



REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE**

**NATIONAL COORDINATOR AGAINST CORRUPTION**

# **MONITORING REPORT**

**FOR THE PERIOD  
JANUARY-MARCH 2023**

**INTERSECTORAL STRATEGY AGAINST  
CORRUPTION 2015 – 2023**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Albanian Adoption Committee
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
CPT	Continuing Professional Training
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CRIPPD	Commissioner for the Rights to Information and Protection of Personal Data
DCM	Decision of Council of Ministers
DFLA	Directory of Free Legal Aid
EQA	External Quality Assessments
GPO	General Prosecutor's Office
GDP	General Directorate of Prisons
GDE	General Directorate of Enforcement
GDSP	General Directorate of the State Police
GDPS	General Directorate of Probation Service
HPC	High Prosecution Council
HIDAACI	High Inspectorate for the Declaration and Audit of Assets and Conflict of Interests
IACS	Internal Affairs and Complaints Service
IFM	Institute of Forensic Medicine
IPMG	Integrated Policy Management Group
ISAC	Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption
LPD	Local Police Directorate
NAIS	National Agency of Information Society
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
NCAC	National Coordinator against Corruption
NFA	National Food Authority
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
M&R	Monitoring and Performance
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MTE	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
MHSP	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
OPC	Official Publishing Center
PICS	Prison Internal Control Service
PPA	Public Procurement Agency
PSA	Police Surveillance Agency
SASPAC	State Agency for Strategic Programming and Aid Coordination
SEC	State Election Commissioner
SPAK	Special Prosecution Office against Corruption and Organized Crime
SJBS	State Judicial Bailiff Service

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## ENTRY

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

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

Since 2015, Albania follows and implements the Intersectoral Strategy against Corruption. With Decision no. 516, dated 1.7.2020 of the Council of Ministers, the deadline for the implementation of the ISAC was extended until 2023. The vision of the ISAC 2015-2023 is: "Transparent Albanian institutions with high integrity, which enjoy the trust of citizens and guarantee service qualitative and incorruptible". The main policy goals of the Intersectoral Strategy against Corruption are prevention, punishment and awareness/education about corruption. These policy goals (approaches) are long-term and extend throughout the time of implementation of the strategy and action plan.

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

### **Prevention:**

- 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 treatment 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 regarding the activity of anti-corruption law enforcement agencies
- A.11 Adoption of anti-corruption policies at the local government level

**Punishment:**

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

**Awareness raising:**

- 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. Encouraging cooperation with civil society.

***Executive summary on the progress of the implementation of the action plan for January-March 2023***

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

This monitoring report, January - March 2023, presents only the implementation of measures and activities (products) of the Action Plan. The report identifies the progress of the implementation of the measures for this monitoring period, taking into consideration and evaluating their achievement, the degree of performance of the activities of the institutions that report the activities and measures in the process of implementation and the reduction of the number of unimplemented measures.

The report identifies the achievement of the recommendations and the steps for their implementation, referring to the recommendations left in the 2022 annual monitoring report. In this analysis, information is also provided to see the relevance of the content of this action plan related to achieving the goals of the policies (approaches) of the Strategy, prevention - punishment - awareness-raising.

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

For this monitoring period, January - March 2023, data has been collected and analyzed for 59 measures and 105 activities, distributed respectively in 30 measures and 56 activities for the preventive approach (A), 21 measures and 31 activities for the punitive approach (B) and 8 measures and 18 activities for the awareness approach (C).

Through the implementation of the Action Plan for the period *January - March 2023*, 34 measures have been fully implemented, 17 measures have been partially implemented and 8 measures have not been implemented, as well as 66 activities have been fully implemented, 12 activities have been partially implemented and 27 activities have not been implemented.

The following presents the feasibility of the objectives of the strategy according to the degree of achievement of measures and activities:

<b>Objectives</b>		<b>Degree of achievement according to measures</b>
<b>Prevention</b>	A.1 Increasing transparency in state activity and improving citizens' access to information	51 to 85 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 treatment 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	86 to 110 percent of implemented measures
	A.7 Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection and 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 Adoption of anti-corruption policies at the local government level	0 to 30 percent of implemented measures
<b>Punishment</b>	B.1 Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption	51 to 85 percent of implemented measures
	B.2 Improving cooperation between law enforcement institutions in criminal prosecution and criminal punishment of corruption	51 to 85 percent of implemented measures
	B.3. Revision of the legal framework for criminal prosecution of economic and financial crime	0 to 30 percent of implemented measures
	B.4. Improving international judicial and police cooperation in the fight against corruption.	31 to 50 percent of implemented measures
<b>Awareness-Raising</b>	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	0 to 30 percent of implemented measures

For the monitoring period January - March 2023, achievements were noted in the goals of the preventive (A), punitive (B) and awareness-raising (C) approach, of the implementation of the strategy:

1. The Commissioner for the Right to Information and Protection of Personal Data has monitored  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the central and subordinate public authorities. 100 out of 313 public authorities and 16 out of 61 local government units (municipalities) were monitored. Also, the electronic register of requests and responses has been installed in 27 new public authorities on this period, for a total number of 222 public authorities that have installed the electronic register. Public authorities continue to be equipped with the electronic register of requests and complaints in implementation of the right to information, completing the annual target value of 25 authorities for the year 2023, as of this first 3 months of the year.
2. Public Procurement Agency has drafted and approved the necessary instruments for monitoring the implementation of procurement contracts and has continued with the strengthening of staff capacities. An orientation guide for all contracting authorities regarding the implementation of green public procurement has been published.



3. NAIS continues to offer and guarantee the implementation of 1227 electronic services in the unique government portal e-Albania. For all these services, an analysis of the interactive electronic registers has been carried out and the application forms have been determined. The performance of technical developments for the exposure of data from the final e-systems of the institutions was also carried out in harmony with the technical developments to consume the relevant webservices of the e-systems and the information was structured for publication.
4. The Police Surveillance Agency has monitored and tracked cases through the use of the Case Management System. The Agency answered incoming calls to the green number, administered complaints, conducted investigations and at the end of this activity, suggested the start of disciplinary investigation of employees of the State Police according to the level of violations.
5. The Ministry of Finance and Economy has approved the annual professional training program for 2023, which provides to train 350 internal auditors. The approval of the annual plan of the Internal Audit Harmonization Directorate was also carried out, including the External Quality Assessment.
6. The Ministry of Justice continues to have stable results in terms of integrity, even during this reporting period. Following the drafting and approval of the integrity risk assessment, the drafting and approval of Integrity Plans, the Ministry of Justice has approved the 2022 annual monitoring report for its integrity plan, a report made public on the website of the Ministry of Justice.
7. During this period, Roskovec Municipality was added to the municipalities that have approved the Integrity Plan, bringing the total number of local government units (municipalities) to 22.
8. The General Directorate of Anticorruption in the Ministry of Justice has proceeded with 19 final administrative investigation reports and after detailed analysis, has proposed 58 measures for the initiation of disciplinary proceedings, 12 measures for removal from office and has given 63 recommendations. Also, elements of criminal offenses have been established/suspected in some cases, specifically, 4 reports have been prepared for criminal prosecution where 14 people have been reported.
9. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and its subordinate institutions have carried out a high number of inspections during this reporting period and have referred administrative measures to private entities found in violation.
10. The State Police continues cooperation with international partners. During this period, a total of 163 practices were exchanged, of which: 103 practices with Interpol, 38 practices with Europol and 22 practices with the Department of International Relations.
11. The General Prosecutor's Office registered 37 proceedings with 26 defendants and sent for trial 46 proceedings with 48 defendants, for group offenses in the field of corruption, which is an increase of 64.3% of the proceedings sent for trial and an increase of 60% of defendants sent for trial, compared to the same period of last year. There is also a 5.8 times

increase in the number of defendants convicted for this group of criminal offenses. Prosecutors have played an active role in conducting proactive investigations and/or using special investigative tools in 11 criminal proceedings, against 42 subjects for criminal offenses of corruption and duty-related.

12. A cooperation agreement has also been signed between the General Prosecutor's Office, the Bank of Albania and the Ministry of the Interior to increase the efficiency in preventing and protecting banknotes from falsification, as well as to combat criminal activity in this area, which defines the ways cooperation between the parties to increase the effectiveness, ability and inter-institutional cooperation against currency falsification, as well as to combat criminal activity in this field.
13. The Ministry of Justice, in the capacity of the National Coordinator Against Corruption, has continued with the organization of educational and awareness-raising activities. Thus, the first public campaign for 2023 was developed, promoting the network of anti-corruption coordinators, as a safe mechanism of the fight against corruption in the relation of the citizens with the public administration. On the social networks of the General Directorate of Anticorruption Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn, a series of 15 guiding and awareness-raising videos have appeared, to encourage citizens to denounce practices and abuses in public institutions, part of the Network of Anti-Corruption Coordinators. These informative videos aim to promote the mechanism of reporting suspected cases of corruption to the anti-corruption coordinators.
14. The monthly e-bulletin of January, February and March 2023, with a summary of all the projects, activities and public campaigns conducted by the National Coordinator Against Corruption, was also carried out and shared.

### ***Implementation of the recommendations left for implementation in the 2022 annual report***

For this period *January - March 2023*, there is progress and improvement in the performance of measures and activities in order to fulfill the recommendations given in the previous monitoring report (annual report 2022).

An upward trend and consolidation of the results of the punitive approach of the General Anticorruption Directorate and the Police Supervision Agency is noted. Also, ASCS has made a slight progress during this monitoring period, in the direction of strengthening the integrity mechanisms in the Local Self-Government Units, increasing coordination with them for the design and implementation of integrity instruments, which has resulted in the approval of the Integrity Plan for an additional municipality during this monitoring period.

The General Prosecutor's Office only for this reporting period, has recorded an increase of 5.8 times in the number of defendants convicted for the group of criminal offenses of corruption, compared to the same period last year. In contrast to the data monitored in past monitoring reports, prosecutors have played an active role in conducting proactive investigations and/or using special investigation tools in 11 criminal proceedings, against 42 subjects for criminal acts of corruption.

On the other hand, the establishment of the Asset Recovery Office is still in process.

There are still no new developments regarding the recommendation on increasing control and transparency of the finances of political parties, completing the audit of financial reports of political parties and providing information on possible financial sanctions for them, as well as the recommendation to the Ministry of Finance and Economy, which will have to find opportunities and sources of cooperation for the drafting and implementation of acts as a guide for internal auditors in the audit of financial fraud and corruption.

The Civil Society Support Agency is still waiting to fill the gaps in terms of promoting projects according to the categories defined in the Action Plan, as well as to determine a budget for the support of anti-corruption projects by CSOs.

In this reporting period, the non-implementation of some of the measures and activities in objectives B.3 and C3 (and/or for which the reporting has not been fully collected) remains a challenge.

Compared to the period *January - December 2022*, which belongs to the last period of the monitoring process, a downward trend is observed mainly in the implementation of those measures and activities foreseen for objectives in the three goals of the policies (approaches) of the ISAC preventive - punitive – awareness raising. Thus the Preventive approach (A) shows a downward trend of 5.45%, the Punitive Approach (B) shows a downward trend of 24.13% and the Awareness-Raising Approach (C) shows a downward trend of 2.74%. In any case, it should be taken into consideration that the evaluation of the three approaches in this monitoring period is based only on the measures and activities for implementation, and not on the degree of achievement of the indicator.

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

- Identification of problems and next steps in the activities that result in "Partially implemented" or "Not implemented" status.
- Strengthening of institutional capacities according to the needs identified by the responsible institutions.
- Reporting of the budget used for each activity carried out.
- Costing and budgeting of activities that are reported to have been carried out, which have a direct impact on the total calculation of the strategy implementation budget for this monitoring period.
- Enabling the establishment and operation of Asset Recovery Office.
- Completing the shortages by ASCS in terms of promoting projects according to the categories defined in the Action Plan, as well as determining a budget for the support of anti-corruption projects by CSOs.

- A still inefficient cooperation and lack of coordination between justice bodies and other institutions, such as internal control bodies, financial institutions, and civil society organizations.
- Further strengthening of the capacities of the bodies that carry out criminal prosecution to develop investigations and follow criminal procedures in cases of corruption, by sophisticated special methods.
- Strengthening the punitive approach, effective implementation of investigations and follow-up of criminal procedures through specialized expertise, sufficient capacities and available resources.
- The creation of open and transparent processes in the drafting of policies and laws in order to create good legislation and to support the institutional needs in multilateral cooperation agreements, also enriching the diversity of views in the drafting of policies.

## **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 has been approved and the Strategic Planning and Monitoring Sector in the Anticorruption Field has been established, at the Directorate of Anticorruption Programs and Projects, which is the structure responsible for the monitoring process and for drawing up periodic monitoring reports of the Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption, 2015 - 2023.

The Ministry of Justice coordinates and organizes meetings with all contributing institutions, and then continues with the drafting of the monitoring report. The monitoring report of the strategic document (ISAC) for the period January 1 to March 31, 2023 was drawn up on the basis of the contribution given by the responsible and contributory institutions of the action plan.

### **1.1.2 Periodicity of drawing up the Monitoring and Performance Report**

The Ministry of Justice will draw up 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.

### **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 draw up 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. The coordination for the evaluation of the monitoring and performance report related to the fulfillment of these principles will be carried out with the Good Governance Unit, Department of Policies and Good Governance in the Prime Minister's Office.

#### **1.1.5 Integrated Policy Mechanism**

Pursuant to the Prime Minister's Order no. 157, dated 22.10.2018 "*For 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 (AThG) has been established for the Ministry of Justice.<sup>1</sup>

GMIP 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 field and relevant 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:

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<sup>1</sup> This role is played by the Coordinating Committee for the implementation of the Intersectoral Strategy Against Corruption.

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

**Phase 2:** Sending the complete package for evaluation on 12.06.2023 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 meeting of the AThG on **06.2023** for the consultation of the consolidated package, receiving comments from the actors, as well as its approval;

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

**Phase 6:** Publication of the 3-monthly report on the official website of the Ministry of Justice;

**Phase 7:** Sending the proceedings (meeting minutes, operational conclusions, public consultation report) of the AThG 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's Office.

**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 that will be taken into consideration for the drafting of the Monitoring and Performance Report**

The Monitoring and Performance Report will implement the principles of good governance that will have to 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 main components that the Monitoring and Performance Reports will evaluate for compliance with the Principles of Good Governance relate to the following components:

### **Structured analytical approach based on evidence and consultation**

- The information provided explains the methodological framework in accordance with the procedures and standards of the system.
- Progress towards each political 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 was 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 level of 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 degree of analytical presentation related to the identification of the field 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 extent 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 the assessment of challenges, gaps and inefficiencies (clearly identified in the monitoring report which areas (based on policy goals / specific objectives) show the weakest/ineffective performance, vs the highest performance of objectives, using result indicators, through graphs, dashboards, in-depth analysis and visually through tables.
- 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 level of achievement of the objective of each performance indicator is identified. Collection of available data has been carried out. The rate of achievement 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 defined. 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 determining 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. Adequate, iii. Good, iv. Very good, v. Exceeded)

### **The risks**

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

### **Financial analyses**

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

### **Plani i Veprimit**

- The plan is broken down into the feasibility of measures/products/activities.
- Implementing institutions and reference codes for budget programs have been identified.
- Feasibility 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 Procedure for analyzing data for the monitoring and performance report**

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

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

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

**Implemented:** The status "Implemented" is reported for those measures/activities that 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.

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

To calculate the achievement of specific objectives according to the achievement of the measures planned for implementation in this period, the following formula was used<sup>2</sup>:

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

The calculation of the achievement of the objective against the implementation of the measures is carried out on the basis of 4 intervals of the performance system as in the table and the color code below:<sup>3</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> The calculation formula is taken from the methodological guide for drawing up monitoring reports of IPSIS strategic documents

<sup>3</sup> Evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Methodological Guide "Structure of monitoring reports for strategic sectoral and intersectoral documents for the good governance agenda".

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

**Risk Matrix**

In the monitoring report, the identification of risks is assessed in order to identify the steps that will need to be followed to be addressed within the implementation of the objectives of the Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption.

The risk assessment was carried out in accordance with the table below<sup>4</sup>:

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**

<sup>4</sup> The 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 draft report, the Ministry of Justice sent the document for the first consultation to the reporting institutions on 09.05.2023, and on 30.5.2023 it continued with the consultation of the second draft and published the draft on the official website of the Ministry of Justice, where an electronic address is set for receiving comments, on the website [www.drejtesia.gov.al](http://www.drejtesia.gov.al), in the menu priorities/inter-sectoral strategy/cross-sectoral strategy against corruption. At the end of the consultation process, the Ministry of Justice reflected the relevant comments/suggestions on the draft monitoring report and continued with the holding of a dedicated meeting on June 20, 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](http://www.drejtesia.gov.al).

## PROGRESS OF THE INTERSECTORAL STRATEGY AGAINST CORRUPTION

The 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 a 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 drawn up, within the framework of the implementation of the Action Plan 2020-2023, which covers the period from *January 1 to March 31, 2023*.

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

The goals of the policies (approaches) and specific objectives are made feasible through the measures and activities (products), foreseen for implementation, by the responsible and cooperating institutions of the Strategy and the Action Plan.

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

Applying the same formula<sup>5</sup> for assessing the degree of achievement of the objectives - by collecting the feasibility in the percentage of policy goals and dividing by their number - the feasibility of the inter-institutional strategic goal against corruption is 63.24%.

Preventive Approach (A)	84.69%
Punitive Approach (B)	50.87%

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 3

Awareness-Raising Approach (C)	54.16%
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In this monitoring report, important achievements are noted for some institutions and a comparison of the feasibility of the three Policy Goals I, II and III (Preventive Approach A-B-C) was also carried out compared to the monitoring carried out in the same period of the previous year *January - March 2022*. Compared to the monitoring performed in this report, the Preventive Approach (A) shows a slight downward trend of 1.81%, the Punitive Approach (B) shows an upward trend of 20.04% and the Awareness Approach (C) shows a downward trend of 12.50%.

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

Approach A	Feasibility
A.1	66.66%
A.2	100%
A.3	100%
A.4	62.5%
A.5	100%
A.6	100%
A.7	90%
A.8	87.5%
A.9	100%
A.10	100%
A.11	25%

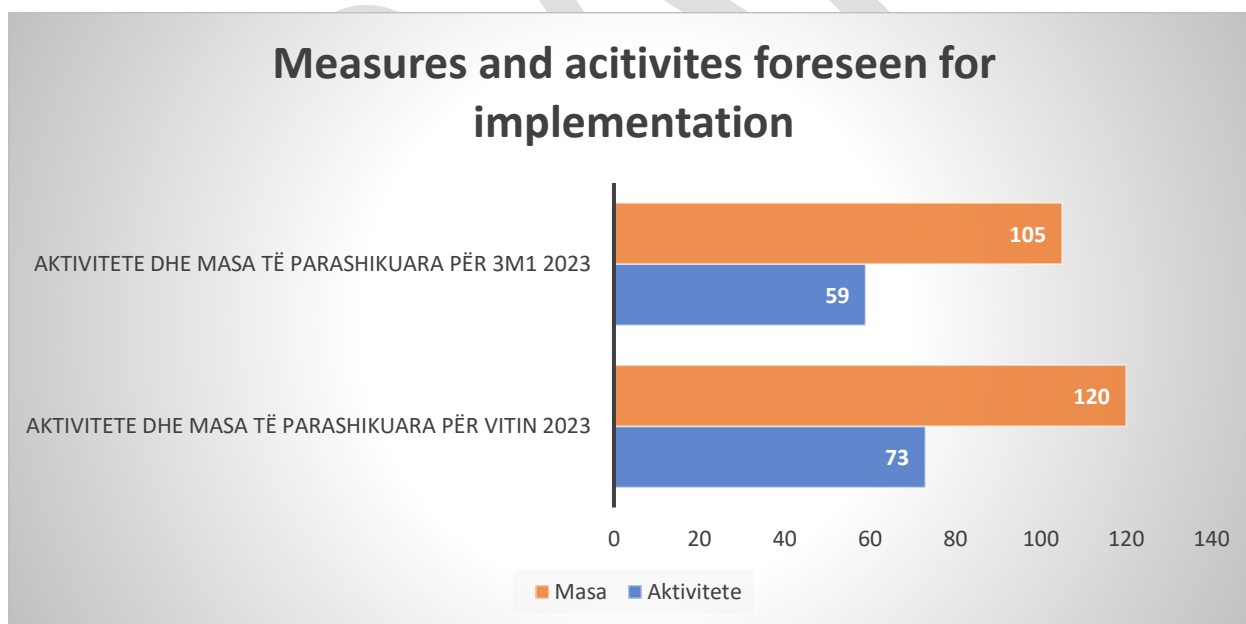
Approach B	Feasibility
B.1	71%
B.2	70%
B.3	25%
B.4	37.5%

Approach C	Feasibility
C.1	87.5%
C.2	75%
C.3	0%

The 2020-2023 Action Plan, for the year 2023, foresees the implementation of 120 activities and 73 measures, distributed respectively in 64 activities and 37 measures for Policy Goal I (preventive approach A), 32 activities and 22 measures for Policy Goal II (punitive approach B) and 24 activities and 14 measures for Policy Goal III (awareness approach C).

For this monitoring period, *January - March 2023*, it turns out that 105 activities and 59 measures are planned for implementation, of which: 101 activities and 56 measures are follow-up/ongoing from the period of the previous year (2022), 4 activities and 3 the measures are new/started to be implemented in this first quarter of 2023.

Policy Objectives (approach)	Activities and Measures	Activities and Measures, January - March 2023			
		Activities and Measures foreseen for 2023	Activities and Measures foreseen for 3M1 2023	Ongoing activities and measures <sup>6</sup>	New Activities and Measures <sup>7</sup>
Preventive	Measures	38	30	29	1
	Acitivities	65	56	55	1
Punishing	Measures	23	21	19	2
	Acitivities	32	31	29	2
Awareness - raising	Measures	12	8	8	0
	Acitivities	23	18	17	1
	<b>Measures</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Acitivities</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>4</b>



*The status of the measures and activities that have achieved the goals of the policies (approaches):*

<sup>6</sup>Activities and measures that have started implementation in the previous periods of 2022 and continue their implementation in this quarter of 2022.

<sup>7</sup>Activities and measures that start their implementation in this quarter of 2022.

The total progress achieved within the fulfillment of the three policy goals (approaches) of the strategy related to the status of the implementation of activities and measures is as follows:

- 34 measures and 66 activities implemented;
- 17 measures and 12 activities still in the implementation process;
- 8 measures and 27 unimplemented activities (including unreported monitoring measures).

According to the above, **from 34 measures and 66 activities implemented** for the first quarter of 2023, specifically 19 measures/43 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 11 measures/15 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 4 measures/8 activities belong to the awareness-raising approach (C).

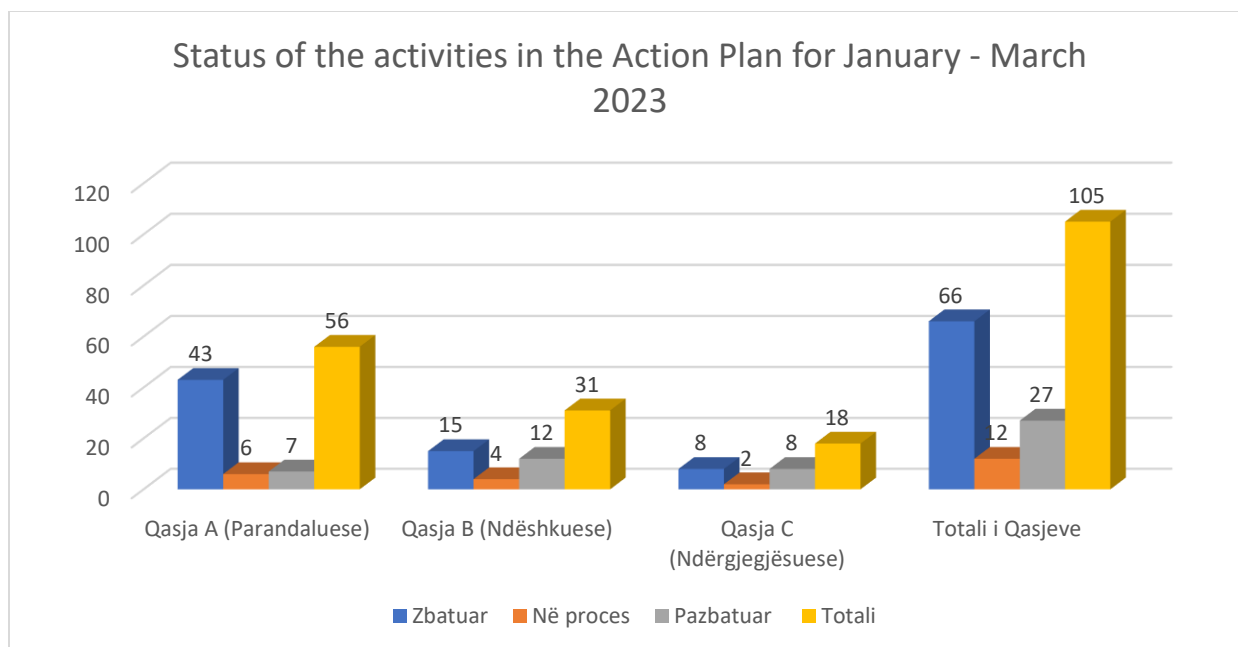
Of the **17 measures and 12 activities which are still in the process of implementation** for the first quarter of 2023, specifically 10 measures/6 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 5 measures/4 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 2 measures/2 activities belong to the awareness-raising approach (C).

Of the **8 measures and 27 activities not implemented** for the first quarter of 2023, specifically 1 measure/ 7 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 5 measures/ 12 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 2 measures/ 8 activities belong to the awareness -raising approach (C).

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

From the total of 105 activities foreseen for implementation in January - March 2023, 56 of them belong to Approach A, 31 activities belong to Approach B, as well as 18 activities to Approach C.

<b>Status of activities in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for the period January-March 2023</b>				
<b>Progress of activities</b>	<b>Preventive Approach A</b>	<b>Punitive Approach B</b>	<b>Awareness Raising Approach C</b>	<b>Total of the Approaches</b>
Implemented	43	15	8	<b>66</b>
Partially implemented	6	4	2	<b>12</b>
Unimplemented	7	12	8	<b>27</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>105</b>



It turns out that out of 105 activities foreseen for the period *January - March 2023*, ongoing and new activities, their status for all 3 approaches is reported as follows:

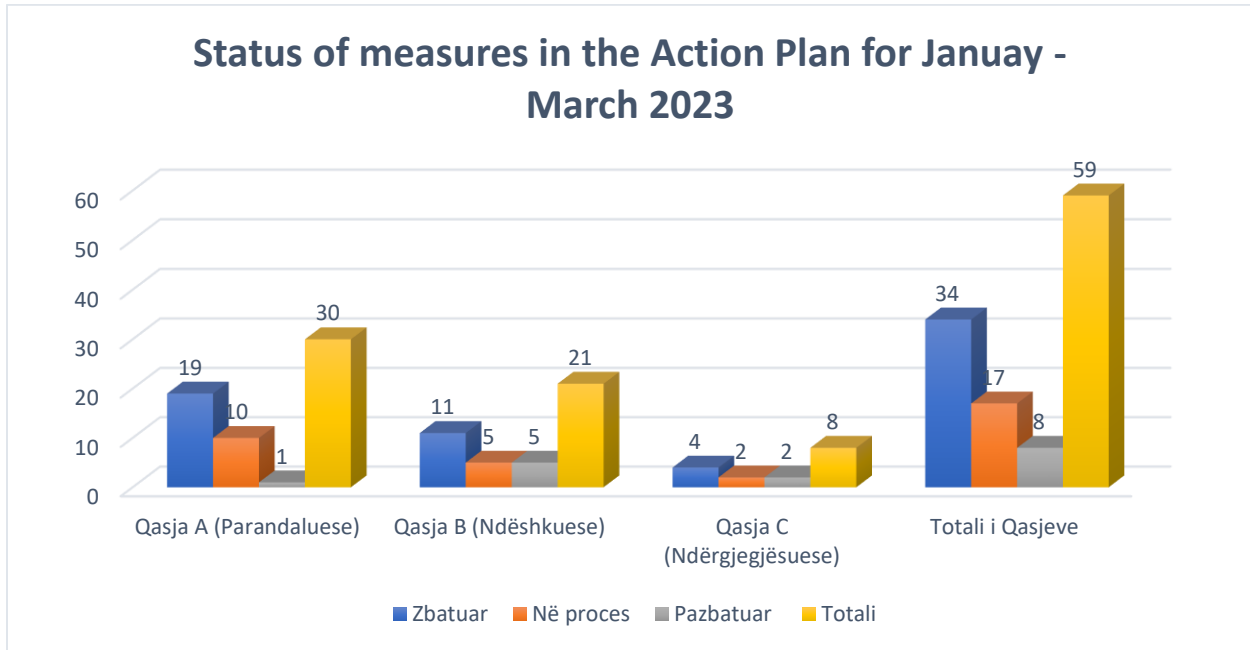
- 66 implemented activities;
- 12 activities are still in the implementation process;
- 27 activities not implemented (unreported) by the responsible institution (where we can mention A.4.2.1; A.4.3.1; A.4.4.3; A.7.3.2; A.7.3.3; A.7.3.4; A.11.3.1; B.1.2.1; B.1.2.2; B.2.3.1; B.2.3.2; B.2.3.3; B.2.3.4; B.2.3.5; B.2.4.2; B.3.4.1; B.4.1.2; B.4.3.1; B.4.4.1; C.2.1.1; C.2.2.1; C.3.1.1; C.3.1.2; C.3.1.3; C.3.1.4; C.3.1.5 and C.3.1.6).

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

From the total of 57 measures foreseen for implementation in *January - March 2023*, 30 of them belong to Approach A, 19 measures belong to Approach B, and 8 measures to Approach C.

<b>Status of measures in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for the period January-March 2023</b>				
<b>Progress of measures</b>	<b>Preventive Approach A</b>	<b>Punitive Approach B</b>	<b>Awareness Raising Approach C</b>	<b>Total of the Approaches</b>
Implemented	19	11	4	<b>34</b>

Partially implemented	10	5	2	<b>17</b>
Unimplemented	1	5	2	<b>8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>59</b>



It turns out that of the 59 measures foreseen for the period January - March 2023, ongoing and new measures, their status for the 3 approaches is reported as follows:

- 34 implemented measures;
- 17 measures are still in the implementation process;
- 8 unimplemented (unreported) measures by the responsible institution (where we can mention A.11.3; B.1.2; B.2.3; B.3.4; B.4.3; B.4.4; C.2.1 and C.3.1).

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

Based on the information on the reporting and evaluation of the activities and measures implemented, the realization of the objectives for *January - March 2023* is as follows:

Weak - 3 objectives (objectives A.11; B.3 and C.3)

Sufficient - 1 objective (objectives B.4)

Good - 5 objectives (objectives A.1; A.4; B.1; B.2 and C.2)

Very Good - 9 objectives (objectives A.2; A.3; A.5; A.6; A.7; A.8; A.9; A.10 and C.1)



Exceeded – N/A targets.

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

The progress achieved within the fulfillment of the activities and measures foreseen, for the monitoring period, January - March 2023, in implementation of the Action Plan 2020-2023, of the Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption 2015-2023, is as follows:

- The Public Procurement Agency has published an orientation guide for all Contracting Authorities regarding the implementation of green public procurement in Albania and has approved a change in the Decision of the Council of Ministers, "On the form of communication in public procurement procedures".
- NAIS offers a guarantee of the use of electronic services on the e-Albania government portal, improving citizens' access to state services. Improving the technical infrastructure and harmonizing data for publication are important steps towards the modernization of the state administration.
- CEC has conducted training sessions with financiers of political parties regarding the standardized format for annual reporting, the use of the Electronic Platform for financial reporting, and has developed work tables with experts in the field to strengthen the capacities of the technical staff.
- The Police Supervision Agency has administered 800 calls to the toll-free number and 233 complaints to the Case Management system/Complaints Module; has performed proactive work in terms of investigations near internal structures, completing investigations for 34 police officers.
- The State Police has continued cooperation with international partners in the fight against criminality. The exchange of practices with organizations such as Interpol, Europol and the Department of International Relations has increased the effectiveness and ability of the State Police in the fight against organized crime and has provided concrete and measurable results for a long-term period.
- The General Directorate of Anticorruption has continued the administrative investigations on the administered complaints. 19 final administrative investigation reports have been completed and after detailed analysis, 58 measures have been proposed for the initiation of disciplinary proceedings, 12 measures for removal from office and 63 recommendations have been given. Also, elements of criminal offenses have been established/suspected in some cases, specifically, 4 reports have been prepared for criminal prosecution where 14 people have been reported.
- In order to strengthen the institutional capacities, AASCA has conducted 2 trainings during this reporting period mainly on asset recovery and social reuse and the regional workshop on the confiscation and reuse of criminal assets.
- The Ministry of Justice, in the role of the National Coordinator Against Corruption, has developed several activities and the monthly newsletter of January, February and March has been drafted and published, with a summary of all the projects and activities carried out by the

NCAC, accessible at the link <https://drejtesia.gov.al/e-buletin/>. The Ministry of Justice has undertaken public campaigns on social media about its institutional activity.

- The National Coordinator Against Corruption and the School of Magistrates signed a cooperation agreement for the continuous training of Anti-Corruption Coordinators, through which both institutions will coordinate their activities with the aim of continuous training of anti-corruption coordinators, to improve and guarantee their professional skills, in examining cases of corruption and abuse of office, as well as conducting administrative investigations within the scope of public responsibility.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, together with its subordinate institutions, has carried out a high number of inspections and referred administrative measures to private entities found in violation during this reporting period, which highlights it as one of the most active line ministries within the integrity policies and broad institutional coordination as a body of the central government.

## **BUDGET EXECUTION**

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

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

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

A1: 48.936 lekë, covered by the state budget, as foreseen in the Action Plan.

A2: 87.857 lekë, covered by the state budget, as foreseen in the Action Plan.

A3: 214.400 lekë, covered by the state budget, as foreseen in the Action Plan.

A4: 60.640 lekë, covered by the state budget, as foreseen in the Action Plan.

A5: 19.400 lekë, covered by the state budget.

A6: 43.300 lekë, covered by the state budget, as foreseen in the Action Plan.

A7: 24.136 lekë, covered by the state budget, as foreseen in the Action Plan.

A8: 28.000 lekë, covered by the state budget.

A9: No data is reported because this objective was realized and costed earlier.

A10: 2.848 lekë, covered by the state budget, as foreseen in the Action Plan.

A11: 38.790 lekë, covered by the state budget, as foreseen in the Action Plan.

B1: 590.541 lekë, covered by the state budget, as foreseen in the Action Plan.

B2: 29.050 lekë, covered by the state budget, as foreseen in the Action Plan.

B3: 37,5 lekë, covered by the state budget, as foreseen in the Action Plan.

B4: 20.995 lekë, covered by the state budget, as foreseen in the Action Plan.

C1: 155.129 lekë, covered by the state budget.

C2: 0 lekë.

C3: 95.950 lekë, covered by the state budget, as foreseen in the Action Plan.

Even for this monitoring report, it results that for a part of the activities carried out during this year, costs continue to be reported in "administrative costs", and their concrete value is missing. In total, there are 15 activities that are reported to have been carried out with "administrative costs" and 85 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)**

568,347 ALL covered by the state budget

**Policy objective 2 (Punitive approach - B)**

640,623.5 ALL covered by the state budget.

**Policy objective 3 (Awareness-raising approach - C)**

251,079 ALL covered by the state budget

The total budget used for this period is:

*Financing from the state budget is in the amount of 1,460,049.5 ALL.*

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the results of the monitoring carried out, it comes out that for the period January 1 - March 31, 2023, the areas that have shown performance but also challenges are activities and measures distributed in all specific objectives in the three policy goals (approaches) of ISAC, Prevention (A) - Punishment (B) – Awareness-Raising (C).

The institutions have demonstrated continuity, effort and positive will to implement the measures, carry out the activities in their function, in accordance with the budgets provided in the action plan, the support of international and local partners; and have relied on their human resources and internal professional technical capacities.

Public bodies and law enforcement agencies are continuing their work with solid data, compared to the same period last year, and are witnessing a positive start in terms of the annual target that will have to be reached at the end of 2023.

## ***Recommendations***

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

- start carrying out activities and measures for those objectives of the strategy, which result in the level of poor implementation (*from 0 to 30 percent of implemented measures*), also due to the lack of reporting, namely objective A.11; B.3 and C.3.
- to report costs for each activity that has begun and completed implementation in this reporting period.
- measures should be taken by line ministries to monitor the approval and implementation of Integrity Plans by all their dependent institutions.
- to report the value of confiscated and seized assets under the administration of AASCA during this monitoring period.
- to report data from prosecutions to support achievements in the punitive approach of the fight against corruption.
- to improve the inclusion of information technology by further strengthening transparency and the fight against corruption, taking into account the further development of electronic platforms for reporting suspected cases of corruption and promoting the use of information technology to increase efficiency in the implementation of the action plan.
- encourage the involvement of civil society and the media, and encourage the active participation of civil society in monitoring the implementation of the action plan. Organization of regular meetings, public consultations and presentations of reports to ensure a wider sensitivity to issues of corruption and interaction with public institutions.
- strengthen institutional capacities and invest in training and raising the capacities of the institutions' employees (anti-corruption contact points) to manage and implement anti-corruption policies and measures. Also ensure that they have sufficient knowledge about the laws, regulations and procedures followed in the anti-corruption field.
- to monitor and evaluate the results, collecting and analyzing the data to measure the effectiveness of the measures taken and identify the issues that need to be addressed further. This process should be carried out especially by the central institutions in relation to their dependent institutions. It is important to ensure that all relevant agencies and institutions work together and interact to achieve the goals of the action plan. In the future, a greater attention will have to be paid to the improvement and coordination between them and to have a regular exchange of information and cooperation.

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

It turns out that among the objectives with a complete lack of feasibility for the reporting period (also due to the lack of reporting), January - March 2023, is objective C.3. In this report, there is

also a lack of information about the budget of a number of measures and activities, as well as an assessment of concrete needs, for the areas that have the highest risk.

An important challenge is the effective implementation of the law, ensuring continuous, complete and comprehensive control and monitoring of central or local institutions and agencies, increasing public confidence and efforts to fight against corruption.

The lack of examination of suspected cases of corruption or abusive practices, published or reported, in some cases, may be due to the lack of sufficient resources, lack of cooperation or slowness of processes and difficulties in securing evidence. For this reason, a retraining of institutional needs and dedicated investments in infrastructure are needed.

Gap in financial supervision: Financial control and supervision of public finances are essential for the prevention of corruption. However, in some cases, there are loopholes in the financial oversight system, making it easier for officials to commit irregular or illegal actions with public money.

It is important to address these challenges and gaps to strengthen the fight against corruption. The above recommendations and the continuous commitment of institutions to improve the implementation of anti-corruption measures can help address these challenges and improve efficiency in the fight against corruption.

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

In this monitoring report, January - March 2023, the risks that were mainly identified, are related to technical and institutional capacities, work processes, technical assistance, institutional cooperation and the regulatory environment.

The objectives which present a high level of risk are objectives A11, B.2, B.3, B.4 and C3.

Objective A11 has a high level of risk regarding the preparation of Local Integrity Plans and the determination of a specific budget for their implementation, since their non-approval in time endangers, among other things, the achievement of the budget support indicator, even in function of IPA projects.

Objectives B.2 and B.3 have a high level of risk due to the need to coordinate work between law enforcement bodies in the adoption, establishment and operation of ARO and addressing overlaps and/or gaps in institutional mandates, duplicate investigations or simultaneous, etc.

Objective B.4 also presents a high level of risk because its constituent elements such as signing new agreements, increasing further access to databases, strengthening inter-institutional cooperation or drafting standard procedures and cooperation mechanisms are prerequisites for a solid track record of law enforcement bodies in the punitive approach.

Within the awareness approach, objective C.3 represents a great importance and an increased risk also due to the fact that it results in a weak feasibility repeatedly in different periods of THE monitoring reports.

In conclusion, all implementing institutions of this action plan should consider this analysis and increase efforts to implement measures and activities, having as a priority the achievement of the defined values to reach the goal of specific objectives. In the next monitoring report, January - June 2023, there will be an increased analysis of performance indicators.

### *Next steps*

In conclusion of this monitoring report for the period January-March 2023, of the findings that this report offers us, of the analytical data that the institutions have reported and of the analysis carried out, the following steps are to be addressed:

#### *A.4 Improving the handling of corruption complaints:*

Public institutions will have to coordinate efforts and proactively monitor the written and electronic media to learn about and deal with publicly denounced complaints about the crime of corruption in a timely manner.

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

It is required to increase the capacities of the internal audit, and on the other hand to increase the number of public authorities which are part of the evaluation of the performance of the audit activity.

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

To continue the process of drafting integrity plans in local government units, dedicating a part of the budget for their implementation, in order to meet the objective for the conditions of budget support.

#### *B2: Improvement of cooperation between law enforcement institutions in criminal prosecution and criminal cooperation of corruption:*

The technical granting of access to 14 users of the General Prosecutor's Office, to the database of the General Directorate of Customs, pursuant to the Memorandum of Cooperation "On granting the right of access to the database of the General Directorate of Customs, General Prosecutor's Office".

The establishment of joint work groups and the drafting of work plans and action plans with a focus on corruption investigation should be addressed as a priority between PSA, the State Police, the General Prosecutor's Office, SPAK and international partners, as well as the coordination of work between law enforcement bodies for putting ARO into operation.

*B.4. Improving international judicial and police cooperation in the fight against corruption:*

To complete the reporting for this objective and to strengthen the capacities of the joint investigation teams established to investigate criminal offenses in the field of corruption.

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

Continue the achievement of products in accordance with what has been achieved so far, keeping in mind those activities that are still in process.

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

To ensure the effectiveness of open calls for specific proposals in the fight against corruption, financed by ASLSG, as well as to take measures for cooperation with the State Police for the generation of evaluation reports.

DRAFT