



NATIONAL COORDINATOR AGAINST CORRUPTION

**MONITORING REPORT
FOR
THE PERIOD JANUARY - JUNE 2023**

**INTER-SECTORAL STRATEGY
AGAINST CORRUPTION 2015 – 2023**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AASCA	Agency for the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Assets
ADCG	Agency for Dialogue and Co-Governance
NAIS	National Agency of the Information Society
NFA	National Food Authority
CSSA	Civil Society Support Agency
ASLSG	Agency for the Support of Local Self-Government
PPA	Public Procurement Agency
SAJS	State Archive of the Judicial System
PHA	Property Handling Agency
AARD	Agency for Agricultural and Rural Development
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
FLAD	Free Legal Aid Directorate
GDP	General Directorate of Prisons
GDE	General Directorate of Enforcement
GDSP	General Directorate of the State Police
GDPS	General Directorate of Probation Service
LPD	Local Police Directorate
TGA	Thematic Group for Anticorruption
HIDCACI	High Inspectorate of Declaration and Control of Assets and Conflict of Interests
IFM	Institute of Forensic Medicine
CRIPPD	Commissioner for the Right to Information and Protection of Personal Data
NCAC	National Coordinator Against Corruption
HCP	High Council of Prosecution
CEC	Central Election Commission
AAC	Albanian Adoption Committee
SEC	State Election Commission
MESY	Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth

MoI	Ministry of Interior
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoEFA	Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
MFE	Ministry of Finance and Economy
MIE	Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy
MC	Ministry of Culture
MD	Ministry of Defense
MoHSP	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
MoTE	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
GPO	General Prosecutor's Office
AP	Action Plan
COP	Center of Official Publications
ISAC	Intersectoral Strategy against Corruption
SPOCOC	Special Prosecutor's Office against Corruption and Organized Crime
SIAC	Service for Internal Affairs and Complaints
PICS	Prison Internal Control Service
DCM	Decision of the Council of Ministers

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

Corruption is a threat to democracy, good governance, fair competition and sustainable economical, social and political development of a country.

It severely hinders economical 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 Albanian government has and will continue to have an unwavering will in the fight against corruption, through preventive actions, punitive measures and public awareness raising activities. The governments priority in the fight against corruption, coincides best with the conditions set by the European Union following the opening of accession negotiations for EU membership. The fight against corruption is one of the five policies that our country is advised to follow as a priority in the European Integration process. Likewise, the prevention and punishment of corruption is an obligation derived from Albania's accession to international instruments for the fight against corruption, such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, the Council of Europe Civil Law Convention on Corruption etc.

Since 2015, Albania follows and implements the Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption. With Decision nr.516, dated 01.07.2020 of the Council of Ministers, the deadline for the implementation of the ISAC was extended until 2023.

The vision of ISAC 2015-2023 is: “ *Transparent Albanian institutions with high integrity, that enjoy the trust of the citizens and guarantee quality and incorruptable 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 Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption envisages the objectives and the relevant measures to be implemented to meet these objectives in accordance with the deadlines detailed in the Anti-Corruption Action Plan. The Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption, being a inter sectoral strategy, is based on the principle of coordination between institutions in order to achieve the objectives included in the NSDI by implementing a systematic and integrated approach.

During the first three years of ISAC, the institutions implemented concrete anti-corruption measures provided in the Action Plan 2015-2017. Subsequently, the National Coordinator Against Corruption reviewed the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy, in order to enable the adaptation of the Strategy to the new realities and priorities of the sectors. The 2018-2020 Action Plan, 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 AntiCorruption Task Force. Since the establishment and organization of the General Anticorruption Directorate in the Ministry of Justice, in 2021, upon implementation of VKM no. 618/2021, the Anticorruption Task Force ceased to function and the Directorate of the Network of Anticorruption Coordinators began to operate.

The Coordinating Committee is chaired by the Minister of Justice, in the role of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator, and is composed of 10 members, at deputy minister level, from each ministry (excluding the 5 Ministries without portfolio), as well as representatives from the Prime Minister's Office, 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 actionplan.

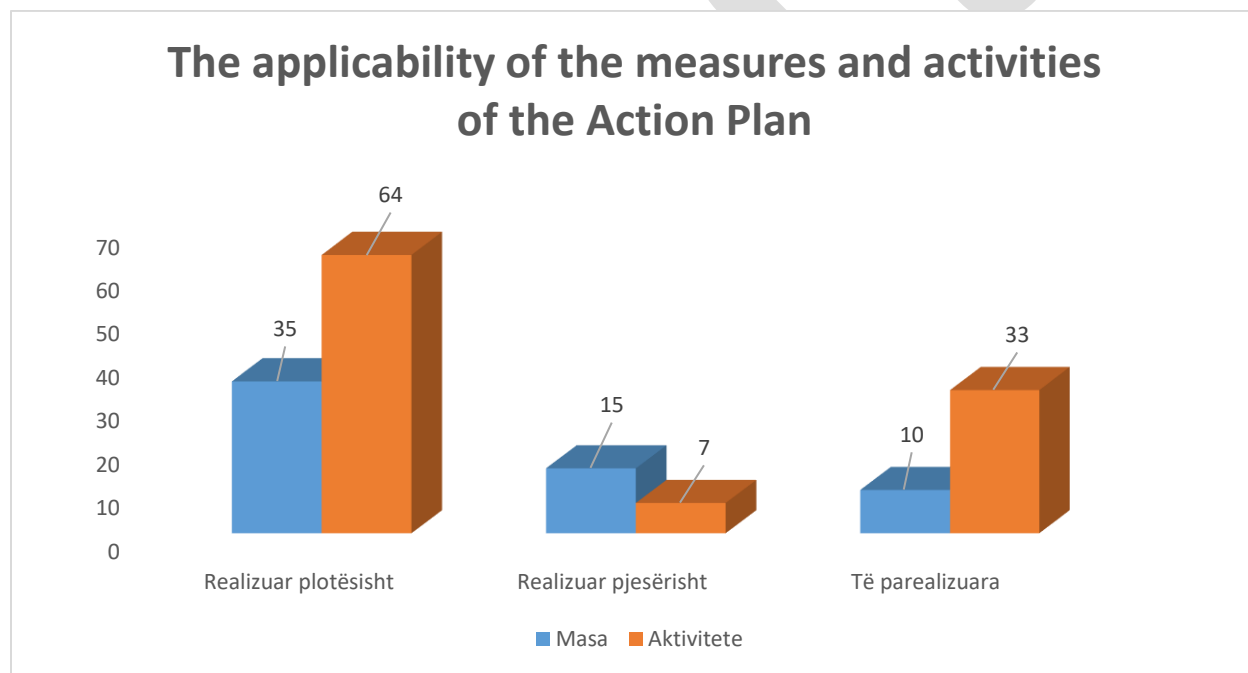
The Action Plan 2020-2023 contains 83 measures that includes 22 institutions, which will work together for more transparency, accountability and efficiency in the pace of the fight against corruption in the country. The priority measures of this action plan are strengthening the transparency of public 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-June 2023*, which corresponds to the fourth 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 2023.

For this monitoring period, *January-June 2023*, data were collected and analyzed for 60 measures and 104 activities, distributed respectively in 32 measures and 58 activities for the preventive approach (A), 20 measures and 29 activities for the punitive approach (B) and 8 measures and 17 activities for the awareness approach (C).

Through the implementation of the Action Plan during the period *January – June 2023*, 35 measures were fully implemented, 15 measures were partially implemented and 10 measures were not implemented, as well as 64 activities were fully implemented, 7 activities were partially implemented and 33 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
Preventive	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	31 in 50 percent of implemented measures
	A.7 Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection as well as the systematic use of risk analysis	51 to 85 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	86 to 110 percent of implemented measures
Ndëshkimi	B.1 Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption	51 in 85 percent of implemented measures
	B.2 Improvement of cooperation between law enforcement institutions in criminal prosecution and punishment of corruption	31 to 50 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
Ndër gjeji	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

Table 1: Realization by measures and activities

For this period *January - June 2023*, 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 8 performance indicators, partially for 9 performance indicators and not reached for 20 performance indicators.

In support of the forecast made in the Passport of Indicators, for the period *January-June 2023*, only 9 of the indicators are measurable (six-monthly measurement frequency), respectively distributed in the preventive approach (A.1.a; A.2.a; A.2.b; A.2.c; A.7.b; A.10; B.1.a; B.1.b and B.2.a). For this reporting period, *January-June 2023*, data has been collected and analyzed for other indicators, as well, for which the institutions have reported and their assessment has been made in order to assess the overall degree of feasibility of the objectives of the ISAC and of the Action Plan.

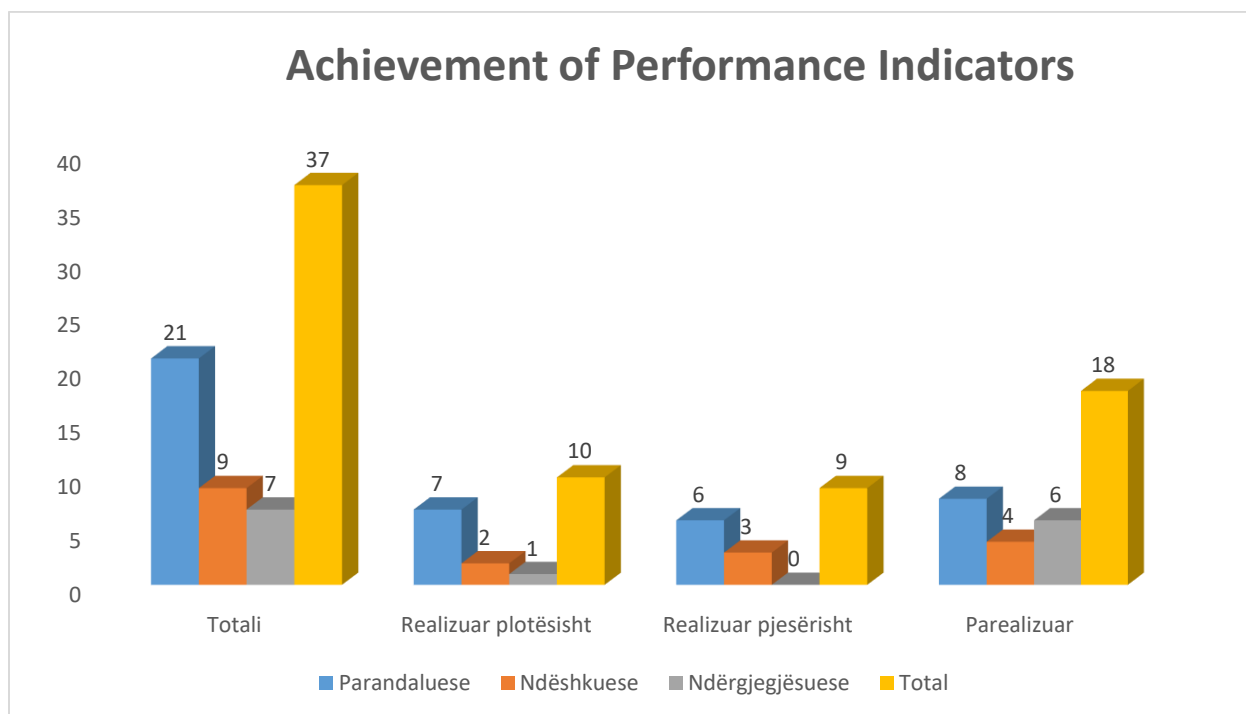
In the table below, all 37 indicators are illustrated according to the status of their realization. This calculation was made on the basis of the values brought/reported by the relevant institutions, as well as from the reporting of measures and activities on which the feasibility of the indicator is based, *even in those cases where it has an annual basis of measurement*. In this monitoring report, there is a lack of data for the indicators of the 3 objectives of the ISAC, and their absence is classified under the status: the target value has not been realized. These objectives belong to the awareness-raising approach of ISAC.

Approach	Performance indicators	Realization of Performance Indicators		
		The target value has been fully achieved ¹	The target value has been	The target value is not achieved ³

¹ Which has been realized at the 100 percent rate

³ Which has not been realized or an indicator for which data has not been gathered or for which data collection is not currently possible..

			partially achieved ²	
Prevention	21	7	6	8
Punishment	9	2	3	4
Awareness	7	1	0	6
Total	37	10	9	18



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 ⁴
Prevention	A.1 Increasing transparency in State Activity and improving citizens' access to information	83 %
	A.2 Increasing transparency in planning, management and control of public funds	100%

² Which has been realized on the scale of 50 to 100 percent

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

	A.3 Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions	100%
	A.4 Improving the processing of corruption complaints	50%
	A.5 Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interests	100% ⁵
	A.6 Strengthening the regime of controls on the financing of political parties	16.6%
	A.7 Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection as well as the systematic use of risk analysis	75.66% ⁶
	A.8 Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption	50%
	A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public servants	50%
	A.10 Analysis of corruption trends, effectiveness of anti-corruption measures and improvement of statistics regarding the activity of anti-corruption law enforcement agencies	95%
	A.11 Adaptation of anti-corruption policies at the local government level	18%
Retribution	B.1 Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption	65.1 %
	B.2 Improvement of cooperation between law enforcement institutions in criminal prosecution and punishment of corruption	95%
	B.3. Revision of the legal framework for criminal prosecution of economic and financial crime	0%
	B.4. Improving international judicial and police cooperation in the fight against corruption	25%
Awareness	C.1 Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption	62.5%

⁵ This value is a result of measuring only the performance indicator A.5.a

⁶ To measure this objective only 3 indicators were evaluated. Indicator A.7.a, a is impossible to be measured during this 6-month period. The value reported for 2022 has been measured for this reporting period.

C.2 Encouraging the public to actively use mechanisms for reporting corruption	40%
C.3. Encouraging cooperation with civil society.	0%

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)	67.11 %
Punitive Approach (B)	46.27%
Conscious Approach (C)	34.16%

For this period *January - June 2023*, 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 monitored 200 out of 313 public authorities and 31 out of 61 local self-government units for this reporting period. The electronic register of requests and responses has been installed in 27 public authorities bringing the total number of public authorities that have installed the electronic register to 222 authorities.
- The Public Procurement Agency has achieved the 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%. PPA has approved 3 recommendations, which are related to the form of communication in public procurement procedures, the notification on the modification of contracts, agreements during their duration and on the implementation of green public procurement in Albania.
- NAIS has facilitated responses through the e-Albania platform, in which 2,827,371 users are currently registered. This way, the digitization of public services has made it possible to reduce the necessary documentation and bureaucracy in receiving services, simultaneously with the increase in transparency and efficiency. Meanwhile, a total of 1227 accessible services for citizens are registered on this platform.
- HIDAACI has continued to maintain the system of declaring private assets and interests. even during this reporting period, according to the provisions in this Action Plan in force. It has also prepared an assessment report on the applicability of Law 60/2016 "On Whistleblowing and Protection of Whistleblowers". Following the efforts to strengthen the

preventive approach, HIDAACI has signed a cooperation agreement, with the Albanian Committee of Helsinki (ACH), in the framework of the implementation of the initiative "Civil society against corruption - from a local challenge to a European response".

- The State Election Commissioner has revised the methodology of control and verification of political party finances, has approved new decisions on the revision of the standard format for reporting by monitoring experts and legal auditors for the use of approved reports and has also approved the rules for financial reporting annual report of political parties, the verification of their financing and expenses, as well as determining the method of payment of legal auditors.
- The Ministry of Finance and Economy records 4030 accepted and implemented recommendations. During this period, 2 new cases were addressed by the internal audit structure, 1 referral was made to the Prosecutor's Office, and financial inspections were initiated for 90% of the alerts. MFE has also approved the Continuous Professional Training Program of internal auditors in the public sector for 2023, according to which, it is planned to train 350 auditors. During this period, a total of 125 internal auditors were trained and 6 external quality assessments were carried out, namely in: INSTAT, CHCIF, GDRTS, Vau Dejes Municipality, Fier Municipality and Fushë Arrëz Municipality. Also, a total of 7 public financial inspectors were trained on risk management, as well as 8 inspectors on internal public financial control.
- The Ministry of Justice is integrating the statistical data produced in relation to the history of prosecutions and criminal convictions, in a new electronic platform for the collection, reporting and processing of this information, which is created by the European Commission services, in the framework of supporting the facilities of candidate/potential candidate countries, to collect and report statistical data in a continuous and complete manner.
- The General Anticorruption Directorate has also continued with the development of integrity and transparency policies in public authorities. During this reporting period, it has been estimated that a significant part of the subordinate institutions of the line ministries have approved and are already following an Integrity Plan.
- Central and subordinate institutions have not reported cases of their officials found in violation for corrupt practices.
- At the local level, Roskovec Municipality has approved an integrity plan during this reporting period, bringing the total number to 22 municipalities in the country that have approved an Integrity Plan. On the other hand, other local self-government units were also encouraged through 5 consultative meetings. This process is expected to be finalized soon also in Lushnje and Librazhd Municipality.
- Action for Dialogue and subsequent Co-governance of such a platform that is reliable for all irregular and abusive practices. Thus, a total of 202 complaints were received by this platform, which were delegated to the General Directorate of Anticorruption in the Ministry of Justice. Meanwhile, other complaints administered by the State Police are mainly related to issues of corruption, ownership conflict, behavior of employees of police

structures, unfair fines, etc. Complaints have been handled with full responsibility and cases where serious violations have been identified have been referred to the bodies that exercise criminal prosecution.

- The Police Supervision Agency has had a fruitful cooperation with the structures of the State Police, through joint investigations, within the "Toyota Double" operation, where several persons suspected of the criminal offenses of misuse of duty, smuggling of goods have been prosecuted licensed and those for which excise duty is paid.
- 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 ALL 32,034,000.00.
- The State Police has continued to build capacities through specialized structures that deal with the investigation of the crime of corruption. Also, during its 6-month activity, a total of 443 criminal offenses were recorded, with 510 perpetrators. The level of detection for the State Police is 84.19%. For criminal offenses of corruption, a total of 194 criminal offenses were recorded, of which 167, or 86.8%, were discovered. During this period, increased cooperation and exchange of information with international partners continued with a total of 443 practices, of which 266 practices with Interpol, 79 practices with Europol and 88 practices with the Department of International Relations.
- SPAK has registered 110 criminal proceedings with 118 persons under investigation, for criminal offenses related to corruption, and has sent 10 criminal proceedings with 20 defendants for trial. Special techniques were used in conducting proactive investigations in 988 cases (court decisions) for 2393 end devices (from SPAK) and for 21 criminal proceedings, against 80 subjects for criminal offenses of corruption and those related to the duty by the prosecutions of the jurisdiction of general. SPAK has also made two requests for sequestration of assets, for criminal offenses related to corruption, and has currently provided full access to 16 state databases. In the framework of strengthening the institutional capacities, SPAK has increased the number of staff by 23 people.
- The General Prosecutor's Office has registered 84 criminal proceedings with 62 defendants for group criminal offenses in the field of corruption within the competence of the general jurisdiction and has sent 82 proceedings with 90 defendants for trial. During this period, 93 defendants were also convicted, compared to 19 defendants convicted in the first 6 months of 2022. Prosecutors have also continued to play an important role in conducting proactive investigations and/or using special means of the investigation in 21 criminal proceedings, against 80 subjects for criminal offenses of corruption and those related to the duty.
- The General Directorate of Anticorruption in the Ministry of Justice has continued its work with solid results in conducting administrative investigations during this reporting period. Specifically, during the period January - June 2023, a total of 202 complaints were administered, at the end of which, 83 measures were given for the initiation of disciplinary

proceedings, 29 measures for removal from office, 109 recommendations, and 9 cases were referred to the prosecutor, with 28 people reported.

- In the framework of strengthening the awareness approach, the Ministry of Justice has approved the Communication and Visibility Plan for 2023 and has developed the first public campaign for 2023.
- In the communication networks of the General Anticorruption Directorate, Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn, a series of 15 instructional and awareness videos have been published to encourage citizens by denouncing practices and abuses in public institutions, part of the Network of Anticorruption Coordinators. These informative videos aim to promote the mechanism of reporting suspected cases of corruption to the network of anti-corruption coordinators. Also, during the first half of 2023, the General Anticorruption Directorate has kept the public informed about its activity through periodic announcements on the social networks Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn. and the monthly newsletter published in the link: <https://drejtesia.gov.al/e-buletin/>.

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

The main challenges of implementing the action plan can be mentioned

- The lack of financial resources to support the implementation of the action plan continues to remain a challenge, since it has a direct impact on the realization of the established objectives, which may deem difficult or impossible to achieve.
- The need for support and engagement of other institutions that are not included in the action plan. It is important that all relevant institutions cooperate and engage in the implementation of the strategy to achieve the desired results. The lack of cooperation and support from these institutions can create obstacles in the fulfillment of objectives.
- The implementation of disciplinary and legal measures for cases of corruption and illegal behavior of officials in a timely and efficient manner, continues to remain a challenge. If there is no accurate and prompt follow-up of cases of corruption and other abuses, the impact of punishment and sanctions in preventing such offenses in the future will be lacking.
- Increasing awareness and informing citizens about the mechanisms for reporting corruption and illegal practices continues to be an issue that needs improvement. If citizens are not aware of their rights and the tools available to report abuses, it is difficult for them to mobilize to help fight corruption and promote integrity in institutions.
- The importance of training and capacity development for officials and personnel of relevant institutions. During this monitoring period, no significant investments in the

training and capacity building of employees have been identified, so they continue to have difficulties in implementing the established policies and strategies.

- The need for regular monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the action plan. Without a consistent monitoring and evaluation system, it is difficult to assess the effectiveness and progress of the plan and take corrective action if needed. For this reason, it is intended that this challenge be addressed in the new Intersectoral Anti-Corruption Strategy 2023 - 2030.
- During this reporting period, no Municipality has allocated the budget determined for the implementation of the Integrity Plan.
- An assessment of the needs for the improvement of anti-corruption measures will also have to be carried out
- Pilot internal audits and study visits on ethics and integrity have not been carried out.
- The subordinate institutions of the line ministries must commit to the integrity risk assessment process in the dependent institutions, according to the Integrity Risk Assessment Methodology, and approve the Integrity Plans for their institutions.
- To develop international cooperation, especially in those fields or sectors that have a direct impact on the feasibility of performance indicators.
- Proper reporting on administrative costs and the budget used for the realization of activities and concrete measures, which have also affected the realization of the values of the performance indicators.

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, 2023 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 ISAC in 2023, which also corresponds to the last year of having these strategies.

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 15 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 report⁷ 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 Prime Minister's Order No. 90, dated 01.08.2023 "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 Teams have been created, which are part of the Integrated Policy Management Group (IPMG) for "Democracy, Rule of Law and Good Governance". Specifically, the Anticorruption Thematic Team (ATT) has been

⁷ Before the monitoring and performance report is approved in the decision-making structures.

established for the Ministry of Justice.⁸

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

- To coordinate the reflection of horizontal issues and especially those of gender equality in all policies of priority programs.
- To play a supporting role for the coordination of planning, prioritization, programming and monitoring of development assistance for the sectors involved, through the organization of regular dialogue and interaction with partners and donors for development and integration.
- To guide and ensure the preparation of coordinated intersectoral contributions for the priority areas and relevant special sectors for the Strategic Planning Committee (SPC), which ensures the general direction of state policy and priorities and of other committees with a decision-making function.

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 July 3d, 2023 to all reporting institutions and consolidating the package in accordance with IPSIS system standards and Good Governance Principles;

Phase 2: Sending the complete package for evaluation on 20.07.2023 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 10.10.2023 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

⁸ This role is played by the Coordinating Committee for the implementation of the Intersectoral Anti-Corruption Strategy.

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 of the monitoring and performance needs 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 08.07.2010 "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 used⁹:

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

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:¹⁰

Category	Tolerance level	Points (110)
Poor	From 0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures	30

⁹The calculation formula is taken from the methodological guide for drawing up monitoring reports of IPSIS strategic documents

¹⁰ Evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Methodological Guide "Structure of monitoring reports for Documents sectoral and intersectoral strategy for the good governance agenda".

Sufficient	From 31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures	20
Good	From 51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures	35
Very good	From 86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures	25
Exceeded	111 and above	N/A

The next level of analysis is 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 four policy goals: 1.Complete and professional functioning of the justice system governance institutions in accordance with 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 solid crime prevention practices; 4. Coordination, efficient and effective management of the justice system in all institutions of the sector.

Risk Matrix

The monitoring report 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 below¹¹:

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

¹¹ The risk analysis and assessment was carried out referring to the Methodological Guide for the drafting of monitoring reports for the Good Governance Agenda.

	Low	Medium	High	
	Impact			

1.1.9 Public consultation of the monitoring and performance report

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 and civil society organisations on 20.07.2023 and on 04.08.2023 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. 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 18.09.2023, 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, 2023 to June 30, 2023*.

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 *Improving 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: **49.18%**.

Approach A	Realization
A.1	83%
A.2.	100%
A.3	100%
A.4	50%
A.5	100% ¹²
A.6	16.6%
A.7	75.66% ¹³
A.8	50%
A.9	50%
A.10	95%
A.11	18%

Approach B	Realization
B.1	65.1%
B.2	95%
B.3	0%
B.4	25%

Approach C	Realization
C.1	62.5%
C.2	40%
C.3	0%

Tabela 3: Realization by objectives

¹² This measurement was made considering only objective A.5.a.

¹³ Indicator A.7.a was not evaluated.

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	Implementation of Measures and Activities			
		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	38
	Activities	63	66	64	65
Punishment	Measures	25	22	21	23
	Activities	37	31	31	32
Awareness	Measures	9	9	9	12
	Activities	24	22	18	23
Total	Measures	68	64	61	73
	Activities	124	119	113	120

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 - June 30, 2023, a total of 60 measures and 104 activities were monitored, from which it turns out that a total of 34 of the measures were implemented and 59 of the activities were carried out

Implementation of Measures and Activities	
-------------------------------------------	--

Access (Policy Objectives)	Measures and Activities	Measures and activities foreseen for the period January - June 2023	Measures and activities fully implemented	Measures and activities in partially implemented ¹⁴	Measures and activities unimplemented ¹⁵
Prevention	Measures	32	20	10	2
	Activities	58	42	3	13
Punishment	Measures	20	9	4	7
	Activities	29	12	3	14
Awareness	Measures	8	6	1	1
	Activities	17	10	1	6
Total	Measures	60	35	15	10
	Activities	104	64	7	33

It turns out that from the total of 60 measures and 104 activities foreseen in the action plan for the period *January – June 2023*, their current status for the three policy goals (Strategy approaches) is reported as follows:

- 35 measures and 64 activities implemented;
- 15 measures and 7 activities still in the implementation process;
- 10 measures and 33 unimplemented activities.

According to the above, from **35 measures and 64 activities carried out** for *January-June 2023*, specifically 20 measures/42 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 9 measures/12 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 6 measures/ 10 activities belong to the awareness approach (C).

Of the **15 measures and 7 activities that are still in the implementation** process for *January-June 2023*, specifically 10 measures/3 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 4

¹⁴ A "partially completed" activity is an activity that has been completed to the extent of 50 to 100 percent.

¹⁵ An "unimplemented" activity is one that has been realized to a degree from 0 to 50 percent.

measures/3 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 1 measure /1 activity belong to the awareness approach (C)

Of the **10 measures and 33 not implemented activities** for *January-June 2023*, specifically 2 measure/13 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 7 measures/14 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.

The implementation of the Action Plan, 6-month 1, 2023 has a significant impact on Albania's European integration agenda. This strategy is a key instrument to fight corruption and to ensure equal access for all citizens and to increase the level of transparency and accountability in the justice system and public administration. Some important impacts of the implementation of the strategy are:

Preventive approach: The implementation of the Intersectorial Anti-Corruption Strategy has helped in the development and improvement of corruption prevention mechanisms. Through the denunciation platform, citizens have had the opportunity to report irregular and abusive practices. This platform provides a stable and reliable tool to fight corruption. Furthermore, the development of integrity and transparency policies in public bodies show the ongoing commitment of the government to build a sustainable preventive system against corruption.

Punitive approach: Implementation of the strategy has increased responsibility and accountability for corruption violations. Through joint investigations and in-depth cooperation with justice bodies, punitive measures have been administered to persons suspected of criminal acts of corruption. In particular, the mention of the "Toyota Double" operation and the prosecution of suspected persons shows the commitment of the police and other institutions in the fight against corruption and abuse of office.

Awareness-raising approach: The implementation of the strategy has improved public awareness and information about corruption and anti-corruption practices. Through public campaigns, trainings and publications on social networks, citizens have been encouraged to report suspected cases of corruption and to actively participate in the fight against corruption. This helps to cultivate an environment where people feel they have a role to play in the fight against corruption and are informed of their rights and obligations. Implementimi i kësaj strategjie ndihmon Shqipërinë në procesin e integritetit në disa drejtime:

Increasing transparency: The fight against corruption and improving integrity in public administration improve transparency in the justice system and public institutions. This is a key requirement in the European integration agenda, where one of the fundamental values is transparency in decision-making and governance processes.

Stability of the legal system: Improving the fight against corruption increases confidence in the justice system and the rule of law. This is a key factor for European integration, as a functional and reliable justice system is essential to guarantee citizens' rights and freedoms and to protect their interests.

Harmonization with European standards: The implementation of the anti-corruption strategy helps Albania to comply with European standards in the field of integrity, transparency and accountability. This improves the compatibility of local legislation and practices with European directives and conventions, which are essential in the process of European integration..

The implementation of the Intersectoral Strategy Against Corruption and the Action Plan for this reporting period represents important steps towards the fight against corruption and the European integration of Albania. Improving the preventive, punitive and awareness-raising approach helps to strengthen institutions, increase transparency and accountability, and harmonize with European standards. These positive developments bring Albania closer to European criteria and values, developing it on the path of integration into the European Union.

2.3 Components that need addressing in order to improve implementation

It turns out that among the objectives with complete lack of realizability or with weak realizability, for the reporting period *January 1 - June 30, 2023*, are respectively some of the objectives in the three approaches of the ISAC, we mention, respectively, objectives B.2, B.3 and C .3.

Objective A.4: The level of detectability for criminal offenses of corruption needs to be addressed. This measuring unit for the State Police has had a slight decrease this 6-month period, compared to the same period a year ago. This shows that there is a need to improve investigative actions and strengthen capacities for the investigation of the crime of corruption.

Objective A.7: External quality assessment: Despite the trainings developed for internal auditors, there have been a limited number of quality assessments. For this reason, an increase in their number and extension of external quality assessments is needed to ensure wider monitoring and improvement of audit performance in the public sector.

Objective A11: Implementation of the integrity plan at the local level: Although some municipalities have adopted integrity plans, their number is still low compared to the total number of municipalities. Efforts are urgently needed to encourage and improve the implementation of integrity plans at the local level..

Objective B.1: Despite the stable whistleblowing platform, the number of reported complaints is relatively low, compared to the same period last year. This shows that it is important that citizens have increased confidence in the existing reporting mechanisms and that coordinated efforts are made to increase awareness and credibility in these mechanisms.

Objective C1: Public awareness and use of social networks: Despite the publication of information on social networks and public campaigns, there is still room to increase public awareness and the use of existing mechanisms for reporting suspected cases of corruption.

Objective C2: Lack of follow-up disciplinary actions following the review of complaints. In some cases, after reviewing the complaints, sufficient disciplinary actions were not taken for the violations found. This may indicate the need to improve the monitoring and follow-up processes of disciplinary actions and ensure that they are effective.

Improving the above issues would help improve the effectiveness and implementation of measures and activities as well as performance indicators at the end of 2023.

2.4 Overall budget execution

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

In the framework of monitoring the implementation of the measures/activities of the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, the responsible institutions 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:

- A.1: ALL 3,081, covered by the state budget.
- A.2: ALL 16,606, covered by the state budget.
- A.3: 0 ALL, covered by the state budget.
- A.4: ALL 60,640, covered by the state budget.
- A.5: ALL 19,661, covered by the state budget.
- A.6: 0 ALL, covered by the state budget.
- A.7: 10,126 ALL, covered by the state budget.
- A.8: ALL 10,911, covered by the state budget.
- A.9: 2,650 ALL, covered by the state budget.
- A.10: ALL 2,848, covered by the state budget.
- A.11: ALL 38,790, covered by the state budget.

B.1: 153,985 ALL, covered by the state budget and the rest by donors: Rai (Regional Anti Corruption Initiative) and The Aire Center, OSCE.

B.2: 50 ALL, covered by the state budget.

B.3: 37.5 ALL, covered by the state budget.

B.4: 20,995 ALL, covered by the state budget.

C.1: 8320 ALL, covered by the state budget.

C.2: 0 ALL, covered by the state budget

C.3: 0 ALL, covered by the state budget.

Objectives A6, B1, B2 and C3 have not reported costs used (0).

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.

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

Policy objective 1 (preventive approach- A)

165,313 ALL covered by the state budget

Policy objective 2 (punitive approach - B)

175,067.5 ALL covered by the state budget.

Policy objective 3 (awareness approach - C)

8320 ALL covered by the state budget

The total budget used for this period is: ALL 348,700,500.

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^{16,17} the objective and measures/activities of the Action Plan 2020-2023, for the monitoring period *January 1 - June 30, 2023*.

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

¹⁶ The Action Plan and progress for each objective is included in the annex of this report

In accordance with the ISAC, 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 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 2023	Measures and activities completely accomplished	Measures and activities in partially implemented ¹⁷	Measures and activities of unrealized ¹⁸
Preventive (A)	Measures	32	20	10	2
	Activities	58	42	3	13

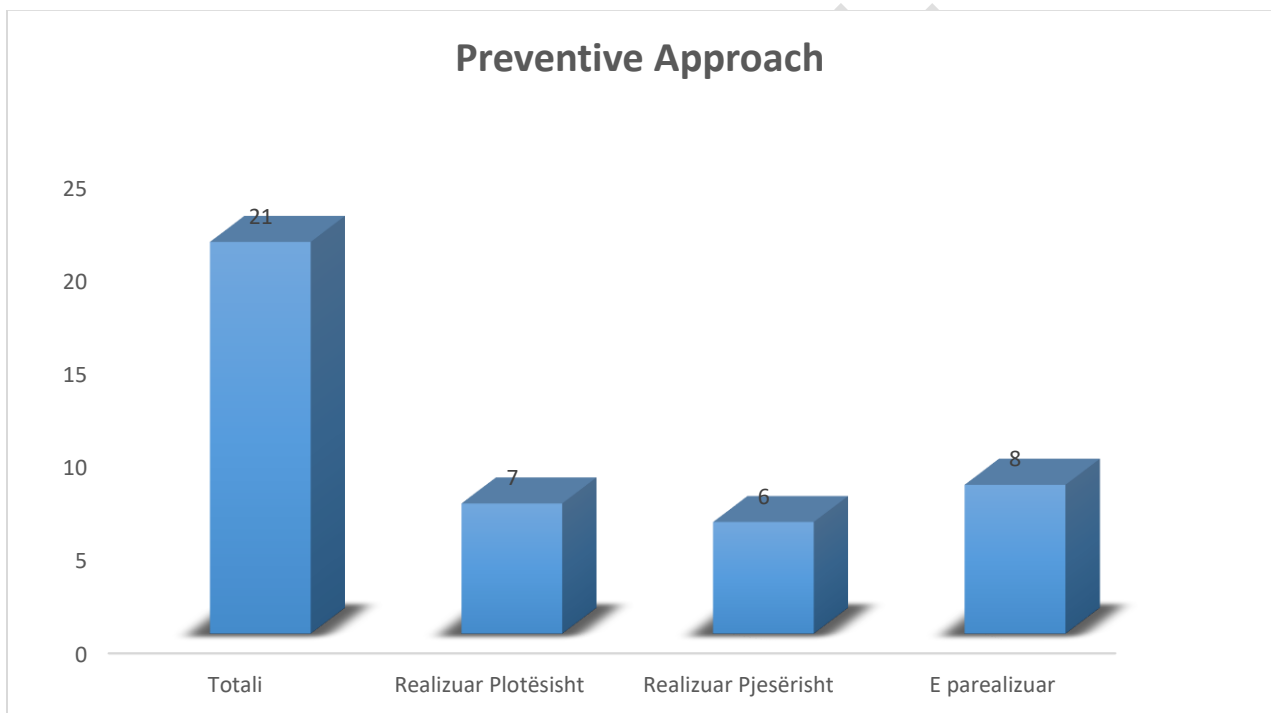
It turns out that out of 32 measures and 58 activities foreseen in the 2020-2023 Action Plan, for January-June 2023, for Approach A (Preventive), 20 measures/42 activities have been implemented, 10 measures/3 activities are still in process implementation, 2 measures/13 activities are not implemented respectively (measures A.6.1; A.6.2; A.6.3; A.6.4; A.6.5 dhe A.10.2 dhe aktivitetete A.4.2.1; A.4.4.3; A.6.1.1; A.6.1.2; A.6.2.1; A.6.2.2; A.6.3.1; A.6.3.2; A.6.4.1; A.6.4.2; A.6.5.1; A.6.5.2; A.6.5.3; A.7.1.4; A.7.3.2; A.7.3.4 dhe A.10.2.1).

From 21 performance indicators for the preventive approach (A), the target value was reached for 7 performance indicators, the target value was partially reached for 6 performance indicators and the target value was not reached for 8 performance indicators.

¹⁷ A "partially completed" activity is an activity that has been completed to the extent of 50 to 100 percent.

¹⁸ An "unrealized" activity is one that has been realized to a degree from 0 to 50 percent.

Preventive Approach	Performance indicators	Realizimi i Treguesve të Performancës		
		The target value has been fully realized ¹⁹	The target value has been partially achieved ²⁰	The target value is not realized ²¹
	21	7	6	8



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.

¹⁹ Which has been realized at the 100 percent rate.

²⁰ Which has been realized on the scale of 50 to 100 percent.

²¹ Which has not been realized and indicator for its data has not been collected or it has not been possible to collect.

A.1.a

The target value for **the performance indicator A.1.a** for the year 2023 is a *5% increase compared to the year 2022*.

During 2022, out of 374 public authorities monitored online, 331 have implemented the transparency program and published it.

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 (Compilation and publication of 1 annual report).
A.1.1.2	Transparency monitoring in the amount of 1/4 of the total number of public authorities every 3 months.
A.1.2	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-June 2023, the Commissioner for the Right to Information and Protection of Personal Data (hereinafter the Commissioner) has carried out the monitoring of transparency programs over 1/2 of the Central and Dependency Authorities. In total, 200 out of 313 public authorities were monitored. This monitoring was carried out in the amount of 1/2 of the total number also at public

authorities / local self-government units. In total, 31 out of 61 Local Self-Government Units were monitored. All monitored public authorities have published the Transparency Program.

The annual report on the Transparency index of these public authorities is planned for implementation in 3M4 2023.

In conclusion, it is estimated that during the year 2022, 331 public authorities have published the Transparency Program on their official websites. 5% increase compared to 2022, which is the target for 2023, is calculated in 17 additional public authorities, i.e. **348** - the target for 2023. Given that there are currently 231 public authorities that have published the Transparency Program on their official websites, it is calculated that this performance indicator has been realized to the extent of **66%**.

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

Base Values	2015	
	N/A	
	2017	181
	2018	20% increase compared to 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
	2022 (Target value)	7% increase compared to 2021
Target value	2023 (the intended target)	5% increase compared to 2022
	2023 (Target achieved)	66%

A.1.b

The target value for **the performance indicator A.1.b** for the year 2023 is the use of the register by 25% more public authorities compared to the year 2022.

During 2022, the register became applicable in 194 public authorities in total, which have installed and use electronic register of requests and responses.

In order to achieve the indicator values 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-June 2023, the monitoring of public authorities for the register of requests and responses was carried out. The electronic register of requests and responses has been installed in 27 public authorities, bringing the total number of public authorities that have installed the electronic register to 222 authorities. Taking into consideration the objective for the year 2023, this performance indicator is considered 100% realized.

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

Base Values	2015	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	Use of the register by 30 institutions (eg all ministries and independent institutions)
	2020	Use of the register by 70% more public authorities compared to 2019 (the indicator reached 133%)
	2021	Use of the register by 50% more public authorities compared to 2020
2022	Use of the register by 30% more public authorities compared to 2021	

Target value	2023 (the intended target)	Use of the register by 25% more public authorities compared to 2022
	2023 (Target achieved)	100%

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

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 - June 2023* is **83%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$NR A. 1 = \frac{TP A.1.a (66\%) + TP A.1.b (100\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 83\%$$

The degree of achievement of objective A.1 for this reporting period is **good** (83 to 110 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by CRIPPD for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for 6M1 2023.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.1

Nuk paraqitet asnjë risk evident për realizueshmërinë e këtij objekti.

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 the year 2022, the percentage of changed elements in the forecast register was 13.61%.

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 - June 2023, trainings were held with the aim of strengthening the capacities of PPA employees regarding the use of preliminary and periodic notices of procurement procedures.

In addition, the drafting and approval of the preliminary notification and periodic notification forms of the procurement procedures has been fully implemented during 2021.

Given that the changed elements in the forecast register were 8.2%, during this reporting period, this performance indicator is considered 100% realized.

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

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	35%
	2020	20%
	2021	20%
	2022	20% changed elements in the forecast register
2023 (the intended target)	20% changed elements in the forecast register	

Target value	2023 (Target achieved)	100%
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Note: referring to the passport of the indicators, this indicator has an annual measurement frequency.

A.2.b

The target value for **the performance indicator A.2.b** for the year 2023 is: Procedures with negotiation without prior announcement of the contract notice to the total of procedures won in the amount of 10%.

During the year 2022, the procedures with negotiation without prior announcement of the contract notification to the total of procedures won were in the amount of 4.9%.

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-June 2023*, the Public Procurement Agency in cooperation with the Albanian School of Public Administration in cooperation with the support of the OSCE Presence and with the support of the Italian, French and Slovak Governments in Albania, in the framework of Professionalization, after the drafting of curricula for the basic, intermediate, advanced and expert level, has organized the training of trainers in the field of public procurement, with the aim of supporting and strengthening the capacities, transparency and accountability of public procurement units. This training provides the methods and tools to ensure an efficient learning process and includes all stages of the learning cycle, methods, techniques and tools used when delivering a training course. A body of trainers in the field of public procurement has been created and certified, who will conduct a series of trainings with the aim of increasing the capacities of officials dealing with public procurement at the CA. As mentioned above, PPA trainers have started training procurement employees at the central and local level. The first week of training took place at the end of June, June 21-27.

In this training week, representatives of various institutions of public administration, responsible for public procurements, were trained on basic knowledge regarding public procurements. Representatives from PPA have also done a 2-day training, specifically June 19-20, organized by the French Embassy in Tirana, on monitoring the implementation of contracts. Representatives of CHA (Concessions Handling Agency) and SACP (State Agency of Centralized Procurement) participated in this training as well.

In conclusion, given that the procedures with negotiation without prior announcement of the contract notice compared to the total of the procedures won were during this reporting period in the amount of 2.05%, this performance indicator is considered realized in the amount 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	31.80%
	2018	N/A
	2019	15%
	2020	10%
	2021	10%
	2022	10%
Target value	2023 (the intended target)	Negotiated procedures without prior announcement of the contract notification, to the total of procedures won in the amount of 10%
	2023 (Target achieved)	100%

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

A.2.c

The target value for **the performance indicator A.2.c** for the year 2023 is: ***Contract changes in the amount of 10%.***

During 2022, the percentage of contracts changed during the year was 0.3%,

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-June 2023, PPA has continued issuing recommendations which are published and found on the official website of PPA. In January 2023, Decision No. 22, dated 18.1.2023 "For some additions and changes in decision no. 384, dated 30.6.2021, of the Council of Ministers, "On the form of communication in public procurement procedures" (<https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=95876131-18ab-4ecb-8cdf-40a17f461152>)

PPA has published on its website Recommendation No. 3166 Prot., dated 14.04.2023 "Notice on the Modification of Contracts and Framework Agreements during their duration".

<https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=a11830de-bbdc-4c86-b1df-6fe55b692dea>

On its official website, PPA has also published an orientation guide for all Contracting Authorities regarding the "Implementation of green public procurement in Albania", specifically in: <https://www.app.gov.al/GetData/DownloadDoc?documentId=92c25399-7384-45d8-8358-613148b7165c>

In conclusion, since the percentage of contract changes from the administered data for the period January-June 2023 is 6.78%, this performance indicator is considered to be 100% realized.

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

Base values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	21.20%
	2018	N/A
	2019	15%
	2020	10% (the indicator has reached 100%)
	2021	10%
2022	10%	

Target value	2023 (the intended target)	10%
	2023 (Target achieved)	100%

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

Niveli i realizimit të objektivit 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-June 2023 is **100%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

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

The 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 6M1 2023.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.2

This objective has a low risk and medium impact. Strengthening the ongoing capacities of staff and structures that deal in the field of procurement constitutes an increased demand and task to be performed.

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

For 2019, the target value was 582, increased by 20 electronic services compared to 2018.

For 2020, the target value was 602, an increase of 20 e-services compared to 2019.

For 2021, the target value was 670, an increase of 68 e-services compared to 2020.

For 2022, the target value was 720, an increase of 50 e-services compared to 2021.

The target value for **performance indicator A.3** for 2023 is 750 electronic services.

During 2021, the total number of e-services reached 1225 e-services, reaching an implementation level of 170%.

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-June 2023, NAIS has continued the work for the addition of electronic services and the improvement of existing services in the unique government portal e-Albania. Meanwhile, the number of systems connected to the Government Interaction Platform has also increased. The determinations of the application forms for e-services as well as the analysis of interactive electronic registers have been carried out. NAIS has determined the application forms for e-services, and an analysis of interactive electronic registers has been carried out. Following the work for the addition of services, technical developments were carried out for the exposure of data from the end e-systems of the institutions as well as those for consuming the relevant webservices of the e-systems. The evaluation for the structuring of the information for publication on the e-Albania portal has been carried out and measures have been taken for all the necessary technical

developments for the implementation of the electronic seal/electronic signature service (which can be offered).

NAIS has facilitated responses through the e-albania platform, in which 2,827,371 users are currently registered. In this way, the digitization of public services has made it possible to reduce the necessary documentation and bureaucracy in receiving services, simultaneously with the increase in transparency and efficiency. Meanwhile, a total of 1,227 accessible services for citizens are registered with this platform. In conclusion, it is found that the number of electronic services of level 3 & 4 of authenticity is 1227, until June 2023, which proves 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	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
	2022	The number of authentication level 3 & 4 e-services will be 720, an increase of 50 e-services compared to 2021
Target value	2023 (the intended target)	The number of authentication level 3 & 4 e-services will be 750, increased by 30 e-services compared to 2022
	2023 (Target achieved)	100%

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

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 January-June 2023 period is **100 %**.

The degree of realization of the objective A.3 for this reporting period is **very good** (81 to 110 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 6M1 2023.

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 2023 is: *the increasing trend of the number of the total number of corruption investigations generated by citizens' denunciations, compared 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 2022, no upward trend was evident in relation to 2021.

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

For January - June 2023, a total of 143 complaints were received from the Police structures at the address of the Co-Government Platform. Complaints on the co-governance platform have mainly addressed the following topics:

- Ownership conflict and lack of support from police structures.
- Complaint to employees of police structures for various problems.
- For imposing a fine unfairly, etc.

17 of the complaints for reasonable suspicion of criminal offenses have been sent for treatment to the relevant local Police Directorates and the initiation of criminal proceedings has been suggested if there are elements of criminal offences. Based on the complaints received and handled, disciplinary proceedings have been initiated for police officers in 4 cases.

Within the framework of the "Toyota Double" operation, joint investigations were carried out by the structures of the Section for the Investigation of Economic and Financial Crimes in DVP Korçë and the Investigation Sector of PSA Korçë, where the arrest of two citizens was carried out and the investigation at large of a police officer in the border structures of PKK Gorica, suspected of the criminal offenses "Smuggling of licensed goods", "Smuggling of goods for which excise duty is paid or with partial or full suspension from customs or excise duties", "Storage of suspected contraband goods" and "Misuse of duty" provided by articles 171, 172, 174 and 248 of the Criminal Code. 2 citizens have been sent for criminal proceedings, of which 1 is a police officer.

The Police Surveillance Agency near the green line received 1,958 calls, where:

963 phone calls were within the scope of work of the PSA and through the structures of the Agency, the caller was contacted immediately, providing a solution to the problem raised.

647 calls were outside the scope of PSA activity and the citizens were given the required information and were addressed to the relevant structure where they should file their complaint.

348 phone calls were with the object of information about the activity of PSA.

604 complaints received by the Service from all the communication portals made available to them were administered in the Case Management system/Complaints Module:

Through the PSA e-mail - 282 complaints;

Through the official mail of PSA - 107 complaints;

Through submission to the Regional Directorates - 102 complaints

Through submission to the PSA complaints office - 95 complaints

Through other institutions - 9 complaints

From the People's Advocate - 4 complaints

From the Co-governance Portal - 4 complaints

From publications in the media and social networks - 1 complaint

At the end of the investigations, in 25 cases, the initiation of disciplinary investigations was suggested by the Directorate of Professional Standards in the State Police and the Disciplinary Commission of the Agency, for 102 police officers, divided according to police services:

In 6 cases for 15 employees of crime investigation structures;

In 3 cases for 13 employees of public order and security structures;

In 9 cases for 48 employees of border & migration structures;

In 7 cases for 26 employees of traffic police structures.

During this reporting period, the State Police recorded a total of 443 criminal offenses, with 510 perpetrators.²²

Since there is not yet an upward trend with 2022, but there is a consolidated work in this direction, the performance indicator is estimated to have reached **50%** for this reporting period.

Also for this monitoring report, no data was produced for the measurement of the sub/indicator.

A.4.a.1. Report of investigations generated by citizens' complaints through online portals.

The presentation of the feasibility of the indicators according to the Passport of Indicators (appendix 2 of the Action Plan), 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	increasing trend regarding 2021
Target value	2023 (the intended target)	increasing trend regarding 2022
	2023 (Target achieved)	50%

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

Level of achievement of objective A.4.

Level of realization of Objective A.4. The improvement of the treatment of corruption complaints in connection with the realization of the performance indicator for the period January-June 2023, is **50%**.

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

²² In comparison with the first 6 months of 2022, there are 88 criminal offenses less.

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 6M1 2023.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.4

This objective has a high risk potential, as it is directly affected by the number of corruption cases generated by citizens' denunciations.

A. 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.

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 2023 is: *to analyze the operation of the electronic system of declaration of wealth and private interests.*

During the year 2022, the target value was reached to the extent of 100%, after strengthening the capacities of the users of the electronic declaration of wealth and private interests system through trainings.

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

For *January-June 2023*, after the establishment and operation of the system, HIDAACI has continued during this reporting period, with its maintenance, according to the provisions in the Action Plan.

With the completion of the piloting of the system and the addressing and solving of all identified problems, HIDAACI, in close cooperation with the Council of Europe, started training sessions with the Responsible Authorities set up near public institutions. During the reporting period, 329 representatives of the Responsible Authorities were trained and assistance was provided to a significant number of declaring entities. The training aimed at increasing the capacities of representatives of public authorities who are responsible for managing the process of declaring private interests. These activities also served to familiarize the participants with the electronic declaration system, with its main modules, as well as to provide technical information in order to facilitate the declaration process, through this system.

Furthermore, HIDAACI, within the framework of the continuation of cooperation with the Albanian Committee of Helsinki (ACH), following the implementation of the initiative entitled "Civil society against corruption - from a local challenge to a European response", has signed a cooperation agreement. Within this initiative, one of the priority objectives that is intended to be achieved is the increase in transparency, open access and accountability, as well as the engagement of institutional capacities in the fight against corruption.

In June 2023, HIDAACI, in cooperation with the South-East European Coalition for the Protection of Whistleblowers, held a discussion table, within the activities to promote the improvement of the legal framework and practice for whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers. The main focus of the discussion table was the progress of the transposition and alignment of the whistleblowing legislation with the EU Directive on whistleblowing in the countries of South East Europe.

In conclusion, it is concluded that within the objective of 2023, for this performance indicator "Analysis of the operation of the electronic system of declaration of wealth and private interests", HIDAACI has continued the implementation of the contract "For the service of Maintenance of the System of Declaration of Wealth and Conflict of Interest EACIDS" and the maintenance of the system and the analysis of the results. For this reason, this performance indicator is estimated to have reached 100%.

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

N/A

Base Values	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
	2022	Strengthening the capacities of users of the system of electronic declaration of wealth and private interests through training
Target value	2023 (the intended target)	Analyzing the operation of the electronic system of declaration of wealth and private interests.
	2023 (Target achieved)	100%

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. ²³	Target value not reached. Memorandum signed only with 1 institution out of 17. ²⁴
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.
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 15 public institutions and a total of about 600 reporting entities were trained.
Target value 2023	Analyzing the operation of the electronic system of declaration of wealth and private interests	100%

A.5.b

The target value for **the performance indicator A.5.b** for the *year 2023* is: Consultation and approval of changes in the law on whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers.

During the year 2022, the comprehensive evaluation on the implementation of the law on whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers was carried out, setting up the working group, preparing the terms of reference, contracting the expert, preparing and submitting the relevant evaluation report on the implementation of the law on whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers .

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. 5.5	Monitoring of the exercise of functions by the units responsible for the implementation of the whistleblowing law
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²³ National 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

²⁴ General Prosecutor's Office

A. 5.5.1	Drafted terms of reference (phase I) Monitoring carried out for 166 Responsible Units in the public sector (phase II) Drafted evaluation report with recommendations given to the responsible units in the public sector on the implementation of the whistleblowing law (phase III)
A. 5.6	Comprehensive analysis on the applicability of whistleblower law and whistleblower protection
A.5.6.1	Terms of reference drafted and evaluation conducted, drafted and shared with stakeholders
A. 5.7	Organization of consultation sessions and drafting of amendments to the law on whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers
A. 5.7.1	Drafted recommendations based on evaluation findings (I) Drafted legal amendments based on drafted evaluation recommendations (II) 3 consultation sessions on drafted legal amendments with interested parties (III)

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

During January - June 2023, HIDAACI, in cooperation with the South-East European Coalition for the Protection of Whistleblowers, held a round table discussion, within the activities to promote the improvement of the legal framework and practice for whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers. The main focus of the roundtable discussion was the progress of the transposition and alignment of whistleblowing legislation with the EU whistleblowing Directive in South East European countries..

In conclusion, it is estimated that the alignment of Law 60/2016 "On Whistleblowing and Protection of Whistleblowers" with the EU Directive 2019/1937, according to the forecast in NEIP (National European Integration Plan) 2023-2025, has the deadline of 2024. For this reason, this performance indicator is unable to be measured during 2023.

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

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	161
	2018	N/A
	2019	80% of external alerts registered are completed within the legal term
	2020	85% of alerts (the indicator has reached 100%)
2021	100% alerts	

	2022	Comprehensive assessment on the implementation of the law on whistleblowing and the protection of administrative whistleblowers by HIDAACI, completed within the legal deadline
Target value	2023 (the intended target)	Consultation and approval of changes in the law on whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers
	2023 (Target achieved)	²⁵

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

	Projeksioni sipas vlerës së synuar	Vlera e arritur
Basic initial data	-	
Target value 2018	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	In the process of finalization - 50%

²⁵ Impossibility of measurement for 2023.

	HIDAACI, completed within the legal deadline	
Target value 2023	Consultation and approval of changes in the law on whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers	⁻²⁶

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 – June 2023 is **100%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$NR A. 5 = \frac{TP A.5.a (100\%)+ TP A.5.b (-\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 100\%^{27}$$

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by HIDAACI for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for 6M1 2023.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.5

This objective has low risk potential and will be affected by the timely completion of expected achievements and indicators..

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.*²⁸

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

²⁶ Impossibility of measurement for this reporting period.
²⁷ This performance indicator was evaluated after calculating only the performance indicator A.5.a.
²⁸ ACFA (Anti Corruption Framework Assessment) is the project financed by the European Union that was implemented in the period 2014-2015.

A.6.a

The target value for performance indicator A.6.a for 2023 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 2022, the target value was 100% of audit reports from political parties, certified by external auditors and accepted by the CEC, for parliamentary parties; Upward trend for other parties. During the year 2022, all the audit reports for the calendar year 2021 out of 132 were submitted, and all the audit reports of the election campaign for the partial local elections, dated March 6, 2022. 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).
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

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).

During January - June 2023. new decisions have been approved for the revision of the standard format for reporting by monitoring experts and legal auditors for the use of approved reports and the rules for the annual financial reporting of political parties, the verification of their financing

and expenses, as well as determining the method of payment statutory auditors. The methodology of control and verification of the finances of political parties has been revised.

Taking into consideration the steps taken so far in order to reach the annual target for 2023, it has been estimated that this performance indicator has been reached to the extent of 50%.

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

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	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
	2022	100% of audit reports from political parties, certified by external auditors and accepted by the CEC, for parliamentary parties; Upward trend for other parties
Target value	2023 (Target value)	100% of audit reports from political parties, certified by external auditors and accepted by the CEC, for parliamentary parties; Upward trend for other parties
	2023 (Target achieved)	50 %

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

A.6.b

The target value for **the performance indicator A.6.b** for the year 2023 is: *the increase to the extent of 100% of the sanctions given for the identified cases of financial violations by political parties.*

During the year 2022, the SEC has been in the process of decision-making regarding the sanctions for the identified cases and the objective was achieved to the extent of 50%.

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

For *January-June 2023* no sanctions given after audit reports in the context of violations of the Electoral Code are reported. Under these conditions, this performance indicator has been assessed as unrealized.

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

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	38%
	2018	N/A
	2019	75% of audit reports
	2020	30% of sanctions (the indicator reached 155%)
	2021	50% of the sanctions
	2022	70% of the sanctions
Target value	2023 (the intended target)	100% of the sanctions
	2023 (Target achieved)	0%

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

A.6.c

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

For 2019, the target value has been to keep the annual financial reports of political parties at 5.

For 2020 and 2021, the target value was the same.

For the year 2022, the contracts of licensed accounting experts were concluded and the phase of submitting audit reports for the election campaign for the 2022 partial local elections continued, but there were no audited 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 - June 2023*, the methodology of control and verification of the finances of political parties has been revised. The rules for the annual financial reporting of political parties, the verification of their financing and expenses, and the method of payment of legal auditors have also been approved.

Considering the fact that there were no parties audited during this reporting period, this indicator was calculated as unrealized.

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

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	5
	2018	N/A
	2019	5
	2020	5 (the indicator has been reached to the extent 100%)

	2021	5
	2022	5
	2023 (the intended target)	5
Target value	2023 (Target achieved)	0%

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

Level of achievement of objective A.6.

Level of achievement of *Objective A.6. The strengthening of the regime of controls on the financing of political parties* in connection with the realization of performance indicators for the period January - June 2023 is 16.6%.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$NR A. 6 = \frac{TP A.6.a (50\%) + TP A.6.b (50\%) + TP A.6.c (40\%)}{3 TP} \times 100\% = 16.6\%$$

The degree of achievement of objective A.6 for this reporting period is **poor** (0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the CEC for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for 6M 1 2023.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.6

This objective has the possibility of low risk and medium impact, strengthening the ongoing capacities of staff and structures as well as conducting audits of financial reports of political parties.

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.*

For 2019, the target value was 60%.

For 2020, the target value has been an upward trend compared to the base value of 2015.

For the year 2021, the target value has been an upward trend compared to the base value + the previous year.

In 2022, data for 2021 were reported, from which it results that the recommendations issued by IAs (internal audits) and accepted by the institutions are 99.4% of the received recommendations, or 7845. The number of recommendations issued by IAs (internal audits) and implemented/applied by the institutions, for the year 2021 were 49.3% of the recommendations, or 3865.

This performance indicator has not been measured in 2022, as the full reporting for this performance indicator is done in May of the following year. Thus, the values reported by MFE for the year 2022, in this 6-month report of 2023, are presented as follows:

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: Upward trend for all years.

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: Upward trend for all years.

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-June 2023, based on the Continuous Professional Training Program of Internal auditors in the public sector for the year 2023, the Order of the Minister of Finance and Economy no. 295, dated 30.12.2022, where it is planned to train 350 auditors. During this monitoring period, a total of 125 internal auditors were trained.

MFE approved the annual plan of the Directorate of Internal Audit Harmonization (including External Quality Assessment), by means of letter no. 4806/1, dated 09.03.2023. 6 External Quality Assessments have also been carried out: INSTAT, FSDKSH, DPSHTRR, Vau Dejes Municipality, Fier Municipality and Fushë Arrëz Municipality.

Taking into account that the objective for 2023 is an upward trend compared to the base value + the previous year and the number of recommendations accepted and implemented for 2021 and 2022, it is estimated that this performance indicator has been reached to the extent of 100%²⁹.

²⁹ The measured value is carried out on the basis of the figures reported for the year 2022 and the comparison is made with the previous year 2021.

Year	Approved recommendations	Approved and implemented recommendations
2016	7629	5183
2017	8341	4625
2018	7897	4501
2019	8294	4941
2020	7889	4177
2021	7845	3865
2022 ³⁰	7745	4030

Sub-indicator a.1: Recommendations issued by IAs (internal audits) and accepted by the institutions. For 2021, there is an increasing trend with 99.2% of accepted recommendations.

Sub-indicator a.2³¹: The number of recommendations issued by IA (internal audits) and implemented/implemented by correction. For the year 2022, a % applicability of these recommendations is not reported..

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

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	60%
	2020	upward trend compared to the base value of 2015
	2021	upward trend compared to the base value + previous year
	2022	upward trend compared to the base value + previous year
Target value	2023 (the intended target)	upward trend compared to the base value + previous year
	2023 (targeti i arritur)	100%³²

³⁰ These 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 was reported in June 2023.

³¹ The annual report ends in May of the following year.

³² This report contains indicator data for 2022, as it is generated in May of each subsequent year. For this monitoring period, there is no data generation option.

A.7.b

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

For 2020, 2021 and 2022, the target value of the indicator was an increase of 10%.

During 2022, 2 cases were addressed by the internal audit structure and the performance indicator was reached at 50%.

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 IAD leaders of institutions, 2 seminars/year.
A.7.2.2	The representatives of the IAD units of the institutions to be 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-June 2023, meetings were held with the audit structure of the Ministry of Culture, on May 24 and May 26, 2023. Meetings were also held with the audit structure of ARAD, on February 6 and March 9, 2023. The representatives of the IAD units were recognized with 3 specific cases and further cooperation opportunities were discussed. There were 4 work meetings held as well.

In conclusion, taking into account the fact that the objective of the performance indicator is a 10% increase compared to 2022, where only 2 cases were addressed by the internal audit structure, it is concluded that the value for the year 2023 should be mathematically 2.2 cases (2 cases + 10% increase). During the period January - June 2023, 2 new cases were addressed by the internal audit structure. Thus, the value achieved for this performance indicator during the period January - June 2023 is 90%, which indicates a significant result, bearing in mind the fact that this performance indicator is measured on an annual basis.

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

Core 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
	2022	10% increase
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	10% increase
	2023 (target achieved)	90%

A.7.c

The target value for **the performance indicator A.7.c** for the year 2023 is: 15% from the reference year (2019).

For 2019, the annual target was 2 referrals. For 2020, the target was 3% from the reference year. For 2021, the target was 5% from the reference year. For 2022, the target was 10% from the reference year.

For the year 2022, 3 unfinished inspections have been in process.

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 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-June 2023*, 7 public financial inspectors were trained on risk management, training conducted on February 10, 2023, as well as 8 inspectors on internal public financial control, status and developments in this field, training conducted on March 10 2023. Meanwhile, conducting study visits and seminars on ethics and integrity is planned to take place in the last quarter of the year.

In conclusion, it is established that during this reporting period, 1 referral was made to the Prosecutor's Office, which resulted from financial inspections. The objective of this performance indicator for 2023 is 15% from the reference year 2019. In 2019, there were 2 referrals to the prosecutor's office that resulted from financial inspections. 15% increase over 2 cases, is 2.3 cases (*for the performance indicator to be considered 100% realized*). Thus, the conclusion is reached that this performance indicator, up to this reporting period, has reached the rate of 43% (*1 case/2.3 cases*).

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

Core 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
	2022	10% from the reference year
	2023 (the intended target)	10% from the reference year

Target value/Target	2023 (target achieved)	43%
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Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has an annual measurement frequency

A.7.d

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

For 2019, the objective has been that for 95% of alerts, inspections have been initiated. For 2020, the target was 80% of alerts. For 2021, the target was 85% of alerts.

In 2022, inspections have been initiated for 90% of alerts. However, the report carried out by the Ministry of Finance and Economy does not show a concrete number of inspections carried out for 2022, 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 DPFII (I) Public statements (II) Information menu on the web (III)
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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-June 2023, 7 public financial inspectors were trained on risk management, training conducted on February 10, 2023, as well as 8 inspectors on internal public financial control, status and developments in this field, training conducted on March 10 2023. Meanwhile, conducting study visits and seminars on ethics and integrity is planned to take place in the last quarter of the year.

Information on the activity of DPFII has also been updated on the official website of the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

In conclusion, it is established that during this reporting period, public financial inspections have been initiated for 90% of alerts. The objective of this performance indicator for the year 2023 is that for 95% of alerts (which meet the criteria of the law), inspections have been initiated. Thus, the conclusion is reached that this performance indicator has been reached to the extent of 94%, during this reporting period. (90/94)

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

Core Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	70%
	2020	80% of alerts
	2021	85% of alerts
	2022	90% of alerts
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	95% of alerts
	2023 (target achieved)	94%

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

Level of achievement of objective A.7.

The level of achievement of **Objective A.7** Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection and the systematic use of risk analyzes in relation to the realization of performance indicators for *the period January - June 2023* is **76 %**.

$$NR A.7 = \frac{TP A.7.a (100\%) + TP A.7.b (90\%) + TP A.7.c (43\%) + TP A.7.d (94\%)}{4 TP} \times 100\% = 76\%$$

By calculating the value of the three performance indicators, the degree of achievement for objective A.7 for this reporting period is **good** (51 in 85 percent of implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on the **performance indicators** are based on the information collected by the Ministry of Finance and Economy for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for the period 6M1 2023.

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 challenged.

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 the performance indicator A.8 for the year 2023 is that all ministries, institutions of their dependence have implemented risk assessment.

For 2022, the objective was to develop risk assessment tools tested and implemented in all central institutions (ministries). During this year, the risk assessment development tools were tested and implemented in all line ministries, a phase which preceded the approval of Integrity Plans by them.

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. 8.1	Strategic documents drawn up through a comprehensive process (risk analysis for corruption tendencies)
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A. 8.1.1	Guidelines/methodology on integrity risk assessment in central government, drafted and approved
A.8.2	Strengthening the capacities of the MoJ staff on the integrity risk assessment process for this institution
A. 8.2.1	Staff training on the identification of integrity risks / Work meetings on the identification of work processes that are exposed to integrity risks (phase I) Identification of integrity risks according to work processes (phase II) Analysis and assessment of the intensity of risks identified (phase III) Treatment of priority and moderate risks as well as the drafting of an action plan for the management of integrity risks in the MoJ(phase IV)
A.8.3	Assessment of integrity risk in MoJ's dependent institutions according to the model developed in MoJ (Guidelines)
A. 8.3.1	Work plan for the information and presentation to the dependent institutions of the MoJ, for the integrity risk assessment process and the presentation of the guide
A. 8.3.2	Risk assessment in MoJ dependent institutions, drawn up and approved
A.8.4	Integrity risk assessment in central institutions and their dependencies, according to the Integrity Risk Assessment Methodology for central government (guide)
A.8.4.1	Work plan for information and presentation to 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, drawn up and approved
A.8.4.3	Risk assessment by the ministries and their dependent institutions, drawn up 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 NACC for cases of ATF controls
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The realization of the foreseen measures will be carried out through activities starting from 2023 and continuing throughout the period of implementation of the (annual) action plan.

During *January-June 2023*, the Ministry of Justice continued the process of encouraging and coordinating institutional efforts to carry out risk assessment mainly in the institutions of the line ministries' dependencies. The approved Integrity Plans are based on the results of risk assessment in the main work processes in public institutions. This commitment aimed at addressing potential corruption problems as well as reducing the risk in public institutions. This process remains to be carried out in the institutions of the line ministries' dependencies, which is expected to be fulfilled according to the legal provisions.

Also, in implementation of the activities foreseen to achieve the values of this performance indicator, the General Anticorruption Directorate, under the Ministry of Justice, which also plays the role of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator, has administered a total of 202 complaints for this reporting period. At the end of their review, 83 measures were given for the initiation of disciplinary proceedings, 29 measures for removal from office, 109 recommendations, and 9 cases were referred to the prosecutor's office, with 28 people reported. For its part, the Ministry of Justice has had no cases of officials found in violation of corrupt practices.

During this period, there have been regular announcements and updates of the NACC on cases of ATF ³³ controls, on the social profiles of the General Anticorruption Directorate, Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn.

In conclusion, taking into consideration the objective for the year 2023, where all ministries and their dependent institutions must have implemented a risk assessment, it is noted:

With the official request No. 3204 prot, dated 02.05.2023, with the content "On the drafting of the integrity plan in the institutions of the dependencies of the ministries" and the coordination of the Ministry of Justice, this process has started to be implemented by all the institutions of the dependencies of line ministries.

The 12 institutions under the *Ministry of Justice* have carried out the risk assessment and approved the Integrity Plans, before this reporting period.

³³ After the legal changes of 2021, the ATF was abolished and its powers were taken over by the General Anticorruption Directorate.

Regarding the institutions of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, for this reporting period the *National Tourism Agency*, the *National Environment Agency*, the *National Agency of Protected Areas*, the *National Forestry Agency* and the *National Coastal Agency* have carried out the risk assessment;

Regarding the dependent institutions of the *Ministry of Health and Social Protection*, the Institute of Hygiene has implemented the risk assessment.

Regarding the dependent institutions of the *Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs*, during this reporting period, the relevant instructions were sent by letter of the General Secretary of the ministry, for the performance of the risk assessment and the drafting of the Integrity Plan in the Service Directorate of the Diplomatic Body , also defining the deadline until the end of 2023.

Regarding the institutions of the *Ministry of Interior*, all of them have implemented the risk assessment.

All institutions under the *Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development* ³⁴ have carried out the risk assessment. Also, 6 institutions of the Ministry of Finance and Economy have carried out the risk assessment.

Under these conditions, this performance indicator is estimated to have reached 50%.

³⁴ The dependent institutions that have carried out the risk assessment are:

Agency for Agricultural and Rural Development - AARD
National Food Authority Institute of Food Safety and Veterinary Medicine – NFAIFS
Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture Services
National Agency of Tobacco and Cigarettes State Agency of Seeds and Seedlings
Agricultural Technology Transfer Center- ATTC Fushë-Kruje
Agricultural Technology Transfer Center -ATTC Lushnje
Agricultural Technology Transfer Center - ATTC Korçë
Agricultural Technology Transfer Center – ATTC Vlorë
Agricultural Technology Transfer Center – ATTC Shkodër
Directorate of Irrigation and Drainage, Durrës
Directorate of Irrigation and Drainage, Lezhë
Directorate of Irrigation and Drainage, Fier
Directorate of Irrigation and Drainage, Korçë
Regional Agency of Agricultural Extension, Tirana
Regional Agency of Agricultural Extension, Lushnje
Regional Agency of Agricultural Extension, Korçë
Regional Agency of Extension Bujqësor, Shkodër
National Veterinary and Plant Protection Authority

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

Base Value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	The instrument designed for risk assessment is being implemented in 10 Ministries.
	2020	Developed and accepted guidelines 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
	2022 (the intended target)	Tools for the development of assessment of risk tested and implemented in all central institutions (ministries)
	2023 (the intended target)	All ministries, institutions of their dependence have implemented risk assessment
Target value/Target	2023 (target achieved)	50%

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

	Projection by target value	Target value
Basic initial data	- - Lack of a framework for conducting systematic integrity/corruption risk assessment	
Target value 2018	- - 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 drawn up. - - An inter-institutional action plan is being implemented for conducting corruption risk assessments.	Target value not reached.
Target value 2019	- - The instrument designed for risk assessment is being implemented in 10 Ministries.	Target value not reached.
Target value 2020	- - Developed and accepted guidelines 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; - - Risk assessment development tools have started to be tested in 2020 and implemented in 10 central public institutions/ministries	The instruction for conducting risk assessment in public institutions has been approved. 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) The inter-institutional action plan for conducting risk assessments is still unfinished (in process). But the 4th product of the indicator was not realized.
Target value 2021	Risk assessment development tools tested and implemented in all MoD dependent institutions	100%

Target 2022	value	Risk assessment development tools tested and implemented in all central institutions (ministries)	100%
Target 2023	value	All ministries, institutions of their dependence have implemented risk assessment	50% ³⁵

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 - June 2023 is **50%**.

The degree of realization of the objective A.8 for this reporting period is **sufficient** (31-50 percent of the implemented measures).

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 6M1 2023.

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.

³⁵ According to the assessment carried out in 6M1 2023. However, this performance indicator will be fully measured at the end of 2023.

The target value for **performance indicator A.9** for 2023 is all dependencies of central institutions approved and published an integrity plan. For 2022, the target was that all central institutions (ministries) approved and published an integrity plan. During this year, all line ministries approved and published an integrity plan and thus, the performance indicator was assessed as having reached 100%.

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 MoJ
A. 9.2.1	Informative/awareness meetings for employees of MoJ dependencies on the process of drafting/approving and implementing Integrity Plans; No. of Integrity Plans drawn up and approved by the MoJ'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 realization of the foreseen measures will be carried out through activities starting from 2023 and continuing throughout the period of implementation of the action plan (annual).

In *January - June 2023*, The Ministry of Justice, in the capacity of the leading and coordinating institution in the leadership of integrity policies, has carried out frequent communications and has sent an official request to the dependent institutions on the process of implementing the Integrity Plans.

With the official request No. 3204 prot, dated 02.05.2023, with the content "*On the drafting of the integrity plan in the institutions of the dependencies of the ministries*" and the coordination of the Ministry of Justice, this process has started to be implemented by all the institutions of the dependencies of line ministries.

As for the dependent institutions of the *Ministry of Tourism and Environment*, the National Tourism Agency has drawn up and approved the Integrity Plan. The National Environment Agency has drawn up the final draft and is in the phase of reflecting the comments made by MTE. The

National Agency of Protected Areas, the National Forestry Agency and the National Coastal Agency are in the process of preparing Integrity Plans.

As for the dependent institutions of the *Ministry of Health and Social Protection*, the Institute of Hygiene and Public Health has approved the Integrity Plan.

The process of drawing up the Integrity Plan by all institutions of the *Ministry of Finance and Economy* has begun, in accordance with the Risk Assessment Methodology, as well as the guide document for integrity risk assessment. At present, the risk assessment has been carried out and the drafting of the Integrity Plan has been completed in some of the dependent institutions, while for the other institutions it is still in the drafting process within the set deadline.

The information update was also carried out in the attached material, in objective A 8.4 (for risk assessment) and A.9.4 (drafting of the Integrity Plan by MFE's dependent institutions).

As for the institutions under the Ministry of the Interior, the following institutions have drawn up Integrity Plans: State Police, National Inspectorate of Territory Protection, Service for Internal Affairs and Complaints, Guard of the Republic, National Reception Center for Asylum Seekers, Agency for Local Self-Government Support, Rest House (Durrës), Seized and Confiscated Assets Administration Agency and Fire Protection and Rescue Service. All the above-mentioned dependency institutions have approved the Integrity Plan in 2022.

It remains to be approved the integrity plan of the State Centralized Procurement Agency, still in the process of its approval.

Regarding the dependent institutions of the *Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs*, during this reporting period, the relevant instructions were sent by letter of the Secretary General of the ministry, for the performance of the risk assessment and the drafting of the Integrity Plan in the Service Directorate of the Diplomatic Body, also defining the deadline until the end of 2023.

Also, in connection with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Integrated Plans for the National Food Authority, the State Entity of Seeds and Seedlings, the Regional Agency of Agricultural Extension Tirana, the Regional Agency of Agricultural Extension Lushnje, the Directorate of Irrigation and Drainage Fier, have been approved. Lezhë Irrigation and Drainage Directorate, Korçë Irrigation and Drainage Directorate, Durrës Irrigation and Drainage Directorate, Korçë Regional Agricultural Extension Agency, National Veterinary and Plant Protection Authority, Lushnje Agricultural Technology Transfer Center, Agricultural Technology Transfer Center Shkodër, Center for Transfer of Agricultural Technologies Fushë Krujë, Center for Transfer of Agricultural Technologies Korçë, Center for Transfer of Agricultural Technologies Vlora, Agency for Agricultural and Rural Development, Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture Services, National Tobacco Agency.

Regarding the institutions of the line ministries, as a whole during this monitoring period, it is noted that a slight progress has been achieved.

Also, extending the integrity policies beyond the state administration, the fact that the Commissioner for Personal Data Protection has approved an Integrity Plan and published it at the link is also appreciated. https://www.idp.al/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/2.-22_9_22-Plan-Integriteti-IDP-.pdf.

The High Prosecution Council has approved and published its Integrity Plan at the link <https://klp.al/2023/03/09/plani-integritetit-2023-2025/>. The process is continuing in institutions such as the Parliament, the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Judicial Council with the help of NPOs such as IDM and ALTRI.

In conclusion, the fact that Integrity Plans have already been fully approved only in institutions under the Ministry of Justice and line ministries, compared to the total of institutions that have the obligation to approve an Integrity Plan during the year 2023, (line ministry + institutions addition), the achievement of 40% of this indicator was estimated.

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

Core 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
	2022	All central institutions (ministries) approved and published an integrity plan
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	All dependencies of central institutions adopted and published an integrity plan

	2023 (target achieved)	40%
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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 framework for drafting integrity plans.	
Target value 2018	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.
Target value 2023	All dependencies of central institutions adopted and published an integrity plan	All line ministries and dependent institutions of the Ministry of Justice have approved and published an integrity plan. From the dependent institutions of line ministries,

		<p>The State Police and the Institute of Hygiene have approved a IP.</p> <p>Line ministries are also coordinating this process for their dependent institutions.</p>
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Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has an annual measurement frequency.

Level of achievement of objective A.9

The level of achievement of Objective A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public servants in relation to the achievement of the performance indicator for the period January - June 2023 is **50%**.

The degree of realization of the objective A.9 for this reporting period is **sufficient** (31-50 percent of the implemented measures).

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 6M1 2023. The links to the publication of the Integrity plans of the institutions are found above.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.9

The development of institutional capacities to draw up monitoring reports, as well as the high number of dependent institutions of the central ministries, is evidenced as a potential risk in the continuity of the realization of objective A.9.

A.10 Analysis of corruption trends and improvement of statistics related to the activity of law enforcement agencies 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 2023 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 2022 have been the same. During this year, 3 statistical reports were drawn up, 6 months II 2021/Year 2021 and 6 MI 2022. Thus, the value achieved for this performance indicator was 100%.

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-monthly/annual report) *The 2023 annual report is drawn up and completed within FY I 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 2023 annual report is drawn up and completed within FY I 2024

The realization of the foreseen measures will be carried out through activities starting from January of the year

2022 and continue throughout the implementation period of the action plan (annual).

The Ministry of Justice/Directorate of Policies and Strategies in the Field of Justice coordinates the process of collecting, processing and analyzing statistical data from the State Police, the General Prosecutor's Office, SPAK, AASCA, as well as the three-level courts for criminal offenses organized crime and corruption according to the provisions of the Criminal Code.

During January-June 2023, consolidated statistics for criminal offenses related to corruption were collected, processed and harmonized (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office, SPAK and Courts) for the second six months and the year 2022. In addition, data were collected for confiscated assets, for criminal offenses related to corruption for the second semester and the year 2022. These data will be published in the "Statistical Yearbook 2022".

In addition, data on confiscated assets for criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime have been collected for the second half of the year and the year 2022. These data will be published in the "Statistical Yearbook 2022". The coordination and completion of the track record tables for Corruption and Organized Crime, for the second half of the year and the year 2022, has been completed.

Thus, 2 statistical reports have been drawn up (6 months II 2022/Annual 2022). The 2022 annual report will be published and published in the 2022 Statistical Yearbook. The cost of implementing this measure is covered by the state budget.

Due to the reorganization of the courts, there is still a need to carry out some additional reconciliations, and the following reports will be published on the website of the Ministry of Justice.

In the following, the services of the European Commission in the framework of supporting the capacities of candidate/potential candidate countries, to collect and report in a continuous and complete manner, the data related to the history of prosecutions and criminal convictions, have created a platform of electronic cloud for the collection, reporting and processing of this information. This platform was piloted in July 2022. Data entry on this platform will be carried out by representatives of each candidate/potential candidate country, which will replace the previous practice of information exchange.

This platform is structured into two main datasets/pages:

1. In the first group of quantitative summaries, gross data will be reported on the number of physical/legal persons investigated/processed/judged for the areas of criminal offenses listed, replacing the form of reporting with excel tables followed until now for 6 months / 1 year reports. In the revised version, the platform contains an expansion of the scope of criminal offenses, specifically the criminal offenses of: production and trafficking of narcotics; human trafficking; terrorism; tobacco smuggling; gang-related murders; trafficking of migrants; arms trafficking; computer fraud; motor vehicle trafficking; money counterfeiting; forgery, following criminal offenses in the fields of corruption; organized crime and money laundering that were known from the pilot meeting.
2. The next page of the platform requires a continuous and more detailed reporting and updating of the processes related to the criminal offenses of high level corruption, organized crime and money laundering. On this page of the platform, all the actions taken from the start of the investigation to the end of the judicial process will be reported.

Also in this revised format, the added fields of reporting have undergone some changes from the official format maintained until today in the framework of annual reporting, where in addition to the division of some fields, the reporting on the platform will be listed in the number of physical/legal persons of investigated/proceeded/adjudicated and not the number of cases.

The placement and updating of this data on the platform will be carried out by the representatives who are selected by the respective states. The commission in the position of monitor will have the opportunity to view in real time any reporting or change on the platform, but in the framework of official reporting, the system will automatically send 3 reminder emails (3 months, 1 month and 1 week from automatic data acquisition), at the moment the Commission sets a reporting date.

The revised framework of the platform and the expansion of the scope of criminal offenses to be reported, brings the need to notify and familiarize with the platform also the General Prosecutor's Office and the Supreme Judicial Council, the Agency for the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Assets (AASCA), institutions which until now have not been part of these meetings, since the requested areas were outside the general jurisdiction.

In this sense, the European Commission Services have communicated the possibility of holding meetings inside or outside the country (according to request), to further increase the capacities within the administration as well as to empower all interested institutions in order to use the platform correctly. electronic cloud.

In conclusion, it is estimated that this performance indicator is considered realized, since during this reporting period the consolidated statistics for criminal offenses related to corruption for the second half of the year and the year 2022 were collected, processed and harmonized. As a result, 2 statistical reports were drawn up (6 month II 2022/Annual 2022), which remain to be published on the official website of the Ministry of Justice, after performing some additional reconciliations.

This performance indicator is estimated to have reached 95%.

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

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	1
	2018	N/A
	2019	Statistics are produced and published once a year; 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
	2022	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/Target	2023 (the intended 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.
	2023 (target achieved)	95%

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 realization of the performance indicator for the period January - June 2023 is **95%**.

The degree of achievement of objective A.10 for this reporting period is **very good** (86-111 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 6M 1 2023.

Risks for the realization of Objective A.10

The risk of achieving this objective has a "low" chance of occurrence and a "medium" 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, the process of reorganization of the courts and the reconciliation of the new electronic platform for the collection, reporting and processing of information, with the help of the services of the European Commission.

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 2023 is *61 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment.*

For 2022, the target value was 40 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment. Given that the value achieved during this reporting period was 21 municipalities have approved integrity plans, the performance indicator is considered 50% realized.

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-June 2023*, ASLSG has held 5 technical consultative meetings with local self-government units, specifically in Lushnje and Librazhd Municipalities, in function of the process related to the drafting and approval of Local Integrity Plans and the Code of Conduct. Information campaigns were also carried out to determine a specific budget for the implementation of specific measures of the integrity plans, simultaneously with the technical consultative meetings held in the Lushnje and Librazhd Municipalities.

In conclusion, bearing in mind the performance indicator target for 2022 as well as the fact that only Roskovec Municipality has approved an integrity plan during this reporting period, bringing the total number to 22 municipalities in the country, it is estimated that this performance indicator has been achieved in measure 36%.

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

Core Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	ASLSG sends the guide to all municipalities.
	2020	6 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment (the indicator has reached 16.6%)
	2021	10 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment
	2022	40 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment
	2023 (target audience)	40 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment

Target value/Target	2023 (target achieved)	36%
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Note: referring to the passport of indicators, this indicator has an annual measurement frequency.

A.11.b

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

For the year 2022, the target value was *40 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan*, of which it turned out that none allocated a budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan, and consequently the performance indicator was 0% realized.

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 AC 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-June 2023*, it is reported that the Local Self-Government Support Agency/MoI has encouraged the municipalities to include in the budget a specific item for the implementation of the Integrity Plan. ASLSG continues the information for the determination of the budget on the implementation of specific measures of the integrity plans. Information campaigns were also carried out to determine this budget for the implementation of specific measures of the integrity plans, simultaneously with the technical consultative meetings held in the Lushnje and Librazhd Municipalities.

However, during this period, no municipality is reported to have allocated a budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan, and as a result, this performance indicator was again evaluated with 0%.

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

Core 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
	2022	40 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	61 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan
	2023 (target achieved)	0%

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-June 2023 is 18%.*

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$NR A. 11 = \frac{TP A11.a (36\%)+ TP A.11.b (0\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 18\%$$

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

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the Local Self-Government Support Agency for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for the period 6M 1 2023.

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. Also, the fact that the lack of budget for the approval of integrity plans continues for the second year in a row, makes this objective difficult to achieve at the end of 2023. So there is a high possibility of risk and its medium impact.

Feasibility 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 data processing 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 feasibility in percentage of the performance indicators and dividing by the number of indicators - the feasibility of the strategic goal for the prevention of corruption is _%.

objective	Viability
A.1. Increasing transparency in State Activity and improving citizens' access to information	83%
A.2. Increasing transparency in planning, management and control of public funds	100%
A.3. Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions	100%
A.4. Improving the handling of corruption complaints	50%
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	16.6%
A.7. Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection and the systematic use of risk analysis	76%
A.8. Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption	50%
A.9. Strengthening the integrity of public servants	50%
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	95%
A.11. Adaptation of anti-corruption policies at the local government level	18%

The feasibility of the strategic goal for the prevention of corruption, which is 72.2%, indicates a good result during the period January - June 2023. The preventive approach to the fight against corruption is an essential challenge for every society and institutional structure. It is noted a commitment to bring transparency and space of information relevant to the activity of public authorities.

Good pace is also followed regarding the use of technology and electronic systems to ensure the authenticity of documents and transactions, reducing the possibility of manipulation and fraud. The State Police has had an increased role showing the commitment and actions of the law enforcement forces for the detection and prosecution of the actors.

Satisfactory rates are also observed by the Ministry of Finance and Economy throughout this reporting period, achieving a good level of implementation of performance indicators that are evaluated as complex and with a high risk of their occurrence.

On the other hand, there are still deficiencies in the audit reports from political parties, certified by external auditors or sanctions that have been given for cases of evidenced violations. This shows the need for more commitment to detect and punish those who break the law and strengthen accountability.

The efforts of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator towards risk assessment and integrity improvement constitute an important state policy. This effort aims to identify high-risk areas for corruption and plan measures to prevent it. However, the limited indicator for local self-government units proves that local services still need supervision and improvement, paying more attention to efforts to prevent and address corruption.

The Ministry of Justice also produces consolidated and harmonized statistics on corruption periodically, which has helped to monitor and evaluate the impact of preventive measures, allowing the identification of areas where further action is needed.

Through these investigations and measures, Albania has taken steps in the prevention and fight against corruption. However, the challenge continues and it is necessary to continue efforts to strengthen institutions, deepen transparency and take other measures to create a fair and integrated society.

Punitive Approach - Summary of achievements in punishing corruption

Through **the purpose of the punitive policy (approach)**, the ICSC 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 janar -	Measures and activities fully implemented	Measures and activities	Unrealized measures and activities ³⁷

³⁷ An "unrealized" activity is one that has been realized to a degree from 0 to 50 percent

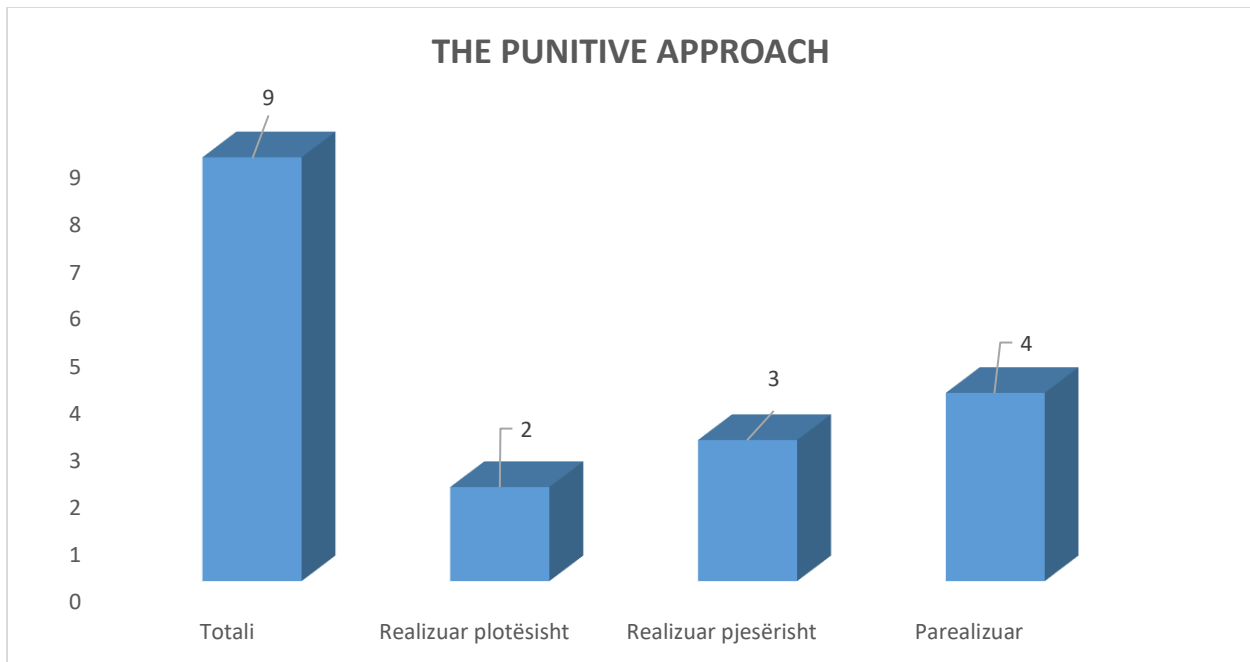
		qershor 2023		partially realized ³⁶	
Punishment	Measures	20	8	3	9
	Activities	29	11	2	16

It turns out that out of 23 measures and 32 activities foreseen in the 2020-2023 Action Plan, for January-June 2022, for Approach B (Punitive), 7 measures/10 activities have been implemented, 3 measures/2 activities are still in process implementation and 10 measures/17 activities are not implemented respectively (measures B.1.1; B.1.3; B.1.4; B.1.11; B.2.1; B.2.2; B.2.3; B.3.4; B.4.3 and B.4.4 and activities B.1.1.1; B.1.1.2; B.1.3.1; B.1.4.1; B.1.11.1; B.2.1.1; B.2.2.1; 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 and B.4.4.1).

From 9 performance indicators for the preventive approach (B), the target value was reached for 0 performance indicators, the target value was partially reached for 2 performance indicators and the target value was not reached for 7 performance indicators.

The Punitive Approach	Performance indicators	Realization of Performance Indicators		
		The target value has been fully realized ³⁸	The target value has been partially achieved ³⁹	The target value is not realized ⁴⁰
	9	2	3	4

³⁶ A "partially realized" activity is an activity that has been completed to the extent of 50 to 100 percent.
³⁸ Which has been realized at the 100 percent rate
³⁹ Which has been realized on the scale of 50 to 100 percent.
⁴⁰ Which has not been realized and indicator for which data has not been collected or it has not been possible to collect



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: The 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.

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	Carrying out training needs assessment (I) Designing the training program (II)
	PP, 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	The 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 K.Pr.P.
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 (SPH/OPGJ 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 discovered 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 realization of measures has been analyzed in an aggregated manner for the three indicators, while the evaluation for each indicator has been carried out according to the target value for 2023.

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 years 2022, the target value was the same. During this year, 36 proceedings were sent to the court, with 158 defendants, which has impacted the performance indicator to reach **100%**.

For the period January - June 2023, the assessment of training needs was carried out and the training program was drawn up. The General Directorate of the State Police has approved the education and training program of the State Police for the year 2023, through order No. 378 dated 03.03.2023.

The State Police has conducted 6 trainings with 86 beneficiaries, of which 24 are women, specifically:

1. On the advanced investigation of financial crime, organized by IPA EU4FOCAL at Hotel International Tirana, with 10 beneficiaries, of which 4 are women.
2. On money laundering and asset recovery, organized by IPA EU4FOCAL at Hotel International Tirana, with 4 beneficiaries, of which 3 are women.
3. On money laundering and asset recovery, organized by IPA EU4FOCAL Hotel Colosseu Shkodër, with 4 beneficiaries, of which 3 are women.
4. On the investigation of the criminal offenses of Contraband, fiscal evasion, credit fraud and the determination of results in sports competitions, organized by the Security Academy with 23 beneficiaries, 9 of which are women.
5. On virtual currency and new forms of crime, committed through the Internet, organized by EU4FOCAL experts, at the International Hotel Tirana, with 5 beneficiaries, of which 0 are women.
6. For proactive investigations into criminal offenses of corruption, public procurement, violation of equality in tenders, illegal influence of persons exercising public functions, abuse of office and concealment of wealth, organized by the Directorate of Economic and Financial Crime with 40 beneficiaries from which 5 women.

The General Prosecutor's Office registered 84 criminal proceedings with 62 defendants for the group of crimes under the competence of corruption in the general jurisdiction and received 82 proceedings with 90 defendants for trial. During this period, 93 defendants were also convicted, compared to 19 defendants tried in the first 6 months of 2022. investigation in 21 criminal proceedings, against 80 subjects for criminal offenses of corruption and those related to duty.

In total, for this performance indicator, 82 proceedings with 90 defendants⁴¹ have been sent to court, while 10 criminal proceedings with 20 defendants have been sent to court by SPAK, which constitutes an achievement of 85.3% during this reporting period.

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

Core 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%)
	2022	Increase by 5% compared to the previous year of the number of cases and the defendants sent to Court
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	5% increase compared to the previous year in the number of cases and defendants sent to court.
	2023 (target achieved)	85.3 %

⁴¹ - An increase of 5% compared to the previous year was achieved in terms of the number of cases sent to the court, by the prosecutions of the general jurisdiction.

- The number of defendants sent to court is still 56% in this 6-month period, but compared to the entire period January - December 2022.

- For SPAK, there are 10 criminal proceedings with 20 defendants, which is a 100% achievement compared to the numbers of the previous year.

Thus B.1.a is considered realized in % (56% x 100% x 100%/3)

For the sub-indicator "B.1.a.1: The report of proceedings for "high-level corruption" on the total number of reports for corruption", there is no reporting by SPAK.

B.1.b

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

For 2022, the target value was the same. During this year, compared to the previous year, there was no increase in the number of requests for seizure in cases of corruption, which resulted in the performance indicator being assessed at 0%.

For the period January - June 2023, SPAK has registered 110 criminal proceedings with 118 persons under investigation, for criminal offenses related to corruption, and has sent 10 criminal proceedings with 20 defendants for trial. Special techniques were used in conducting proactive investigations in 988 cases (court decisions) for 2393 end devices (from SPAK) and for 21 criminal proceedings, against 80 subjects for criminal offenses of corruption and those related to the duty by the prosecutions of the jurisdiction of general. SPAK has also made two requests for sequestration of assets, for criminal offenses related to corruption, and has currently provided full access to 16 state databases. In the framework of strengthening the institutional capacities, SPAK has increased the number of staff by 23 people.

Given that during this reporting period there were 2 requests for asset seizure, for criminal offenses related to corruption, compared to 0 requests from last year, it results that this performance indicator has reached 100%.

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

Core 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 previous year on the number of

		requests for seizure in cases of corruption (the indicator reached 0%)
	2021	5% increase compared to the previous year in the number of requests for seizure in cases of corruption (the indicator has reached 50%)
	2022	Increase by 5% compared to the previous year on the number of requests for seizure in cases of corruption
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	The increase by 5% compared to the previous year in the number of requests for seizure in cases of corruption
	2023 (target achieved)	100%

B.1.c

The target value for **the performance indicator B.1.c** for the year 2023 is: It is foreseen 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 2022, it has been the same target value. During this period, the electronic register for seized and confiscated assets was built, operated and updated. Also, AASCA has taken into administration assets seized for the criminal offense of corruption in the value of ALL 4,268,350,439.5. For this reason, the performance indicator has been assessed at **100%**.

For the period January - June 2023, a total of 111 cases for 151 subjects were referred to the Prosecutor's Office, of which 10 employees of the structures and 3 citizens were detained/arrested in flagrante delicto, and 141 employees of the supervisory structures are being investigated at large.

According to the management level, there are 151 employees of the structures, which are divided into:

-46 police officers of the first management level,

-96 enforcement level police officers,

-5 civil (administrative) employees, 1 effective Guard, § 3 FPRP and 27 citizens.

These referrals are administered and their progress is monitored in the Case Management System/Criminal Procedural Investigation Module. Grouped according to criminal offenses, the 111 criminal referrals for 151 subjects are classified as:

-39 references to 44 employees of the structures and 9 citizens for the criminal offenses of "abuse of duty" & "passive corruption".

- 26 referrals to 50 employees of the structures and 12 citizens for the criminal offense of "abuse of duty" favoring "various forms of illegalities1",

- 15 referrals to 25 employees of the structures and 4 citizens, for the criminal offense of "committing arbitration actions";

- 25 referrals to 26 employees of the structures and 2 citizens, for the criminal offenses of "other intentional damage", "domestic violence", "assault due to duty", etc.

- 6 referrals to 6 employees of the structures for the criminal offense of "improper driving" and "violation of traffic rules;

Even for this first 6 months of 2023, "abuse of duty" turns out to be the most classic form of illegality, either as a single form or intertwined with other violations, which vary from one local structure to another and from type of the structure and the legal and functional responsibility they have.

The Investigation Structures of the Agency at the local or central level within the proactive investigations followed, under the direction of the prosecutor, have implemented court decisions on personal security measures for 54 persons, of which 46 are AMP subjects and 8 citizens. According to certain personal insurance measures, we divide them as follows:

"prison arrest" assigned to 18 people, of whom:

3 police officers of the first management level

11 enforcement level police officers

1 civil (administrative) employee

1 Garde employee

2 citizens

"house arrest" assigned to 6 people of which:

2 police officers of the first management level

4 enforcement level police officers

1 citizen

"suspension of exercising a duty or public service" assigned to 28 persons, of whom:

1 police officer of middle management level

9 police officers of the first management level

14 police officers at the enforcement level

1 civil servant

3 citizens (NITP employees)

"obligation to appear before the judicial police" set for 2 citizens.

In conclusion, it is estimated that AASCA did not assess the needs for improvement of anti-corruption measures during this reporting period.

AASCA has taken into administration assets seized for the criminal offense of corruption in the amount of ALL 32,034,000.00. Compared to the year 2022, where AASCA took into administration assets seized for the criminal offense of corruption in the amount of 4,268,350,439.5, it is estimated that this performance indicator has not been achieved, since the objective of 5% increase compared to the previous year has not been achieved.

However, taking into consideration the progress so far and the fact that this performance indicator is fully measured at the end of 2023, it is estimated that the target has been reached to the extent of 10%.

For this reporting period, there is no concrete data for the indicator. The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators, is presented as follows:

Base Value	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	The reporting system will be operational and data will be reported as well as monitored 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%)
	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.
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	Assessment of needs for improvement of anti-corruption measures; 5% increase compared to the previous year
	2023 (target achieved)	10%

Note: referring to the indicators' passport, this indicator has a two-year measurement frequency.

Level of achievement of objective B.1

Level of realization of Objective B.1. The improvement of the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption, in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January - June 2023 is **65.1%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula

$$:NR B. 1 = \frac{TP B.1.a (\%) + TP B.1.b (\%) + TP B.1.c (10\%)}{3 TP} \times 100\% = 65.1\%$$

The degree of achievement of objective B.1 for this reporting period is **good** (51-85 percent).

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the General Prosecutor's Office, SPAK and AASCA for monitoring the implementation of the action plan and the passport of indicators for F6M 2023.

Risks for the realization of Objective B.1

The risk of achieving this objective is high due to the risks associated with the external environment and the unpredictability of the values of assets seized based on the decisions of law enforcement bodies. So there is a high possibility of risk and its medium impact.

B.2 Improving 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 registered 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 2023 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 2022, the target value was the same. During this year SPAK has registered a total of 131 criminal proceedings with 76 persons under investigation, for criminal offenses related to corruption, while the General Prosecutor's Office has registered 262 proceedings with 201 defendants. However, the performance indicator was 0%, since in order to calculate the full value, the value of the criminal reports received in total from both prosecutor's offices was also required, in order to calculate the ratio with the registered criminal reports.

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 SP and other law-enforcement agencies (customs, taxes, military police, etc.) with a focus on the investigation of corruption
B.2.3.1	Establishing joint work groups
B.2.3.2	Drafting of the work plan/action plan focusing on the investigation of corruption
B.2.3.3	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 SP and the National Bureau of Investigation and SPAK with a focus on corruption investigation
B.2.4.1	Establishment of the working group
B.2.4.2	Drafting of cooperation procedures and their approval
B. 2.5	Strengthening cooperation between SP and other law enforcement agencies with a focus on corruption investigation, through work meetings
B.2.5.1	Drafting of a calendar of business meetings and meetings carried out
B. 2.6	Organization of joint seminars/workshops between SP 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 2023.

For January-June 2023, The General Prosecutor's Office has registered 84 proceedings with 62 defendants, against 119 criminal charges filed. Also SPAK has registered a total of 110 criminal proceedings with 118 persons under investigation, for criminal offenses related to corruption. Thus, the ratio of registered procedures on corruption from administered referrals is 70%, which is a 3% increase compared to the previous year. Under these conditions, this performance indicator is estimated to be 100% realized.

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

Core 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%)
	2022	3% increase
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	3% increase
	2023 (target achieved)	100%

B.2.b

The target value for performance indicator B.2.b for the year 2023 is: *realization of access by the State Police to 22 additional databases and realization of access by the Prosecutor's Office to 11 additional databases.*

For the year 2022, the target value was the realization of access by the State Police to 20 additional databases and the realization of access by the Prosecutor's Office to 9 additional databases. The fact that the State Police had access to 21 databases resulted in a 100% performance indicator.

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 2023 and following.

For January - June 2023, it is reported that SPAK has full access to 16 state databases: Civil Status System; SCA; Directorate of Prisons; Register of Bank Accounts; Electronic Register of Judicial Status; GDRTS; TIMS; E-Fine; ADAM; Statistical Reports; Public Procurement Agency; Electronic system of GDT; Fiscalization System in GDT; Albanian Notary Register; Register of Beneficial Owners and the General Directorate of Customs.

In conclusion, it is brought to attention that the target for 2023 is 22 databases for the Police. Although the State Police has not received access to new state databases during this 6-month period, the fact that it currently has access to 21 databases, out of 22 which is the target for 2023, is estimated that the indicator has been realized to the extent of 90%.

For this monitoring period, the information obtained allows to carry out the possible assessment to make a measurement of the indicator. The presentation of the feasibility of the indicator according to the Passport of Indicators, is presented as follows:

Core Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	The police has access to 10 databases. The Prosecution has access to 8 databases.
	2018	N/A
	2019	The police has access to 14 databases ; access to 3 databases for Prosecution
	2020	The police has access to 16 databases access to 5 databases for the Prosecution (the indicator reached 0%)
	2021	The police has access to 18 databases; access to 7 databases for the Prosecution (the indicator has reached 100%)

	2022	The police has access to 20 databases; access to 9 databases for the Prosecution
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	The police has access to 22 databases; access to 11 databases for the Prosecution
	2023 (target achieved)	90%

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

Level of achievement of objective B.2

Level of realization of Objective B.2. *The improvement of 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 - June 2023 is 95%.*

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$NR B. 2 = \frac{TP B.2.a (50\%) + TP B.2.b (50\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 95\%$$

The degree of achievement of objective B.2 for this reporting period is in the amount of **very good** (86 out of 110 percent of implemented measures).

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the State Police and the General Prosecutor's Office for monitoring the implementation of the action plan and the indicator passport for 6M1 2023.

Risks for the realization of Objective B.2

The risk of achieving this objective is high due to the risks associated with the external environment related to institutional cooperation with law enforcement bodies. 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

The target value for **performance indicator B.3.a** for the year 2023 is: Drafting a review report, publishing it and submitting it to the policy makers.

For 2022, the target was the same. During this year, a review report on ZRA was prepared and submitted to the policy maker. For this reason, the performance indicator is considered 100% realized.

This indicator aims at the constant evaluation of legal and sub-legal acts in this field and the consolidation of practices and capacities.

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	Assessment report working group (phase I) Institutions (part of the working group) start the assessment and review process (phase II) Draft work calendar (phase III) Draft/assessment document and recommendations given (phase IV) Document final on the review of the legal framework of the field, for the establishment of ARO (phase V)

During the period *January-June 2023*, there were no new developments on the Albanian Asset Recovery Office. The work coordination process by the technical secretariat at the Ministry of Justice, for the establishment and operation of the Asset Recovery Office was carried out during 2022⁴², at which time a review report was prepared and submitted to the policy maker. For this reason, this performance indicator is considered unrealized in this reporting period.

⁴² For reference, follow the data of B.3.a objective in the 2022 monitoring report:

The work group is in the process of finalizing the decision-making and with its formal approval, the next step is that the ARO will become functional and the internal procedures will be drawn up and approved. The preparation of the review report will constitute an achievement to assess the adequacy of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crimes. This step will also have an impact in terms of evaluation as a legal action and identification of issues that may need improvement. However, the decision-making is incomplete on the review report, as despite the submission of the report to the policy maker, the decision to take appropriate action has not been finalized. The review report is important, as it should be used to take concrete steps based on its recommendations.

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

Core 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)
	2022	A review report published and submitted to policy makers
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	A review report published and submitted to policy makers
	2023 (target achieved)	0 %

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

https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Raporti-i-monitorimit-SNKK_Janar-Dhjetor-2022_AL.pdf

B.3.b

The target value for the **performance indicator B.3.b** for the year 2023 the target value is the appointment of specialized prosecutors dedicated only to the tracing and recovery of assets.

For the year 2022, the target value was to make the ARO functional and to notify the EU Commission about the establishment of the ARO. Since ARO was still in the process of finalizing the decision-making, the performance indicator was considered unimplemented 0%.

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. 3.3	Approval, establishment and commissioning of ARO
B.3.3.1	ARO is functional and made public (I) Drafting and approval of internal (regular) procedures (II) Human resources on duty (III)

During the period *January-June 2023*, the entire legal framework for the establishment of the ARO has not yet been implemented and the list of criminal offenses for which confiscation is possible has not been compiled and published. Also, since specialized prosecutors dedicated only to tracking and recovery of assets have not yet been appointed, this performance indicator is considered unimplemented 0%.

Decisions of policymakers regarding the review report and measures to improve the legal framework have a direct impact on the achievement of the indicator. Also, the failure to complete the legal framework for the Asset Recovery Office and the appointment of specialized prosecutors for the tracking and recovery of assets has been an obstacle in the realization of the indicator. The lack of the necessary legal framework and the appointment of specialized professionals has resulted in a lack of capacity for criminal prosecution of economic and financial crimes, making it difficult to achieve the objective of improving the legal framework.

Political decisions, the implementation of legislation and the responsibility of institutions to undertake effective actions are key factors that influence the achievement of defined objectives and the realization of performance indicators.

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

Core Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	N/A
	2019	Selection of the institution where ARO will be established (by government decision). Development of 22 core SoPs.
	2020	Legal basis for setting up ARO identified and supported (the indicator has reached 0%)

	2021	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 reached 0%)
	2022	The ARO is functional. Notice of the EU Commission on the establishment of the ARO
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	Specialized prosecutors are dedicated only to asset tracking and recovery.
	2023 (target achieved)	0%

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.

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

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-June 2023 is 0%.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

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

Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicators are based on the information reported by the Ministry of Justice.

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. Improving 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

The target value for the **performance indicator B.4.a** for the year 2023 is: ***the increase by 5% of the total number of information exchanged with third countries and international institutions, compared to the previous year.***

For the year 2022, the target value was to increase by 5% the total number of information exchanged with third countries and international institutions, compared to the previous year. During this year, 405 practices were exchanged with Interpol; 2740 correspondence with Europol; and 77 practices with the CARIN network, which has resulted in this performance indicator being considered 100% realized.

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. 4.1	Strengthening national and international police cooperation
B.4.1.1	Information sharing 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 - June 2023*, the Directorate for Financial Economic Crime in the State Police exchanged information with international partners on a total of 443 practices, of which:

-266 practices with Interpol.

-79 practices with Europol.

-88 internships with the Department of International Relations.

Also, 6 trainings were conducted with 86 beneficiaries, of which 24 were women:

1. On the advanced investigation of financial crime, organized by IPA EU4FOCAL at Hotel International Tirana, with 10 beneficiaries, of which 4 are women.
2. On money laundering and asset recovery, organized by IPA EU4FOCAL at Hotel International Tirana, with 4 beneficiaries, of which 3 are women.
3. On money laundering and asset recovery, organized by IPA EU4FOCAL Hotel Colosseu Shkodër, with 4 beneficiaries, of which 3 are women.
4. On the investigation of the criminal offenses of Contraband, fiscal evasion, credit fraud and the determination of results in sports competitions, organized by the Security Academy with 23 beneficiaries, 9 of which are women.
5. On virtual currency and new forms of crime, committed through the Internet, organized by EU4FOCAL experts, at the International Hotel Tirana, with 5 beneficiaries, of which 0 are women.
6. For proactive investigations into criminal offenses of corruption, public procurement, violation of equality in tenders, illegal influence of persons exercising public functions, abuse of office and concealment of wealth, organized by the Directorate of Economic and Financial Crime with 40 beneficiaries from which 5 women.

There have been no new developments for this reporting period, as far as joint conferences with counterpart agencies are concerned for the exchange of experience in joint investigations.

Although this performance indicator is measured on an annual basis, for this monitoring period the achievement of 50% has been estimated, since the work with the exchange of practices with international partners is continuing, but there is still no 5% increase with the year 2022.

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

Core 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 2018
	2020	An increase of 5% compared to 2019 (the indicator has reached 0%)

	2021	An increase of 5% compared to 2019 (the indicator has reached 100%)
	2022	An increase of 5% compared to 2021
Target value/Target	2023 the intended target)	An increase of 5% compared to 2021
	2023 (target achieved)	50%

B.4.b

The target value for **the performance indicator B.4.b** for the year 2023 is: *upward 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 the year 2022, the target value has been on *an upward trend compared to the previous year.* In this year, 3 joint SP operations launched by internationals were developed in the field of the fight against financial and economic crime, but since there was an upward trend compared to the previous year, the performance indicator was considered 100% implemented.

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 - June 2023*, the following trainings were conducted:

1. On the advanced investigation of financial crime, organized by IPA EU4FOCAL at Hotel International Tirana, with 10 beneficiaries, of which 4 are women.
2. On money laundering and asset recovery, organized by IPA EU4FOCAL at Hotel International Tirana, with 4 beneficiaries, of which 3 are women.
3. On money laundering and asset recovery, organized by IPA EU4FOCAL Hotel Colosseu Shkodër, with 4 beneficiaries, of which 3 are women.
4. On the investigation of the criminal offenses of Contraband, fiscal evasion, credit fraud and the determination of results in sports competitions, organized by the Security Academy with 23 beneficiaries, 9 of which are women.
5. On virtual currency and new forms of crime, committed through the Internet, organized by EU4FOCAL experts, at the International Hotel Tirana, with 5 beneficiaries, of which 0 are women.
6. For proactive investigations into criminal offenses of corruption, public procurement, violation of equality in tenders, illegal influence of persons exercising public functions, abuse of office and concealment of wealth, organized by the Directorate of Economic and Financial Crime with 40 beneficiaries from which 5 women.

A total of 6 trainings were conducted with 86 beneficiaries, of which 24 were women.

Given that during this monitoring period, no joint police operations initiated by Europol or Interpol have been carried out in the field of the fight against financial and economic crime, this performance indicator is considered unimplemented.

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	Upward trend
	2022	Upward trend

Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	Upward trend
	2023 (target achieved)	0%

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

Level of achievement of objective B.4

The level of achievement of *Objective B.4 Improvement of international judicial and police cooperation in the fight against corruption in relation to the achievement of performance indicators* for the period January-June 2023 is **25%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$NR B. 4 = \frac{TP B.4.a (50\%) + TP B.4.b (0\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 25\%$$

The degree of achievement of objective B.4 for this reporting period is **poor** (0 to 30 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 6M 1 2023 action plan.

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.

Feasibility 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 objectives - by collecting the feasibility in percentage of performance indicators and dividing by the number of indicators - the feasibility of the strategic goal for punishing corruption is **46.27 %**.

Objective	Viability
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B.1. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption	65.1%
B.2. Improving cooperation between law enforcement institutions in criminal prosecution and criminal punishment of corruption	95%
B.3. Revision of the legal framework for criminal prosecution of economic and financial crime	0%
B.4. Improving international judicial and police cooperation in the fight against corruption.	25%

The feasibility of the strategic goal for punishment is estimated at 46.27 %, during the period *January - June 2023*. In general, based on the data provided, it is estimated that the feasibility of the strategic goal for punishment of corruption, including all its objectives, is in a low degree. It is important to continue work on improving the efficiency of criminal investigations, cooperation between law enforcement institutions and the legal framework to achieve better results in the fight against corruption. Also, it is essential to increase international participation and cooperation to address corruption at the national level. During this period there have been efforts to improve international cooperation, but it is still not complete and needs other developments.

Awareness Approach - Overview of achievements in awareness on corruption

Through the goal of the **awareness policy (approach)**, the **ISAC** aims to increase public participation in the fight against corruption by denouncing it and being active in corruption prevention initiatives, educating the public and undertaking 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 - June 2023	Measures and activities fully implemented ⁴³	Measures and partially realized activities ⁴⁴	Unrealized measures and activities ⁴⁵
Awareness	Measures	8	6	1	1

⁴³ A "fully implemented" activity is an activity that has been completed 100 percent.

⁴⁴ A "partially completed" activity is an activity that has been completed to the extent of 50 to 100 percent.

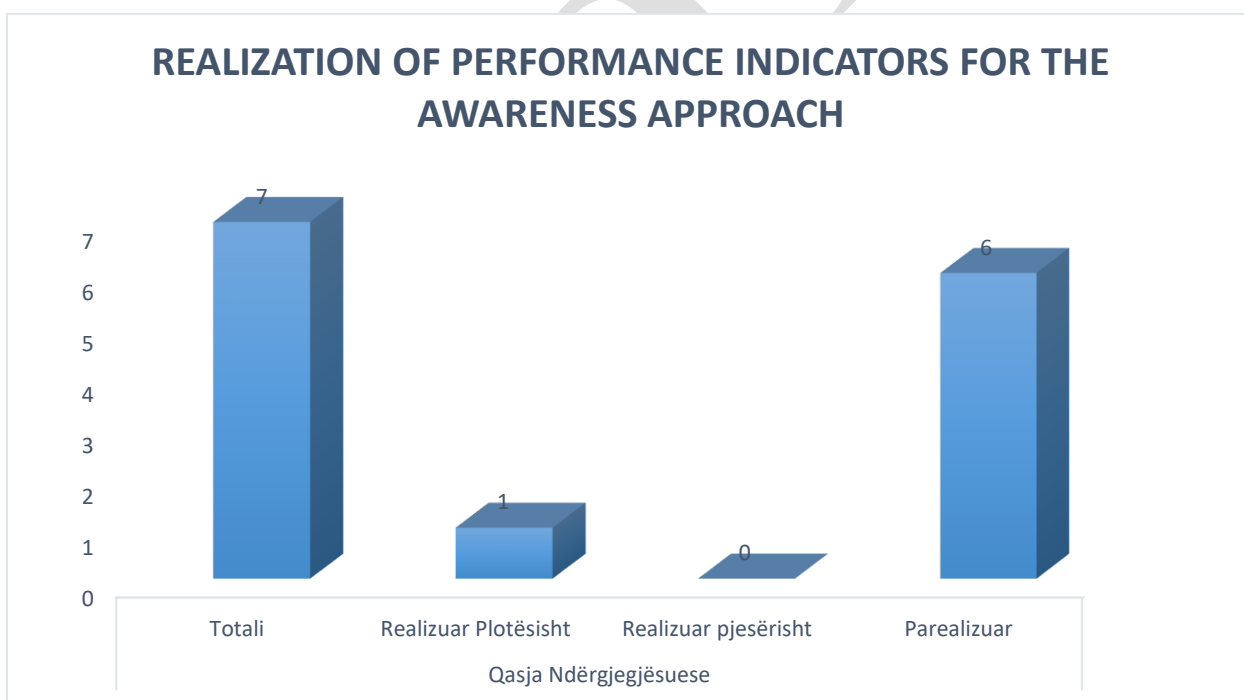
⁴⁵ An "unrealized" activity is one that has been realized to a degree from 0 to 50 percent

	Activities	17	10	1	6
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It turns out that out of 6 measures and 10 activities foreseen in the 2020-2023 Action Plan, for January-June 2023, for Approach C (Awareness), 6 measures/10 activities have been implemented, 1 measure/1 activity is still in the process of implementation and 1 measure/6 activities are not implemented respectively (measure C.3.1 and activities 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).

Of the 7 performance indicators for the preventive approach (C), the target value for 1 performance indicator has been reached, the target value for 0 performance indicators has been partially reached, and the target value for 6 performance indicators has not been reached.

Awareness Approach	Performance Indicators	Realization of Performance Indicators		
		The target value is fully achieved ⁴⁶	The target value is partially achieved ⁴⁷	The target value is not achieved ⁴⁸
	7	1	0	6



⁴⁶ Which has been realized at the 100 percent rate

⁴⁷ Which has been realized on the scale of 50 to 100 percent.

⁴⁸ Which has not been realized and indicator for which data has not been collected or it has not been possible to collect

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

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

C.1.a: 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.

C.1.a

The target value for the **performance indicator C.1.a** for the year 2023 is the *approval and implementation of the Visibility and Communication Plan*.

For 2022, the objective was to *evaluate and revise the Visibility and Communication Plan*. Given that the Visibility and Communication Plan for 2022 has been evaluated and revised, and also published on the website of the Ministry of Justice, the objective is considered 100% achieved.

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	The Visibility and Communication Plan in implementation of ISAC/annual, drawn up
C.1.1.1	Visibility and Communication Plan for 2020 drawn up 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 implementation of the foreseen measures is carried out through activities that continue throughout the year of implementation of the action plan.

During *January - June 2023*, the Ministry of Justice has designed some specific awareness and information activities.

The Ministry of Justice has developed the first public campaign for 2023. On the communication networks of the General Anticorruption Directorate, a series of 15 instructional and awareness-raising videos have appeared to encourage citizens by denouncing 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.

On May 12, 2023, a television interview was conducted on the SCAN TV station with the Director of Anticorruption Policies at the Ministry of Justice, where issues of anticorruption policies, the measures and objectives of the Albanian administration, as well as their role in the integration process were discussed European.

The interview can be accessed at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w22uyHMdy0Q>

The General Directorate of Anticorruption in the Ministry of Justice has increased its cooperation and interactivity with citizens through the use of social networks. Now the activity of the General Directorate of Anticorruption can be followed on Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn profiles, where anti-corruption measures, commitments and regulatory, functional and cooperative activities are regularly announced. <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=10008904584623>

<https://twitter.com/DrejtoriaAK>

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/88693364/>

In conclusion, it is mainly appreciated that the Ministry of Justice, in the role of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator, has reviewed the annual visibility and communication plan in the anti-corruption field. PK&V 2022 contains a total of 12 activities to be developed throughout 2023, with a focus on the fight against corruption. Its content is comprehensive and targeted towards different interest groups. The document is published on the website of the Ministry of Justice at the link <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/instrumenta-viti-2023/>. For this reason, this performance indicator is estimated to be 100% achieved.

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

Base Values	N/A	
	N/A	
	2017	N/A
	2018	Visibility and Communication Plan for 2018 finalized in the 2nd trimester of the year
	2019	- Visibility Plan and Communication for 2019 finalized and published in the 1 st trimester of the year. - Specific budget allocated for the implementation of the Visibility and Communications Plan
	2020	Visibility Plan and Communication for 2020 finalized and published in the 1 st trimester of the year.

		- 50% of the state's awareness and communication tasks in the 2019 Visibility and Communication Plan have been implemented. (the indicator has been reached to the extent 100%).
	2021	100% implementation of the Anticipated activities (the indicator has been reached to the extent 100%).
	2022	Visibility and Communication Plan evaluated and revised
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	Visibility and Communication Plan evaluated and revised
	2023 (target achieved)	100%

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

C.1.b

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

During 2022, the objective was the same. Given that the MoJ conducted 3 awareness-raising activities throughout the year, this performance indicator was evaluated at 100%.

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	Table for the promotion of the MoJ integrity plan, the document model 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.1.3.1	Publications published in the framework of citizen awareness in the fight against corruption in Albania: - Brochure: ISAC (v.2020) - Brochure: Steps to denounce corruption in Albania (v.2020)
C.1.3.2	Meetings engaging young people (university auditors) and pre-university communities to recognize the consequences of corruption, in areas such as education/health/customs taxes/property/gender, (year 2020/2021/2022/2023)
C.1.3.3	Anticorruption Film Festival 2020
C.1.3.4	Organization and participation in media events on anti-corruption:/meetings with journalists/conferences/statements/-NCAC/MD TM II 2020 TM IV 2020 administrative costs 15 bulletins/announcements etc.
C.1.3.5	Anti-corruption seminar/workshop with interested groups/identified by the National Institute of Internal Revenue (2020/2021/2022/2023)
C.1.3.6	Seminars for strengthening the integrity risk assessment capacity for the staff of the AC Directorate (AC curriculum)
C.1.3.7	International Anti-Corruption Day (December 9) - awareness-raising activity in the MoD, an activity that is carried out for each year of the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Act
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 implementation of the foreseen measures (2) is conducted through activities that continue throughout the year with measurable values of activities and awareness events carried out every 3 months.

During *January - June 2023*, the Ministry of Justice has drafted, agreed at a technical level and approved the January-December 2022 monitoring report at the GTA meeting on April 19, 2023. The report is accessible at the link: <https://drejtesia.gov.al/viti-2022-2/> The January-March 2023 monitoring report of the Cross-Sector Anti-Corruption Strategy 2015 - 2023 was also drawn up and agreed at the technical level at the meeting of the date (at the meeting of June 20, 2023). The draft report is accessible at the link: <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/raporte-monitorimi-2023/>

The Ministry of Justice has drawn up the monitoring report of the Integrity Plan for 2022, which assesses a total of 16 measures, of which: 13 measures have been fully implemented, 2 are in the process of being implemented and 1 has not been implemented. This Integrity Plan for the Ministry of Justice is an institutional instrument for the fight against corruption, which constitutes an

important evidence that the institution offers more accountability, transparency, and activity according to the law and rules.

The newsletter of January, February, March, April, May and June has also been published, accessible at the link: <https://drejtesia.gov.al/e-buletin/>

The Summit for Democracy, as an initiative of the US President, continued the development of anti-corruption meetings (anti-corruption cohort), by conducting online meetings with experts from the countries of our region, the development of the regional conference of South-Eastern Europe under the leadership of Bulgaria, and to culminate with the international activity in the USA on March 30-31, 2023. In the technical meetings, the country was represented by officials of the General Directorate of Anticorruption and by representatives of HIDAACI.

On 29.05.2023, the Minister of Justice organized a discussion table on anti-corruption measures with representatives of business chambers and associations. The topic of the meeting was the coordination of intervention measures and the increase of cooperation between the public and private sectors.

On June 15 and 16, 2023, the Forum for Dialogue took place, Prespë 2023, with the theme: "On the eradication of corruption through good governance policies and justice reform", in which the Minister of Justice, Mr. Ulsi Manja participated.

On 24.04.2023, the Minister of Justice signed the Transparency Pledge agreement with the Coalition of Civil Society Organizations at UNCAC, guaranteeing more transparency, cooperation and co-creation of anti-corruption policies. This process also precedes the evaluation within the second evaluation cycle of the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which will take place soon.

The Ministry of Justice participated in the proceedings of the International Summit of Justice for the Fight against Cybercrime - "Southeast European Cybercrime Summit", in Sibenik, Croatia, on May 21-23, 2023. At this meeting, proposals for find new measures and interventions against the phenomenon of cybercrimes, such as methods and instruments that endanger services and are related to the crime of corruption, exceeding the borders of states.

On 13.06.2023, the General Anticorruption Directorate participated in the conference organized by the Center for the Study of Democracy and Governance within the Coalition of Southeast European countries for the Protection of Whistleblowers.

The Ministry of Justice is in the final stage of developing an electronic system for managing denunciations on corruption records. This system will interact with the unique government platform e-Albania and will enable the management and processing of all information related to corruption complaints and records, starting from citizen and business complaints, until their final resolution.

On May 23 - 25, 2023, a meeting was held on the drafting of a practical guide to procedures for judicial police officers and prosecutors. This document will be a synthesis with detailed instructions, based on the legal and regulatory framework in force and the procedural actions of the practice. The process of drafting this guide is being coordinated by the General Anticorruption Directorate in cooperation with UNODC.

On May 18-19, 2023, part of the staff of the General Anticorruption Directorate at the Ministry of Justice participated in an international seminar organized by UNODC, in Kazakhstan. The topic of the seminar was the intensification of corruption investigation and the strengthening of cooperation in international investment projects.

On May 16-17, 2023, a regional training meeting was held in Podgorica, Montenegro, organized by the RACVIAC Center and the regional anti-corruption organization - RAI, on the conflict of interests in the Security Sector, a meeting in which a specialist from the General Anticorruption Directorate participated. On 16.06.2023, the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator and the Italian National Anti-Corruption Agency - ANAC held a meeting, in which they discussed important topics, such as: legal education for anti-corruption mechanisms, extending the scope of administrative punishment, strengthening the capacities of professionals of the law for the drafting of efficient anti-corruption policies, the strengthening of technical capacities and the increase of administrative qualities.

On January 18, 2023, the National Anti-Corruption Coordinator and the School of Magistrates signed a cooperation agreement for the continuous training of Anti-Corruption Coordinators. Through this agreement, 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 field of the responsibility of the institution.

High-level officials of the Ministry of Justice participated in the regional seminar organized by UNODC, on the cooperation of anti-corruption agencies and public finance control authorities in the Western Balkans region, held on 31.05 - 02.06.2023, in Vienna, Austria.

On the dates 06 - 07.06.2023, the Ministry of Justice participated in the meeting held in Skopje, North Macedonia, with a focus on strengthening the resistance to organized crime and youth corruption in South-Eastern Europe, a meeting organized by the OSCE Presidency- of North Macedonia and the Global Initiative Against Transnational Crime (GI-TOC).

During the dates 26-30.06.2023, the staff of the Ministry of Justice participated in the School of Integrity, organized by Transparency International, in Vilnius, Lithuania, with topics related to transparency, public integrity, corrupt behavior, corruption in sports and corruption in the defense sector.

In conclusion, given that during the year 2023, one public campaign was carried out, out of 4 foreseen, promoting the network of anti-corruption coordinators, as a mechanism of the fight

against corruption in the confrontation between the citizen and the public administration, this performance indicator is considered achieved to the extent of 25%. On the communication networks of the General Anticorruption Directorate, Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn, a series of 15 instructional and awareness-raising videos have appeared to encourage citizens by denouncing practices and abuses in public institutions, part of the Network of Anti-corruption Coordinators.

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	Improving the non-toleration of corruption by public institutions
	2020	The review of awareness activities will be done every year/4 campaigns per year (the indicator has been reached to the extent 100%)
	2021	The review of awareness activities will be done every year/4 campaigns per year (the indicator has been reached to the extent 100%)
	2022	The review of awareness activities will be done every year/4 campaigns per year
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	The review of awareness activities will be done annually/4 campaigns per year
	2023 (target achieved)	25%

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

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-June 2023 is **62.5%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$\text{NR C. 1} = \frac{\text{TP C.1.a (100\%)} + \text{TP C.1.b (25\%)}}{2 \text{ TP}} \times 100\% = 62.5\%$$

Based on the realization of the reported measures, the degree of realization of the objective C.1 for this reporting period is **good** (51-85 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 6M1 2023.

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: The number of citizens' complaints about corruption reported on the platform www.shqipëriaqeduam.al

C.2.b: Number of corruption cases from citizens' denunciations on www.shqipëriaqeduam.al, which are reported to the State Police/Albanian Prosecutor's Office

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 2023 is: **40% increase compared to the previous year.**

For 2022, the target value was an increase of 40% compared to the previous year. During this period, 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 complaints were delegated by the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Governance (ADCG).

For this reason, this performance indicator was assessed as 100% implemented.

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	ADCG's periodic reporting on complaints submitted to the portal
C.2.1.1	Report produced and published
C. 2.2	Submission of monthly requests to the line institutions for the collection of the number of citizens of corruption complaints on the portal which have been reported to the State Police/Prosecutor's Office
C.2.2.1	Periodic report produced and published
C.2.2.2	No. of cases referred to the Public Prosecutor's Office/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.

For the period *January - June 2023*, the following data result:

ADCG has drawn up monthly reports on the cases handled in the Co-Governance Platform, which also includes complaints about the cases received in the "Report corruption" section. Only the annual report will be published on the website, which will be prepared at the end of 2023.

During this monitoring period, a report containing data on the submission of monthly requests to the line institutions for collecting the number of citizens reporting corruption on the portal, which have been reported to the prosecutor's office, has not been drawn up and published.

This report is produced and published at the end of the year on the official website at shqiperiaqeduam.al and on the official link of the Prime Minister's Office.

ADCG forwarded 7 new cases to the General Directorate of Anticorruption. ADCG does not directly refer cases to the Prosecutor's Office or the Police. ADCG forwards suspected cases of corruption to the MoJ/NCAC, which, after an in-depth administrative investigation, refers the cases to the criminal prosecution bodies.

After dealing with all the cases in total, the General Anticorruption Directorate has referred 9 cases for criminal prosecution to the prosecution body with 28 people reported.

During this reporting period, 2 informational activities were carried out on how the portal works for the public, accessible at the following links:<https://fb.watch/iRA-K7YKWB/>

<https://instagram.com/shqiperiaqeduam?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=>

In conclusion, the number of citizens' complaints about corruption reported on the platform www.shqiperiaqeduam.al for this reporting period is a total of 1440. Also, a total of 202 citizen complaints were administered to the GDA during this reporting period. The annual target is 3007 denunciations (starting from the achievement for the year 2022 + 40% increase). So far, 1440 corruption denunciations have been made. The indicator for this reporting period has reached 48%.

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

Core 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%)
	2022	40% increase compared to the previous year
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	40% increase compared to the previous year
	2023 (target achieved)	48%

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

C.2.b

The target value for **the performance indicator C.2.b** for the year 2023 is: **40% increase compared to the previous year.**

For 2022, the target was a *40% increase compared to the previous year*. From the reported figures, this performance indicator was estimated to be 100% realized.

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 the line institutions for the collection of the number of citizens of corruption complaints on the portal which have been reported to the State Police/Prosecutor's Office
C.2.2.1	Periodic report produced and published
C.2.2.2	No. of cases referred to the Public Prosecutor's Office/Prosecutor; (referred cases separated by gender)
C.2.3	Increased transparency of ADCG, specifically for cases of anti-corruption complaints
C.2.3.1	Informative activities on how the portal functions for the public (publications/web/announcements)

The realization of the foreseen measures (2) is carried out through activities that continue throughout the year with measurable values of the activities.

For January - June 2023, a report has not been drawn up and published which contains data on the submission of monthly requests to line institutions for collecting the number of citizens reporting corruption on the portal, which have been reported to the prosecutor's office.

This report is produced and published at the end of the year on the official website at www.shqiperiaqeduam.al and on the official link of the Prime Minister's Office.

ADCG forwarded 7 new cases to the General Directorate of Anticorruption. ADCG does not directly refer cases to the Prosecutor's Office or the Police. ADB forwards suspected cases of corruption to the MoJ/NCAC, which, after an in-depth administrative investigation, refers the cases to the criminal prosecution bodies.

After dealing with all the cases in total, the General Anticorruption Directorate has referred 9 cases for criminal prosecution to the prosecution body with 28 people reported.

During this reporting period, 2 informational activities were carried out on how the portal works for the public, accessible at the following links: <https://fb.watch/iRA-K7YKWB/>
<https://instagram.com/shqiperiaqeduam?igshid=YmMyMTA2M2Y=>

In conclusion, it is concluded that ADCG has forwarded 7 new cases to the General Directorate of Anticorruption. At the end of the administrative investigations by the DPA, 9 reports for criminal prosecution were forwarded to the Prosecutor's Office, with 28 people reported. The annual target is 28 reports (40% increase). So far, 9 reports have been filed. The indicator for this reporting period has reached 32%.

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	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%)
	2022	40% increase compared to the previous year
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	40% increase compared to the previous year
	2023 (target achieved)	32 %

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

Level of realization of Objective C.2

The level of achievement of **Objective C.2 Encouraging the public to actively use the mechanisms for denunciation and prevention of corruption** in relation to the achievement of performance indicators for the period January-June 2023 is **40%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

$$NR C. 2 = \frac{TP1 C.2.a (48\%) + TP2 C.2.b(32\%)}{2TP} \times 100\% = 40\%$$

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 6M1 2023 action plan.

Risks for the realization of Objective C.2

The risk of achieving this objective is average.

C.3 Encouraging cooperation with civil society

For this objective, 3 performance indicators have been defined:

C.3.a: Drafting of an Anticorruption Program by AMSHC

C.3.b: Report of anti-corruption projects financed by AMSHC

C.3.c: Budget allocation in support of Anti-corruption projects by CSOs

The Action Plan for Objective C.3 foresees (9) Activities and (2) Products/Measures.

C.3.a

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

For 2022, the annual objective was *the completion of the external evaluation on the annual implementation of the 2021 Annual Program.* Given that this activity was carried out, this performance indicator was assessed as 100% implemented.

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 AMSHC as part of the anti-corruption program and reprogramming of funds for this program (activities carried out annually during the PV)
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	CSO final reports
C.3.1.6	CSSA relations/project final products

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 AC program.

For the period *January-June 2023*, CSSA does not report that the terms of reference have been drawn up or that applications are expected according to the defined categories: 20% of projects in the field of procurement; 20% in the field of education; 20% in the field of health and 20% in the field of law enforcement. For this reason, applications have not been evaluated and the respective winners have not been announced. During this monitoring period, the final reports of the CSOs and the reports on the final products of the projects are also missing.

In conclusion, it is estimated that the objective of completing the external evaluation of the anti-corruption program of 2022 has not been achieved, and as a result, this performance indicator is 0% unimplemented.

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	Setting up the anti-corruption program; Production and publication of the annual Report on the 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%)
	2022	The external evaluation of the 2021 anti-corruption program has been completed
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	The external evaluation of the 2022 anti-corruption program has been completed
	2023 (target achieved)	0%

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

C.3.b

The target value for **the performance indicator C.3.b** for the year 2023 the target value *is a 20% increase compared to the previous year, for the year 2023 the target value is the same.*

During the year 2022, the target value for the performance indicator C.3.b was a 20% increase compared to the previous year, 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, financed by CSSA 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	CSO final reports
C.3.1.6	CSSA relations/project final products

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 AC program.

In the period *January-June 2023*, CSSA does not report that the terms of reference have been drawn up or that applications are expected according to the defined categories: 20% of projects in the field of procurement; 20% in the field of education; 20% in the field of health and 20% in the field of law enforcement. For this reason, applications have not been evaluated and the respective winners have not been announced. During this monitoring period, the final reports of the CSOs and the reports on the final products of the projects are also missing.

In conclusion, it is estimated that the 25% objective of 2023 has not been reached, and therefore this performance indicator is considered not reached.

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%)
	2022	25%
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	25%
	2023 (target achieved)	0%

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

C.3.c

The target value for the **performance indicator C.3.c** for the year 2023 is: **25% increase** compared to the previous year.

For 2022, the target value was the same. CSSA announced the candidate beneficiaries of the funds, a number of organizations with a value of about 12,000,000, but this value was not dedicated to anti-corruption projects and for this reason the performance indicator was evaluated as not reached 0%.

In conclusion, it is estimated that the 25% objective of 2023 has not been reached, and therefore this performance indicator is considered not 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 CSSA 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	CSO final reports
C.3.1.6	CSSA relations/project final products

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.

In the period *January-June 2023*, CSSA does not report that the terms of reference have been drawn up or that applications are expected according to the defined categories: 20% of projects in the field of procurement; 20% in the field of education; 20% in the field of health and 20% in the field of law enforcement. For this reason, applications have not been evaluated and the respective winners have not been announced. During this monitoring period, the final reports of the CSOs and the reports on the final products of the projects are also missing.

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%)
	2022	25%
Target value/Target	2023 (the intended target)	25%
	2023 (target achieved)	0%

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

Level of realization of Objective C.3

Level of realization of Objective C.3. *The encouragement of cooperation with civil society* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-June 2023 is **0%**.

The calculation was carried out according to the following formula:

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

The degree of achievement of objective C.3 for this reporting period is **weak**.

Data verifiability

The data of this indicator should be reported by CSSA for monitoring the implementation of the action plan and the passport of indicators for the period January-June 2023.

Risks for the realization of Objective C.3

The risk for the realization of Objective C.3 continues to remain constant due to the low level of its implementation throughout each monitoring period.

Feasibility 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 the objectives - by collecting the feasibility in the percentage of performance indicators and dividing by the number of indicators - the feasibility of the strategic goal for corruption awareness is 34.16%.

Objectives	Viability
C.1. Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption	62.5%
C.2. Encouraging the public to actively use mechanisms for reporting corruption	40%
C.3. Encouraging cooperation with civil society.	0%

The feasibility of the strategic goal for raising awareness of corruption is 34.16% during the period *January - June 2023*. 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 collaborations with field partners. But, also, the institutions defined by the Action Plan and specifically AMSHC, should take a more inclusive and cooperative role in order to achieve better results.

PROGRESS RELATED TO OBJECTIVES RESULTS AND IMPACT

3.1 Evaluation of key achievements using indicators

Based on the information on the target values of the activities and measures implemented, of the performance indicators, the realization of the objectives for *January - June 2023* is as follows.

Realization according to activities/measures	Realization according to indicators
Weak - 1 target	Weak - 5 targets
Sufficient - 0 targets	Enough - 4 targets
Good - 7 targets	Good - 4 targets
Very good - 10 targets	Very good - 5 targets
Exceeded – N/A target	Overcome – N/A targets

Success story (through priority measures)

The most important main achievements for the period January - June 2023, in implementation of the Action Plan 2020-2023, of the Cross-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption are as follows:

1. Monitoring and digitalization of requests and responses: The Commissioner for the Right to Information and Protection of Personal Data has followed the progress of public authorities and Local Self-Government units in the installation of the electronic register of requests and responses, which has resulted in the increase of transparency and efficiency in public activity.
2. Efficiency of the Public Procurement Agency: PPA has achieved its objectives by improving public procurement procedures and keeping the level of contract changes under control. This success has influenced the reduction of the potential risk of misuse of public funds and has increased the confidence of citizens in the procurement process.
3. E-Albania Platform and digitalization of public services: The platform administered by NAIS has helped to reduce the necessary documentation and bureaucracy in obtaining public services. This process has influenced that even during this reporting period, an obvious success in increasing transparency and efficiency in the provision of public services can be noted.
4. The system of declaration of assets and interests: HIDAACI has continued to maintain and improve the system of declaration of private assets and interests, increasing the transparency and accountability of public officials.

5. Strengthening capacities: The Ministry of Finance and Economy has approved the Continuous Professional Training Program for internal auditors in the public sector for 2023. During this period, 125 internal auditors were trained and external quality assessments were carried out in several institutions. . In addition, public financial inspectors have been trained on risk management and internal public financial control.

6. Co-governance denunciation platform: The Agency for Dialogue and Co-governance has provided a stable and reliable platform for citizens to denounce irregular and abusive practices. Thus, citizens have been able to complain and report suspected cases of corruption, ownership conflicts, illegal behavior of employees of police structures, imposition of fines unfairly, and other issues. A total of 143 complaints were received through this platform, which were handled responsibly and serious cases were referred for criminal prosecution.

7. Cooperation for corruption investigations: The Police Oversight Agency has had a fruitful cooperation with the structures of the State Police within the "Toyota Double" operation. In this operation, several persons suspected of the criminal offenses of misuse of duty, smuggling of licensed goods and violation of the excise law were prosecuted. This cooperation has resulted in the investigation and prosecution of persons suspected of these criminal offences.

8. Increasing the capacities for the investigation of corruption: The State Police has continued to build capacities through specialized structures that deal with the investigation of the crime of corruption. During this 6-month period, 443 criminal offenses with 510 perpetrators were recorded. The level of detection for the State Police is 84.19%. For criminal offenses of corruption, 194 criminal offenses were recorded, of which 167, or 86.8%, were discovered. Increased cooperation and information sharing with international partners has helped in this work.

9. Administrative investigations and punishment of illegalities: The General Anticorruption Directorate in the Ministry of Justice has continued its work with solid results in conducting administrative investigations. During this period January-June 2023, 202 complaints were administered, and disciplinary measures, measures for dismissal, recommendations and cases were referred to the prosecutor's office. This shows the commitment of the directorate in the implementation of punitive measures against illegalities.

3.2 Assessment of challenges, gaps and inefficiencies

Based on the results of the monitoring carried out for the period January 1 - June 30, 2023, it turns out that the areas that have shown non-productive performance accompanied by problems for this reporting period are specific objectives distributed in the three approaches of the National Institute of Internal Medicine, prevention-punishment-awareness .

1. Lack of financial resources: The lack of financial resources to support the implementation of the action plan is a major challenge. This fact has a direct impact on the realization of the strategy's objectives and the achievement of the planned results. The need for sufficient financial investment is important to ensure the implementation of effective preventive and punitive measures against corruption.

2. Cooperation of other institutions: The need for support and engagement of other institutions that are not included in the action plan is another challenge. It is important that all relevant institutions cooperate and engage in the implementation of the strategy to achieve the desired results. The lack of cooperation and support from these institutions can create obstacles in the fulfillment of the established objectives.

3. Implementation of punitive measures: The implementation of disciplinary and legal measures for cases of corruption and illegal behavior of officials is a challenge. It is important that suspected cases of corruption and other abuses are pursued seriously and dealt with efficiently and in a timely manner. The lack of accurate and fast follow-up of corruption cases reduces the impact of punishment and sanctions in preventing such acts in the future.

4. Citizens' awareness: Increasing citizens' awareness and information about the mechanisms for denunciation of corruption and illegal practices is another challenge. It is important to encourage citizens to be aware of their rights and the tools available to report abuses. Citizen awareness and engagement are essential to fight corruption and promote integrity in institutions.

5. Capacity development: The importance of training and capacity development for officials and personnel of relevant institutions is another challenge. It is necessary to invest in training and increasing the capacities of employees to ensure the implementation of established policies and strategies. The lack of sufficient investments in this direction makes it difficult to achieve the objectives of the strategy.

6. Implementation monitoring and evaluation: The lack of a sustainable monitoring and evaluation system is a challenge. Without an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system, it is difficult to assess the effectiveness and progress of the action plan and take corrective measures if needed. It is important to have an appropriate mechanism to monitor implementation and address challenges that arise during the process.

These challenges and problems indicate the need for continuous engagement and improvements in the implementation of the strategy. Their identification is an important step towards addressing them and strengthening the fight against corruption.

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-June 2023 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 are:

1. Increased financial investments are needed to support the implementation of the strategy and to face the challenges in the fight against corruption.
2. The relevant institutions must engage and cooperate to fulfill the objectives of the strategy and to strengthen the fight against corruption.
3. The implementation of disciplinary and punitive measures should be a priority, ensuring that suspected cases of corruption are pursued and dealt with seriously and in a timely manner.
4. It is necessary to improve the awareness and information of citizens, promoting the mechanisms of denunciation of corruption and illegal practices.
5. Investments should be made in the training and capacity development of employees, ensuring that they are equipped with the knowledge and skills to fight corruption and promote integrity.
6. Implementation of a sustainable monitoring and evaluation system is needed to assess the effectiveness and progress of the strategy and to take corrective measures when necessary.
7. Municipalities must allocate the necessary budget for the implementation of the Integrity Plan and conduct internal audits to assess integrity in their institutions.
8. Institutions under line ministries should engage in integrity risk assessment and adopt integrity plans to address potential violations.
9. International cooperation should be strengthened, especially in sectors that have an impact on the fight against corruption.
10. Regular reporting is needed on administrative costs and the budget used to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the measures taken.

These recommendations are intended to address the challenges and gaps identified in the implementation of the strategy and to improve the fight against corruption in the future.

III. RISKS/RISKS AND STEPS TO BE ADDRESSED

4.1 Risk assessment using indicators

In this monitoring report, January - June 2023, the risk assessment has been carried out for each objective in accordance with the risk analysis brought by the responsible institutions or in the absence of this analysis, the assessment that the staff of the General Anticorruption Directorate itself has made of the risk in accordance with the level of feasibility of the objectives.

Number of corruption cases: Estimating the number of corruption cases that have been reported and dealt with can indicate the extent of corruption and the effectiveness of preventive and punitive measures.

Level of detectability: The percentage of corruption cases that have been successfully detected and dealt with should indicate the effectiveness of the investigation and punishment of corruption offences.

Response to complaints: The response time and handling of corruption complaints, indicate the efficiency of mechanisms for reporting and handling corruption cases.

The level of institutional cooperation: The assessment of cooperation between institutions for the investigation and punishment of corruption cases will have to be related to the level of coordination and commitment of institutions in the fight against corruption. Level of citizen awareness: The percentage of citizens informed and aware of corruption reporting mechanisms is targeted through the effectiveness of public information and awareness campaigns.

Capacity building: Assessing the capacity building of employees to investigate and handle cases of corruption can indicate the effectiveness of investments in training and personal development.

Monitoring and evaluation of implementation: The evaluation of the system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the strategy is related to the effectiveness and progress in realizing the goals of the strategy and addressing the identified challenges.

Based on these performance indicators, areas with the highest risk of corruption can be identified and measures and policies can be improved to adapt and address these challenges. This assessment can be used as a basis to take corrective measures and strengthen the fight against corruption.

4.2 Next steps

In conclusion of this monitoring report for the period for the period January-June 2023 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 to be taken:

Review and improve the Action Plan: Based on the conclusions and recommendations identified in the evaluation, it is necessary to review and improve the Action Plan to address the identified challenges and gaps. This process should include the participation of relevant institutions, social organizations and experts to ensure an improved and appropriate plan.

Increased financial investments: Public bodies must ensure sufficient financial investments to support the implementation of the anti-corruption strategy. Accordingly, attention should be paid to the allocation of the budget necessary for the implementation of anti-corruption measures and activities.

Improving institutional cooperation: The relevant institutions should develop and strengthen cooperation between them for the investigation and punishment of corruption cases. This includes sharing information, coordinating activities and creating a culture of cooperation to fight corruption.

Implementation of disciplinary and punitive measures: Measures should be taken to ensure that suspected cases of corruption are pursued and dealt with seriously and in a timely manner. This includes the implementation of disciplinary and legal measures for persons involved in corruption and other abuses.

Intensification of public awareness campaigns: It is important to continue raising awareness and informing citizens about the mechanisms for reporting corruption and illegal practices. This can be done through information campaigns, organizing public meetings and promoting awareness through social media and other communication sources.

Investment in training and capacity building: Investment is needed in training and capacity building of employees and officials of relevant institutions to fight corruption and implement anti-corruption policies. This includes developing training programs, working with specialized experts and using good international models.

Implementation monitoring and performance evaluation: It is important to have a sustainable monitoring and evaluation system to follow the implementation of the strategy and to evaluate the performance in the fight against corruption. This evaluation aims to use performance indicators and periodic reporting to increase effectiveness and take corrective measures when necessary.