



MONITORING REPORT FOR JANUARY - JUNE 2020

INTER-SECTORAL STRATEGY AGAINST CORRUPTION 2015 – 2023

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AASCA	Agency of the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Assets
NAIS	National Agency of Information Society
NFA	National Food Authority
ASCS	Agency for the Support of Civil Society
ASLSG	Agency for the Support of Local Self-Government
PPA	Public Procurement Agency
ARAD	Agency for Rural Agricultural Development
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
GDSP	General Directorate of State Police
HIDAACI	High Inspectorate for the Declaration and Audit of Assets and Conflict of Interests
CRIPPD	Commissioner for the Rights to Information and Protection of Personal Data
NCAC	National Coordinator against Corruption
HCP	High Council of Prosecution
CEC	Central Elections Commission
MESY	Ministry of Education, Sport and Youth
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MEFA	Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
MoFE	Ministry of Finance and Economy
MIE	Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy
MoC	Ministry of Culture
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MHSP	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
MTE	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
GPO	General Prosecutor's Office
AP	Action Plan
ISAC	Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption
SPOACOC	Special Prosecution Office against Corruption and Organized Crime
SIAC	Service for Internal Affairs and Complaints

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

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

It seriously impedes economic growth, creating a system of inequality, prejudice and nepotism, undermining people's trust in their state, therefore the fight against corruption is presently one of the primary challenges of any state with a democratic culture, vision and high integrity.

The government has and will firmly continue to have unshaken will in the fight against corruption through preventive actions, punitive measures and public awareness raising activities.

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

Since 2015, Albania has been pursuing and implementing the Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption.

The vision of ISAC 2015-2023 is: "Albanian institutions transparent and with high integrity, which enjoy the trust of citizens and guarantee quality and non-corrupt service."

The major goals of the Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption are prevention, punishment and public awareness/education about corruption. These goals are long-term and extend over time throughout the implementation of the strategy and action plan.

The Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption covers a period of 8 years, as it 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, the institutions implemented concrete anti-corruption measures provided in the Action Plan 2015-2017. An annual review of the Action Plan for the Strategy implementation was carried out by the National Coordinator against Corruption, in order to allow the adaptation of the Strategy to the new realities and sector-based priorities.

The 2018-2020 Action Plan has undergone a comprehensive consultation process with the participation of key stakeholders, who play an important role in the fight against corruption, including state administration institutions at central and local level and independent institutions, international organizations and partners, civil society etc. in drafting this document, the changes that have taken place as a result of reforms such as Justice Reform and Territorial Administrative Reform have been taken into account and reflected.

A key role in the process of drafting Action Plan 2018-2020 is also attributed to the Passport of Indicators of the Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption, through which measurable indicators of the objectives achievement of this strategy have been determined, approved by decision no. 241, dated 20.04.2018 of Council of Ministers. The decision approved the Action Plan 2018-2020 for the implementation of the Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption 2015-2020, the Passport of Indicators, the establishment, functioning and duties of the Coordinating Committee for the Implementation of the ISAC and the Inter-Institutional Anti-Corruption Task Force.

The establishment of the Inter-Institutional Anti-Corruption Task Force, responsible for inter-institutional inspections under the Action Plan of the Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption, is chaired by the Minister of Justice, National Coordinator against Corruption and is composed of representatives from the Prime Minister's Office, Public Procurement Agency and Central Inspectorate.

The Coordinating Committee is chaired by the Minister of Justice and consists of 10 members at the level of Deputy Minister from each Line Ministry (excluding 2 Ministries without portfolio).

Reforms in the fight against corruption have gained momentum with the adoption of the new action plan, in implementation of the Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption. The Council of Ministers approved the decision no. 516, dated 01.07.2020, "On some changes and additions to the decision no. 247, dated 20.3.2015, of the Council of Ministers, "On the approval of the inter-sectoral strategy against corruption, for the period 2015-2020", and the approval of the action plan 2020-2020, in implementation of the inter-sectoral strategy against corruption 2015-2020 and passport of indicators". This decision confirms the purpose of the policies with preventive, punitive and awareness-raising effect of the Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption. The Action Plan is a document with 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 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 in the monitoring

done in this first six months of implementation, they also mark achievements with significant indicators.

For this monitoring period, data were collected and analyzed for 68 measures and 124 activities, distributed respectively in 34 measures and 63 activities for the preventive approach (A), 25 measures and 37 activities for the punitive approach (B) and 9 measures and 24 activities for the awareness approach (C).

During the reporting period January-June 2020, 19 measures were fully implemented, 37 measures are ongoing and 12 measures are not implemented. The fully implemented activities are 35, 60 ongoing and 29 not implemented.

Through the implementation of measures and activities, the target values for 2020 have been realized for 2 performance indicators, the annual target value for 6 indicators has been partially achieved, while for 29 indicators the target value is immeasurable for this reporting period due to lack of data for their calculation.

From the achievement of activities and measures it results that 3 objectives have been realized to a very good extent, 4 objectives to a good extent, 5 objectives sufficient and 3 objectives poorly. 3 other objectives are not included in the assessment due to the forecast of their measures/activities outside the monitoring period of this report and also the forecast of only one measure to be implemented for the monitoring period.

Due to the change in monitoring methodology, reporting institutions have not been able to collect and report the information needed to conduct a more in-depth qualitative assessment and analysis of the achievement of objectives and consequently policy goals, respectively prevention, punishment and awareness.

For the successful implementation of activities and measures, which will lead to the achievement of the annual values of the indicators and the achievement of the specific objectives of ISAC, additional efforts and support of the implementation structures are needed to improve the methodological knowledge and collect information and statistics needed to conduct future annual monitoring and assessment.

The monitoring also shows that there are financial gaps to cover the performance of a significant number of activities that need better coordination to cover them. We mention here the measures in objective A1, A4 and B1.

Beyond any difficulties as a result of the Covid 19 Pandemic, which was accompanied by activities in the reporting period, January-June 2020, the institutions have shown continuity, effort and willingness to implement measures, carry out activities in their function, in accordance with budgets foreseen in the action plan, the support of international and domestic partners; have relied on their human resources and internal professional technical capacities.

Online services have been enhanced by improving the quality and accountability of citizens and the performance of institutions, the transparency of public authorities has been taken into consideration and regularly monitored, the drafting of control instruments and maintaining integrity in the administration to minimize corruption cases, collection of data and administration of statistical information on the activity of law enforcement institutions against corruption; the progress of proactive investigations of investigative structures, strengthening cooperation with international partners in the fight against economic crime, awareness campaigns and bringing citizens closer to increase the presence and interaction with effects in denouncing corruption.

1.1 Monitoring Methodology

Pursuant to the Prime Minister's Order no. 114 dated 4.09.2019 "On approval of the structure and organigramme of the Ministry of Justice", at the Ministry of Justice is established the Sector of Programs in the Anti-Corruption Field, at the Directorate of Programs and Projects in the Anti-Corruption Field. This sector is the responsible structure for the monitoring process and for drafting the Monitoring Reports of the Strategies Anti-Corruption 2015 - 2023.

The Directorate of Programs and Projects in the Anti-Corruption Field carries out the coordination with all responsible institutions and then drafts the monitoring report. This report covers the period from *1 January to 30 June 2020* and is drafted based on the contribution provided by all institutions involved in the Action Plan of the ISAC. The goal is to have information on the achievements of progress and challenges towards meeting the objectives of the strategy.

Monitoring the Strategy consisted in two main phases:

1. Reporting by institutions through their contact points on the implementation of the measures for which they are responsible; and
2. Reporting by the NCAC on the implementation of the AP in its entirety.

Each institution has reported on the level of implementation of each policy goal, specific objective and measures implemented (based on activities performed), budget provided for the reporting year, budget allocated for the reporting period, problems encountered, further steps and assessing the progress of the strategy as a whole. In order to monitor the implementation of the commitments undertaken, in terms of the implementation of measures, the monitoring process is carried out for each policy goal/strategy approach.

The assessment of the progress of the implementation of ISAC for this reporting period was performed by DPPFA through the analysis of data submitted by reporting institutions adhering to the method of analysis provided in Decision no. 290, dated 11.4.2020, of the Council of Ministers, "*On the establishment of the State Database of the Integrated Planning Information System (SIPI/IPSIS)*" and Order no.157, dated 22.10.2018, of the Prime Minister, "*On taking measures for the implementation of the wide sectoral/inter-sectoral approach, as well as the establishment and functioning of the integrated sectoral/inter-sectoral mechanism*".

Pursuant to the Prime Minister's Order no. 157, dated 22.10.2018 "*On taking measures for the implementation of the broad sectoral/inter-sectoral approach, as well as the establishment and functioning of the integrated sectoral/inter-sectoral mechanism*", 8 Thematic Groups have been established, which are part of the Integrated Policy Management Group (IPMG) for Good Governance and Public Administration. Specifically, the Anti-Corruption Thematic Group (AC ThG) has been set up for the Ministry of Justice¹.

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

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

In the context of European Integration, these structures will play the role of Sectoral Monitoring Committee for IPA projects, ensuring that IPA funding is monitored by sectors.

The data analysis was done in accordance with the above acts and the orientation structure for monitoring strategies and action plans.

First, the implementation of measures (achievement of products) is analyzed, giving a quantitative and qualitative result of their achievement versus performing the respective activities related to them.

Second, the achievement of the target value for 2020 defined in the performance indicators is analyzed, assessing the impact degree of the measures implemented in achieving the target value.

Third, the achievement of specific objectives is analyzed through the calculation of the achievement of indicators. The following formula was used to calculate the achievement of specific objectives according to the achievement of the annual value of the performance indicator:

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

In this formula NR is the achievement level and TP - the performance indicator.

¹ This role is played by the Coordinating Committee for the Implementation of the Anti-Corruption Sectoral Strategy.

The achievement degree of the objective supported by the implementation of the measures was done based on the 4 intervals of the performance system as in the table and the color code below.

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

The next level of analysis is that by approach (policy goals). Based on the feasibility data for each analytical level (measures, performance indicators, specific objective) each of the three policy goals was assessed: prevention, punishment and awareness.

A more general summary assessment was also conducted for the implementation of the strategy as a whole for this reporting period.

After drafting the report, the Ministry of Justice in support of the monitoring process sent the document for consultation to reporting institutions, civil society, and published the draft on the official website of the Ministry of Justice, where an email address is provided for receiving comments. At the end of the consultation process, the Ministry of Justice reflects the relevant comments/suggestions on the draft monitoring report before being approved by the Coordination Committee. A consultation roundtable with the presence of all representatives of reporting institutions was also held to discuss the monitoring methodology performed, assessment and analysis of information received, issues and challenges.

Continuity of progress in the period being monitored is classified into this categories:

- *Implemented*: Institutions have reported the status of “Implemented” for those measures/activities that have been fulfilled.
- *Ongoing*: Institutions have reported the status “Ongoing” for those measures/activities which in the reporting period have been partially implemented and/or which continue to be applicable by them. In this status are placed also the measures/activities that are foreseen in the AP to start the implementation in other quarters of 2020 (6M2), which provide a clearer and complementary picture of the degree of feasibility of the measures for this reporting period. The purpose of their inclusion in this monitoring period is that the policy structure in the MoJ/NCAC will have more information to evaluate and progressively implement the measures and activities for the years of implementation of the action plan,

being even more oriented to time of review of the action plan, (review which is scheduled to be performed on an annual basis).

- *Not implemented:* Not implemented are those measures/activities that have not recorded development for the reporting period as well as those measures/activities for which no reporting has been provided by the responsible institutions.

Due to the impossibility of measuring the feasibility of the objectives for which there was no activity during the reporting period, because the Action Plan does not provide measures/activities for implementation and reporting, and/or their number has been insignificant to have an impact on assessment. Three objectives were excluded from the analysis by approaches (categorization) for this monitoring report, namely objectives A5 (preventive approach), B3 (punitive approach) and C2 (awareness approach). These three objectives will not be evaluated for this reporting period, and in the table of the feasibility scale of the objectives, they are in white.

II. PROGRESS OF THE INTER-SECTORAL STRATEGY AGAINST CORRUPTION

The Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption 2015-2023 aims to achieve the major objectives of this strategy through the implementation of concrete anti-corruption measures, in order to develop a society in which there is a responsible and efficient anti-corruption system, which is able to obtain tangible results and show a tendency towards maximum elimination of corruption threats, as well as the will to prevent and fight corruption. In order to monitor the progress of the Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption 2015-2023, the next periodic report has been drafted, in the framework of the implementation of the Action Plan 2020–2023, which covers the period *1 January 2020 to 30 June 2020*.

2.1 Reforms successfully implemented in the respective 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 the sustainable social and economic development of the country, ensuring that standards are met and progress is made in the European integration process. The implementation of the ISAC is linked to the NSDI pillar “Good Governance, Democracy, and the Rule of Law”.²

ISAC has identified three main policy goals (approaches) through which it aims to meet its vision and 18 specific objectives, as follows:

² NSDI pillars:

1. EU membership;
2. Good governance, democracy and the rule of law;
3. Growth through macroeconomic and fiscal stability;
4. Economic growth through increased competitiveness and innovation;
5. Investment in human capital and social cohesion;
6. Growth through sustainable use of resources and development of the territory.

Preventive Approach, which aims to eradicate corruption firstly from the public administration and all state segments and mainly from institutions providing public services to citizens. This approach marks the largest number of activities that responsible institutions are foreseen to implement throughout the period and consist of the following objectives:

- A.1 Increasing Transparency in State Activity and Improving Citizens' Access to Information;
- A.2 Increasing transparency in planning, managing and controlling public funds;
- A.3 Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions;
- A.4 Improving the treatment of corruption denunciations/reports;
- A.5 Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and conflicts of interest cases;
- A.6 Strengthening the regime of controls over the financing of political parties;
- A.7 Improving the efficiency of internal audit and inspection and systematic use of risk analysis;
- A.8 Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption;
- A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public officials;
- A.10 Analyzing trends of corruption, effectiveness of anti-corruption measures and improving statistics related to the activity of anti-corruption law enforcement agencies;
- A.11 Articulating and adopting anti-corruption policies at the local government level.

Punitive Approach, is intended to ensure that law enforcement institutions and especially independent bodies, which have a key role in this process, should monitor law enforcement and rule of law, thus ensuring the transparency and 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 Improving cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecution and criminal punishment of corruption;
- B.3. Review of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crime;
- B.4. Improving judicial and international police cooperation in the fight against corruption.

Awareness Approach, aims for the public to participate in the fight against corruption by denouncing it and being active in initiatives aimed to prevent corruptive phenomena. This approach consists of the following objectives:

- C.1 Public awareness raising and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption;
- C.2 Encouraging the public to actively use mechanisms for reporting corruption;
- C.3. Encouraging cooperation with civil society.

To measure the achievement of specific objectives, **37 performance indicators** were assigned, of which 21 for specific objectives in the preventive approach, 9 for specific objectives in the punitive approach and 7 for specific objectives in the awareness approach.

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

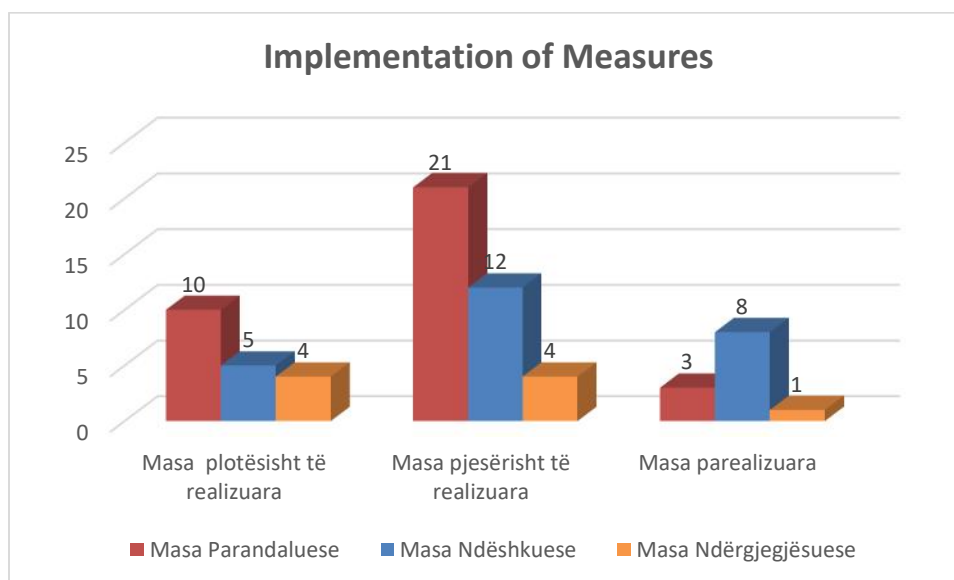
The implementation of ISAC is realized through the Action Plan 2020 - 2023 which consists of **83 measures and 152 activities**, divided respectively 45 measures and 81 activities for the preventive approach, 29 measures and 44 activities for the punitive approach and 9 measures and 27 activities for the awareness approach.

Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and Activities	Forecast for the Implementation of Measures			
		Measures and activities foreseen for 2020	Measures and activities foreseen for 2021	Measures and activities foreseen for 2022	Measures and activities foreseen for 2023
Preventive	Measures	34	36	31	33
	Activities	63	65	64	61
Punitive	Measures	25	22	21	20
	Activities	37	32	31	31
Awareness	Measures	9	9	9	9
	Activities	24	18	18	18
Total	Measures	68	67	61	62
	Activities	124	115	113	110

It turns out that the forecast of measures and activities over the years of implementation of the action plan is almost the same ratios for all three approaches. There is a balance of measures and activities ensuring the same measure of interaction and institutional and inter-institutional initiatives.

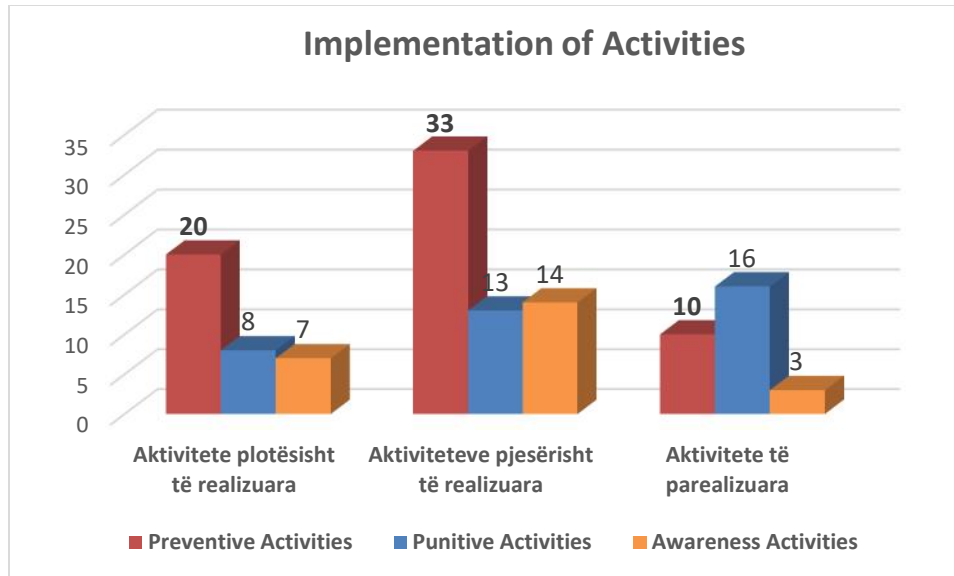
During the reporting period *1 January - 30 June 2020*, a total of 68 measures and 124 activities were monitored, out of which it results that a total of 19 of the measures were implemented and 35 of the activities were carried out.

Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and Activities	Implementation of Measures and Activities			
		Measures and activities foreseen for 2020	Measures and activities fully implemented	Measures and activities partially implemented ³	Measures and activities not implemented ⁴
Preventive	Measures	34	10	21	3
	Activities	63	20	33	10
Punitive	Measures	25	5	12	8
	Activities	37	8	13	16
Awareness	Measures	9	4	4	1
	Activities	24	7	14	3
Total	Measures	68	19	37	12
	Activities	124	35	60	29



³ “Partially implemented” activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 50 to 100 percent.

⁴ “Not implemented” activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent.



It results that out of the total of 68 measures and 124 activities foreseen in the action plan 2020-2023, their current status for the three policy goals (Strategy approaches), until the first half of 2020, is reported as follows :

- 19 measures and 35 activities implemented;
- 37 measures and 60 activities still in the process of implementation, on going;
- 12 measures and 29 activities not implemented.

Regarding the above, from **19 measures and 35 activities implemented** until the first 6 months of 2020, concretely 10 measures/20 activities belong to the preventive approach, 5 measures/8 activities belong to the punitive approach, as well as 4 measures/7 activities belong to the awareness approach.

Out of 37 measures and 60 activities which are still in the process of implementation until the first 6 months of 2020, specifically 21 measures/33 activities belong to the preventive approach, 12 measures/13 activities belong to the punitive approach, and 4 measures/14 activities belong to awareness approach.

From 12 measures and 29 unrealized activities until the first 6 months of 2020, concretely 3 measures/10 activities belong to the preventive approach, 8 measures/16 activities belong to the punitive approach, and 1 measure/3 activities belong to the awareness approach.

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

Adherence to the family of the European Union has been one of the biggest goals of the Albanian state for almost 3 decades now and every major reform undertaken has always focused on approximation with the standards of the European Union.

The Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption envisages measures taking into account *the acquis* of the European Union for Chapter 23, specifically with the anti-corruption sub-field, as well as in

accordance with the recommendations of the European Commission Progress Report. Consequently, the implementation of the measures envisaged in the Inter-Sectoral Strategy Against Corruption runs in parallel with the European Union integration agenda and helps to advance the integration processes and meet the essential and necessary criteria for functioning as a state with European principles.

The Strategy is also in line with the requirements and recommendations of the European Commission regarding the fulfillment of 5 priorities related to Albania's membership in the European Union. The Ministry of Justice, as the leading institution for priority 3 “Fight against corruption”, has followed and coordinated the work with all actors regarding the addressing of the recommendations of the progress report of the European Commission for 2019.

The Action Plan for the 5 Priorities of the European Commission for 2019 has been periodically updated, as well as the monitoring of the recommendations of the Subcommittee on Justice, Freedom and Security, for which the Ministry of Justice is responsible, as well as the monitoring and updating of National Plan for European Integration for the period 2020-2022, in order to meet the recommendations and achieve the necessary standards in the field of justice, and fight corruption, as basic milestones for building a state governed by the rule of law, and becoming part of the European Union.

The Ministry of Justice, assessing as vital the process of implementation of the Justice Reform and specifically the fight against corruption through the new structures set up by the reform (SPAK and NBI), continues to provide maximum support for the successful implementation of this reform by contributing to its in the functioning of these anti-corruption institutions.

2.3 Components that need to be addressed in order to improve implementation

From the monitoring conducted for the period January-June 2020, it results that strategic objectives that result in sufficient and good implementation activities, such as objectives A1, A2, A6, B2, B4 should be addressed as areas where financial, human, structural support and institutional cooperation should be provided.

Objective A1 should find and provide financial support to improve the performance of activities and in order to achieve the product/measure envisaged in the action plan.

Objective A2 should continue with the adoption of the new legal framework to enable the improvement of activities (issuance of regulatory acts of procurement procedures).

Objective A6 should continue with the progress of its functional activity and responsibility in the progress of the political dialogue that makes possible the implementation of the Electoral Reform.

Objective B2 should continue with efficient and operational cooperation of law enforcement bodies with a focus on investigating corruption.

Objective B4 should deepen international cooperation in the fight against economic and financial crime

2.4 Overall budget execution

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

In the framework of monitoring the implementation of the measures/activities of the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, the responsible institutions were asked to report on the planned budget for the reporting year and the budget used based on the activity performed. From the analysis of the measures/activities reported for the first half of 2020, the budget used shows that:

- *Financing for the first half of 2020 from the state budget is in the amount of 386,744,000 ALL.*
- *Funding for the first half of 2020 from donors is in the amount of 10,668,000 ALL.*

Many activities performed during this reporting period are at “administrative cost”, enabled and covered by the human and financial capacities of the implementing institutions by not presenting additional costs for the implementing institutions, in accordance with the forecast made in the Action Plan. There continue to be institutions that have not had financial support and that have affected the implementation of measures/activities.

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

This chapter describes the progress realized in fulfilling the three approaches of the Strategy⁵ towards each policy goal, objective and measures/activities of the Action Plan 2020-2023, for the monitoring period *1 January – 30 June 2020*.

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

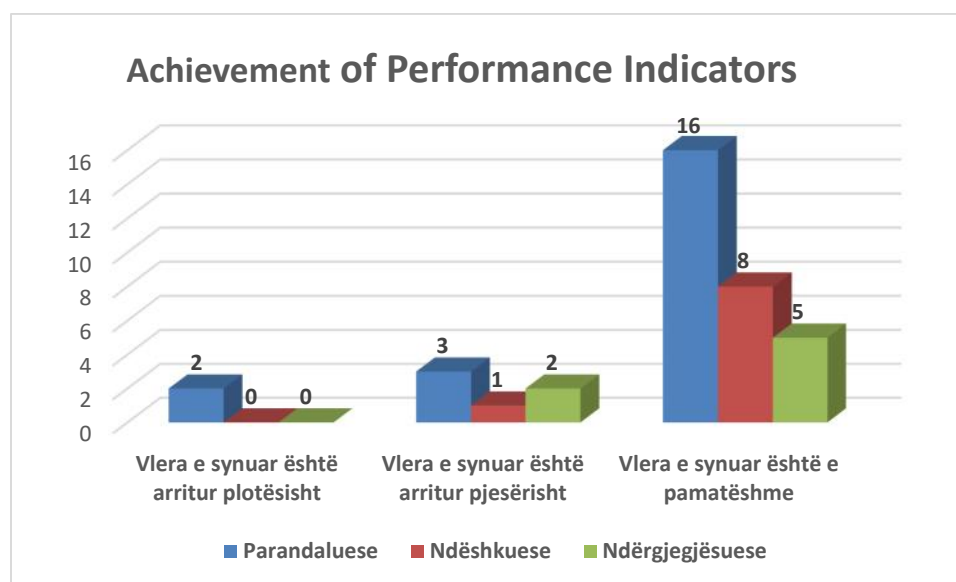
3.1 Assessment of key achievements using indicators

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

⁵ The Action Plan and progress for each objective is included in the annex to this report.

To measure the achievement of specific objectives, **37 performance indicators** were assigned, of which 21 for specific objectives in the preventive approach, 9 for specific objectives in the punitive approach and 7 for specific objectives in the awareness approach.

Approach	Performance Indicators	Achievement of Performance Indicators		
		The target value is fully realized ⁶	The target value is partially realized ⁷	The target value is immeasurable ⁸
Preventive	21	2	3	16
Punitive	9	-	1	8
Awareness	7	-	2	5
Total	37	2	6	29



Preventive Approach - Summary of achievements in preventing corruption

Through the **purpose of the preventive approach**, ISAC aims to eradicate corruption from the ranks of public administration and all state segments, as well as from institutions that provide

⁶ That is realized on a 100 percent scale

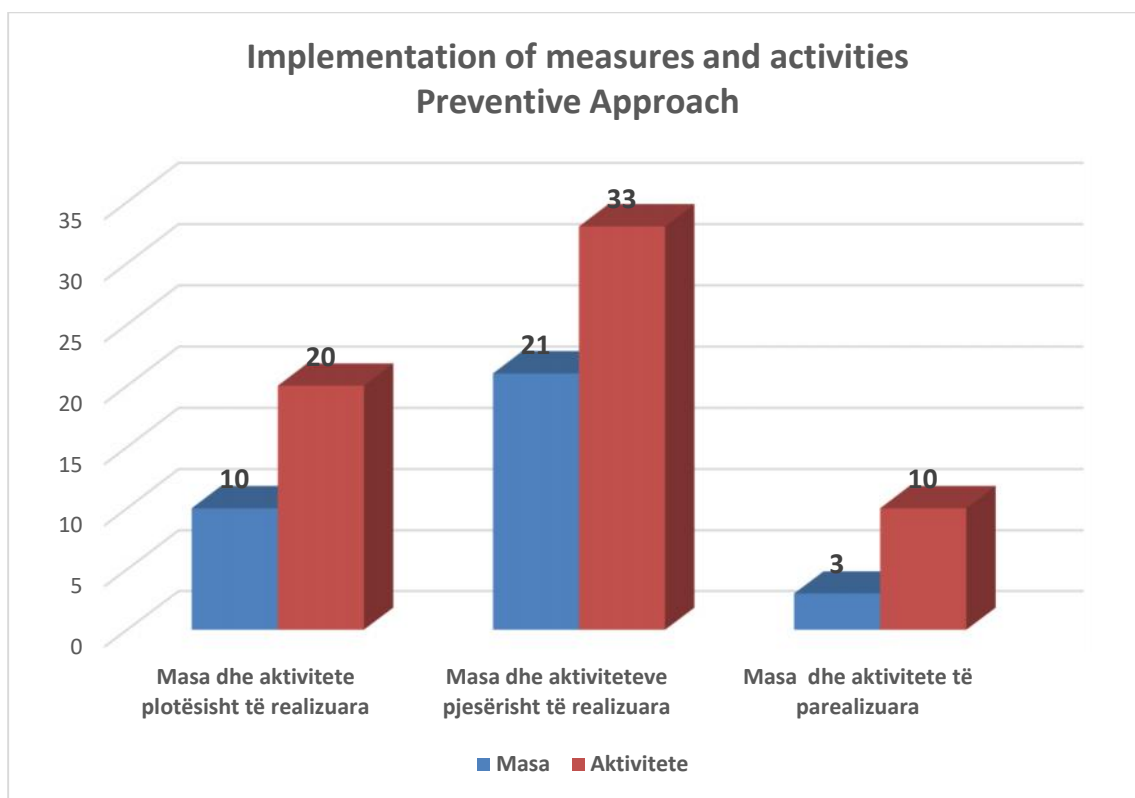
⁷ That is realized on the scale from 50 to 100 percent.

⁸ Indicators for which data have not been collected or it has not been possible to collect.

public services to citizens. This approach contains the largest number of specific objectives and consequently of measures and activities planned to be implemented by the institutions involved.

During the reporting period, measures (products) were implemented and activities were performed according to the table below:

Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and Activities	Implementation of Measures and Activities			
		Measures and activities foreseen for 2020	Measures and activities fully implemented	Measures and activities partially implemented ⁹	Measures and activities not implemented ¹⁰
Preventive	Measures	34	10	21	3
	Activities	63	20	33	10



⁹ “Partially implemented” activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 50 to 100 percent.

¹⁰ “Not implemented” activity is one that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent.

It turns out that out of 34 measures and 63 activities foreseen in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for 2020, for Approach A (Preventive), 10 of them have been implemented, 21 measures are still in the process of implementation, 3 measures are not implemented (measures A.6.4; A.7.2; A.8.7).

From 21 performance indicators set for the preventive approach, through the implementation of measures and the performance of respective activities, the target values for 2 performance indicators have been realized and the target value for 3 performance indicators has been partially realized. For 16 performance indicators it was not possible to collect the information and data necessary to perform the estimation of the target value for this reporting period.

Preventive Approach	Performance Indicators	Achievement of Performance Indicators		
		The target value is fully realized ¹¹	The target value is partially realized ¹²	The target value is immeasurable ¹³
	21	2	3	16

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: Number of institutions that have correctly implemented transparency programs

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

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

A.1.a

The target value for the **performance indicator A.1.a** for 2020 is the **increase by 12% of the number of institutions which have correctly implemented the transparency program**, compared to 2019. For 2021 the target value is 9% increase compared to the previous year, for 2022 the target value increased by 7% compared to the previous year, and for 2023 the target value increased by 5% compared to the previous year.

During 2019, 246 public authorities published transparency programs on official websites and of these, 189 implemented them correctly by publishing the register of information requests. The target value for 2020 is to increase the number of public authorities that will publish transparency programs on their official websites to 211 (189 + increase 12%).

¹¹ That is realized on a 100 percent scale.

¹² That is realized on the scale from 50 to 100 percent.

¹³ Indicators for which data have not been collected or it has not been possible to collect.

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

A.1.1	Establishment of a system for measuring transparency and accountability, including the study methodology and a set of transparency indicators in order to periodically measure and report the level of transparency to central and central public authorities.
A.1.1.1	Annual report on the Transparency index of Public Authorities (<i>Drafting and publication of 1 annual report</i>).
A.1.1.2	Transparency monitoring in the amount of 1/4 of the total number of public authorities every 3 months.
A.1.2	Establishment of a system for measuring transparency and accountability, including the study methodology and a set of transparency indicators in order to periodically measure and report the level of transparency to local self-government units.
A.1.2.1	Annual report on the Transparency index of Local Self-Government Units (<i>Drafting 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

Implementation of the envisaged measures (2) is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values of the number of public authorities monitored every 3 months and with measurable values against the production of the report on the index of transparency of central public authorities and the report on the index of transparency of central public authorities to local self-government units.

For this reporting period IDP has monitored transparency in **160 central public authorities and 31 local public authorities**. The monitoring shows that 82 central authorities have published on the website the data of the coordinator for the right to Information and 20 of the local public authorities have published on the website the data of the coordinator for the right to Information.

The drafting of the study methodology and transparency indicators is in progress due to the financial gap required for the drafting of the transparency left methodology.

IDP has identified a financial gap of 16,464,000 ALL which needs to be filled in order to continue the implementation of the measures. IDP continues to be looking for funding opportunities for the full implementation of two measures, A.1.1 and A 1.2.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law*.

For this reporting period, **the information and data necessary to assess the target value of this indicator have not been collected**.

A.1.b

The target value for the **performance indicator A.1.b** for 2020 is: *establishment and operation of the central register for complaints and responses from more than 70% of public authorities* compared to 2019. For 2021 the target value is 50% compared to the previous year, for 2022 the target value is 30% compared to the previous year, and for 2023 the target value is 25% compared to the previous year.

During 2019, the register became enforceable by 30 central institutions and agencies including ministries and independent institutions. The target value for 2020 is to increase the **number of public authorities that will establish and operate the central register for complaints and responses to 51** (30 + 70% increase).

To achieve the values of the indicator for the years 2020-2023, the following activities and measures are foreseen as below.

A.1.3	Installation of a central register of requests and responses and oversight of the registry update 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	IDP monitoring the PA coordinators for the register of requests-complaints

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

During the first 6 months of 2020, the installation of the electronic register was carried out by 21 public authorities. With the installation of the electronic register by 21 other public authorities, **the target value of the indicator has been realized 100% since this period.**

The installation of the register was done with the budget of the respective institutions, but the maintenance cost was covered by the budget of the Commissioner's Office. For the following years, the relevant institutions must provide the budget for maintenance.

IDP has monitored online the coordinators of public authorities at the central level on the implementation of the complaints register and the coordinators of ½ public authorities at the local level.

The official websites of 160 central public authorities have been monitored and it turns out that 82 of them have published on the website the data of the coordinator for the right to Information.

The official websites of 31 local self-government units were monitored, for which it turns out that 20 of them published on the website the data of the coordinator for the right to Information.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of the objective A.1.

Achievement level of *Objective A.1. Increasing transparency in state activity and improving citizens' access to information* for the period January-June 2020 **is 50%.**

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

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

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

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

For this objective, 3 performance indicators have been defined:

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

A.2.b: Part of contracts awarded through negotiated procedures without prior publication of a contract notice

A.2.c: Part of contracts changed during the year

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

A.2.a

The target value for the **performance indicator A.2.a** for 2020 is the **reduction to 20% of the ratio between the number of changed elements in the annual procurement plans and the total number of elements published in the annual procurement plans** compared to the previous year. For the years 2021, 2022, and 2023, the target value is to maintain 20% of this ratio in order to create stability in this indicator.

For 2019, the ratio between the number of changed elements in the annual procurement plans and the total number of elements published in the annual procurement plans was 15%, while the target value for 2019 was 35%.

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

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

The achievement of the envisaged measure is carried out through activities that are measured starting from the second quarter of 2020 (activity A.2.1.1) and starting from the third quarter of 2020 (activity A.2.1.2).

The drafting and approval of preliminary notification forms and periodic notification of procurement procedures continues to be in the process of implementation due to the approval

procedure of the new law on public procurement. The draft law has been approved by the Council of Ministers and has been forwarded to the Assembly for approval.

The forms will be defined in bylaws acts after the approval of the draft law in the Assembly.

The progress of the drafting process and approving the forms of prior notification and periodic notification of procurement procedures has influenced the performance of activities to strengthen the capacity of PPA employees as trainings will be conducted in the framework of the implementation of the new law.

For the reporting period this measure is not implemented. However, the PPA reported spending 50% of the projected budget and **partial implementation** of the measure.

For this reporting period, it is reported that the ratio between the number of amended elements in the annual procurement plans and the total number of elements published in the annual procurement plans is 14.8% while the target value for 2020 is 20%. This performance indicator has been reached at 74%.

For this reporting period, **the information and data necessary to assess the target value of this indicator have not been collected.**

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.2.b

The target value for the **performance indicator A.2.b** for 2020 is the **reduction to less than 10% of the total number ratio of negotiated procedures given without prior publication of a contract notice compared to the total number of procedures given** compared with the previous year. For the years 2021, 2022, and 2023, the target value is to maintain less than 10% of this ratio in order to create stability in this indicator.

For 2019, the ratio between the number of amended elements in the annual procurement plans and the total number of elements published in the annual procurement plans was 3.2%, while the target value for 2019 was less than 15%.

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

A.2.2	Mechanisms for improving the implementation of contracts
A.2.2.1	Drafting and approval of necessary instruments for monitoring the implementation of the contract (Contract implementation plan; contract implementation form)
A.2.2.2	Strengthening the capacities of PPA employees in relation to monitoring the implementation of the contract (trainings, study visits, etc.).

The achievement of the foreseen measure is carried out through the activities that are measured starting from the first quarter of 2020.

Drafting and approval of the necessary instruments for monitoring the implementation of the contract (Contract implementation plan; contract implementation form continues to be in the process of implementation due to the procedure of approval of the new law on public procurement.

The draft law which provides the concept of the contract implementation plan and the contract implementation form has been approved by the Council of Ministers and has been forwarded to the Assembly for approval. The above documents will be defined in bylaws acts after the approval of the draft law in the Assembly.

The progress of the drafting process and approving the forms of prior notification and periodic notification of procurement procedures has influenced the performance of activities to strengthen the capacity of PPA employees as trainings will be conducted in the framework of the implementation of the new law.

For the reporting period this measure is not implemented. However, the PPA reported spending 50% of the projected budget and **partial implementation** of the measure.

For this reporting period, the ratio between the total number of negotiated procedures without prior announcement of the contract notice and the total number of procedures awarded is 7.6% of which 5.1% are negotiated procedures without announcement developed due to coping with the situation created as a result of the Covid-19 Pandemic. Meanwhile, the number of other procedures prior to Covid-19, with negotiation without announcement occupy 2.5% of the total number of procedures. The target value for 2020 for this indicator is less than 10%. This performance indicator has been reached at 76%.

For this reporting period, **the information and data necessary to assess the target value of this indicator have not been collected.**

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.2.c

The target value for the **performance indicator A.2.c** for 2020 is the **reduction to 10% reduction in the number of contracts changed during the year** compared to the previous year. For the years 2021, 2022, and 2023, the target value is to maintain 10% of this ratio in order to create stability in this indicator.

For 2019, the number of contracts changed during the year was 1.6%, while the target value for 2019 was 10%.

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

A.2.3	Mechanisms for improving tender documents and technical specifications
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A.2.3.1	Drafting and publishing ongoing recommendations by the PPA regarding the content of tender documents prepared by contracting authorities/entities in order to improve them (No. of recommendations issued)
A.2.3.2	Strengthening the capacities of PPA employees in relation to the preparation of tender documents, in accordance with the principles of transparency, non-discrimination, equal treatment, free and fair competition (trainings, study visits, etc.)

The achievement of the foreseen measure is carried out through the activities that are measured starting from the first quarter of 2020.

During this reporting period PPA has issued 3 recommendations regarding the improvement of tender document mechanisms and technical specifications. **This measure has been implemented.** However the PPA has reported spending 50% of the projected budget.

For this reporting period, the number of contracts changed during the year is 4.4% while the target value for 2020 is 10%. This performance indicator has been reached at 44%.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of the objective A.2.

Achievement level of *Objective A.2. The increase of transparency in the planning, management and control of public funds* for the period January-June 2020 **is 64.6%.**

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$NR A.2 = \frac{TPA.2.a (74\%)+ TPA.2.b (76\%) + TPA.2.c (44\%)}{3 TP} \times 100\%$$

The achievement rate of objective A.2 for this reporting period **is good** (51-85 percent of the implemented measures).

A.3 Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions

1 performance indicator has been defined for this objective:

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

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

The target value for **the performance indicator A.3** for 2020 is to **increase** *the total number of electronic services available to citizens, businesses and public institutions to 602*. For 2021 the target value is 670 electronic services, for 2022 the target value is 720 electronic services, and for 2023 the target value is 750 electronic services.

During 2019, the total number of electronic services reached 601 services, out of 582 electronic services planned to be built.

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

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

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities that are measured starting from the first quarter of 2020 until the end of the first period covered by this action plan, December 2023.

Through the performance of the foreseen activities, NAIS has implemented during this reporting period **620 electronic services**, implementing the target value for 2020 since the first 6 months.

The budget spent in this period was 95%.

Achievement level of the objective A.3.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law*.

Achievement level of *Objective A.3 Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions* for the period January-June 2020 is **100%**.

For the period until the end of 2020, it is foreseen that the applications of over 90% of the public services provided by the Albanian state will be performed only online through the e-Albania platform.

The achievement rate of objective A.2 for this reporting period is **very good** (86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures).

A.4 Improving the handling of corruption denunciations

1 performance indicator has been defined for this objective:

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

The action plan for Objective A.3 for the years 2020-2023 envisages 12 activities and 5 measures.

The target value for the **performance indicator A.4** for 2020 is the **increase** by 5% of the total number of corruption investigations generated by citizens' denunciations, compared to the previous year. For the years 2021, 2022, and 2023, the target value is the increasing trend of the total number of corruption investigations generated by citizens' denunciations, compared to the previous year.

To generate the *total number of corruption investigations generated by citizens' denunciations*

During 2019, the State Police must first improve the internal case management process in order to separate the corruption investigation cases generated by citizens' denunciations from those generated through other forms. This target value was expected to be realized during 2018. Due to the fact that this was not possible even during 2019 (the improvement of the system was the target value to be realized during 2018), **the measurement of the indicator implementation has not been done possible** in 2019.

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

The target value for this indicator for 2020 is an **increase** of 5%, compared to the previous year.

Due to the lack of separate data, measuring the implementation of the target value of this sub-indicator has not become possible for 2019.

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

A. 4.1	Mechanisms for setting up/putting in place a system for following up/monitoring investigations generated by citizens' denunciations
A.4.1.1	Establishment of a central unit for the investigation of financial economic crime, with 20 officers selected by students of excellence, who will be trained at the Security Academy

A.4.1.2	Establishment of a special sector for the detection/investigation of criminal assets arising from corruption activity, in line with European AROS standards
A.4.1.3	Review of standard operating procedures based on restructuring and capacity development of staff.
A. 4.2	Functional interaction and improved cooperation of the State Police structures investigating corruption, in the portal www.shqiperiaqeduam.al
A.4.2.1	SP-ADB cooperation agreement
A.4.2.2	Number of SP cases access to the platform;
A.4.3	Strengthening the cooperation between SP-SIAC for the investigation of entities involved in corruption
A.4.3.1	Establishment of joint institutional working groups SP-SIAC; No. of joint investigation cases
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 dealing with the investigation of corruption crime in SP
A.4.4.1	Trainings conducted (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 structures of the Prosecution and the Court, 126 persons/year. (how many trained females and how many males).
A.4.5	Proactive and continuous monitoring of print and electronic media, social networks, reception and timely resolution of complaints/cases/information publicly denounced for the crime of corruption
A.4.5.1	Strengthening the capacities of the technical structures of SP and SIAC for case monitoring/tracing
A.4.5.2	No. of persons/staff involved in these groups to monitor reported cases of corruption

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities starting from the first quarter of 2020 (A.4.4 and A.4.5) and the fourth quarter of 2020 (A.4.3)

For the implementation of measure A.4.2, the State Police reports that it has received 690 complaints from the co-government platform and 680 have been handled and according to the directions, responding to the complainants. However, no criminal investigation into corruption has been initiated on these complaints.

For the implementation of measure A.4.3, the State Police and the SIAC have set up 2 joint investigative groups and have worked on the drafting of the Risk Analysis Document which after approval during 2020 will be used by the structures of the SP and the SIAC to identify sectors with the highest risk of corruption.

As a result of joint investigations into the criminal offense of corruption by police officers, 11 referrals of investigative materials against 21 police officers and 37 citizens for the criminal offenses of “abuse of duty”, “passive corruption of persons exercising public functions” and “cultivation of narcotic plants”, were referred to the Prosecutor’s Office. 6 cases of abuse of duty were sent for criminal investigation by the SP (Article 248).

For the implementation of measure A.4.4, trainings of heads of sectors in LPD and anti-corruption specialists in GDB were conducted (2 officials trained in Bosnia and Herzegovina on “Public procurement fraud and money laundering”, 4 officials trained in Skopje, Macedonia on “Advanced Financial Investigation Training”). The trainings are not financially covered by SP.

For the implementation of measure A.4.5, activities have been carried out to strengthen the capacities of SP and SIAC structures for monitoring issues. The SIAC is implementing a Case Management System to monitor cases of corruption but also other violations reported by citizens.

During 6M I 2020 113 proactive investigations for corruption and crimes in office were referred by SP. Compared to 6M I of 2019, 85 fewer proactive investigations were referred during the reporting period (it is estimated that this was due to the Covid-19 Pandemic situation).

SP and SIAC have trained 27 and 50 employees respectively for the use and management of the portal during the handling and review of public complaints.

In the period January-June SIAC received **5051 calls** (3232- calls were outside the scope of activity of SIAC) and **628 complaints** (77% of complaints came to the Service directly from citizens and 23% indirectly). Complaints from citizens are addressed in the following ways: 96 complaints through calls to the green line; 150 complaints through the submission of citizens to the Complaints Office; 180 complaints via the e-mail address ankesa@shcba.gov.al; 57 complaints through the postal service.

From the administrative investigations it has resulted that in 47 cases the standard working procedures have been violated during the daily activity of the subject structures of the Service and in **8 cases elements of the criminal offense have been consumed**. For these cases it is recommended the start of disciplinary investigation for 93 police officers and referral procedural materials for 14 police officers.

Despite the reporting of the above activities implementation and measures, the implementation of the objective remains immeasurable as the number of corruption investigations stemming from citizens' denunciations and the number of corruption investigations stemming from electronic portals digital, etc.).

For this reporting period it **was not possible to collect the necessary information and data to assess the target value** of this indicator, as it is **not possible to verify the total number of corruption investigations** generated by citizens' denunciations for the whole public administration, not only for SP employees.

The cost of implementing these measures is administrative, covered by the state budget without presenting added value for institutions. SP remains waiting for the budget provision for the following measures to be financial gap, measures A.4.4 and A.4.5.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law*.

Achievement level of objective A.4.

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the implementation rate of objective A.4 for this reporting period is **sufficient** (from 31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures).

However, the **implementation of measures can not be related to the performance indicator** and the reported data can not be used effectively to measure the achievement level of the objective.

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

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

A.5.a: Making functional the online asset declaration system by 2020¹⁴.

A.5.b: Enforcement of the law on Whistleblowing and protection of Whistleblowers

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

A.5.a

The target value for the **performance indicator A.5.a** for 2020 is *the signing of memoranda of cooperation by HIDAACI for the implementation of online declaration of assets with 16 institutions (National Business Center, (2) Public Procurement Agency, (3) State Cadastre Agency, (4) General Directorate of Civil Status, (5) General Directorate of Taxes, (6) General Maritime Directorate, (7) General Directorate of Treasury, (8) Bank of Albania, (9) Independent Qualification Commission, (10) Independent Appellate Panel, (11) High Judicial Council, (12) High Prosecution Council, (13) General Prosecution, (14) General Directorate of Money Laundering Prevention, (15) SPOACOC, (16) High Inspectorate of Justice).*

For 2021 the target value is the **online declaration of assets and interests of 80% of officials who have the obligation to declare**. For 2022 the target value is *to strengthen the capacities of the electronic declaration system of assets and private interests users through training*. For 2023 the target value is *to perform the analysis of the performance of the electronic system of declaration of assets and interests*.

For 2019 the target value was *the completion of the implementation, visualization/operation of the system, the installation of the database and the construction of the application. Troubleshooting and recoding/retesting. Integrated testing and system delivery. Equipping with training materials*

¹⁴ Because the indicator passport was drafted and approved in 2018, this indicator is focused on setting up an online declaration system. With the extension of the ISAC term until 2023, with DCM no. 516, dated 20.2020, after 2020 the focus of the indicator, as well as of measures and activities, are focused on the effective use of the online system for declaration of assets.

and training users. Final acceptance and commissioning of the system. **This target value of the indicator was realized during 2019.**

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

A. 5.1	Declaration of assets by legal entities (declarants and related persons) through the online system
A.5.1.1	80% of the entities that carry the obligation for declaration through the electronic system, perform it.
A. 5.2	Maintenance of the private assets and interests declaration electronic system
A.5.2.1	Electronic system in working order (maintenance every year)
A. 5.3	Strengthening the capacities of the asset declaration system users through training
A.5.3.1	Completed training plan and materials.
A.5.3.2	400 users trained at central and local level (how many trained females and how many males).
A. 5.4	Analysis of the functioning of the assets declaration system and private interests
A.5.4.1	Terms of reference drafted and assessment conducted, drafted and consulted

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities that mainly start from 2021, except for activity A.5.2.1 which starts the first quarter of 2020.

For this activity, during the first 6 months of 2020, the procurement procedure “Open Tender” has been initiated, with the object “Maintenance Service of the Asset Declaration System and Conflict of Interest EACIDS”. However the procedure was suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The continuation of the procedure has resumed with the removal of the suspensive measures imposed by the pandemic.

Although the measure “Maintenance of the private assets and interests electronic declaration system” is reported to be partially implemented, the reported data and the implementation of this measure does not show how the **implementation process of memoranda of cooperation with 16 institutions** is progressing which will measure the achievement of the performance indicator for 2020.

The procurement procedure for the maintenance of the System was started in February 2020, but the continuation was interrupted due to the suspension of tendering activities as a result of Covid-19 Pandemic.

For this reporting period, **the information and data necessary to assess the target value of this indicator have not been collected.**

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.5.b

The target value for the **performance indicator A.5.a** for 2020 is the achievement within the legal deadline of administrative investigations of 80% of external whistleblowers (performed in HIDAACI), on the total number of external whistleblowers.

For 2021, the target value is the achievement within the legal deadline of administrative investigations of 85% of external whistleblowers (performed in HIDAACI), on the total number of external whistleblowers. For 2022, the target value is the achievement within the legal deadline of administrative investigations of 85% of external whistleblowers, on the total number of external whistleblowers. For 2022 the target value is the comprehensive assessment on the implementation of the law on whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers. For 2023 the target value is the consultation and approval of changes in the law on whistleblowing and protection of whistleblowers.

For 2019, the target value was the achievement within the legal deadline of administrative investigations and 80% of external whistleblowers. HIDAACI annual report for 2019 shows that there were 14 whistleblowers against HIDAACI during the year for which administrative investigations were conducted according to legal deadlines.

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

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

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities that mainly start from the fourth quarter of 2021.

There are no reported data regarding the activities of this indicator during this reporting period. **However, administrative investigations of external whistleblower, against which performance for this indicator will be measured during 2020 are presumed to be in process.**

For this reporting period, **the information and data necessary to assess the target value of this indicator have not been collected.**

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective A.5.

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective A.5 for this reporting period is **0%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$\text{NR A.5} = \frac{\text{TPA.5.a (\%)} + \text{TPA.5.a (\%)}}{2 \text{ TP}} \times 100\%$$

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective A.5 for this reporting period is **poor** (from 0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures).

However, **the achievement of measures can not be related to the performance indicator** and the reported data can not be used effectively to measure the level of achievement of the objective.

Note: This objective will not be taken into account in the analysis of the feasibility of the objectives, because there are no measures and activities for implementation during this monitoring period (only 1 measure/activity). Refer to section 1.1 monitoring methodology. In the targeting categorization table, this target is in white colour.

A.6 *Strengthening the regime of controls over 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 recommendations¹⁵.

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

¹⁵ ACFA (Anti Corruption Framework Assessment) is a project funded by the European Union that was implemented in the period 2014-2015

A.6.a

The target value for the **performance indicator A.6.a** for 2020 *is the acceptance by the CEC of 80% of the audit reports certified by external auditors for the parliamentary parties and an upward trend for the other parties.*

For 2021 the target value is *the acceptance by the CEC of 80% of the audit reports certified by external auditors for the parliamentary parties and an increasing trend for the other parties.* For 2022 the target value is *the acceptance by the CEC of 100% of the audit reports certified by external auditors for the parliamentary parties and an increasing trend for the other parties.* For 2023 the target value is *the acceptance by the CEC of 100% of the audit reports certified by external auditors for the parliamentary parties and an increasing trend for the other parties.*

For 2019, the target value was *the acceptance by the CEC of 70% of audit reports certified by external auditors for parliamentary parties and an upward trend for other parties.* This performance indicator was realized at 66.6%.

The CEC appointed 34 experts who monitored and audited the funds and expenditures of the 2019 election campaign for 36 political parties and 16 candidates supported by voters. 24 audit reports were certified and published on the CEC website or 66.6% (against the target of 70%).

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

A. 6.1	Improvement (further revision) of the standard model for financial reporting for the calendar year; Capacity building for party financiers, special structure in the CEC, legal auditors.
A. 6.1.1	Standard model adopted/revised (in line with legislative reform changes)
A. 6.1.2	Training sessions conducted (I) Training sessions conducted for the financial reporting model (how many trained females and how many males).
A.6.3	Improvement (further revision) of the standard reporting format by monitoring experts and statutory auditors for the use of approved reports; Capacity building/development for CEC technical staff, for the use of approved reports
A. 6.3.1	Standard model approved/revised
A. 6.3.2	Trainings conducted for the acquisition and completion in the proper way of this format (how many trained females and how many males).
A.6.4	Continuous updating of instructions regarding financial reporting (in accordance with possible legal changes); Strengthening the capacities for the technical staff of the CEC, for the use of the approved reports
A. 6.4.1	Updated financial reporting guidelines
A. 6.4.2	Trainings conducted for the proper acquisition and completion of this format.

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities starting from January 2020 and continuing throughout the period of implementation of the action plan, until December 2023.

During the reporting period, a further review of the standard model for financial reporting and the relevant guidelines for electoral subjects and their candidates was made, based on the experience and analysis conducted by the CEC for the 2019 local government election campaign.

The final model depends on the electoral reform process which has been ongoing during the reporting period.

The CEC also conducted a comprehensive analysis of the existing monitoring system by financial experts on election campaign activities. The final review and approval process follows.

Further review of the standard reporting format by monitoring experts and statutory auditors was not conducted due to the lack of electoral reform during the reporting period.

The measures foreseen for the training sessions were not implemented because they were affected by the non-completion of the electoral reform, respectively the activity A.6.1.2 foreseen in function of the measure A.6.1. and activity A.6.4.2 envisaged in function of measure A.6.4.

The implementation of the measures of this indicator for the reporting period is **partial** with 50% of the partially implemented activities.

For this reporting period, **the information and data necessary to assess the target value of this indicator have not been collected.**

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.6.b

The target value for the **performance indicator A.6.a** for 2020 *is an increase of 30% of the sanctions imposed for the identified cases of financial violations by political parties.*

For 2021 the target value *is the increase by 50% of the sanctions given for the identified cases of financial violations by political parties.* For 2022, the target value *is the increase by 70% of the sanctions given for the identified cases of financial violations by political parties.* For 2023, the target value *is an increase of 100% of the sanctions imposed for the identified cases of financial violations by political parties (which means that any identified financial violations will be accompanied by sanctions).*

For 2019, the target value of the indicator *was the imposition of 25% of sanctions on the total number of financial violations by identified political parties.* During this year, **no sanctions were imposed** on political parties for violating financial rules. This **performance indicator was not realized** for that year.

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

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	Trainings completed (how many trained women and how many men)
A.6.2.2	Workshop/seminars for CEC staff.

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities starting from January 2020 and continuing throughout the period of implementation of the action plan, until December 2023.

This measure was not implemented as planned for this reporting period as the planned training seminars were not held due to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

For this reporting period, **the information and data necessary to assess the target value of this indicator have not been collected.**

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.6.c

The target value for the **performance indicator A.6.a** for 2020 *is the increase to 5 of the total number of annual financial reports and campaign finance reports and the final audit reports of the 5 largest political parties, compared to the previous year.*

The target value for 2021, 2022 and 2023 is the maintenance of *5 annual financial reports of political parties.*

For 2019, the target value of the indicator **was not realized** as only the finances of 2 political parties were audited in accordance with the recommendations of the ACFA project.

The values achievement of the indicator is predicted to lead to:

- simplification of financial reporting and audit requirements, reporting and publication of the CEC financial report.
- establishment of an appropriate structure for independent control and verification of audit reports.
- Improvements to the internal procedure and clarification of the responsibilities of the CEC staff for the control of the financing of political parties.

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

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 females and how many males)
A.6.5.3	Published financial control reports of political parties/published CEC reports.

The implementation of the envisaged measures is carried out through activities that mainly start from January 2020 and continue throughout the period of implementation of the action plan, until December 2023.

This measure has been partially implemented during this reporting period.

A comprehensive analysis of the system of cross-referencing of financial reports, of political parties has been performed, which includes: reports of monitoring experts, auditors and electoral subjects.

Based on this analysis, the needs for necessary changes in the internal procedures and in the cross-checking and verification system. Has been identified the need to improve and design procedures related to:

1. Preliminary control of election finance reports
2. In-depth control of election finance reports
3. Administrative review procedure
4. Procedure for assessing complaints and non-compliance issues.

Also, 7 annual financial reports of political parties have been published on the official website of the CEC (<http://cec.org.al/reportet-vjetore-financiare-te-partive-politike>)

The implementation of the measures of this indicator for the reporting period is **partial** with 70% of the partially implemented activities.

For this reporting period, **the information and data necessary to assess the target value of this indicator have not been collected.**

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective A.6.

The achievement rate of objective A.6 for this reporting period is **partial** with 5 measures partially implemented and 1 not implemented. Data on the implementation of measures **can not be used to perform the calculation of the percentage** of achievement of each indicator according to the following formula:

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

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective A.6 for this reporting period is **sufficient** (from 31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures).

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

For this objective, 4 performance indicators have been defined:

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

A.7.b: Number of cases arising from internal audits reported for financial investigation

A.7.c: Number of referrals to the prosecution as a result of financial inspections

A.7.d: Number of financial inspections performed by the Financial Inspection Unit in the Ministry of Finance and Economy referring to the received whistleblowers

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

A.7.a

The target value for the **performance indicator A.7.a** for 2020 *is an upward trend compared to the base value of 2015.*

The target value for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023 *is an upward trend against the base value + the previous year.*

For 2019 the target value was *an increasing trend compared to the previous year - minimum 3%*, which in 2018 had reached 57%. $57 + 1.71$ (3% of 57) = 58.71%. This performance indicator was realized at 58.71%.

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

A. 7.1	Increase the capacity of internal audit through the development of continuing professional training (CPT) organized every year, which includes issues of fraud and corruption and conduct external quality assessments (EQE), which focus on performance appraisal of the activity audit and recommendations given for necessary improvements in the internal audit activity
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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 financial fraud auditing and control. Training of internal auditors on ethics and integrity.
A.7.1.4	Conduct pilot internal audits and study visit on ethics and integrity.

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities starting from January 2020 and continuing throughout the period of implementation of the action plan, until December 2023.

In accordance with the order of MoFE, no.427, dated 20.12.2019, the program for continuing professional training (CPT) was approved, during this period the monitoring was partially completed. Based on the Annual External Quality Assessment Plan (AEQAP) of the quality of internal audit activity in the public sector, it is foreseen to perform 18 external quality assessments. For the period January - June 2020, 7 external quality assessments were carried out in: GDC, GDT, Municipality of Tirana, Shkodra Regional Hospital and Kukës Regional Hospital, TWSS, NESAs. During these assessments, shortcomings were identified and recommendations were given to improve the internal audit activity. The state of the Covid-19 Pandemic affected the performance of this activity.

Other activities foreseen in this action plan for the implementation of this measure will be reported in the following periods.

The implementation of the measures of this indicator for the reporting period is **partial** with 50% of the partially implemented activities.

For this reporting period, there is no reporting from the MoFE, **the information and data needed to assess the target value of this indicator have not been collected.**

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.7.b

The target value for the **performance indicator A.7.b** for 2020 *is an increase of 10%.*

The target value for 2021, 2022 and 2023 *is an increase of 10%.*

For 2019, *the target value of the indicator was an increasing trend compared to the previous year - minimum 3% increase.* This performance indicator **was not realized** for that year.

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

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

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities starting from January 2020 and continuing throughout the period of implementation of the action plan, until December 2023.

For this reporting period, there is no reporting from the MoFE, **the information and data needed to assess the target value of this indicator have not been collected.**

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.7.c

The target value for **the performance indicator A.7.c** for 2020 is 3% from the reference year (2019). The target value for 2021 is 5% from the reference year (2019), the target value for 2022 is 10% from the reference year (2019) and the target value for 2023 is 15% from the reference year (2019).

For 2019, the target value of the indicator **was not realized** as only 2 cases were referred to the Prosecutor's Office (out of 7 inspection cases and 5 inspections were in process at the time of reporting).

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

A.7.3	Increase the capacity of public financial inspection through the development of ongoing professional training organized every year, which includes issues of fraud and corruption
A.7.3.1	Training needs assessment (I) Development of training program (II) Training of public financial inspectors on dealing with financial irregularities, financial mismanagement, abuse of office and corruption (how many trained women and men) (III)
A.7.3.2	Trainings on the structure of Anti-Corruption and Professional Standards for the investigation of corruption, near the premises of the Police Training Center in Tirana, with trainers from the structures of the Police, Prosecution, Court, etc. *Trainings are conducted for each year of AP implementation

A.7.3.3	Conducting study visits and trainings on ethics and integrity (activity starting in 2021)
A.7.3.4	Representatives of the Anti-Corruption structure to be informed on the possibilities of cooperation with other inter-institutional structures, and to hold joint seminars related to their functional tasks (GDC, GDT, SP, etc.)

The implementation of the envisaged measures is carried out through activities that mainly start from January 2020 and continue throughout the period of implementation of the action plan, until December 2023.

For this reporting period, there is no reporting from the MoFE, because there are activities that are planned to be performed in later periods, **so it was not possible to collect the information and data needed to assess the target value** of this indicator.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.7.d

The target value for the **performance indicator A.7.d** for 2020 *is for 80% of the whistleblowers (which meet the criteria of the law), within the reporting year to be initiated inspections*, The target value for the years 2021 *is for 85% of the whistleblowers (meeting the criteria of the law) within the reporting year, inspections have been initiated*, the target value for 2022 *is for 90% of whistleblowers (meeting the criteria of the law), inspections have been initiated* and the target value for 2023 *is for 95% of whistleblowers (which meet the criteria of the law), inspections have been initiated.*

For 2019, **11 inspections have been completed, out of 30 inspections conducted in institutions.** It is the same number as a year ago (2018).

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

A.7.3	Increase the capacity of public financial inspection through the development of ongoing professional training organized every year, which includes issues of fraud and corruption
A.7.3.1	Training needs assessment (I) Development of training program (II) Training of public financial inspectors on dealing with financial irregularities, financial mismanagement, abuse of duty and corruption (how many trained women and men) (III)
A.7.3.2	Trainings on the structure of Anti-Corruption and Professional Standards for the investigation of corruption, near the premises of the Police Training Center in Tirana, with trainers from the structures of the Police, Prosecution, Court, etc. *Trainings are conducted for each year of AP implementation

A.7.3.3	Conducting study visits and trainings on ethics and integrity (activity starting in 2021)
A.7.3.4	Representatives of the Anti-Corruption structure to be informed on the possibilities of cooperation with other inter-institutional structures, and to hold joint seminars related to their functional tasks (GDC, GDT, SP, etc.)
A.7.4	Informing/sensitizing activity, in order to raise public institutions and the public on the functions of DPFI and increase transparency on the inspection mission
A.7.4.1	Updated information on the official website on DPFI (I) Statements made public (II) Information menu on the web (III)

The implementation of the envisaged measures is carried out through activities that mainly start from January 2020 and continue throughout the period of implementation of the action plan, until December 2023.

For this reporting period, there is no reporting from the MoFE, because there are activities that are planned to be performed in later periods, so **it was not possible to collect the information and data needed to assess the target value** of this indicator.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective A.7.

The achievement of objective A.7 for this reporting period **is poor** with 1 measure partially implemented and others that are not reported and/or outside the reporting period.

Data on the implementation of measures **can not be used to perform the calculation** as a percentage of the achievement of each indicator and the calculation according to the following formula:

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

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

1 performance indicator has been defined for this objective:

A.8: Number of public institutions that have conducted annual analyzes of corruption trends.

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

The target value for **the performance indicator A.8** for 2020 is: *guidelines developed and accepted for conducting risk assessment in public (central) institutions; A training program for*

the implementation of the manual has been prepared; An inter-institutional action plan has been put in place to conduct risk assessments; Risk assessment development tools have started to be tested and implemented in 10 public (central) institutions/ministries.

For 2021 the target value is *the risk assessment development tools tested and implemented in all institutions under the MoJ*. For 2022 the target value is *the risk assessment development tools tested and implemented in all central institutions (ministries)*. For 2023 the target value is *all ministries, their dependency institutions have implemented risk assessment*.

*For 2019 the target value was the guidelines (manual) for risk assessment assessment have been developed. This performance indicator **was not realized** for that year.*

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (10) and measures (7) are foreseen as below.

A. 8.1	Strategic documents drafted through a comprehensive process (risk analysis for corruption tendencies)
A. 8.1.1	Guide/methodology on integrity risk assessment in central government, drafted and approved
A.8.2	Strengthening the capacities of the MoJ staff on the integrity risk assessment process for this institution
A. 8.2.1	Training of staff on the identification of integrity risks/Workshops on the identification of work processes that are exposed to integrity risks (phase I) Identification of integrity risks by work processes (phase II) Analysis and assessment of risk intensity identified (phase III) Addressing priority and moderate risks as well as drafting an action plan for integrity risk management in MoJ (phase IV)
A.8.3	Integrity risk assessment in MoJ dependency institutions according to the model developed in MoJ (Guidelines)
A. 8.3.1	Work plan for informing and introducing MoJ dependency institutions, for the integrity risk assessment process and presentation of the guide
A. 8.3.2	Risk assessment in MoJ dependency institutions, drafted and approved
A.8.4	Integrity risk assessment in central institutions and their dependencies, according to the Integrity Risk Assessment Methodology for central government (guide)
A.8.4.1	Work plan for information and presentation to line ministries, for the integrity risk assessment process and presentation of the Ministries Guide;
A.8.4.2	Risk assessment by ministries, drafted and approved
A.8.4.3	Risk assessment by ministries and their dependencies institutions, drafted and approved
A.8.5	Control and verification (administrative investigation) of legality implementation 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 inspections (II) No. of cases referred to the prosecution (III)
A.8.6	Reporting of cases of disciplinary measures, administrative and criminal reports for cases of corruption in the administration
A.8.6.1	No. of cases/officials found in violation of corrupt practices.
A.8.7	Increased transparency of the National Coordinator Against Corruption for the cases of controls performed by ATF
A.8.7.1	No. of communications (statements, conferences, press releases) of the NCAC online for cases of ATF controls

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities starting from January 2020 and continuing throughout the period of implementation of the action plan, until December 2023.

The guidance document “Integrity Risk Assessment Methodology (IRAM)” for Central Government has been drafted, the working group has been consulted, DBE partners have been consulted. IRAM is relevant for integrity risk assessment in all central government institutions and aims to contribute to strengthening the process of planning and managing integrity risk in the public sector in Albania.

IRAM presents a general framework of key concepts of risk management, which includes: planning, identification, analysis and assessment of integrity risks, as well as the design, approval, implementation and monitoring of the integrity plan in a public institution. The approval act of MoJ for them is awaited.

All stages foreseen in fulfillment of the measure have been carried out respectively January 2020: Meetings have been held at the MoJ, by experts who have drafted the IRAM manual; a total of 13 meetings were conducted (15 -23 January 2020). The purpose of these focus group meetings was, firstly, to identify all work processes followed by the MoJ and which may be exposed to corruption, integrity breaches, unethical and unprofessional behavior and other irregularities, and secondly to identify and to analyze integrity risk. The meetings highlighted the integrity risks by areas and their impact on the MoJ area of responsibility. February: Analysis and assessment of the intensity of identified risks, March: Addressing priority and moderate risks as well as drafting an action plan for integrity risk management in the MoJ, April - May - June: Finalization of the document.

For the period January - June 2020, the Anti-Corruption Task Force did not have new data. Reports from LMs: MoJ / MTE / MoD / MoI / MEFA / MoC / MIE can be consulted in the annex of this report.

While the implementation of the foreseen measures (measures A.8.3.2; activities of measure A.8.4) will start from the first quarter of 2020 and other quarters of the 2022.

The implementation of the measures of this indicator for the reporting period **is good**.

From the information and data needed to perform the assessment of the target value of this indicator it results that **the achievement value of the indicator is in progress**.

Measures A.8.1 and A 8.2 were financially supported by the cooperation with UNDP, through a project to assist the responsible institution MoJ/NCAC in drafting this strategic document.

Measures A8.5 and A.8.6 continue to be financially covered by the budgets of reporting institutions.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective A.8.

The achievement rate of objective A.8 for this reporting period **is good**, with the measure implemented, A8.2 and the measures that result to be in the process of implementation (on going), A8.1 for which it is expected only the act of approval of the document, and measures A.8.5 and A.8.6.

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective A.8 for this reporting period **is good** (from 51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures).

A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public servants

1 performance indicator has been defined for this objective:

A.9: Number of ministries that have developed and published an integrity plan in line with the inter-sectoral strategy against corruption.

The action plan for Objective A.9 envisages 5 Activities and 5 Measures.

The target value for **the performance indicator A.9** for 2020 *is a model (structure) for an integrity plan in Albania, accepted and published by the MoJ.*

For 2021 the target value is *all MoJ dependencies approved and published an integrity plan.* For 2022 target value *all central institutions (ministries) approved and published an integrity plan.* For 2023 target value *all dependencies of central institutions approved and published an integrity plan.*

For 2019 the target value was the drafting by the MoJ of the guide/structure for the development of Integrity Plans. This performance indicator **was not realized** for that year.

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

A. 9.1	Strategic documents drafted through a comprehensive process (integrity plan)
A. 9.1.1	Established working group (phase I) Methodology developed (phase II) Number of meetings conducted (focus groups) for drafting the integrity document document for

	the Ministry of Justice (phase III) MoJ Integrity Plan document drafted and approved (phase IV)
A.9.2	Drafting/approval and implementation of Integrity Plans by all institutions and subordinations of the MoJ
A. 9.2.1	Information/awareness meetings for MoJ subordinate employees on the process of drafting/approving and implementing Integrity Plans; No. of Integrity Plans drafted and approved by MoJ dependencies institutions
A.9.3	Drafting/approval and implementation of Integrity Plans by all central institutions (ministries)
A. 9.4.1	Information/awareness meetings for employees of dependent institutions on the process of drafting/approving and implementing Integrity Plans; Integrity Plan document drafted and approved
A.9.5	Strategic documents drafted through a comprehensive process / methodology-guide for evaluating the implementation of measures
A.9.5.1	Development of methodology for evaluating the implementation of IP evaluation; setting up an evaluation report structure

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities starting from January 2020 and continuing throughout the period of implementation of the action plan, until December 2023.

The manual for drafting integrity plans has been completed. The IRAM document (described in measure (A.8.1) integral part of it, chapter 5, has the model for drafting the integrity plan for public institutions, with this structure: Basic information for the institution and persons responsible for the preparation and implementation of the Integrity Plan; A model order for the development of an integrity plan for Institution X; Notification model for the drafting of the Plan. Pending the approval decision of the Minister of Justice serve as a model for other line ministries; Working program of the Integrity Planning Working Group; Risk register; Model of the Order for the Approval and Implementation of the Integrity Plan; directly to the experts and the working group in its drafting. The final draft of IP for the MoJ has been completed and is for the final approval of the Minister of Justice.

While the implementation of the foreseen measures (measures A.9.2.1; activities of measures A.9.3 and A.9.4 and A.9.5) will start from the third quarter of 2020 and the other quarters of 2021-2023, and remain in enforceable status.

Measures A.9.1 was financially supported by the cooperation with UNDP, through a project to assist the responsible institution MoJ/NCAC in drafting this strategic document/Integrity Plan for MoJ.

The implementation of the measures of this indicator for the reporting period **is good**.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law*.

Achievement level of objective A.9.

The achievement rate of objective A.9 for this reporting period **is good**, with measures implemented and in the process of finalization.

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective A.9 for this reporting period **is good** (from 51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures).

From the information and data needed to perform the assessment of the target value of this indicator it results that **the achievement of the indicator value is in progress**. The drafting and publication by the MoJ of the model for integrity plans has been completed. Final approval and publication awaited.

A.10 Analyzing corruption trends and improving statistics related to the activity of anti-corruption law enforcement agencies

1 performance indicator has been defined for this objective:

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

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

The target value for **the performance indicator A.10** for 2020 *is statistics produced and published once a year; Improving the reporting mechanism of statistics including (from the following list): - A, B, C1, D1; Improving the statistical reporting mechanism including (from the following list): - A, B, C, D1, D2, D3 and produced and published annually.*

Target values for 2021, 2022 and 2023 are *statistics produced and published once a year; Improving the reporting mechanism of statistics including (from the following list): - A, B, C1, D1; Improving the statistical reporting mechanism including (from the following list): - A, B, C, D1, D2, D3 and produced and published annually.*

For 2019 the target value was statistics have been reported and updated. Data on confiscated assets were made public and published in the first half of 2019, including those of 2018, which were not reported. This performance indicator is realized.

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

A. 10.1	Collection, processing and harmonization of statistical data on corruption
A. 10.1.1	Statistical information produced on corruption (6-month/annual report) * Annual report 2023 is drafted and completed within the first quarter of 2024

A.10.2	Collection and harmonization of statistical data on assets confiscated and seized by court decision on criminal offenses of corruption and organized crime and forwarded to the European Commission
A.10.2.1	Statistical information produced related to criminal offenses of corruption and organized crime, according to the provisions of the Criminal Code * The annual report 2023 is drafted and completed within the first quarter of 2024

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities starting from January 2020 and continuing throughout the implementation period of the action plan, until December 2023.

In the period January-June 2020, consolidated statistics were collected, processed and harmonized (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office and Courts) for 6M2 2019 and annual 2019. Consolidated statistics were collected, processed and harmonized (State Police, Prosecution and General and Courts) for 3M 12020.

In the period January-June 2020, statistical data were collected on confiscated assets for 6M2 and annual 2019. These data are included and published in the "Statistical Yearbook 2019", published by the MoJ. 262 persons were convicted by the Courts of First Instance (with a final decision) and 246 persons by the Courts of Appeal for criminal offenses related to corruption.

The implementation of the measures of this indicator for the reporting period **is complete**.

From the information and data needed to perform the assessment of the target value of this indicator it results that **the achievement of the indicator value is in progress**. The publication of statistics will be realized for the first 6 months in August 2020.

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

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law*.

Achievement level of objective A.10.

The achievement rate of objective A.10 for this reporting period **is complete** with 2 foreseen measures.

Based on the *implementation* of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective A.10 for this reporting period **is very good**.

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

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

A.11.a: Report of municipalities that have drafted local anti-corruption plans and integrity plans (in line with the inter-sectoral anti-corruption strategy)

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

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

A.11.a

The target value for **the performance indicator A.11** for 2020 is 6 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment.

For 2021 the target value is 10 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment. For 2022 the target value is 40 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment. For 2023 the target value is 61 municipalities approve the integrity plan in accordance with the risk assessment.

For 2019 the target value was a risk assessment methodology and a Code of Conduct has been prepared and consulted with 4 municipalities (Tirana, Shkodra, Fier, Gjirokastra). 4 municipalities have approved Integrity Plans (Elbasan, Mat, Mallakastër and Patos).

2 municipalities have drafted integrity plans and are awaiting approval by the Municipal Councils. This performance indicator **was realized only 10%** for that year.

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

A. 11.1	Information meetings for drafting Local Integrity Plans and Code of Conduct in all municipalities of the country (following 6 pilot municipalities)
A. 11.1.1	Informative meetings held with heads of municipalities/with municipal staff and finalization of the document model
A.11.2	Prepare of Local Integrity Plans and Code of Conduct and submit them to municipal councils for approval
A. 11.2.1	Conducted technical consultative meetings (phase I) 10 municipalities approve Local Integrity Plans and Code of Conduct for 2020 (phase II) 10 municipalities approve Local Integrity Plans and Code of Conduct for 2021 (phase III) 40 municipalities approve Local Plans of Integrity and Code of Conduct for 2022 (phase IV) all (61) municipalities approve Local Integrity Plans and Code of Conduct for 2023

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities starting from January 2020 and continuing throughout the period of implementation of the action plan, until December 2023.

In February 2020, an Information Meeting was held: Development of Integrity Plans in Local Self-Government Units, on the process and results of the development of Integrity Plans for Local

Government Units, with the participation of mayors and representatives of the country's municipalities (61 municipalities).

The municipalities of Elbasan, Patos, Durrës, Mallkastër, Mat and Gjirokastër, are 6 pilot municipalities that have IP approved. From the process of piloting the integrity risk methodology in 6 municipalities of the country, the Municipality of Gjirokastra approved in January 2020, with the decision of the Municipal Council the document of the Integrity Plan, as well as the Code of Conduct for this municipality. The municipalities of Elbasan, Mallakastër, Patos and Mat have published on their official websites the Integrity Plan and Code of Conduct. The Municipality of Elbasan by order of the Mayor in February 2020 has appointed the Integrity Coordinator for the municipality, responsible for monitoring the implementation of this plan. In February 2020, a public information meeting was held in the municipality of Elbasan on the presentation of the relevant integrity plan.

The financial support for the implementation of these measures is from foreign partners/donors.

The implementation of the measures of this indicator for the reporting period **is partial** with 50% of the partially implemented activities.

For this reporting period, **the information and data necessary to assess the target value of this indicator have not been collected.**

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

A.11.b

The target value for **the performance indicator A.11.b** for 2020 *is 6 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan.*

For 2021 the target value *is 10 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan.* For 2022 the target value *is 40 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan.* For 2023 the target value *is 61 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan.*

For 2019 there was no target value to be realized.

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

A. 11.3	Encourage municipalities to set a specific budget for the implementation of local AC policies, in line with the anti-corruption strategy; Encourage other municipalities for the coming years
A. 11.3.1	Information campaign to determine a specific budget for the implementation of specific measures of integrity plans/total 6 municipalities for 2020/total 10

	municipalities for 2021/total 40 municipalities for 2022/total 61 municipalities for 2023
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The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities that mainly start specifically from the third quarter of 2020 onwards.

For this reporting period, **the information and data necessary to assess the target value of this indicator have not been collected.**

Achievement level of objective A.11.

The achievement rate of objective A.11 for this reporting period **is good** with 1 measure implemented and 1 partially implemented.

Data on the implementation of measures **can not be used to perform the calculation** of the percentage of achievement of each indicator according to the following formula.

$$NR A. 11 = \frac{TPA11.a (\%)+ TPA.11.b (\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\%$$

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective A.11 for this reporting period **is good** (from 51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures).

Punitive Approach - Summary of achievements in punishing corruption

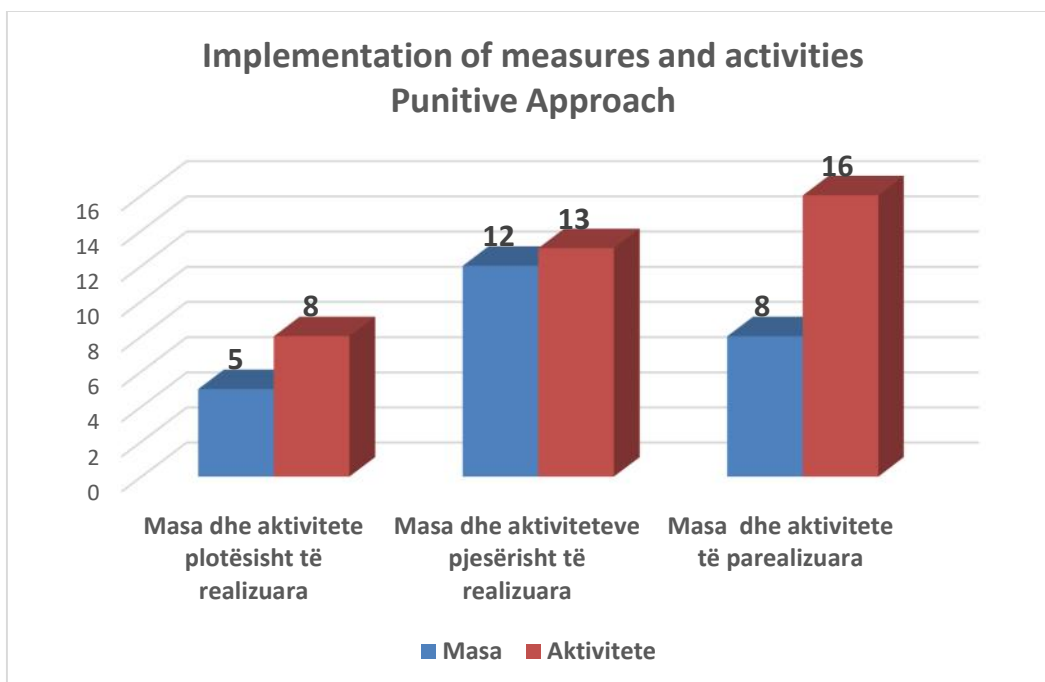
Through **the purpose of the punitive policy (approach) ISAC** aims to ensure that law enforcement institutions, and especially independent ones, which play a crucial role in this process, should monitor the implementation of the law and the rule of law, thus ensuring transparency and the integrity of state bodies.

During the reporting period, measures (products) were implemented and activities were performed according to the table below.

Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and activities	Achievement of measures and activities			
		Measures and activities foreseen for the year 2020	Measures and activities fully implemented	Measures and activities partially implemented ¹⁶	Measures and activities not implemented ¹⁷
Punitive	Measures	25	5	12	8
	Activities	37	8	13	16

¹⁶ “Partially implemented” activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 50 to 100 percent.

¹⁷ “Not implemented” activity is one that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent.



It turns out that out of 25 measures and 37 activities foreseen in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for 2020, for Approach B (Punitive), 5 of them have been implemented, 12 measures are still in the process of implementation, 8 measures are unimplemented (measures B.1.5; B.1.6; B.1.10; B.1.11; B.2.3; B.2.4; B.2.7; B.2.8).

Through the implementation of measures and the performance of respective activities for each measure, the value for 1 performance indicator has been partially realized out of 9 performance indicators assigned for the punitive approach.

Punitive Approach	Performance indicator	Achievement of Performance Indicators		
		Target value is fully realized ¹⁸	Target value is partially realized ¹⁹	Target value is immeasurable ²⁰
	9	-	1	8

¹⁸ That is realized on a 100 percent scale

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

²⁰ Indicators for which data were not collected or it was not possible to collect

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

3 performance indicators have been defined for this objective:

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

B.1.b: Number of requests for sequestration of assets in cases of corruption

B.1.c: Estimated value of proceeds of crime seized in corruption cases

The action plan for Objective B.1 provides for 20 Activities and 13 Measures.

B. 1.1	Strengthening professional capacity through joint training with all law enforcement agencies involved in the fight against corruption, the latter and the judiciary
B.1.1.1	Conducting training needs assessment (I) Designing a training program (II)
	General Prosecutor's Office, Special Prosecutor, Judicial Police Commission
B.1.1.2	Conducting training/No. of trained persons; (how many trained females and how many males)
B. 1.2	Monitoring and reporting of statistical data related to seizures
B.1.2.1	Statistical reporting format and data collection process created
B.1.2.2	Periodic reporting performed
B. 1.3	Capacity building in logistics and human resources of corruption and economic crime investigation structures
B.1.3.1	Number of recruited staff, equipped with the necessary tools/working conditions and trained
B. 1.4	Increase the use of special investigative tools in criminal proceedings in the field of corruption for more effective results in the fight against it
B.1.4.1	No. of cases of application of articles 221, 294 / a, 294 / b of P. Pr.C.
B. 1.5	Creating a format for statistical reporting and data collection
B.1.5.1	Establishment of the working group (I) Drafting the format and approval of the statistical reporting format
B. 1.6	Conducting joint trainings with law enforcement agencies involved in the fight against corruption
B.1.6.2	Conducting training/training groups (25 persons/group) - total no. of trained persons, 126 persons/year (how many trained females and how many males).
B. 1.7	Conducting trainings for increasing the professional level of the staff engaged to document criminal offenses in the field of anti-corruption and crimes in office (SP/JPO in the anti-corruption structure)
B.1.7.1	Conduct training needs assessment and design training program
B.1.7.2	Conducting training; (how many trained females and how many males).
B. 1.8	Capacity building of corruption and economic crime investigation structures

B.1.8.1	Investments in working tools: surveillance, photography, filming, environmental interaction) for the establishment of the Central Unit for Investigation of Economic and Financial Crimes and Corruption (20 JPOs and 5 officers in the Sector for Investigation of Criminal Assets).
B. 1.9	Specific mechanisms to conduct the fight against corruption within the administration and management of sequestrated and confiscated assets arising from corruption
B.1.9.1.	Establishment of a working group for drafting bylaws
B.1.9.2	Drafting bylaws pursuant to law no. 34/2019 (January-December 2020)
B.1.9.3	Establishment of an electronic register for the maintenance, form, reporting of sequestrated and confiscated assets as well as the determination of public bodies or entities that have the right to access the AASCA Portal/e-services
B. 1.10	Professional capacity building through joint trainings and conferences with international counterpart institutions
B.1.10.1	Training modules designed (I) Training sessions conducted (how many women trained and how many men)
B. 1.11	Increasing the professional capacities of AASCA staff in the field of administration of sequestrated and confiscated companies
B.1.11.1	Trainings conducted for the staff (how many trained females and how many males)
B. 1.12	Increasing the investigative capacity by strengthening the structure of the investigation and the use of legal instruments that serve to fulfill the activity both in terms of criminal procedure and intelligence activity
B.1.12.1	No. of detected cases suspected of committing or involvement in illegal activities of employees of structures, object of the activity of the SIAC (I) No. of references (II) No. of processed employees (III) No. arrested/detained employees and no. operations performed (IV)
B. 1.13	Increasing the number and quality of proactive investigations, for employees of structures, object of the activity of the SIAC
B.1.13.1	Number of proactive investigations finalized with legal documentation and cracking down on cases of illegal activity carried out by employees of structures, object of SIAC activity

The measures and activities foreseen in the action plan for this objective are not clearly separated according to the three indicators of the objective. For this reason, the implementation of activities and implementation of measures is analyzed in an aggregate manner for all three indicators, while the evaluation for each indicator is performed according to the target value for 2020.

B.1.a

The target value for **the performance indicator B.1.a** for 2020 *is the increase by 5% of the total number of corruption reports compared to the previous year.*

For the years 2021, 2022 and 2023 the target value is *the increase by 5% of the total number of reports of corruption, compared to the previous year.*

Even for 2019, the target value was *the increase by 5% of the total number of corruption reports compared to the previous year.* Translated into numbers, starting from the base value of 2017 (when 813 cases were sent to court and 974 individuals charged) for 2019 the target value was sending to court 813 cases and filing charges against 1126 individuals.

During 2019, 643 corruption cases were sent to court and 841 individuals were charged. Compared to 2018 when 513 cases of corruption were sent to the courts and charges were filed against 719 persons, the increase of 5% was realized and realized (increase of 25% for cases and 17% for persons). However measured against the cumulative value (based on the base value of 2017), the target value of the indicator has not been achieved.

This indicator also has the sub-indicator *increase of the ratio of reports for “high level corruption” on the total number of corruption reports.* The target value for this sub-indicator for 2020 is 1% of cases. 2% of those accused of corruption are cases and individuals of “high level”. For the years 2021, 2022 and 2023 the target value *is the increase by 5% compared to the previous year.*

For 2019 the target value was 0.8% of cases and 1.5% of defendants. This value was not achieved for 2019 as there were only 1 case of “high level corruption” sent for trial.

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

The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

B.1.b

The target value for **the performance indicator B.1.b** for 2020 *is an increase of 5% in the number of sequestration requests for corruption-related offenses, compared to the previous year.*

For the years 2021, 2022 and 2023 the target value *is the increase by 5% of the number of requests for sequestration for criminal offenses related to corruption, compared to the previous year.*

For 2019, the target value was the publication of data on cases of requests for sequestration for criminal offenses related to corruption after the establishment of the mechanism for the separate production of this data. The target value of the indicator for 2019 **has been achieved**, and the data are published in the annual report of the state of crime for 2019 of the General Prosecutor.

This indicator also has the sub-indicator *increase of the ratio of requests for sequestration in cases of “high level corruption” over the total number of requests for sequestration in cases of corruption.* The target value for this sub-indicator for 2020 **is 5% increase compared to the base of 2019.** For 2021, 2022 and 2023 the target value is the increase of 5% compared to the previous year.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

B.1.c

The target value for **the performance indicator B.1.b** for 2020 *is a 5% increase in the value of seized assets (for which the initial crime is corruption), compared to the base of 2019.*

For the years 2021, 2022 and 2023 the target value is *the increase by 5% of the value of assets seized for corruption cases, compared to the previous year.*

Target values are also foreseen: establishment of the working group for drafting bylaws in implementation of the law during 2020; creation of an electronic register for keeping and reporting of sequestrated assets during 2021; management of assets seized through the electronic system during 2022; and conducting system improvement needs assessments during 2023.

For 2019, the target value was the publication of data *on the value of assets seized in corruption cases.*

The activities foreseen in the action plan for these indicators are planned to start to be implemented mainly from the beginning of 2020, except for measures B.1.3 and B.1.4 which have the implementation deadline in the fourth quarter of 2020.

Out of the 13 measures foreseen in the action plan, **1 measure has been fully implemented** (B.1.7) and **5 measures have been partially implemented** (B.1.1, B.1.2, B.1.9, B.1.12, B.1.13), **7 measures others are not implemented or reported in the following reporting period.**

In implementation of the measure for strengthening professional capacities through joint trainings, the process of identifying training needs for prosecutors and judicial police officers has started.

Pursuant to the measure for **monitoring and reporting of statistical data** related to seizures, the Instruction for approval of the statistical reporting format has been drafted and is ready for approval.

Pursuant to the measure, trainings **for increasing the professional level of the staff** engaged to document criminal offenses in the field of corruption and crimes in office, were conducted 2 trainings with 20 people, of which 4 are women: 15 people were trained for “Relations between the police and the prosecution to improve the quality of referrals”, and 5 persons have been trained for “National financial investigation and international investigations”. For the achievement of this measure, 100% of the foreseen budget has been spent.

Pursuant to **the measure for the establishment of specific mechanisms** to develop the fight against corruption within the administration and management of sequestrated and confiscated assets arising from corruption, a working group has been set up to draft bylaws with representatives of AASCA and drafted 8 bylaws pursuant to law no. 34/2019 who are in different stages of the process:

1. Draft DCM “On determining the evaluation criteria, ways and procedures for the use and alienation of confiscated assets”
2. Draft DCM “On the limits of salaries or remuneration of staff”

3. Draft DCM “Criteria, measures and manner of use of immovable property and those that serve for commercial economic activity”
4. Draft DCM “Rules on the content, form of registration of sequestrated and confiscated assets, as well as on the determination of public bodies or entities that have access to its information”
5. Draft instruction “On the procedures of collection and administration of revenues, rules and on the manner of keeping and recording expenses, limits for performing expenses”
6. Draft order “On the criteria and rules for compiling the list of property administrators, at AASCA”
7. Draft order “On the approval of the structure and organic composition of the structure of the agency of sequestrated and confiscated assets”.
8. Draft DCM for the creation of the electronic register, for the keeping, form, reporting of sequestrated and confiscated assets.

For the implementation of this measure, the budget provided in the amount of 70% has been spent.

Pursuant to **the measure to increase the investigative capacity** of law enforcement institutions, the SIAC:

- has made 107 criminal referrals for 150 service subjects (1 middle management level police officer; 46 first management level police officers; 95 enforcement level police officers; 1 administrative staff; 3 Guard staff; 4 FPRP staff and 53 citizens).
- has issued 18 decisions on the personal security measure “Prison arrest”, for: 4 police officers of the first management level; 6 enforcement level police officers; 8 citizens; 1 decision on the personal security measure “Suspension from duty” for; 1 administrative employee (State Police structures)
- has given security measures for 19 citizens, suspected of the criminal offense “*Cultivation of narcotic plants*”, in cooperation, and arrested 2 *police officers*, for the criminal offense “*Abuse of duty*” and security measures “*suspension from duty or function public* “ for 1 police officer.

For the achievement of this measure, 50% of the foreseen budget has been spent.

Pursuant to the measure **to increase the number and quality of proactive investigations**, for employees of structures, object of the activity of the SIAC. During the reporting period January-June 2020, proactive investigations were conducted by the investigative structures of the Service, under the direction of the prosecutor for criminal proceedings in prosecution.

As a result of the activity under this measure, court decisions “Arrest in flagrante/detention” have been implemented against 65 persons. 44 persons were arrested/detained, out of which: 1 police officer of middle management level; 13 senior police officers; 13 enforcement level police officers; 1 effective FPRP; 1 Guard effective; 15 citizens.

The personal security measure “suspension of the exercise of a duty or public service” was granted to 21 persons, out of which: 10 police officers of the first management level; 9 police officers of enforcement level; 1 administrative employee; 1 citizen measure "obligation to report to JPO”.

For the achievement of this measure, 50% of the foreseen budget has been spent.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective B.1

The achievement level of this objective is **sufficient** (from 31 to 50 percent of the realized measures)

Data on the implementation of measures **can not be used** to perform the calculation as a percentage of the implementation of each indicator and the calculation according to the following formula:

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

B.2 Improve cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing corruption.

3 performance indicators have been defined for this objective:

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

B.2.b: Number of access to additional databases for police and prosecution

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

B.2.a

The target value for **the performance indicator B.2.a** for 2020 is the **increase** by 3% of the number of registered corruption proceedings report against the total number of registered referrals compared to the previous year. For the years 2021, 2022 and 2023 the target value is the increase by 3% of the number of registered corruption proceedings reports against the total number of registered referrals, compared to the previous year.

For 2019 the target value was the achievement of 75% of the number of registered proceedings reports for corruption against the total number of registered referrals (while for 2018 the target value was 70%, set against the figure of 65.67% of 2017 which was taken as a base value. In 2019, 3538 referrals were administered, of which 2257 proceedings were registered, which constitutes 63.7% of registered referrals out of the total number of registered proceedings. This report for 2018 was 62% (3440 registered referrals and 2126 registered proceedings).

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activities (14) and measures (7) are foreseen as below.

B. 2.1	Signing of new cooperation agreements/review of existing agreements between law enforcement institutions and institutions in charge of the fight against corruption
B.2.1.1	Number of agreements signed/revised (measure reportable in TM IV of each year)
B. 2.3	Strengthen inter-institutional cooperation between SP and other law enforcement agencies (customs, taxes, military police, etc.) focusing on corruption investigation
B.2.3.1	Establishment of joint working groups
B.2.3.2	Drafting a work plan/action plan focusing on corruption investigation
B.2.3.3	Joint guidelines and standard procedures between SP and other law enforcement agencies
B.2.3.4	Addressing overlaps and/or gaps in institutional mandates, dual or simultaneous investigations, etc.
B.2.3.5	Addressing overlaps and/or gaps in institutional mandates, dual or simultaneous investigations, etc.
B. 2.4	Drafting standard procedures and cooperation mechanisms between SP and the National Bureau of Investigation and SPOACOC 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 working meetings
B.2.5.1	Creating a calendar of workshops and meetings held
B. 2.6	Organizing joint seminars/workshops between SP and other law enforcement agencies
B.2.6.1	Scientific analysis (I) Information and data processing (II) Specific topics covered (III) Curricula/training materials designed
B. 2.7	Conduct evaluation to identify factors that hinder and/or promote institutional cooperation in the investigation of corruption and in the evaluation of human and financial resources
B.2.7.1	Establishment of the working group (I) Drafting of terms of reference (II) Conducting the evaluation (III) Activity (conference for making the report known
B. 2.8	Review and sign new cooperation agreements between law enforcement institutions and institutions in charge of fighting corruption

B.2.8.1	Establishment of the working group
B.2.8.2	Drafting the agreement
B.2.8.3	Approval/signing of agreements

The implementation of the measures is foreseen to be realized through the activities that are carried out starting from the first 6 months, in addition to the activities of 2 measures (B.2.1 and B.2.6) which in the second 6 months of 2020.

In relation to this indicator, during this period it was reported by the responsible institutions the implementation of the measure **strengthening the cooperation between SP and other law enforcement agencies** focusing on the investigation of corruption, through working meetings its implementation was reported through 84 meetings and analyzes of jointly with the Prosecution and other law enforcement agencies.

The activity for the implementation of the measure, **conducting the evaluation to identify the factors that hinder and/or promote institutional cooperation in the investigation of corruption** and in the evaluation of human and financial resources has been postponed to be carried out in the second 6 months.

Out of the 7 measures related to this indicator, only the implementation of 1 measure (14% of the measures) has been realized.

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

The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

B.2.b

The target value for **the performance indicator B.2.b** for 2020 *is the achievement of access by the State Police to 16 additional databases and the achievement of access by the Prosecution to 3 additional databases.*

For 2021 the target value *is the achievement of the access by the State Police in 18 additional databases and the achievement of the access by the Prosecution in 7 additional databases.* For 2022 the target value *is the achievement of the access by the State Police in 20 additional databases and the achievement of the access by the Prosecution in 9 additional databases.* For 2023 the target value *is the achievement of the access by the State Police in 22 additional databases and the achievement of the access by the Prosecution in 11 additional databases.*

For 2019, the target value was the achievement of access by the State Police to 2 additional databases and the achievement of access by the Prosecution to 3 additional databases. The target value for 2019 **was realized by the Prosecution** which established access to 3 additional databases **but was not realized by the State Police** which realized access to only 1 additional database.

To achieve the values of this performance indicator for the years 2020-2023, activity (1) and measure (1) are foreseen as below.

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

The implementation of measures is expected to be realized through activities carried out starting from the first 6 months, in addition to the activities of 2 measures (B.2.1 and B.2.6) which in the second 6 months of 2020.

This measure is reported to have been implemented through the activity for signing the agreement in April by the General Prosecutor's Office for the achievement of access to the database of the Social Insurance Institute.

Although it was reported as realized through this activity, it does not follow from the reporting on the scale of achievement of the access to the other 18 databases to be achieved by December 2020 (16 databases and 2 databases by the Prosecution).

Projected administrative costs are reported to have been spent to the extent of 100%.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective B.2

The achievement level of this objective is **poor** (from 0 to 30 percent of the realized measures)

Data on the implementation of measures **can not be used** to perform the calculation as a percentage of the implementation of each indicator and the calculation according to the following formula:

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

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

3 performance indicators have been defined for this objective:

B.2.a: Number of review reports drafted periodically and made public by the Ministry of Justice on the adequacy of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crimes

B.2.b: Implement legislation to establish an Asset Recovery Office (ARO)

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

B.3.a

The target value for **the performance indicator B.2.a** for 2020 *is to draft, publish and make available to policymakers an assessment report on the adequacy of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crimes.*

For the years 2021, 2022 and 2023 the target value *is the drafting of such an annual report for each of the years.* This indicator aims at the constant evaluation of laws and bylaws in this field and the consolidation of practices and capacities.

For 2019, the target value was also the achievement, drafting, publication and making available to policy makers an evaluation report on the adequacy of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crimes. **This indicator has not been achieved for 2019.**

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

B. 3.1	Report on the evaluation of the legal framework and institutional recommendations for the establishment of the ARO
B.3.1.1	Evaluation report working group (phase I) Institutions (part of the working group) start the evaluation and review process (phase II) Drafting the work calendar (phase III) Draft/evaluation document and recommendations given (phase IV) Document final review of the legal framework in the field, for the establishment of ARO (phase V)

No data were reported from the institution responsible for carrying out the measure and activity. **The measure is foreseen to be reported in the second 6 months**, as all its activity will start in TM4 of 2020 to be extended to other years of the action plan.

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

The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

B.3.b

The target value for **the performance indicator B.3.b** for 2020 *is the drafting of the legal basis for the ARO and the identification of the institution where it will be located.*

For 2021, the target value is the achievement of the framework for the functioning of the ARO and the compiled list of criminal offenses for which confiscation is possible. For 2022 the target value

is the functioning of the ARO and the notification of the EU Commission for the establishment of the ARO. For 2023 the target value is the appointment of specialized prosecutors dedicated only to the tracking and recovery of assets.

For 2019, the target value was the selection of the institution where the ARO will be established and drafting standard procedures. **This indicator has not been achieved for 2019** and has shifted to 2020.

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

B. 3.2	Legal basis on ARO (host institution and standard operating procedures) drafted by the proposing institution
B.3.2.1	Legal and sub-legal framework developed and approved (I) Decision-making for the structure of ARO (where will this new institution be/how will it be established/its functional dependence/budget determination) (II)
B.3.3	Approval, establishment and implementation of ARO
B.3.3.1	ARO is operational and made public (I) Drafting and approval of internal procedures (regulations) (II) Human resources in office (III)
B. 3.4	Awareness activities in the framework of punishing economic and financial crime
B.3.4.1	Conducting roundtables for discussions with experts, interns, NGOs, stakeholders, 12 roundtables and publishing the report with relevant recommendations/leaflets.

The measures are expected to be implemented through activities carried out from the first 6 months of 2021, the first 6 months of 2022, and the first 6 months of 2023.

For the reporting period of the first 6 months of 2020 **no activity has been performed or any measure has been implemented.**

The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective B.3

The achievement level of this objective is **poor** (from 0 to 30 percent of the achievement measures)

Data on the implementation of measures **can not be used** to perform the calculation as a percentage of the implementation of each indicator and the calculation according to the following formula:

$$NR A. 1 = \frac{TP B.3.a (\%) + TP B.3.b (\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\%$$

Note: This objective will not be taken into account in the analysis of the feasibility of the objectives, because there are no measures and activities for implementation during this monitoring

period (only 1 measure/activity, scheduled to start Q4 2020). Refer to section 1.1 monitoring methodology. In the targeting categorization table, this target is in white colour.

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

2 performance indicators have been defined for this objective:

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

B.4.b: Number of joint police operations launched by Europol or Interpol in the field of combating financial and economic crime in which Albania actively participates.

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

B.4.a

The target value for **the performance indicator B.4.a** for 2020 is a 5% increase in the total number of information exchanged with third countries and international institutions, compared to the previous year.

For the years 2021, 2022 and 2023 the target value is the increase by 5% of the total number of information exchanged with third countries and international institutions, compared to the previous year.

For 2019, the target value was also an increase of 5% in the total number of information exchanged with third countries and international institutions, compared to the previous year. **This indicator has been achieved for 2019.**

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

B. 4.1	Strengthen national and international police cooperation
B.4.1.1	Exchange of information as well as coordinated and joint investigations between agencies
B.4.1.2	Joint conferences with counterpart agencies for exchange of experience in joint investigations.

For the implementation of the measure strengthening national and international police cooperation, 496 pieces of information were exchanged as follows:

- 247 Interpol practices, from the Sector for Economic and Financial Crime.
- 130 Interpol practices by specialists of the Money Laundering and Assets Sector
- 69 Europol practices by specialists of the Economic and Financial Crime Sector

- 140 practices for information received from Europol followed by specialists of the Money Laundering and Assets Sector.
- Information was exchanged in 22 practices with the network offices for finding and recovering criminal assets CARIN
- Information was exchanged with INTERFORCE in 5 practices.

The activity of conducting joint conferences with counterpart agencies for exchange of experience in joint investigations **has not been implemented.**

For the reporting period January-June 2020 this measure **has been implemented.** However, up to this stage of the action plan implementation, **the increase of 5% of the total number of exchanged information has not been implemented yet.**

During 2019 the number of information exchanged was 1232:

- 718 information with Interpol.
- 471 information with Europol.
- 32 information with the network offices for finding and recovering criminal assets CARIN.
- 11 information with the Italian Police Liaison Office Interforzza

In terms of the achievement of the indicator for the reporting period, the target value of 1293 information exchanged for 2020, the indicator **is realized at 38%.**

The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

B.4.b

The target value for **the performance indicator B.4.b** for 2020 *is the performance of 5 joint police operations, launched by Europol or Interpol in the field of fight against financial and economic crime, where Albania actively participates.*

For 2021, 2022 and 2023 the target value is **an increasing trend compared to the previous year.**

For 2019, the target value was *to carry out 4 joint operations in the field of combating financial and economic crime.*

This indicator has not been achieved for 2019.

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

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

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

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

The measures are expected to be implemented through activities carried out from the first 6 months of 2020 (B4.2) and 6 from the second month of 2020 onwards until the end of 2023.

During the reporting period, 2 measures were implemented through the respective activities.

In order to implement **the measure, conducting joint trainings and increasing cooperation** with international counterpart institutions such as EUROPOL, CEPOL, INTERPOL, CARIN, BAMIN, UNDC, OSCE, 2 joint trainings were conducted with CEPOL and UNODC with 6 trained persons:

- 2 trained persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina: “Public procurement fraud and money laundering”
- 2 persons trained in Northern Macedonia: “Advanced financial investigation training”.

To implement the measure of **strengthening professional capacity through joint trainings** and conferences with international counterpart institutions, a prosecutor's office participated in the 41st Meeting of the European Judicial Network (EJN) where international judicial cooperation was discussed, the program of activities for 2020 and issues to focus on, future relationship with EPPO (European Public Prosecutor's Office).

Out of 4 measures related to this indicator, the implementation of 2 measures was reported.

However, the implementation of the measures does not provide information on the degree of achievement of the target value of **5 joint police operations, launched by Europol or Interpol in the field of fight against financial and economic crime, where Albania actively participates.**

The achievement of this indicator is related to the NSDI objective: *Good governance, democracy, and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective B.4

The achievement level of this objective is **sufficient** (from 31 to 50 percent of the realized measures)

Achievement level of *Objective B.4.* for the period January - June 2020 is **16%**. The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

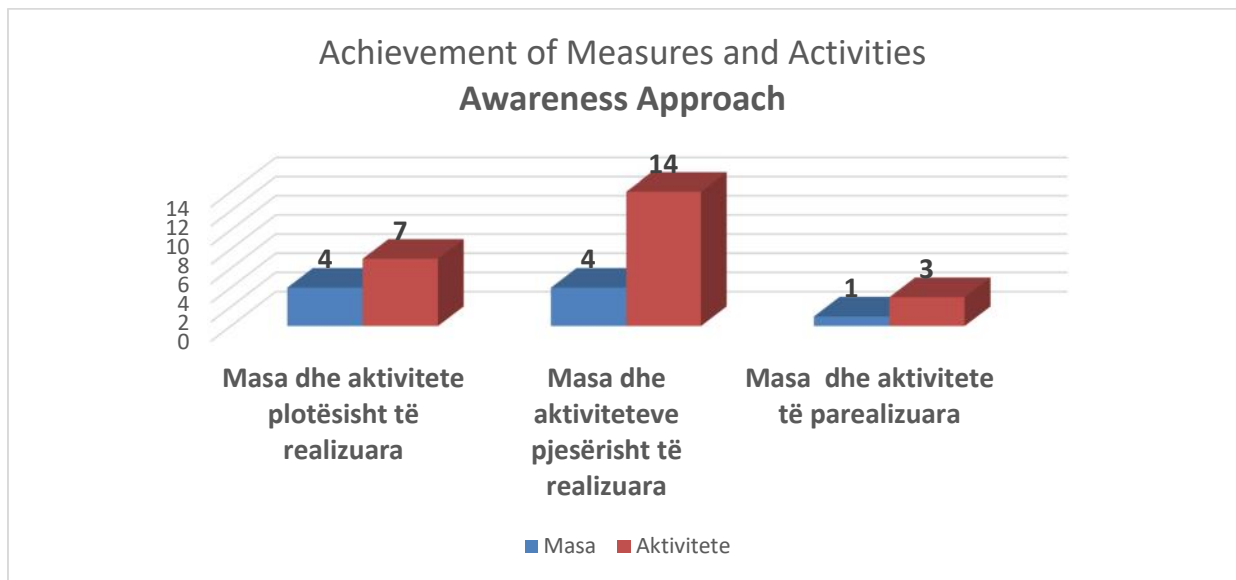
$$NR B. 4 = \frac{TP B.4.a (3\% \text{ } \text{6}) + TP B.4.b (0\% \text{ })}{2 TP} \times 100\%$$

Awareness Approach - Summary of achievements in corruption awareness

Through **the aim of the awareness policy (approach) ISAC** aims to increase public participation in the fight against corruption by denouncing it and being active in corruption prevention initiatives, educating the public and undertaking awareness-raising activities.

During the reporting period, measures (products) were implemented and activities were performed according to the table below.

Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and Activities	Achievement of Measures and Activities			
		Measures and Activities foreseen for 2020	Measures and Activities fully implemented	Measures and Activities partially implemented ²¹	Measures and Activities not implemented ²²
Awareness	Measures	9	4	4	1
	Activities	24	7	14	3



It turns out that out of 9 measures and 24 activities foreseen in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for 2020, for Approach C (Awareness), 4 of them have been implemented, 4 measures are still in the process of implementation, 1 measure is **not implemented** (measures C 3.1).

²¹ “Partially implemented” activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 50 to 100 percent.

²² “Not implemented” activity is one that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent.

Through the implementation of measures and the performance of respective activities for each measure, the value for 2 performance indicators out of 7 performance indicators assigned to the awareness approach has been partially realized.

Awareness Approach	Performance Indicator	Achievement of Performance Indicator		
		Target value is fully realized ²³	Target value is partially realized ²⁴	Target value is immeasurable ²⁵
	7	-	2	5

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: Establish annual communication and visibility plans of the Anti-Corruption Strategy.

C.1 b: Number of annual anti-corruption awareness campaigns.

Action Plan for Objective C.1 foresees 14 Activities and 4 Products/Measures, out of which, for 2020, 13 activities and 4 products/measures are foreseen.

C.1.a

The target value for **the performance indicator C.1.a** for 2020 is the drafting and finalization of the Visibility and Communication Plan for 2020 and the implementation of 50% of the awareness and communication activities foreseen in the Plan and Communication. For 2021 the target value is Implementation of 100% of the activities foreseen in that plan, for 2022 the target value is the achievement of the revision of the Visibility and Communication Plan, and for 2023 the target value is the approval and implementation of the Plan Visibility and Communication.

During 2019, the MoJ drafted and published the Communication and Visibility Plan (C&VP) for 2019. However, the publication took place in the 3rd quarter. No specific budget has been reported for their implementation. Reaching the target value has been realized to the extent of 50% by the MoJ.

The target value for 2020 is the finalization of the Visibility and Communication Plan.

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

C.1.1	Visibility and Communication Plan in implementation of ISAC/annual, drafted
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²³ That is realized on a 100 percent scale

²⁴ That is realized on the scale from 50 to 100 percent.

²⁵ Indicators for which data were not collected or it was not possible to collect

C.1.1.1	Visibility and Communication Plan for 2020 drafted by the working group/approved by the MoJ
C.1.1.2	Annual Visibility and Communication Plans reviewed and approved (2021/2022/2023)
C.1.4	Increased transparency in making public ISAC monitoring reports and implementation of the AC action plan and other accompanying documents
C.1.4.1	Periodic monitoring reports of the Action Plan/Passport Indicators (their publication) (3M/6M/annual reports)
C.1.4.2	Publication/distribution of e-newsletters of AC documents (reports; monitoring, etc.) to target groups of students/CSOs/business forums

The implementation of the envisaged measures (2) is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable value of drafting and publishing (C&VP) in the first 6 months of the year, and by increasing the transparency of the institution through the drafting and publication of reports periodic monitoring of the Action Plan (3M/6M/annual reports) and dissemination of materials and information in the field of anti-corruption policies.

For this reporting period, the Ministry of Justice (NCAC) has drafted and published the Communication and Visibility Plan (C&VP) for 2020. The C&VP contains a detailed action plan, with awareness-raising activities and initiatives, for various target groups in order to increase awareness of the fight against corruption; for the period January-June 2020, the monitoring reports have been published on the official website of the Ministry of Justice: ISAC Annual Monitoring Report, January-December 2019 in Albanian and English. The publication of these reports was preceded by the publication for the purpose of consultation with the public and interested groups of their drafts; The network of CSOs involved in the field of anti-corruption are regularly informed about acts and processes followed by the MoJ within the AC. The Action Plan 2020-2023 is a regularly publicly consulted act.

The drafting of the Visibility and Communication Plan pursuant to ISAC and ensuring transparency in the publication of ISAC monitoring reports and the implementation of the AC action plan and other accompanying documents are made possible by administrative costs without requiring additional costs. budget of the MoJ/NCAC.

From the information and data needed to perform the assessment of the target value of this indicator it results that **the achievement of the indicator value is in progress.**

This measure and the activities performed for it have no additional costs.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy and the rule of law.*

This indicator has been fully realized by the institution responsible for its implementation.

C.1.b

The target value for **the performance indicator C.1.b** for 2020 is: *The review of awareness activities will be done every year/4 campaigns per year.* For 2021 the target value is: *Review of awareness activities will be done every year/4 campaigns per year,* for 2022 the target value is *Review of awareness activities will be done every year/4 campaigns per year,* and for 2023 value *Target Review of awareness activities will be done every year/4 campaigns per year.*

During 2019, the monitoring report includes a number of activities performed and the target is 100% realized. The target value for 2020 is the Review of awareness activities will be done every year/4 campaigns per year.

To achieve the values of the indicator for the years for the years 2020-2023, activities (10) and measures (2) are foreseen as below.

C.1.2	Anti-corruption awareness and information tools implemented in the country
C.1.2.1	Ideation, design and approval of specific awareness and information activities; (activities with clear/appropriate messages for women and men; number of activities addressing the specific consequences of corruption)-during the years 2020/2021/2022/2023
C.1.2.2	Integrity Week 2020 (February 3-11, 2020)-roundtables, AC forums, sports activities, etc.
C.1.2.3	Roundtable for promotion of the integrity plan of the MoJ, the model of the document for the central government institutions in the country
C.1.3	Mechanisms aimed at raising public awareness and confidence in strengthening the fight against corruption
C.1.3.1	Publications published in the framework of civic awareness in the fight against corruption in Albania:-Brochure: ISAC (v.2020)-Brochure: Steps to denounce corruption in Albania (v.2020)
C.1.3.2	Meetings involving young people (university auditoriums) and pre-university communities to recognize the consequences of corruption, in areas such as education/health/tax/property/gender, (v.2020/2021/2022/2023)
C.1.3.3	Anticorruption 2020 Film Festival
C.1.3.4	Organizing and participating in media events on anti-corruption:/meetings with journalists/conferences/statements/e-NCAC/MoJ TM II 2020 TM IV 2020 administrative costs 15 bulletins/announcements etc.
C.1.3.5	Anti-corruption seminar/workshop with interested groups/identified by ISAC (v.2020/2021/2022/2023)
C.1.3.6	Integrity risk assessment capacity building seminars for staff of the AC directorate (AC curriculum)

C.1.3.7	International Anti-Corruption Day (December 9)-awareness-raising activity in the MoJ, an activity carried out for each year of implementation of the AP
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The implementation of the foreseen measures is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values of awareness-raising activities and events carried out every 3 months.

During the first 6 months of 2020, awareness and information activities were carried out which target different groups of society, it was drafted and is part of the C&VP document, referring to activity C 1.1.1.

On February 3-11, an awareness campaign focused on integrity was held, “Integrity Week” - 22 activities were organized by 28 partners; MoJ/NCAC within the project Communication and Visibility: Sectoral Reform Contract for the Fight against Corruption, supported by DBE, has drafted and is in the process of designing and printing two publications for public distribution: brochure/leaflet on the recognition of ISAC and the fight Against Corruption in Albania & Guidebook - How to get information on corruption and how to report a corruption case.

MoJ/NCAC has started the process of organizing the Film Festival Anti-Corruption event and is in the process of discussing film ideas (object/script) and organizing The months February-April-June announcements on the progress of efforts in the fight against corruption.

“Integrity Week” events, NCAC meetings, MoJ/NCAC publications have become known to the media and the general public.

These activities have been implemented with the budget of the MoJ (administrative costs) and with the support of DBE, within the project Communication and Visibility: Sectoral Reform Contract for the Fight against Corruption.

From the information and data needed to perform the assessment of the target value of this indicator it results that **the achievement of the indicator value is in progress.**

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of Objective C.1

Achievement rate of the objective C.1. for this reporting period is very good with 3 measures implemented and 2 in process.

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective A.11 for this reporting period is **very good** (86-110 percent of the implemented measures).

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

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

C.2.a: Number of citizens' denunciation about corruption reported on the platform www.shqipëriaqeduam.al

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

Action Plan for Objective C.2 provides for (4) Activities and (3) Products/Measures.

C.2.a

The target value for **the performance indicator C.2.a** for 2020 is an increase of 40% compared to the previous year. For 2021 the target value is an increase of 40% compared to the previous year, for 2022 an increase of 40% compared to the previous year, and for 2023 the target value is an increase of 40% compared to the previous year. During 2019, the platform/portal www.shqipëriaqeduam.al received 23,605 complaints, requests and other forms of complaints for central institutions, of which 22,423 were addressed (the change is related to complaints and issues that were in the process of processing at the time of reporting) .

Despite improvements made to the portal system to allow electronic tracking and labeling of suspected corruption cases, the Agency for Dialogue and Co-government that manages the portal has not separately provided corruption cases from the various types of complaints that citizens addressed to the portal.

The target value for 2019 in the performance indicator was 30% more cases of citizens denouncing corruption presented on the platform www.shqipëriaqeduam.al. If calculated based on the total number of registered cases for 2019, the value to be realized is 35,016 (26,936+ (30%) 8,080).

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

C.2.1	ADB periodic reporting on complaints submitted on the portal
C.2.1.1	Report produced and published

The achievement of the foreseen measure (1) is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values of drafting and publishing the annual report in the fourth quarter of the year (6M 2).

The report produced by ADB is expected to be completed and published in the following period, and the specific information for it will be part of future reports, so it **has not been possible to gather the information and data needed to perform the valuation of the target** of this indicator,

ADB does not anticipate additional costs for this measure. It will be covered by funding the institution's budget/no additional costs.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy and the rule of law*.

C.2.b

The target value for **the performance indicator C.2.b** for 2020 is: increase of 40% compared to the previous year; for 2021 the target value is an increase of 40% compared to the previous year, for 2022 an increase of 40% compared to the previous year, and for 2023 the target value is an increase of 40% compared to the previous year .

During 2019, 20 cases reported on the portal were isolated and forwarded to the Anti-Corruption Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister and the Anti-Corruption Task Force in the Ministry of Justice during 2019. Cases were forwarded to relevant institutions²⁶, but not followed or reported by ADB if any of the forwarded cases have been referred to the State Police or the Prosecution.

The target value for 2020 is an increase of 40% compared to the previous year.

In order to achieve the indicator values for the years for the years 2020-2023, activities (3) and measures (2) are foreseen as below.

C. 2.2	Submission of monthly requests to line institutions for collecting the number of citizens denouncing corruption on the portal which are reported to the State Police/Prosecutor
C.2.2.1	Periodic report produced and published
C.2.2.	Nr. of cases referred to SP/Prosecutor; (referred cases separated by gender)
C.2.3	Increased ADB transparency, specifically for anti-corruption reporting cases
C.2.3.1	Information activities on how the portal function works for the public (publications/web/announcements)

The implementation of the foreseen measures (2) is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values of activities.

For this reporting period, implementation of only one measure was reported, C.2.3.

ADB has not foreseen additional costs for this measure. It will be carried out with the funding of the institution's budget.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy and the rule of law*.

Achievement level of objective C.2

²⁶ 12 Ministry of Justice and the Prime Minister, 2 Ministry of Tourism and Environment, 1 in the State Cadastre Agency, 1 Ministry of Finance and Economy, 1 Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 1 in the Municipality of Vlora.

Achievement level of Objective C.2 *Encouraging the public to actively use the mechanisms for denunciation and prevention of corruption* for the period January-June 2020 is **0%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$\text{NR C. 2} = \frac{\text{TP1 C. 2. a (0\%)} + \text{TP2 C. 2. b(0\%)}}{2\text{TP}} \times 100\%$$

The achievement rate of objective C.3 for this reporting period is **poor** (0-30 percent of the implemented measures).

Note: This objective will not be taken into account in the analysis of the feasibility of the objectives, because there are no measures and activities for implementation during this monitoring period, it is only 1 measure/activity, which has not significantly affected its measurement. Refer to section 1.1 monitoring methodology. In the targeting categorization table, this target is in white colour.

C.3 *Encourage cooperation with civil society*

For this objective, 3 performance indicators have been defined:

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

C.3.b: Report of anti-corruption projects funded by ASCS

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

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

C.3.a

Target value for **the performance indicator C.3.a** for 2020 completion of the external evaluation on the annual implementation of the 2019 Annual Program; for 2021 the target value is the completion of the external evaluation on the annual implementation of the 2020 Annual Program; for 2022 is the completion of the external evaluation on the annual implementation of the 2021 Annual Program and for 2023 the target value is the completion of the external evaluation on the annual implementation of the 2022 Annual Program.

During 2019, ASCS **has realized the target value of the indicator** with the creation of the Anti-Corruption Program in 2019.

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

C.3.1	Open calls for specific proposals in the fight against corruption, funded by ASCS as part of the anti-corruption program and reprogramming of funds for this program (activities carried out every year during the AP)
C.3.1 .1	Drafting terms of reference
C.3.1 .2	Reception of applications 20% of projects in the field of procurement; 20% in the field of education; 20% in the field of health; 20% in the field of law enforcement)
C.3.1 .3	Evaluation of applications
C.3.1 .4	Announcement of winners
C.3.1 .5	Final reports of CSOs
C.3.1 .6	ASCS relations/final products of projects

The achievement of the foreseen measure (1) is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values for the publication of open calls for the AC program.

For this reporting period, ASCS reports lack of activities implementation due to the situation of the Covid-19 Pandemic, which affected the reduction of funds in the ASCS budget. The Supervisory Board decided that the remaining budget available for the call should be dedicated to the Pandemic situation.

ASCS has foreseen administrative costs for the execution and achievement of the measure, but their withdrawal brought the impossibility of implementation for 6M 1.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy and the rule of law*.

Due to budgetary reasons ASCS has not managed to carry out activities. However, the assessment of the achievement of the target value of the indicator is performed on an annual basis. For the 6M reporting period the achievement of the measure and indicator is 0.

For this reason, **the information and data necessary to assess the target value of this indicator have not been collected.**

C.3.b

The target value for **the performance indicator C.3.b** for 2020 is: increase of 20% compared to the previous year; for 2021 the target value is an increase of 20% compared to the previous year, for 2022 an increase of 20% compared to the previous year, and for 2023 the target value is an increase of 20% compared to the previous year.

During 2019, ASCS **did not achieve the target value of the indicator** of 25% increase compared to the previous year as it financed 9 anti-corruption projects, which account for 17.3% of the total

of 52 projects funded in 2019 (total number of projects is taken from the Financial Monitoring Report of ASCS 2019)²⁷.

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

C.3.1	Open calls for specific proposals in the fight against corruption, funded by ASCS as part of the anti-corruption program and reprogramming of funds for this program (activities carried out every year during the AP)
C.3.1 .1	Drafting terms of reference
C.3.1 .2	Reception of applications; 20% of projects in the field of procurement; 20% in the field of education; 20% in the field of health; 20% in the field of law enforcement)
C.3.1 .3	Evaluation of applications
C.3.1 .4	Announcement of winners
C.3.1 .5	Final reports of CSOs
C.3.1 .6	ASCS relations/final products of projects

The achievement of the foreseen measure (1) is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values, the publication of open calls for the AC program.

For this reporting period, ASCS did not implement the activities for the implementation of the measure due to the situation of the Covid-19 Pandemic, which affected the reduction of funds in the budget of ASCS. The Supervisory Board decided that the remaining budget available for the call should be dedicated to the Pandemic situation.

ASCS has foreseen administrative costs for the execution and achievement of the measure, but their withdrawal brought the impossibility of implementation for 6M 1.

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy and the rule of law*.

Due to budgetary reasons, ASCS has not managed to carry out activities for the implementation of the measure. However, the performance appraisal is provided on an annual basis. For the 6M reporting period, the achievement of the measure and activities is 0.

For this reason, **the information and data necessary to assess the target value of this indicator have not been collected.**

C.3.c

The target value for **the performance indicator C.3.c** for 2020 is an increase of 20% compared to the previous year; for 2021 the target value is an increase of 25% compared to the previous year,

²⁷ <http://www.amshc.gov.al/web/raporte/monitorimi/2019/Raport%20Monitorimi%20Financiar%20-%202019.pdf>

for 2022 an increase of 25% compared to the previous year, and for the year the target value is 2023 an increase of 25% compared to the previous year.

During 2019, ASCS **did not realized the target value of the indicator** of 25% increase compared to the previous year as it allocated only 20,800,000 ALL for 9 anti-corruption projects, which constitute 20% of the sum of all grants.

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

C.3.1	Open calls for specific proposals in the fight against corruption, funded by ASCS as part of the anti-corruption program and reprogramming of funds for this program (activities carried out every year during the AP)
C.3.1 .1	Drafting terms of reference
C.3.1 .2	Reception of applications; 20% of projects in the field of procurement; 20% in the field of education; 20% in the field of health; 20% in the field of law enforcement)
C.3.1 .3	Evaluation of applications
C.3.1 .4	Announcement of winners
C.3.1 .5	Final reports of CSOs
C.3.1 .6	ASCS relations/final products of projects

The achievement of the envisaged measure (1) is carried out through the following activities throughout the year with measurable values, the achievement of activities such as drafting terms of reference, waiting and evaluation of applications to be carried out during 3MI and onwards.

Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic site, ASCS did not implement the planned activities. For the 6M reporting period, the achievement of the measure and indicator is 0.

For this reporting period, **the information and data necessary to assess the target value of this indicator have not been collected.**

The achievement of this indicator is related to the pillar of the NSDI: *Good governance, democracy and the rule of law.*

Achievement level of objective C.3

Achievement level of *Objective C.1 Encouragement of cooperation with civil society* for the period January-June 2020 is **0%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

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

The achievement rate of objective C.3 for this reporting period is **poor** (0-30 percent of the implemented measures).

III. PROGRESS ON OBJECTIVES RESULTS AND IMPACT

3.1 Assessment of key achievements using indicators

Based on the information on the target values of the performance indicators and the implemented measures, the achievement of the objectives for this reporting period is as follows.

- ❖ Poor - 3 objectives
- ❖ Sufficient - 5 objectives
- ❖ Good - 4 objectives
- ❖ Very good - 3 objectives
- ❖ Exceeded - Objective N/A

For this reporting period, *1 January - 20 June 2020*, are excluded from the analysis by approaches by not categorizing three objectives, namely objectives *A5 (preventive approach)*, *B3 (punitive approach)* and *C2 (awareness approach)*, which are left to white color.

The assessment of progress for each objective is presented in the table below.

Objectives		Achievement rate
Preventive	A.1 Increasing transparency in State Activity and improving citizens' access to information	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures
	A.2 Increase transparency in the planning, management and control of public funds;	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures
	A.3 Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures
	A.4 Improve the handling of allegations of corruption	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures

	A.5 Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interest	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures
	A.6 Strengthen the regime of controls over the financing of political parties	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures
	A.7 Improving the efficiency of audit and internal inspection and the systematic use of risk analysis	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures
	A.8 Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures
	A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public servants	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures
	A.10 Analysis of corruption trends, effectiveness of anti-corruption measures and improvement of statistics related to the activity of anti-corruption law enforcement agencies	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures
	A.11 Articulation and adoption of anti-corruption policies at the local government level	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures
Punitive	B.1 Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-corruption criminal investigations	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures
	B.2 Improve cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing corruption	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures
	B.3. Review of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crime	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures
	B.4. Improving international judicial and police co-operation in the fight against corruption	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures
Awareness	C.1 Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures
	C.2 Encourage the public to actively use mechanisms for denouncing corruption	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures

	C.3. Encourage cooperation with civil society.	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures
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Success story (through priority measures)

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

Preventive Approach

1. In the period January - June 2020, the electronic register has been installed in 21 public authorities, as foreseen in the AP, with the budget of the respective institutions. The cost of their maintenance is covered by the budget of Commissioner’s Office; All ministries have approved and published transparency programs on their websites; CRIPPD monitored the AP coordinators for the request/complaints register.
2. In the period January - June 2020, a new process for public services has started, that of providing applications for public services for citizens and businesses only online. Citizens and businesses apply only through the e-Albania platform and public administration employees collect all state service documents. All state data and documents are now used and reused, freeing citizens from the burden of physically collecting them on paper at state counters. In total there are currently 620 online services. Online services added specifically during 2020 are: SCA (Asset revaluation); MoJ (Application for court expert; Evaluation of court experts; Certification as a court expert); MESY (Application for the Fund of Excellence (for civil servants/for first and second cycle students/for doctoral studies); Application for certification for scientific degrees and academic titles); MTE (Environmental Impact Assessment Application); AFSA (application for licensing of bankruptcy administrators; Application for renewal of the license of bankruptcy administrators); GDP (Judicial Status Certificate); GDB (Application for certification of enforcement obligations; SSI (Request for maternity allowance for employed persons; Request for maternity allowance for self-employed persons); NBC (Application for initial registration of branches or representative offices of foreign companies; Application for initial registration of joint stock companies (JSC); Application for initial registration of limited partnerships, limited partnerships, limited liability and simple); National Library (Application for membership in the National Library; Application for loan for reading in the halls of the National Library); GDSP (Exit Permit).

Through the online service, public servants download the document electronically stamped from the e-Albania platform or can request from the institution providing these documents

through a dedicated electronic system that NAIS has built only for this purpose (Electronic Document Circulation System). (objective A3).

3. In the period January - June 2020, 2 access cases of SP to the Co-Government platform were reported; 690 complaints were registered in the GDSP from the platform and 680 were handled and according to directions, responding to the complainants.

2 joint groups SP-SIAC; 11 referrals of investigative materials against 21 police officers and 37 citizens were referred to the Prosecutor's Office for the criminal offenses of "abuse of duty", "passive corruption of persons exercising public functions" and "cultivation of narcotic plants"; 10 coercive and restraining orders were executed for 10 police officers; 113 proactive investigations into corruption and in duty crimes were referred; for a monitoring/tracing of corruption cases but also of other violations reported by citizens, the "Case Management System - SIAC/Portal" is being implemented, in close cooperation with ICITAP/Albania.

Green Line: January-June 5051 calls; Complaints: 628 Complaints:

During the administrative investigation it resulted that in 47 cases the standard working procedures were violated during the daily activity of the subject structures of the Service and violations were found in 8 cases that constitute elements of criminal offense. In these cases, it was recommended to initiate a disciplinary investigation against 93 police officers; procedural materials for 14 police officers were referred.

4. In the period January - June 2020, the entire process of drafting and consolidating the guidance document "Integrity Risk Assessment Methodology (IRAM)" for Central Government was completed. IRAM is relevant for integrity risk assessment in all central government institutions and aims to contribute to strengthening the process of planning and managing integrity risk in the public sector in Albania. IRAM presents a general framework of key concepts of risk management, which includes: planning, identification, analysis and assessment of integrity risks, as well as the design, approval, implementation and monitoring of the integrity plan in a public institution.

Meetings/trainings of MoJ staff were held on the identification of integrity risks that are exposed to integrity risks/Identification of integrity risks according to work processes/Analysis and assessment of the intensity of identified risks/Treatment of priority risks and those moderate, as well as drafting an action plan for integrity risk management in the MoJ.

5. In the period January - June 2020, the manual for drafting integrity plans has been completed. The IRAM document (described in measure (A.8.1) integral part of it, chapter 5, has the model for drafting the integrity plan for public institutions, with this structure: Basic information for the institution and persons responsible for the preparation and implementation of the Integrity Plan; An order model for developing an integrity plan for Institution X; Notification model for drafting an Integrity Plan; Integrity planning Working Group work program; Risk register; Model Plan for approval and implementation Integrity Directorates and MoJ staff who made a direct contribution to the experts and the working

group in its drafting. The final IP draft for the MoJ has been completed and is for the final approval of the Minister of Justice

6. In the period January - June 2020, consolidated statistics (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office and Courts) for 6M2 2019 and annual 2019 were collected, processed and harmonized. Consolidated statistics were collected, processed and harmonized (State Police, Prosecution and General and Courts) for 3M 1 2020.

Statistical data on seized assets for 6M2 and annual 2019 have been collected; The “Statistical Yearbook 2019”, published by the MoJ, has been completed.

Punitive Approach

7. In the period January-June 2020, the drafting of the guideline for the approval of the statistical reporting format/Reporting will be 3 months progressive and is ready for approval.
8. Pursuant to the measure for the establishment of specific mechanisms to develop the fight against corruption within the administration and management of sequestrated and confiscated assets arising from corruption, 8 bylaws have been drafted pursuant to law no. 34/2019 who are in different stages of the process:
 - Draft DCM “On determining the evaluation criteria, ways and procedures for the use and alienation of confiscated assets”
 - Draft DCM “On the limits of salaries or remuneration of staff”
 - Draft DCM “Criteria, measures and manner of use of immovable property and those that serve for commercial economic activity”
 - Draft DCM “Rules on the content, form of registration of sequestrated and confiscated assets, as well as on the determination of public bodies or entities that have access to its information”
 - Draft instruction “On the procedures of collection and administration of revenues, rules and on the manner of keeping and recording expenses, limits for performing expenses”
 - Draft order “On the criteria and rules for compiling the list of property administrators, at AASCA”
 - Draft order “On the approval of the structure and organic composition of the structure of the agency of sequestrated and confiscated assets”.
 - Draft DCM for the creation of the electronic register, for the keeping, form, reporting of sequestrated and confiscated assets.
9. The Special Prosecution Office has conducted periodic analyzes with the structures of the State Police for concrete criminal proceedings related to criminal offenses in the field of corruption. Periodic analyzes were also conducted during February 2020, in relation to the seizure of assets within the operation Force of Law (OFL).
10. In order to increase the investigative capacity of law enforcement institutions, the SIAC has conducted 107 criminal referrals for 150 service entities (1 middle management level

police officer; 46 first management level police officers; 95 enforcement level police officers; 1 administrative employee; 3 members of the Guard; 4 members of the FPRP and 53 citizens); has issued 18 decisions on the personal security measure “*Prison arrest*”, for: 4 police officers of the first management level; 6 enforcement level police officers; 8 citizens; 1 decision on the personal security measure “*Suspension from duty*” for; 1 administrative employee (structures of the State Police); has given security measures for 19 citizens, suspected of the criminal offense “*Cultivation of narcotic plants*”, in cooperation, and arrested 2 police officers, for the criminal offense “*Abuse of duty*” and security measure “*suspension from duty or public office*” for 1 police officer.

Awareness Approach

11. The Ministry of Justice has a Communication & Visibility Plan (The Strategy) 2020. C&VP contains a detailed action plan, with awareness-raising activities and initiatives, for various target groups in order to raise awareness of the fight against corruption.
12. Awareness campaign: For the first time in Albania, the “Integrity Week” was organized. This was an initiative of ICC Albania in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and the support of the Dutch Embassy and the EU Delegation. During Integrity Week, February 3-11, 2020, 22 activities were organized by 28 partners. Through various activities with NGOs, anti-corruption experts, academics, students and businesses, the Ministry of Justice had the opportunity to exchange ideas, build new bridges of cooperation, open more to transparency and explore opportunities for new coalitions in the fight against corruption

3.2 Assessment of challenges, gaps and inefficiencies

Based on the results of the monitoring conducted for the period *January 1 - June 30, 2020*, it turns out that the areas that have shown ineffective performance accompanied by problems for this reporting period are the specific objectives distributed in the three approaches to ISAC.

In addressing the performance by the institutions it results that the lack of specific human resources (institutional capacities, and why foreseen to be added at the time of anticipation of the measures in the action plan); lack of specific budgets for carrying out the envisaged activity; Delays in the completion of procedures/phases of specific activities performance are reasons and causes that have led to the failure to achieve the objectives set for the reporting period.

The period *January - June 2020*, also coincided with a difficult social situation with global effect Covid -19 Pandemic, which had its immediate and irreversible impact on the progress of institutional and inter-institutional activities in the country in the implementation of measures and activities foreseen in the action plan 2020-2023.

From the incoming reports, 7 measures distributed in 5 specific objectives were directly affected by the obstruction caused by Covid-19. We mention objectives thus: A5; A6; B1; B2; C3.

In order to improve implementation and impact of the Action Plan 2018-2020, important monitoring challenges in the coming period consist in:

- Recognition and application of the new methodology for monitoring and reporting the action plan in accordance with the good governance agenda and the IPSIS format of strategic documents. Reported information must be processed and submitted in accordance with the category of information, be factual, have clear evidence and analytical data. Each policy goal should be related to the level of measures implementation and the planned budget and the actual budget used.
- Regular informing and awareness raising of responsible institutions included in the AP on the importance of the constant work for the proper implementation of the AP and reporting on the implementation of activities.
- Implementation of measures aimed at achieving the annual value of the performance indicator.
- Increasing the level of accountability and liability by the internal structures of the responsible institutions through strengthening of the inter-institutional coordination.
- Evaluating the information with the Finance Directorates (of respective institutions) from the contact points, prior to the reporting sent to the NCAC.
- Conducting the regular monitoring process, discussing the findings and approving the respective reports according to the reporting time limits foreseen in the Strategy.

3.3 Conclusions and recommendations

The semi-annual monitoring report *January - June 2020*, pursuant to the Action Plan 2020-2023, Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption 2015-2023, is the first monitoring document drafted in accordance with this action plan and a new drafting methodology. This document is in line with the structure of sectoral and inter-sectoral strategic documents for the good governance agenda, and within the IPSIS programming.

The semi-annual report provides information on the implementation of the policy goals/specific objectives measures of the strategy, envisaged to achieve these objectives, of the concrete activities envisaged. The report provides specific information on the feasibility of the priority measures of the action plan, problems encountered during implementation, challenges of institutions and identification of necessary corrective measures for the following periods.

For this implementation period, a total of 68 measures and 124 activities are foreseen.

Of these 19 measures are fully implemented; 37 measures are still in the process of implementation, 12 measures are not implemented.

Of these 35 activities activities are fully implemented; 60 activities are still in the process of implementation, 29 activities are not implemented.

At the end of this report, the recommendations are:

- implementation of measures aimed at achieving the annual value of the performance indicator,
- to improve the activity performance of the institutions that report measures/activities in the implementation process,
- to reduce the number of measures that are not implemented,
- internalize the IPSIS methodology for reporting the implementation of measures and activities for the implementation period,

IV. RISKS AND STEPS TO ADDRESS

4.1 Risk assessment using indicators

In future monitoring reports, the analysis of indicators for each objective will follow to see their progress and the progress of policy goals according to the three ISAC approaches.

1. Keeping in mind the non-achievement of indicators during the previous two years requires greater focus on the orientation of activities and measures to achieve the annual values of indicators.
2. Attention should be paid to the implementation of measures and activities related to the respective objectives.
3. The NCAC will pay increased attention to monitor and support the implementation of activities and the implementation of measures.
4. Changing the monitoring methodology requires increasing and improving the capacities of both the NCAC and the institutions responsible for implementation and reporting.

4.2 Next steps

At the end of this monitoring report for the period *January - June 2020*, of the findings that this document provides us, of the analytical data that the institutions have reported and of the analysis performed, it is required that:

- To continue the measures implementation that are in the status “in process” according to the deadlines;
- To start the timely implementation of the measures foreseen for the following period;
- Work organization and relevant processes for the progress of measures/activities;
- To ensure the operability of human resources and capacities and the necessary expertise to perform them;
- To guarantee missing financial resources that affect the implementation of measures/activities;

- To ensure the necessary institutional cooperation for joint measures/activities;
- To ensure sufficient coordination to effectively exchange information and resolve obstructive problems that may be resolved by institutions (responsible and cooperative).

