.04.2022. This meeting, organized by the Ministry of Justice/NCAC, had as its theme: Ethics Management and Integrity Plans in Public Administration. Members of the political staff, cabinet directors and advisers of 11 ministerial cabinets participated in the training session focusing on awareness and information on issues of integrity in public administration, Integrity Plans and the Ministerial Code of Ethics. This training session was carried out in collaboration with the Technical Assistance Project of the Delegation of the European Union in Tirana, in the anti-corruption field and with the Albanian School of Public Administration, as part of the anti-corruption curriculum component. This session was also replicated in December on 12-13-14, 2022 with the assistance of the Council of Europe Office in Tirana.

The Ministry of Justice conducted an anti-corruption awareness campaign with the students of the Academy of Arts on 21.04.2022, together with representatives of the Technical Assistance project. In this meeting, the importance of the fight against corruption through the preventive, punitive and awareness-raising approach and anti-corruption reporting mechanisms, cases of control, verification and punishment of responsible authors was emphasized.

On April 7 and 8, 2022, the Ministry of Justice participated in the next meeting of the Steering Group of the Regional Anticorruption Initiative (RAI), in Sofia, Bulgaria. In this meeting, joint regional anti-corruption initiatives with preventive effects were discussed, such as the online declaration of public officials' assets, the coordination of anti-corruption awareness activities and the coordination of initiatives with other authorities in the region. <https://rai-see.org/37th-rai-steering-group-meeting/>

During the dates 22-24.5.2022, the regional conference "Culture of integrity" was held as a mechanism in the fight against corruption, organized by Šibenik, Croatia, with the participation of political delegations from 6 countries of Southeast Europe. The conference organized by the

Ministry of Justice and Public Administration and the organization Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime - GI-TOC, was an initiative that brought together political leaders in the field of justice, senior officials of the judiciary and public administration and representatives of organizations civil, academic field. The conference discussed issues of the fight against corruption and strengthening integrity in the public administration. The Albanian delegation headed by the Deputy Minister of Justice, Mrs. Pirdeni, shared the experience of the country for strengthening the integrity in the public administration, a commitment that comes fulfilled also in response to the recommendations given to the country by the European Union.

On 09.05.2022, the delegation of the Albanian Government under the direction of the Ministry of Justice held a training session organized by the Office of the Council of Europe in Albania, in which representatives of the institutions of the Assembly of Albania, the Prime Minister's Office, line ministries, ILDKPKI, law enforcement authorities such as the State Police, the Prosecutor's Office and the Police Protection Agency. In this training, practical examples of discussion and presentation at GRECO were offered in order to ensure an effective relationship with this high evaluating authority. The Albanian group that represented Albania's achievements in GRECO received the experience of two experts from the Council of Europe, the former president of GRECO Mr. Drago Kos and the former member of the Bureau, Mr. Edmond Dunga.
<https://www.coe.int/sq/web/tirana/news/>

On 09.05.2022, an anti-corruption awareness campaign was held at Tirana Polytechnic University, as a cooperation of the Ministry of Justice with the Technical Assistance Project of the Delegation of the European Union in Tirana. In this context, a new video of the fight against corruption was promoted on the central facade of the Polytechnic University in Tirana, with direct messages and appeals against corruption. The increase of public awareness in this aspect is of particular importance as it relates to the active involvement of citizens to recognize the forms of corruption and to denounce it.

During the dates 13 and 15.06.2022, the national anti-corruption conference took place for the first time in Tirana, based on the data and findings provided by the annual national anti-corruption report. The main priority of the Albanian Government, the fight against corruption, brought together 21 institutions, which, under the direction of the technical secretariat under the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator, collaborated to draft and write a national report of facts and data against corruption, and which was publicly announced in the days of the anti-corruption conference.

<https://kryeministria.al/newsroom/konferenca-e-pare-kombetare-antikorrupsion-nje-bilanc-arritjesh-e-sfidash-ne-betejen-e-perditshme-kunder-korrupsionit/>

On 06.06.2022: The Ministry of Justice, in the role of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator, and HIDAACI, signed a cooperation agreement in the fight against corruption in the public administration. The main purpose of the agreement is to ensure and guarantee the coordination, cooperation and exchange of information between the two institutions within the framework of the

joint commitment, which is the fight against corruption. This agreement also defines the general regulatory framework between the Ministry of Justice and HIDAACI, with the final aim of improving the handling of cases and achieving important results in terms of activities with a common object.

During 7 - 8.06.2022, the Ministry of Justice in the role of the leading institution in the design and implementation of anti-corruption policies was held by the IDM conference on the topic: "Encouraging sustainable and integrity reforms in the public administrations of the Western Balkans". In this meeting, shared data on integrity policies as new development instruments in the fight against corruption in the country. Through the annual monitoring reports of the institutions, stable guarantees will be created for the implementation of plans and the general development of integrity in the state administration.

A draft plan with awareness-raising activities was devised and consulted with the JUST-AL project, which provides technical assistance to the KKK to support the implementation of the Intersectoral Justice Strategy.

On 13.07.2022, ICC Albania has organized, with the participation of national and international partners, a meeting to discuss the 4th edition of Integrity Week 2022, which took place on December 1-10, 2022. <https://www.facebook.com/ICCAAlbania>

On 28.09.2022, the activity took place: "Masterclass - From silence to action", within the regional project initiated and implemented by the organization Regional Anticorruption Initiative (RAI).

On December 5 to 14, the International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) took place in the United States of America, with the theme "Eradication of corruption and protection of democratic values", which brought together the voice of high political and executive representatives of countries in order to promote cooperation and exchanges at the international level to respond to the increasingly sophisticated challenges of the fight against corruption.

For this period, from the information reported and analyzed to carry out the evaluation of the target value of this indicator for this indicator, for the creation of the annual communication and visibility plans of the ISAC and their implementation, it turns out that 100% has been achieved for this period (all activities foreseen for 2022, in this plan, have been carried out)

The Visibility and Communication Plan for 2022 has been evaluated and revised, a fact which constitutes 100% achievement of this performance indicator.

The presentation of the realization 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 it is finalized in 3 The 2nd month of the year
	2019	- Visibility Plan and Communication for 2019 finalized and published in 3

		The 1st month of the year. - The specific budget allocated for the implementation of the Visibility Plan and communication
	2020	Visibility Plan and Communication for 2020 finalized and published in 3 The 1st month of the year. - 50% of the tasks have been implemented awareness and communication provided for in the Visibility Plan and Communication 2019. (the indicator has been reached to the extent 100%)
	2021	Implementation of 100% of the activities of Anticipated (the indicator has been reached to the extent 100%)
Target value	2022 (target target)	Visibility and Communication Plan evaluated and reviewed
	2022 (target achieved)	100%
Target value	2023	Visibility and Communication Plan evaluated and reviewed

C.1.b

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

During the year 2021, the monitoring report includes a number of activities carried out and the target is 100% achieved.

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

C.1.2	Anti-corruption awareness and information instruments 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) - tables, AC forums, sports activities, etc.
C.1.2.3	Roundtable for promotion of the integrity plan of the MoJ, the model of the document for the central government institutions in the country
C.1.3	Mechanisms aimed at increasing public awareness and confidence in strengthening the fight against corruption
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.1.3.5	Anti-corruption seminar/workshop with interested groups/identified by the National Institute of Internal Revenue (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 that is carried out for each year of the implementation of the AP
C.1.4	Increased transparency in making public the monitoring reports of the ISAC and the 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 the e-bulletin of AC documents (reports; monitoring, etc.) to target groups of students/CSO/business forums

The realization of the foreseen measures (2) is carried out through activities that continue throughout the year with measurable values of activities and awareness events carried out every 3 months.

During *January - December 2022*, the Ministry of Justice completed the implementation of the anti-corruption curriculum project in schools of higher secondary education level, Tirana. This initiative of the Ministry of Justice, in the role of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Sports and with the support of the Italian Embassy in Tirana, has held a series of meetings in the schools "Petro Nini Luarasi", "Asim Vokshi", "Myslym Keta" and "Qemal Stafa" in the capital during February 1-4, March 10-11, April 11-12 and the closing ceremony on May 9, 2022. During these sessions, the meaning of corruption, the

mechanisms of the anti-corruption fight, the instruments that citizens can use to denounce corruption as well as the activation of young people against corruption.

The Ministry of Justice organized a training for ministerial political staff, on issues of ethics and integrity and the implementation of conflict of interest rules in the exercise of public office, on December 12-14, with the support of the AEC-Albania project. In this training, issues related to the recognition and practical application of legal requirements in force for ethics, prevention of conflict of interest, integrity, post-employment and declaration of legal inability to participate in certain processes and procedures were addressed.

During the dates 06 - 10.05.2022, the Technical Assistance Project of the Delegation of the European Union in Tirana has held meetings with young students, to increase public awareness against corruption, with the aim of promoting the culture of legality and the use by young people of effective tools for to denounce corruption.

<https://www.facebook.com/drejtesia.gov.al>

The network of anti-corruption contact points consisting of 30 specialists and employees in the field of policies, monitoring and inspection functions gathered in a two-day workshop on the topic: Writing policies. 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: policy study and policy analysis; identification of policy issues related to the implementation of the Cross-Sector Anti-Corruption Strategy; structure of the policy document. On the second day of the seminar, work began on drafting three policy documents with a prevention-punishment-awareness approach, according to the structure of the National Anticorruption Strategy.

On 28.03.2022, the Ministry of Justice in the role of the National Coordinator against Corruption and the Italian Anticorruption Agency (ANAC) organized a joint conference in Tirana focusing on the prevention of corruption and the intensification of international cooperation in the field. Minister of Justice, Mr. Manja and the President of ANAC, Mr. Busia, co-directed this conference and referred to the forms of concrete bilateral cooperation of anti-corruption structures. <https://drejtesia.gov.al/lufta-kunder-korrupcionit-ministeri-i-drejtewise-takon-presidentin-e-anac>

The presence of the OSCE in Albania, in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, held a round table on June 30, on the topic of gender integration in anti-corruption initiatives. This activity was developed with the aim of strengthening the capacities of anti-corruption focal points and increasing public awareness regarding this major issue. The discussion focused on ways to apply gender analysis and gender mainstreaming tools to anti-corruption policies and approaches.

On 12 - 13.05.2022. The Ministry of Justice, in cooperation with the Regional Anticorruption Initiative - RAI, has made it possible to conduct a two-day training for the assessment of the risk of corruption and the assessment of the spaces that laws can create for corruption (corruption proofing of legislation), for specialists in the fields that operate in the administration of public

enterprises and in the field of higher education. <https://rai-see.org/rai-secretariat-organized-training-for-highereducation-and-public-enterprises-sector/>

On July 5 and 6, 2022, the Office of the Council of Europe in Tirana organized a training on "Internal Audit and Administrative Investigation of Corruption", with the aim of increasing the capacities of the General Anticorruption Directorate, the technical staff with investigative and inspection powers such as and the Network of Anti-Corruption Coordinators, appointed in public institutions at the central and local level.

On 29-30.09.2022, the Ministry of Justice, together with the Delegation of the European Union in Tirana, organized training for the management of interested parties, for the staff of anti-corruption policies and members of the Network of Anti-corruption Contact Points in the line ministries and authorities of other public.

On 08.02.2022, the Network of Preventive Anticorruption Agencies-NCPA held a meeting with the Ministry of Justice, in the role of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator, also a member of the Steering Group of NCPA. In this meeting, among others, the work and activities plan for 2022 was discussed. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/corruption/ncpa-network>.

On March 15-18, 2022, the experts of the Anticorruption Directorate at the Ministry of Justice shared with their counterparts from Bosnia-Herzegovina their experience of civic awareness against corruption. A team of experts and professionals in the field of anti-corruption from Bosnia held bilateral meetings in Tirana in the Ministry of Justice, in the Ministry of Finance and Economy and shared the experience of the public's approach against corruption.

Specialists of the Anticorruption Directorate at the Ministry of Justice, together with colleagues from the Assembly, from line ministries, participated in the webinar on "Trends and challenges in the regulation of lobbying activities". This activity was developed by the Network of Preventive Anticorruption Agencies where the Ministry of Justice is a member and part of the Steering Group. This webinar is the first public activity for 2022 by this organization. Panelists of the meeting, anti-corruption experts from Greece, Serbia, Canada and Quebec, NCPA members shared their experiences, lessons and best practices for lobbying.

During the dates June 25 - July 1, 2022, the staff of the General Directorate Anticorruption participates in the IACA summer course in Vienna, Austria, oriented towards the recognition and use of preventive mechanisms against corruption, such as: integrity policies, communication and awareness tools against corruption, the role of investigative media against corruption, gender orientation, etc., accessible at the link <https://www.iaca.int/>

During the dates 1-10 December 2022, the 4th edition of the "Integrity Week" campaign took place, with the theme "Promoting Integrity: Individual, Organization and Beyond". Participants in this edition were public and private sector collaborators, non-governmental organizations, foreign diplomatic missions and organizations, students and young people.

<https://www.facebook.com/ICCAAlbania/posts/6087185087971742>

The newsletter for each month of 2022 has been drawn up and published, with a summary of all projects, activities and public campaigns carried out by the KKK, accessible in both Albanian and English, at the link <https://drejtesia.gov.al/e-newsletter/>

The 2021 annual monitoring report of the ISAC has been drawn up, approved and published. The monitoring report for the period January - March 2022 has also been finalized. The monitoring report for the period January - June 2022 has been drawn up and finalized, which contains a 6-month assessment of the ISAC, including the Action Plan and the performance indicators provided for in Passport of Indicators. Following is the finalization of the monitoring report for the period July - September, the fourth for 2022. All these reports are accessible at the link <https://drejtesia.gov.al/viti-2022-2/>

The Ministry of Justice started the process of drafting the new anti-corruption strategy. Under the direction of the Deputy Minister of Justice, the ministerial working group was assembled, which consists of specialists from the ministry's departments. The reform of anti-corruption policies has currently included the design and conception of the complete strategic framework, which consists of: strategy - action plan and 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 a time forecast for implementation in the years 2023-2030, and will offer a combination of the horizontal anti-corruption approach with specific sectors that have proven problematic and with the highest perception of corruption, such as: education-health -property-taxes.

Currently, 3 awareness-raising activities have been developed out of 4 planned in total for 2022.

During the month of March 2022, anti-corruption videos were shown on the streets of the capital. The promotion of the Network of Coordinators was carried out on all public screens located in the streets of Tirana in order to raise awareness and increase anti-corruption "advocacy" for citizens seeking public services.

On 09.05.2022, an anti-corruption awareness campaign was held at Tirana Polytechnic University, as a cooperation of the Ministry of Justice with the Technical Assistance Project of the Delegation of the European Union in Tirana. In this context, a new video of the fight against corruption was promoted on the central facade of the Polytechnic University in Tirana, with direct messages and appeals against corruption.

The Ministry of Justice held the "Integrity Week", in December 2022, with the theme "Promoting Integrity: Individual, Organization and Beyond", which brought together partners and collaborators from the public, private sector, non-governmental organizations, representations and diplomatic organizations foreigners, students and young people.

Given that during 2022, 3 out of 4 awareness campaigns were developed, the performance indicator for this reporting period is estimated to have reached 75%.

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

	N/A
	N/A

Base Values	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	Improving the tolerance of corruption from institutions public
	2020	Review of activities awareness raising will be done every year/4 campaigns per year (the indicator has been reached to the extent 100%)
	2021	Review of activities awareness raising will take place every year/4 campaigns per year (the indicator has been reached to the extent 100%)
Target value	2022 (target target)	Review of awareness activities will be done annually/4 campaigns per year
	2022 (target achieved)	75%
Target value	2023	Review of awareness activities will be done annually/4 campaigns per year

Level of achievement of Objective C.1

The level of achievement of Objective C.1 *Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption* in relation to the achievement of performance indicators for the period January-December 2022 is **87.5%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$\text{No C. 1} = \frac{\text{TP C.1.a (100\%)} + \text{TP C.1.b (75\%)}}{2 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 87.5\%$$

Based on the realization of the reported measures, the degree of realization of objective C.1 for this reporting period is **very good** (86-110 percent of the realized measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator/Ministry of Justice for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for 2022.

Risks for the realization of Objective C.1

The risk of achieving this objective is low, there is a low possibility of its occurrence and low impact, as it does not represent an obvious risk.

C.2 Encouraging the public to actively use the mechanisms for reporting and preventing corruption

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

C.2.a: Number of citizens' denunciation about corruption reported on the platform

www.shqipëriaqeduam.al

C.2.b: Number of corruption cases from citizens' denunciations on www.shqipëriaqeduam.al, which are reported to the Albanian State Police/Prosecution

The Action Plan for Objective C.2 foresees (4) Activities and (3) Products/Measures.

C.2.a

The target value for the **performance indicator C.2.a** for the year 2022 is: *40% increase compared to the previous year, and for the year 2023 target value is 40% increase compared to the previous year.*

The target value for 2021 in the performance indicator was an increase of 40% compared to the previous year. The indicator has not been reached.

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

C.2.1	ADC periodic reporting on complaints submitted on the portal
C.2.1.1	Report produced and published
C. 2.2	Submission of monthly requests to line institutions for collecting the number of citizens denouncing corruption on the portal which are reported to the State Police/Prosecutor

C.2.2.1	Periodic report produced and published
C.2.2.2	Nr. of cases referred to SP/Prosecutor; (referred cases separated by gender)

The realization of the anticipated measure is carried out through measures (2) and anticipated activities that continue throughout the year with measurable values of drafting and publishing the annual report in the 3 fourth month of the year (6M2).

The Agency for Dialogue and Co-Governance periodically reports on the denunciations of citizens and businesses, regularly (every week) through detailed data presented in the report for each minister and the Prime Minister's office. The annual report January - December 2022 has not yet been published on the official website of the platform "PerShqiperineqeduam".

The " PerShqiperineqeduam " platform is an electronic state database, organized on the basis of sections, and aims to be an open platform of communication and interaction to address real-time policy issues, to discuss reform and important measures enabling the involvement of natural and legal persons for governing policies in every sector or for the work progress of every ministry and 7 other state administration institutions, in order to guarantee co-governance with citizens. This mechanism exercises the functions referring to the legal provisions defined in the law no. 107/2021 "On Co-governance" as well as other legal acts in its implementation.

The purpose of this law is to create conditions and encourage interaction between the state administration and individuals, natural and legal persons and interest groups, regardless of their form of organization, with the aim of increasing their role in improving the quality of public service provision. , as well as undertaking joint initiatives, projects or programs aimed at involving citizens in co-governance through the platform " PerShqiperineqeduam " .

This law is implemented by state administration institutions under the responsibility of the Council of Ministers, as well as by public entities, local self-government units according to the conditions and provisions of this law. Through the link <https://shqiperiaqeduam.al/>, any citizen/business representative can address the problem for follow-up and treatment.

During January - December 2022, ADCG carries out weekly, monthly, 3 and 6 monthly as well as annual reports, which are submitted to the respective heads of ministries. Further, the summary report is presented to the Prime Minister. The reports are systematically published on the official website of www.shqiperiaqeduam.al and on the official link of the prime minister's office.

<https://kryeministria.al/newsroom/shqiperiaqeduam-al-platforma/>

<https://kryeministria.al/newsroom/platforma-e-bashkeqeverisjes-nje-dere-e-hapur-per-qytetaret/>

www.shqiperiaqeduam.al.

<https://kryeministria.al/newsroom/platforma-e-bashkeqeverisjes-rendit-35-mije-raste-te-trajtuara-dhe-te-zgjidhura/>

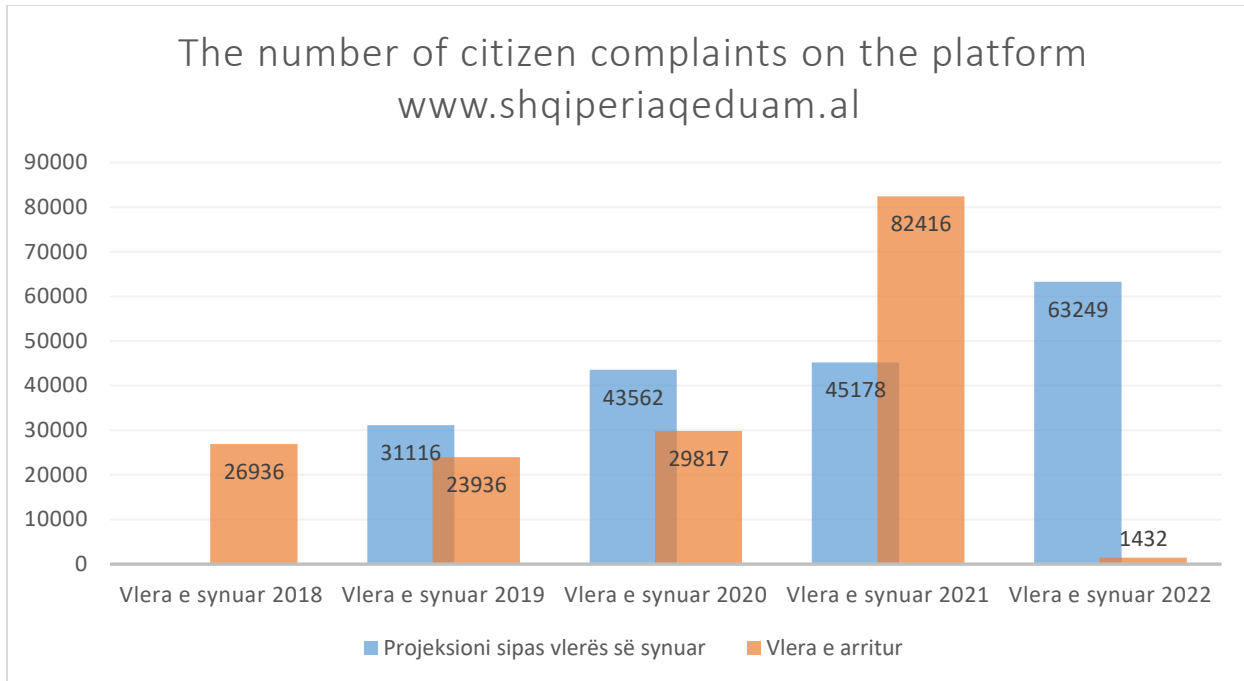
ADCG uses the dedicated link <https://shqiperiaqeduam.al/denoncoKorrupsionin> for the field of corruption. The number of cases received during the year 2022 on the platform which have been addressed below for treatment at the General Directorate of Anticorruption in the Ministry of Justice is 43 cases.

Also, the General Directorate of Anticorruption in the Ministry of Justice, as the responsible structure in the fight against corruption, has conducted a series of administrative investigations at various institutions, part of the network, mainly or based on complaints and denunciations received from various sources, where as the case may be, at the end of the conducted administrative investigations, it is proposed in the final report to take relevant administrative measures against the employees/employees of these institutions, or as the case may be, criminal charges have been submitted to/referred to the competent prosecution body.

For the period *January - December 2022*, the data are as follows: A total of 1342 complaints were administered to the General Directorate of Anticorruption in the Ministry of Justice, of which: 1180 complaints were administered in writing, 111 complaints were administered electronically (email), 43 new complaints of 2022, have been delegated by the Agency for Dialogue and Co-governance.

The presentation of the realization 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	30% increase compared to the previous year
	2020	40% increase compared to the previous year (the indicator has been reached to the extent of 58%)
	2021	40% increase compared to the previous year (the indicator reached 0%)
Target value	2022 (target target)	40% increase compared to the previous year
	2022 (target achieved)	0%
Target value	2023	40% increase compared to the previous year



C.2.b

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

The target value for 2021 was 40% increase compared to the previous year. From the information reported and analyzed to perform the assessment of target value of this indicator (as above), with the performed activity, it directly influenced the way of realizing the indicator, which was not achieved.

In order to achieve the values of the indicator for the years 2020-2023, the following activities (3) and measures (2) are foreseen.

C. 2.2	Submission of monthly requests to line institutions for collecting the number of citizens denouncing corruption on the portal which are reported to the State Police/Prosecutor
C.2.2.1	Periodic report produced and published
C.2.2.2	No. of cases referred to SP/Prosecutor; (referred cases separated by gender)
C.2.3	Increased ADC transparency, specifically for anti-corruption reporting cases
C.2.3.1	Information activities on how the portal function works for the public (publications/web/announcements)

The implementation of the foreseen measures (2) is carried out through activities that continue throughout the year with measurable values of the activities.

For January - December 2022, The Agency for Dialogue and Co-Governance does not refer cases to the SHP/Prosecution Office, but has referred them to the Network of Anticorruption Coordinators in the Ministry of Justice, which, after conducting administrative investigations and evaluation, sends the cases to the SHP/Prosecution Office.

ADCG informs about information activities on how the portal works for the public and <https://fb.watch/iRA-K7YKWB/> and <https://instagram.com/shqiperiaqeduam?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y>.

In total during the year 2022, the General Anticorruption Directorate has completed 43 Final Reports (administrative investigation: (259 administrative measures and 88 recommendations).

At the end of the administrative investigations, the ACGD forwarded 20 reports for criminal prosecution to the Prosecutor's Office (an additional criminal report is recorded) for cases where, in addition to administrative violations, elements of criminal offenses were found.

Taking into consideration the number of corruption cases generated by citizens' denunciations at www.shqiperiaqeduam.al, which are reported to the State Police/Albanian Prosecutor's Office and the objective to have an increase of 40% compared to 2021, it is concluded that this value is fully achieved for 2022.

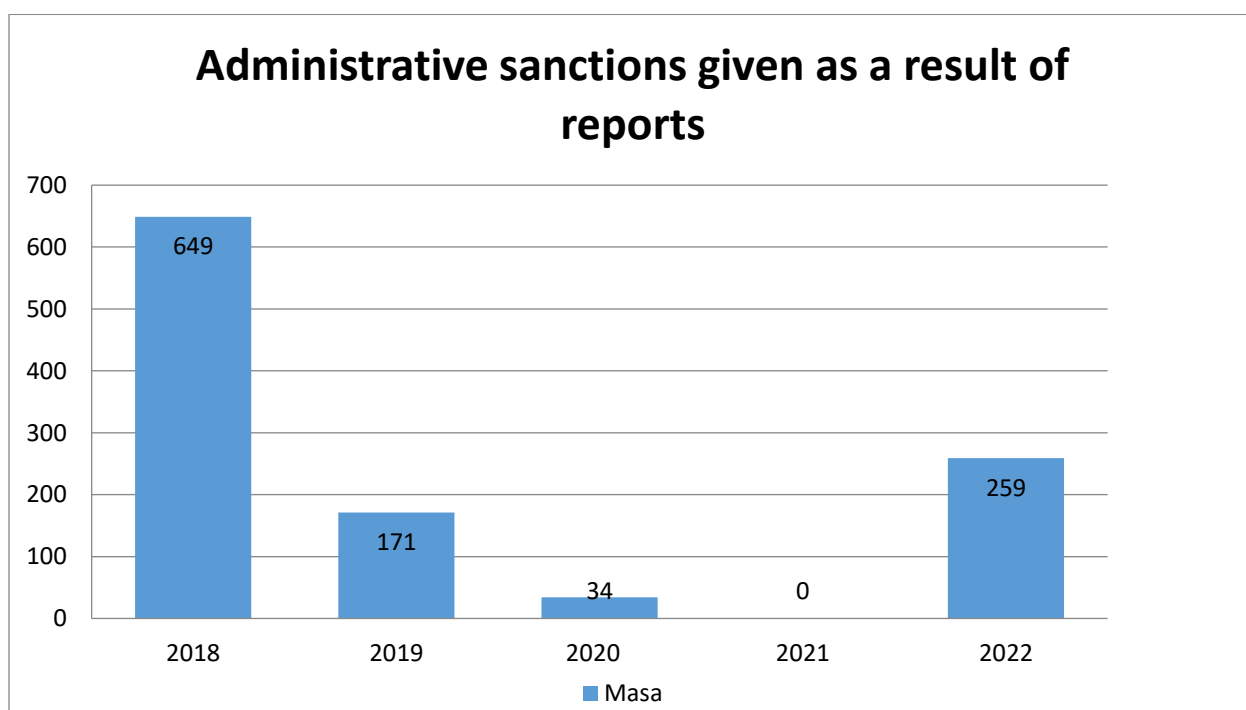
The presentation of the realization of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators, is presented as follows:

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	30% increase compared to the previous year
	2020	40% increase compared to the previous year (the indicator has been reached to the extent of 58%)
	2021	40% increase compared to the previous year (the indicator reached 0%)
Target value	2022 (target target)	40% increase compared to the previous year
	2022 (target achieved)	100%

Target value	2023	40% increase compared to the previous year
---------------------	------	--

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

	Projection by target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	Number of cases generated by the portal www.stopkorrupsionit.al	
2018 target value	25% increase	0
2019 target value	30% increase	0
2020 target value	40% increase	0
2021 target value	40% increase	0
2022 target value	40% increase	20



Level of realization of Objective C.2

Level of achievement of *Objective C.2 Encouraging the public to actively use the mechanisms for denunciation and prevention of corruption* in relation with the realization of performance indicators for the period January-June 2022 **is 50%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$\text{No C. 2} = \frac{\text{TP1 C.2.a (33\%)} + \text{TP2 C.2.b(66\%)}}{2\text{TP}} \times 100\% = 50\%$$

Based on the realization of the reported measures, the degree of realization of objective C.2 for this reporting period is **sufficient** (from 31 to 50 percent of the realized measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the Agency for Dialogue and Co-governance for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for 2022.

Risks for the realization of Objective C.2

The risk of achieving this objective is high due to the handling of cases containing a high level of problems and the need for in-depth administrative investigation before the cases are referred to the law enforcement bodies. It has a high chance of occurrence and high impact.

C.3 The encouragement of cooperation with civil society

For this objective, 3 performance indicators have been defined:

C.3.a: Drafting of an Anticorruption Program by ASCS

C.3.b: Report of anti-corruption projects financed by ASCS

C.3.c: Budget allocation in support of Anti-corruption projects by CSOs

The Action Plan for Objective C.3 envisages (9) Activities and (2) Products/Measures.

C.3.a

The target value for the **performance indicator C.3.a** for the year 2022 the target value is: *completion 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 2021, from the reported information, the target value of 100% has been reached.

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

C.3.1	Open calls for specific proposals in the fight against corruption, financed by ASCS as part of the anti-corruption program and reprogramming of funds for this program (activities carried out annually 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 implementation of the foreseen measure (1) is carried out through activities that continue throughout the year with measurable values, the publication of open calls for the anti-corruption program.

For the monitoring period, January-December 2022, no open calls for specific proposals in the fight against corruption, financed by ASCS as part of the anti-corruption program and reprogramming of funds for this program (activities carried out annually during the AP) are reported.

From the information reported and analyzed to evaluate the realization of the target value of this indicator, it results that the indicator has been realized in 2022, after ASCS has drafted and published an evaluation on the implementation of the Anti-corruption program <https://amshe.gov.al/thirrje-nr-14-per-projekte/>

During 2022, the external evaluation of the 2021 Anti-Corruption Program was also completed.

The presentation of the realization 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	Setting up the anti-corruption program; Production and publication of the Report annual implementation of the anti-corruption program

	2020	The assessment of the annual implementation of the 2019 anti-corruption program has been completed (the indicator has reached 0%)
	2021	The external evaluation of the 2020 anti-corruption program has been completed (the indicator has reached 100%)
Target value	2022 (target target)	The external evaluation of the 2021 anti-corruption program has been completed
	2022 (target achieved)	100%
Target value	2023	The external evaluation of the 2022 anti-corruption program has been completed

C.3.b

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

During the year 2021, the target value for the performance indicator C.3.b was: 20% increase compared to the previous year, a value which was not achieved.

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

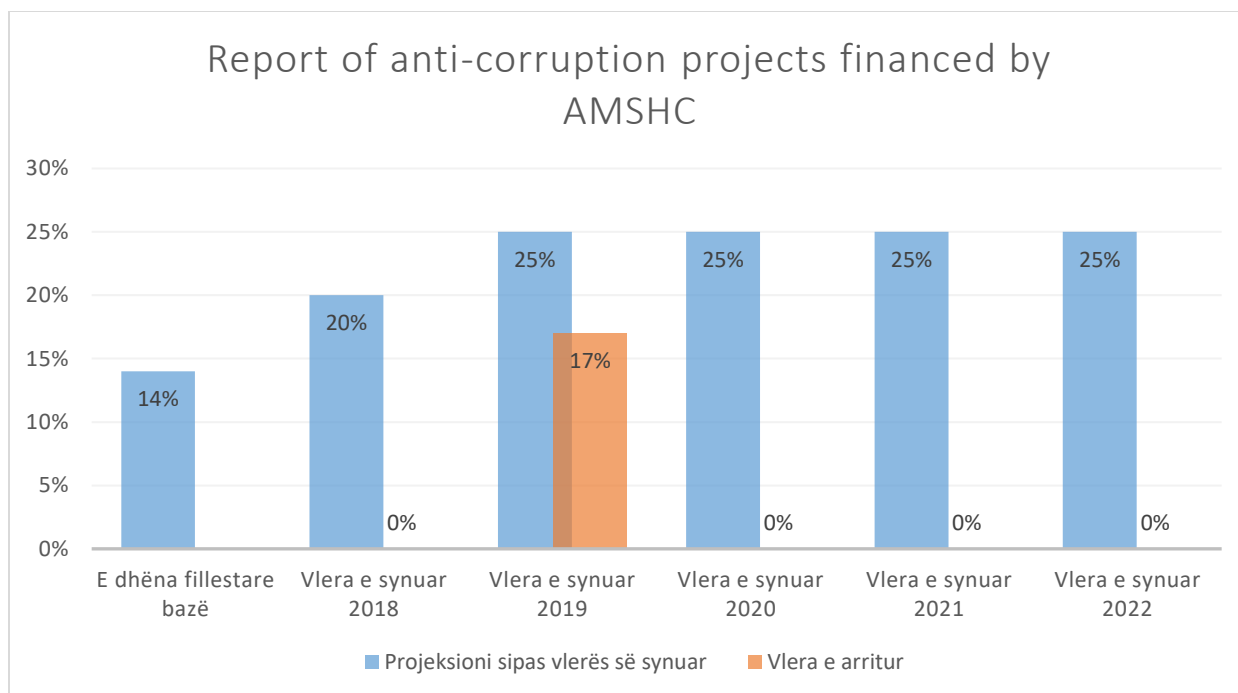
C.3.1	Open calls for specific proposals in the fight against corruption, funded by ASCS as part of the anti-corruption program and reprogramming of funds for this program (activities carried out every year during the AP)
C.3.1.1	Drafting terms of reference
C.3.1.2	Reception of applications; 20% of projects 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 is carried out through activities that continue throughout the year with measurable values, the publication of open calls for the AC program.

In the monitoring period, *January-December 2022*, the planned activities and measures have not been implemented. From the reported and analyzed information, in order to evaluate the realization of the target value of this indicator, there is also a lack of information to evaluate this indicator.

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% (the indicator has been reached to the extent of 0%)
	2021	25% (the indicator has been reached to the extent of 0%)
Target value	2022 (target target)	25%
	2022 (target achieved)	0%
Target value	2023	25%



C.3.c

The target value for the **performance indicator C.3.c** for the year 2022 is: **25% increase compared to the previous year**, for the year 2023 the target value is the same.

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

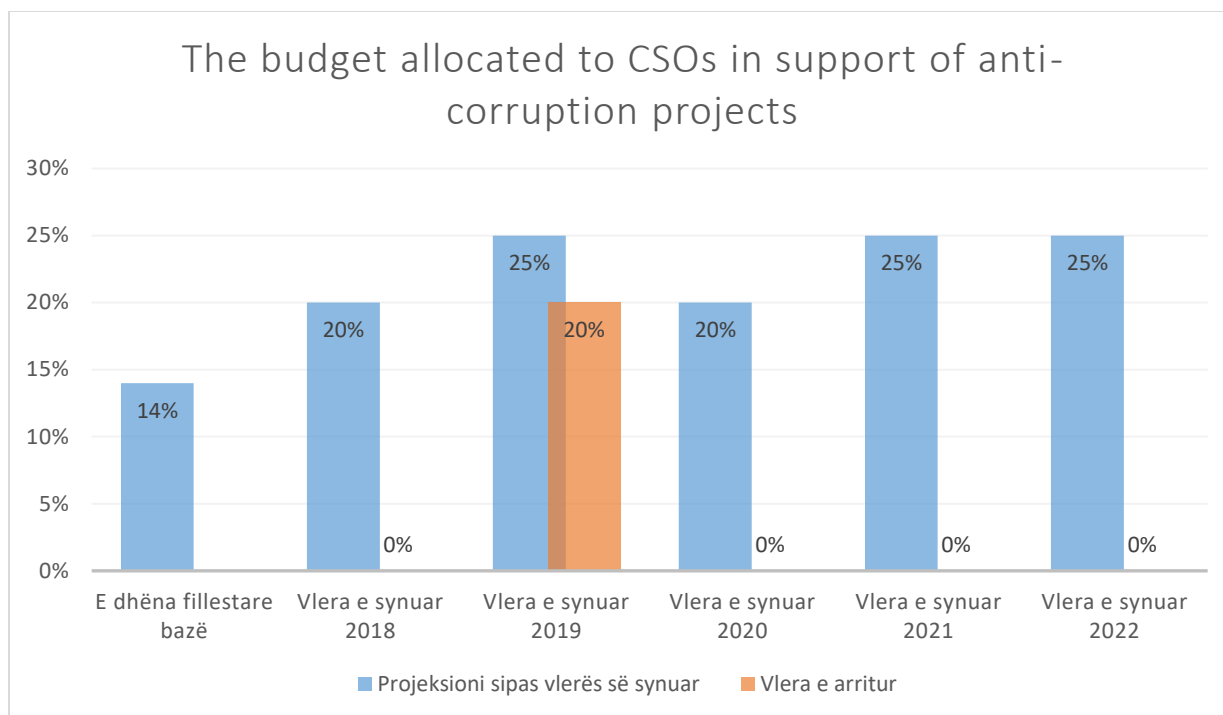
C.3.1	Open calls for specific proposals in the fight against corruption, funded by ASCS as part of the anti-corruption program and reprogramming of funds for this program (activities carried out every year during the AP)
C.3.1.1	Drafting terms of reference
C.3.1.2	Reception of applications; 20% of projects 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 implementation of the foreseen measure (1) is carried out through activities that continue throughout the year with measurable values, the publication of open calls for the CA program.

For the monitoring period, January-December 2022, the target value was not reached. ASCS has announced candidates for the beneficiaries of the funds, a number of organizations with a value of about 12,000,000, but this value is not dedicated to 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% (the indicator has been reached to the extent of 0%)
	2021	25% (the indicator has been reached to the extent of 0%)
Target value	2022 (target target)	25%
	2022 (target achieved)	0%
Target value	2023	25%



Level of achievement of Objective C.3

Level of achievement of *Objective C.3. The encouragement of cooperation with civil society* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-December 2022 is **33%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$\text{No C. 3} = \frac{\text{TP1 C. 3. a (100\%)} + \text{TP2 C. 3. b(0\%)} + \text{TP3 C. 3. c(0\%)}}{3\text{TP}} \times 100\% = 33\%$$

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

Data verifiability

The data of this indicator should be reported by ASCS for monitoring the implementation of the action plan and passport of indicators for the period January-December 2022.

Risks for the realization of Objective C.3

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

Realization of the specific objectives of the strategic goal for raising citizens' awareness against corruption (Approach C)

Based on the data reported by the institutions responsible for the administration and processing of the data of the performance indicators, the table below presents the degree of realization of the 3 specific objectives of the strategic goal for the awareness of citizens against corruption.

Applying the same formula for deriving the degree of achievement of objectives - by collecting the realization in the percentage of performance indicators and dividing by the number of indicators - the realization of the strategic goal for the awareness of corruption is 73.5%.

Objective	Implementation
C.1. Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption	87.5%
C.2. Encouraging the public to actively use mechanisms for reporting corruption	50%
C.3. Encouraging cooperation with civil society.	33%

Citizen awareness in the fight against corruption is undoubtedly one of the 3 main pillars of this joint effort at the national level. The development and realization of the approach for the year 2022 has marked growth and improvement compared to the previous year 2021.⁴⁴ For this reason, the institutions defined by the Action Plan must take a proactive role as a whole to achieve higher results, especially in those objectives that have had a constant poor feasibility throughout the years 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and in the following. However, the Ministry of Justice in exercising the role of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator has played a leading and active role in organizing activities, participating in other events and collaborating with partners in the field. But, also, the institutions defined by the Action Plan and specifically ASCS, should take a more inclusive and cooperative role in order to achieve better results.

PROGRESS RELATED TO OBJECTIVES, RESULTS AND IMPACT

⁴⁴ Here you can find the 2021 monitoring report published: https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Raporti-i-monitorimit-SNKK_Janar-Dhjetor-2021_AL.pdf

3.1 Evaluation of key achievements using indicators

Based on the information on the target values of the activities and implemented measures, of the performance indicators, the realization of the objectives for *January - June 2022* is as follows.

Realization according to activities/measures ⁴⁵	Realization according to indicators ⁴⁶
Poor - 2 objectives	Poor - 1 objective
Sufficient - 2 objectives	Sufficient - 6 objectives
Good - 5 objectives	Good - 0 objectives
Very good - 9 objectives	Very good - 9 objectives
Exceeded – N/A objectives	Exceeded - 2 objectives

Success stories (through priority measures)

The main achievements for the period *January - December 2022*, in implementation of the Action Plan 2020-2023, of the Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption are as follows:

1. For the year 2022, the transparency of public authorities at the central and local level has increased. 331 public authorities have published the Transparency Program on their official websites. The register of requests and responses has become operational in 100 new authorities, bringing their total number to 195 authorities.
2. For the year 2022, PPA has continued with the increase of transparency in the planning, detailing, management and control of budget funds and has drawn up the monitoring plan, with the object of drawing up and sending from the contracting authorities the report on the implementation of the contract, with the issuing of recommendations and instructions for the authorities and for the smooth running of the procedures.
3. For the year 2022, NAIS has continued with the addition of services for providing applications for public services for citizens and businesses, online, a total of 1227 electronic services. Citizens and businesses apply only through the e-Albania platform and public administration employees collect all state service documents.
4. For the year 2022, the Anti-Corruption Sector, under the State Police, recorded a total of 1193 criminal offenses and prosecuted 1537 perpetrators, compared to 1018 criminal offenses recorded

⁴⁵B3 has not been measured because there are no implementation measures for this period.

⁴⁶Ibid footnote 5; objective B3 has not been measured because there are no implementation measures for this period.

during 2021 and prosecuted 1491 perpetrators. The State Police has access to 21 state databases and the Prosecutor's Office to 11 databases.

5. For the year 2022, the General Anticorruption Directorate has increased the activity and results in terms of the preventive and punitive approach. Anti-corruption awareness activities and initiatives, projects and collaborations with foreign partners have been developed. The General Anticorruption Directorate has issued 259 disciplinary measures for cases of corruption by public administration officials, 88 recommendations and filed 20 criminal reports, 1 referred to SPAK.

6. For the year 2022, Integrity Plans have been drawn up and approved in all line ministries.

7. For the year 2022, the online declaration of assets of public officials and functionaries who have the obligation to declare assets and private interests has been implemented.

8. For the year 2022, sent to the court are 43 criminal proceedings with 208 defendants, for criminal offenses related to corruption, and 169 criminal proceedings with 187 defendants, from general jurisdiction prosecutions.

9. For the year 2022, the Police Oversight Agency has carried out 245 criminal referrals for 357 subjects and 10 operations for the discovery, legal documentation and attack of the illegality of police officers for the crime of corruption and the forms of its commission. 42 employees of police structures and 19 citizens were arrested/detained in flagrante delicto.

10. For 2022, 537 internships with Interpol/Europol/Police Liaison Officers/CARIN Network have been handled and exchanged. With the CARIN network of offices for finding and recovering criminal assets, 77 practices from the Money and Criminal Assets laundering sector have been handled.

11. For the year 2022, there were 3 joint police operations with internationals, which is an upward trend compared to the previous year.

3.2 Assessment of challenges, gaps and inefficiencies

Based on the results of the monitoring carried out for the period *January 1 - December 31, 2022*, it results that the areas that have shown ineffective performance accompanied by problems for this reporting period are specific objectives distributed in the three approaches of the Intersectoral Strategy Against Corruption, prevention-punishment-awareness.

Addressing the performance of the institutions results in the following:

1. It is necessary to improve the achievement of the target values in the indicators for the performance indicators in order to evaluate the real and objective specific objectives (referring to the forecast made in the Passport of Indicators).
2. More commitment and coordination capacities should be shown to improve the process of drafting integrity instruments in local government units. These units should be informed and advised about the budget planning of funds for integrity instruments.
3. Law enforcement bodies should increase interaction between them.

Generic recommendation:

1. There is a need to strengthen capacities and improve cooperation with the finance sectors and anti-corruption contact points, as the lack of financial reporting in many objectives leads to difficulties in the process of analysis of the completed reporting, the execution of the budget and especially the final results.
2. Increasing inter-institutional cooperation in data exchange, providing access to common bases according to work processes, undertaking active initiatives to establish joint inter-institutional groups, will serve to improve the level of feasibility of annual objectives as well as measures and activities presented by the Action Plan 2020 - 2023.
3. There is still a need to complete the verifiability of the data reported by the implementing institutions.

3.3 Conclusions and recommendations

This monitoring report is in accordance with the structure of the sectoral and intersectoral 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 values and those achieved, the applicability of the measures (output/products) envisaged for the achievement of these objectives and concrete activities foreseen. The report provides specific information on the feasibility of the priority measures of the action plan, the problems encountered during implementation, the challenges of the institutions as well as an identification of the necessary corrective measures for the following periods.

The January - December 2022 monitoring report contains statistical and analytical data based on measurable and verifiable evidence, on the direct reporting of implementing institutions, on published reports and information, consultation with all factors (implementers and evaluators of the process) and data on the progress report of the indicators on a comparative basis for each objective of the strategy.

At the end of this report, the recommendations for follow-up and improvement of the process and implementation of anti-corruption measures are:

- To increase the control and transparency of the finances of the political parties by completing the audit of the financial reports of the political parties and providing information on possible financial sanctions for them.
- The Ministry of Finance and Economy should find opportunities and sources of cooperation for the drafting and implementation of acts such as: the guide for internal auditors in the audit of financial fraud and corruption.

- ASLSG should increase coordination with Local Self-Government Units for the design and implementation of integrity instruments.
- To enable the establishment and operation of an institution such as the Asset Recovery Office.
- ASCS must fill in the gaps in terms of promoting projects according to the categories defined in the Action Plan, as well as determine a budget for the support of anti-corruption projects by CSOs.

IV. RISKS AND STEPS TO BE ADDRESSED

4.1 Risk assessment using indicators

In this monitoring report, *January - December 2022*, the risk assessment for each objective was carried out in accordance with the risk analysis brought by the responsible institutions or, in the absence of this analysis, with the assessment that the AC staff itself made of the risk in accordance with the level of the implementation of the objectives.

Among the risks that were mainly identified, they are related to institutional capacities, financial capacities, regulatory environment, partnership and institutional cooperation, communication, work processes and other external factors. Meanwhile, the lack of concrete and evident reporting/information has led to the impossibility of risk assessment.

4.2 Next steps

In conclusion of this monitoring report for the period for the period of January-December 2022, of the findings that this document provides us, of the analytical data that the institutions have reported and of the analysis carried out, the following steps are addressed:

1. Institutions should take into consideration the analysis and assessment provided in this monitoring report and plan more efficient operational interactions and professional capacities for the continuity of the implementation of the Action Plan.
2. To pay close attention to the implementation and follow-up of the measures of the 2023 Action Plan.
3. To coordinate information with budget officials to avoid shortages in financial resources for the implementation of measures.
4. To address the needs for strengthening the technical and professional capacities of the network of anti-corruption contact points in order to create facilities for the implementation and reporting of anti-corruption measures.

