

# **MONITORING REPORT**

## **FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY - DECEMBER 2020**

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# **INTER-SECTORAL STRATEGY**

## **AGAINST CORRUPTION 2015 – 2023**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AASCA	Agency of the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Assets
ADC	Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government
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
ACThG	Anti-Corruption Thematic Group
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
SPAK	Special Prosecution Office against Corruption and Organized Crime
SIAC	Service for Internal Affairs and Complaints
DCM	Decision of Council of Ministers

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

Corruption is a threat to democracy, good governance, 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. With Decision no. 516, dated 1.7.2020 of the Council of Ministers, the implementation deadline of ISAC was extended until 2023.

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

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

The Strategy and Action Plan envisage specific objectives and measures to be achieved to meet these objectives, according to the deadlines detailed in the Anti-Corruption Action Plan. The Inter-Sectoral Strategy against Corruption, being a inter sectoral strategy, is based on the principle of coordination between institutions in order to achieve the objectives included in the NSDI by implementing a systematic and integrated approach.

During the first three years of ISAC, the institutions implemented concrete anti-corruption measures provided in the Action Plan 2015-2017. Subsequently, the National Coordinator Against Corruption reviewed the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy, in order to enable the adaptation of the Strategy to the new realities and priorities of the sectors. The Action Plan 2018 - 2020, was the second action plan in implementation of the Strategy, which after going through a

comprehensive consultation process with the participation of key actors in the fight against corruption, state administration institutions at central and local level and independent institutions, international organizations and partners, civil society, etc., took the fight against corruption to a higher level. In drafting this document, the changes that occurred as a result of the reforms undertaken such as the Justice Reform and the Territorial Administrative Reform were taken into account and reflected.

The Passport of Indicators was approved in 2018, with decision no. 241, dated 20.4.2018, of the Council of Ministers, through which measurable indicators of the objectives realization of this strategy have been defined. This decision also approved the establishment of the Coordinating Committee for the Implementation of the ISAC and the Inter-Institutional Anti-Corruption Task Force.

The Coordinating Committee is chaired by the Minister of Justice and consists of 10 members at the level of Deputy Minister from each Line Ministry (excluding 2 Ministries without portfolio). Inter-Institutional Anti-Corruption Task Force is responsible for inter-institutional inspections, according to the ISAC Action Plan. It is chaired by the Minister of Justice, National Coordinator Against Corruption and consists of representatives from the Prime Ministry, the Public Procurement Agency and the Central Inspectorate.

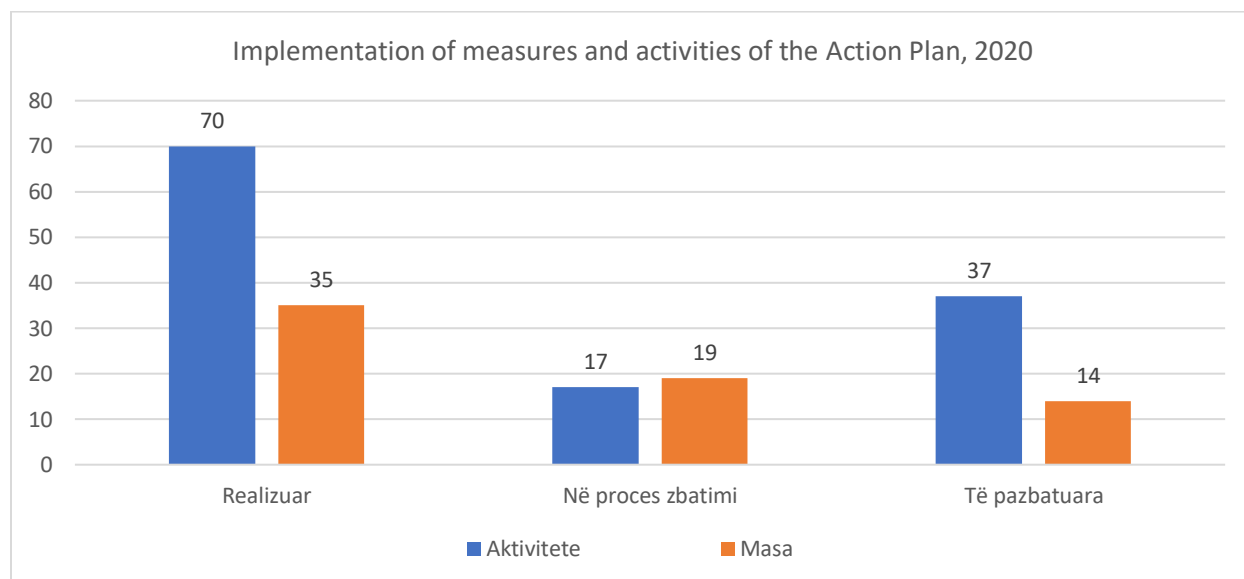
On 1.7.2020, the Council of Ministers approved decision no. 516, which approved the extension of the implementation period of ISAC until 2023, the new Action Plan in its implementation for the period 2020–2023 accompanied by a review of indicators values for the years of implementation of the action plan.

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

This report reflects the monitoring and evaluation of the first year implementation of the Action Plan, for the period *January-December 2020*. The report will provide information on the progress achieved towards each policy goal, the specific objective based on the status of achievement of indicators and in implementing key reforms in the sector.

For this monitoring period, *january-december 2020*, 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).

Through the implementation of the Action Plan during 2020, 35 measures were fully implemented, 19 measures are ongoing and 14 measures are not implemented. The fully implemented activities are 70, 17 ongoing and 37 not implemented.



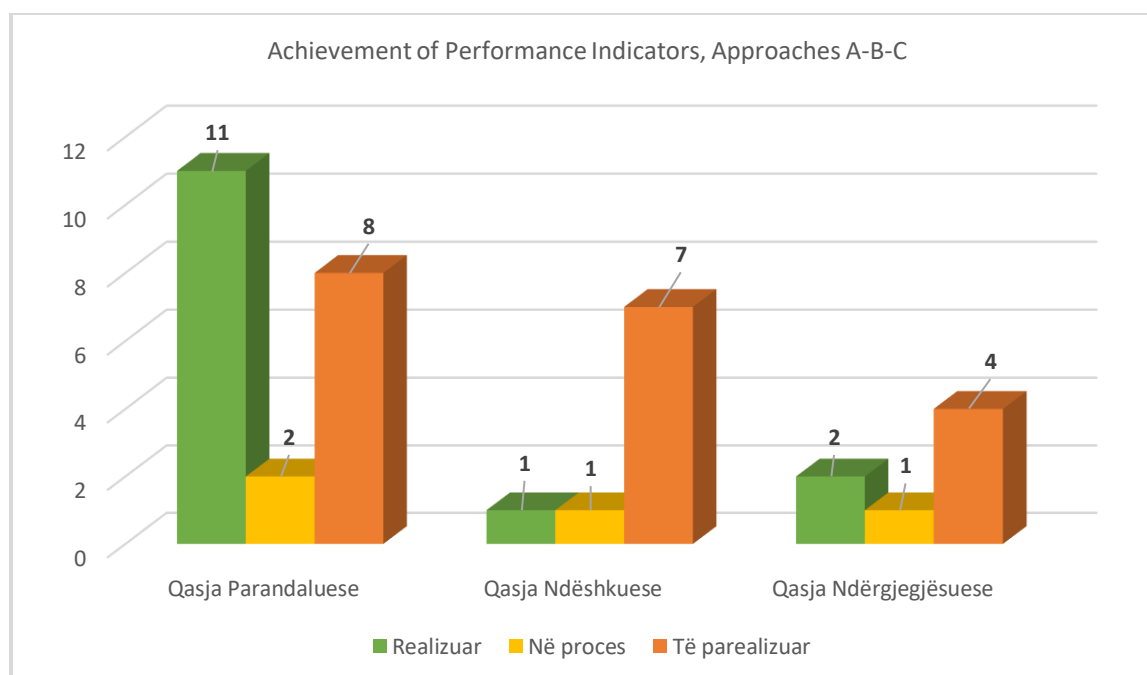
For this period January - December 2020, data were collected and analyzed for 37 performance indicators, distributed respectively in 21 indicators for specific objectives in the preventive approach, 9 indicators for specific objectives in the punitive approach and 7 indicators for specific objectives in the awareness approach. During 2020, target values were reached for 14 performance indicators, partially for 4 performance indicators and not achieved for 19 performance indicators.

Approach	Performance Indicators	Achievement of Performance Indicators		
		The target value is fully achieved <sup>1</sup>	The target value is partially achieved <sup>2</sup>	The target value is not achieved <sup>3</sup>
Preventive	21	11	2	8
Punitive	9	1	1	7
Awareness	7	2	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>

<sup>1</sup> That is realized on a 100 percent scale

<sup>2</sup> That is realized on the scale from 50 to 100 percent.

<sup>3</sup> That has not been realized and indicators for which data have not been collected or it has not been possible to collect



In the following, the feasibility of the strategy objectives is presented according to the degree of realization of the measures and performance indicators

Objectives		Achievement rate according to measures	Achievement rate according to performance indicators <sup>4</sup>
<b>Prevention</b>	A.1 Increasing transparency in State Activity and improving citizens' access to information	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures	95%
	A.2 Increase transparency in the planning, management and control of public funds;	51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures	100%
	A.3 Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures	141%
	A.4 Improve the handling of allegations of corruption	31 to 50 percent of the	0%

<sup>4</sup> Calculated according to the formula  $NR = \frac{TP1\ NR + TP2\ NR}{2\ TP} \times 100\%$

		implemented measures	
	A.5 Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interest	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures	53%
	A.6 Strengthen the regime of controls over the financing of political parties	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures	99.6%
	A.7 Improving the efficiency of audit and internal inspection and the systematic use of risk analysis	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures	- <sup>5</sup>
	A.8 Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures	50%
	A.9 Strengthening the integrity of public servants	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures	100%
	A.10 Analysis of corruption trends, effectiveness of anti-corruption measures and improvement of statistics related to the activity of anti-corruption law enforcement agencies	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures	100%
	A.11 Articulation and adoption of anti-corruption policies at the local government level	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures	8%
<b>Punitive</b>	B.1 Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-corruption criminal investigations	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures	0%
	B.2 Improve cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing corruption	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures	50%

<sup>5</sup> Cannot be measured as indicator A.7.a has no values reported for this monitoring report. This indicator for 2020 will be reported in May 2021.



	B.3. Review of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crime	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures	0%
	B.4. Improving international judicial and police co-operation in the fight against corruption	31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures	30%
Awareness	C.1 Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures	100%
	C.2 Encourage the public to actively use mechanisms for denouncing corruption	86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures	29%
	C.3. Encourage cooperation with civil society.	0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures	0%

From the above, the analysis shows that the progress achieved for each of the policy goals, prevention - punishment - awareness is:

Preventive Approach (A)	74.66%
Punitive Approach (B)	20%
Awareness Approach (C)	43%

For this period January - December 2020, good achievements have been recorded in the preventive (A), punitive (B) and awareness (C) approach of strategy implementation, we mention:

- ensuring the transparency of public authorities in the exercise of their functions, enabling the installation of an electronic register of requests-complaints in 59 institutions in excess of the target value for the year;
- transparent public procurement procedures are provided, achieving the target value regarding the changed elements in the annual procurement plans, negotiated procedures without prior announcement of the contract notice as well as the number of contracts changed during the year compared to the previous year, providing stability of these indicators;
- the number of fully functional electronic services for use by citizens has been significantly increased, ensuring transparency and ease of use. By the end of 2020 there are 1021 fully functional electronic services, 1.87 million users of the e-Albania services platform and 7.7 million applications/uses of electronic services;

- the legal procedures for the maintenance of the electronic system of online declaration of assets have been completed, the winning company has been announced and the preparation (testing) of the system to start from use according to the forecast made in the action plan 2020-2023;
- the instruction for conducting risk assessment in public institutions, called the Integrity Risk Assessment Methodology for Central Government Institutions, has been approved and sent for recognition and implementation to all institutions (ministries) and subordinations of the Ministry of Justice, and publicly announced on the website [www.drejtësia.gov.al](http://www.drejtësia.gov.al) ;
- the guideline for drafting the integrity plan was approved and the document “Integrity Plan for the Ministry of Justice 2020-2023” was approved, publicly announced on the website [www.drejtësia.gov.al](http://www.drejtësia.gov.al);
- in 2020, there was good cooperation between law enforcement agencies in the prosecution and criminal punishment of corruption;
- in 2020 there was an increased public awareness in the fight against corruption. Ministry of Justice in the role of National Coordinator against Corruption. The Communication and Visibility Plan for 2020 (Visibility Strategy) has been drafted, approved and published; 4 anti-corruption awareness campaigns were conducted, activities, meetings, forums, conferences with interest groups in various fields of academia, sports, business, civil society were undertaken; increased cooperation and consultation on anti-corruption policy and monitoring acts and documents.

During this year of the action plan implementation, problems have been identified, affecting the feasibility of some of the strategy objectives and the achievement of the overall policy goal.

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

- insufficiency and instability of financial resources in creating opportunities for the implementation of activities and measures;
- the impact of the external environment such as policy decisions or problems with audit capacity;
- issues related to communication and information, operational processes and systems;
- other issues related to the internal regulatory environment;
- issues related to communication, information and inter-institutional cooperation in general;
- other issues related to administrative capacity;
- issues related to external partners as well as risks related to planning, processes, IT systems and other support systems.

The year 2020 is the year of the global Covid-19 Pandemic, the effects of which extended and influenced the implementation of this action plan. The activities, measures envisaged for implementation during 2020, the values of the indicators, the operability and the functioning of the institutions involved in the implementation of the Action Plan have been affected, leading to delays, impossibilities and/or blockage of work processes. Institutional budgets are affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic (mention objective C3); not implementation of certain measures have been affected by the Covid-19 Pandemic, (mention target A6, A7, target B1); delays in carrying out the measures were caused by the Covid-19 Pandemic, (mention targets A5 and A11).

## ***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 31 December 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 three main phases:

1. Reporting by institutions through their contact points on the implementation of the measures for which they are responsible;
2. Analysis performed (quantitative and qualitative) by the technical secretariat at the GT for Anticorruption; and
3. Reporting by the NCAC on the implementation of the AP in its entirety before the ISAC Coordinating Committee.

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 Justice<sup>6</sup>.

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 in Prime Ministry.

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 and the percentage of measures related to the respective objective achieved.

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

- *Implemented*: Institutions have reported the status of “Implemented” for those measures/activities that have been fulfilled.
- *Partially implemented/Ongoing*: Institutions have reported the status “Ongoing” for those measures/activities, which in the reporting period have been partially implemented and/or continue to be applicable by them.
- *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.

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<sup>6</sup> This role is played by the Coordinating Committee for the Implementation of the Anti-Corruption Sectoral Strategy.

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.

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<sup>7</sup>.

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	NA

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 year of implementation

During the analysis phase, special discussion meetings were held on the reporting methodology and analysis conducted with representatives of implementing institutions (meetings during January and February with the State Police, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Special Prosecutor's Office, the SIAC and the Agency for Dialogue and Co-government).

### ***Risk Matrix***

This monitoring report also includes a risk assessment and identification in order to identify the steps that will need to be followed to address in the framework of ISAC objectives implementation.

The risk assessment was done in accordance with the table below:

<b>Possibility</b>	<b>High</b>	3	6	9

<sup>7</sup> Assessment done in accordance with the Methodological Guide “Structure of monitoring reports for strategic sectoral and inter-sectoral documents for the good governance agenda”.

	<b>Medium</b>	2	5	8
	<b>Low</b>	1	4	7
		<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>
		<b>The impact</b>		

## 1.2 Public consultation

In accordance with the legal criteria for public consultation, after drafting the report, the Ministry of Justice sent the document for consultation to reporting institutions and civil society organizations, and published the draft on the official website of the Ministry of Justice, which includes an email address for receiving comments, on the website [www.drejtësia.gov.al](http://www.drejtësia.gov.al), in the menu priorities/inter-sectoral strategy/inter-sectoral strategy against corruption.

The draft was sent for preliminary evaluation to the Department of Good Governance and Development in the Prime Minister, in the role of ‘evaluator’ of the monitoring report.

At the end of the consultation process, the Ministry of Justice reflected the relevant comments/suggestions on the draft monitoring report and continued with the holding of two dedicated meetings to discuss the analysis performed, the findings of the report, the evaluation of policy goals in the presence of all implementing and reporting institutions of the action plan and the Prime Ministry.

In conclusion, the technical secretariat at the TG for anti-corruption presented the draft for discussion and approval at the meeting of the Coordination Committee for the implementation of the Inter-sectoral Strategy Against Corruption, 2015-2023. Following the approval of the 2020 draft monitoring report,

the full package of the report was sent to the General Secretariat of the Integrated Policy Management Group for Good Governance and Public Administration. The approved monitoring report is published on the website [www.drejtësia.gov.al](http://www.drejtësia.gov.al), together with a consultation report on the process followed from the initiation to its finalization/approval.

The Technical Secretariat at the TG for Anti-Corruption was assisted in this monitoring, analysis and evaluation process by the technical assistance team of the European Union Delegation (Technical Assistance Project for the National Coordinator Against Corruption - Sectoral Reform Anti-Corruption Contract)

## 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 31 December 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*”.<sup>8</sup>

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

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<sup>8</sup> 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**, aims to strengthen the integrity and prevent corruption in the public administration and all state segments. Special focus is dedicated to institutions that provide public services to citizens.

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

- B.1 Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption;*
- B.2 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 to involve the public in the fight against corruption, informing them about state anti-corruption activity and encouraging them to actively use the channels to denounce it. 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.*



**Feasibility of specific objectives of the three policy goals (3 approaches) of ISAC, at objective level**

Applying the same formula for deriving the objectives achievement rate - adding the feasibility in percentage of policy goals and dividing by their number - the feasibility of the inter-institutional strategic goal against corruption is 45.8%

Approach A	Feasibility
A.1	95%
A.2.	100%
A.3	141%
A.4	0%
A.5	53%
A.6	99.6%
A.7	-
A.8	50%
A.9	100%
A.10	100%
A.11	8%

Approach B	Feasibility
B.1	0%
B.2	50%
B.3	0%
B.4	30%

Approach C	Feasibility
C.1	100%
C.2	29%
C.3	0%

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>Measures</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>
	<b>Activities</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>110</b>

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 - 31 december 2020*, a total of 68 measures and 124 activities were monitored, out of which it results that a total of 35 of the measures and 70 of the activities were implemented.

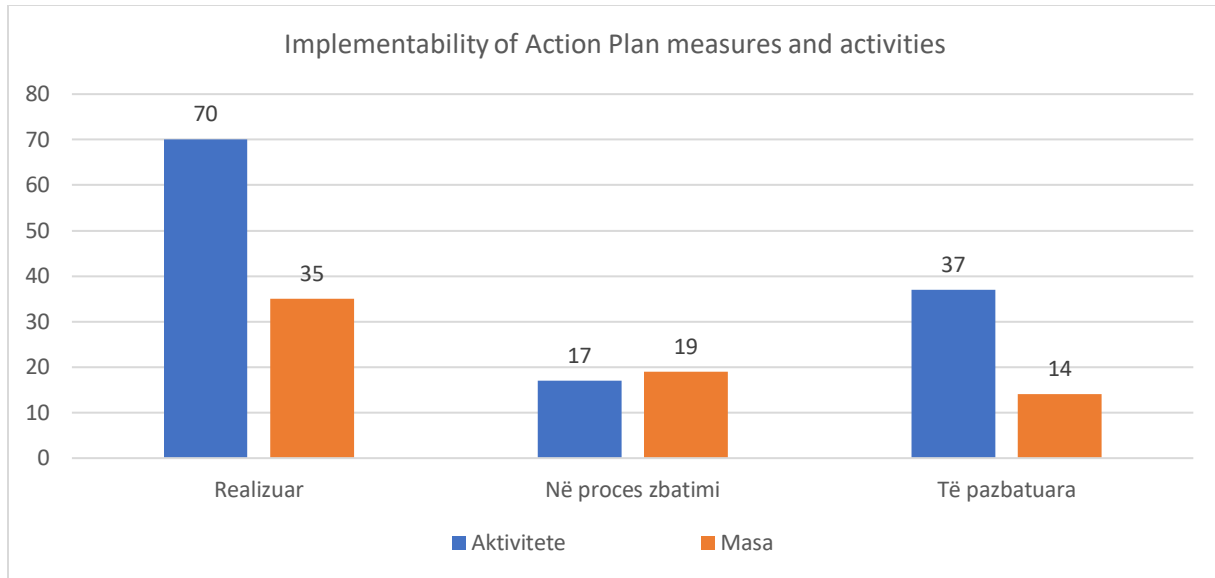
Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and Activities	Implementation of Measures and Activities for 2020			
		Measures and activities foreseen for 2020	Measures and activities <b>fully</b> implemented	Measures and activities <b>partially</b> implemented <sup>9</sup>	Measures and activities <b>not</b> <b>implemented</b> <sup>10</sup>
Preventive	Measures	34	19	12	3
	Activities	63	40	9	14
Punitive	Measures	25	10	6	9
	Activities	37	16	7	14
Awareness	Measures	9	6	1	2
	Activities	24	14	1	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>Measures</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>
	<b>Activities</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>

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), for 2020, is reported as follows:

- 35 measures and 70 activities implemented;
- 19 measures and 17 activities still in the process of implementation, on going;
- 14 measures and 37 activities not implemented.

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

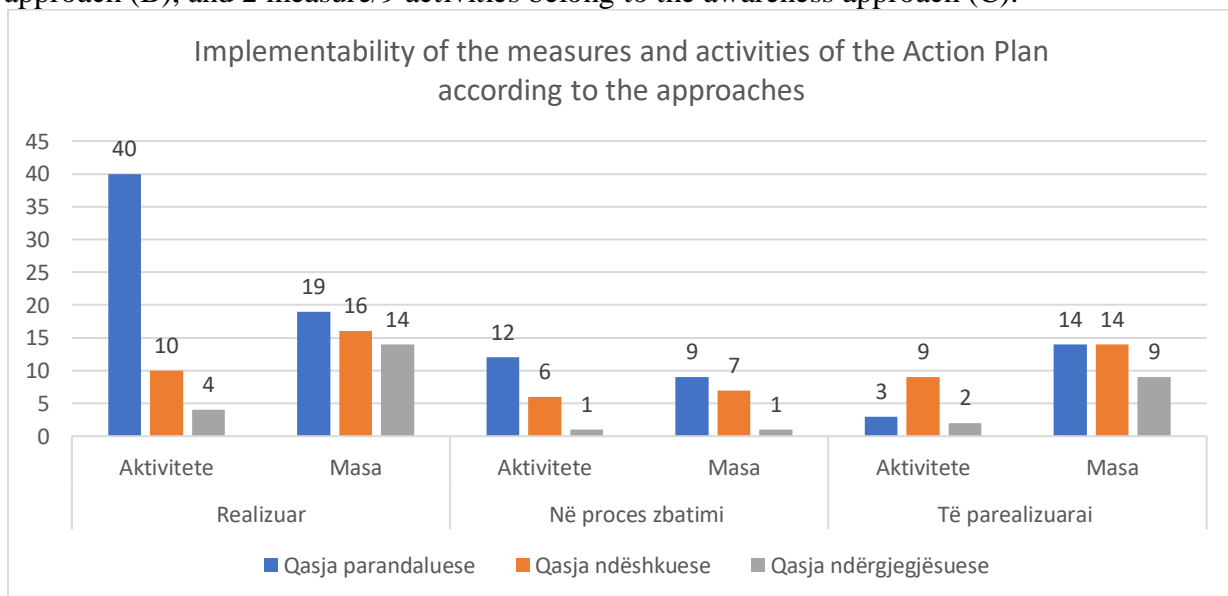
<sup>10</sup> “Not implemented” activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent.



Regarding the above, from **35 measures and 70 activities implemented** for 2020, concretely 19 measures/40 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 10 measures/16 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), as well as 4 measures/14 activities belong to the awareness approach (C).

Out of **19 measures and 17 activities which are still in the process of implementation** for 2020, specifically 12 measures/9 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 6 measures/7 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), and 1 measures/1 activities belong to awareness approach (C).

From **14 measures and 37 not implemented activities** for 2020, concretely 3 measures/14 activities belong to the preventive approach (A), 9 measures/14 activities belong to the punitive approach (B), and 2 measure/9 activities belong to the awareness approach (C).



## *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 new Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2023, is 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 addressing the recommendations of the progress report of the European Commission for the year for which this monitoring report was drafted, 2020.

*Strategic framework:* monitoring and evaluation for the implementation of the anti-corruption action plan 2020, has been updated in parallel with its adoption in 2020, the evaluation made in this report for performance indicators (as a means to provide more progress) meet this recommended address.

*Institutional framework:* The Ministry of Justice in the role of National Coordinator against Corruption has established the Directorate of Programs and Projects in the Field of Justice (Anti-Corruption Directorate), with new capacities and is continuously developing the skills of the staff. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the action plan for 2020 is an in-depth analysis, conducted for the first time in accordance with the given recommendations. Institutional capacity building and cooperation with other anti-corruption structures continue.

Steps remain in the process of strengthening the fight against corruption and establishing a sustainable practice on the issues of corruption, seizure and confiscation of criminal assets created through corruption-related offenses (ISAC Objective B3). More developments are expected in the new period for this area.

New anti-corruption institutions, such as the NBI Special Anti-Corruption Structure (SPAK), are fully operational and the report contains the first data addressing them for high-level corruption.

Access to national electronic registers for law enforcement authorities continues to improve.

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

It turns out that among the objectives with complete lack of feasibility for the reporting period *January 1 - December 31, 2020*, are respectively some of the objectives in the three approaches of ISAC, respectively, objectives A4, A7, A11, B1e B4, C2 and C3.

For the following implementation periods of the Action Plan, the objectives for which it is recommended to take measures for improvement are:

Objective A4: to improve the system of case allocation (denunciations) coming from the platforms used by citizens.

Objective A7: to improve missing reporting, measurement of indicators.

Objective A11: strengthen and reconcile objective information. There is a significant lack of following the process of implementing the measures and the achievement of the objective.

Objective B1 and B3: the cooperation between law enforcement bodies, data reconciliation and division of criminal cases for the crime of corruption, for high levels of officials, should be strengthened and deepened. It needs to be fully evident the international cooperation at the field.

Objective C2: to create opportunities and mechanisms for sharing cases using the platform [shqiperiaqeduam.com](http://shqiperiaqeduam.com), specifically for cases of reporting corruption from other types of reporting received from citizens.

Objective C3: to create financial opportunities for the progress of the specific objective implementation.

### ***2.4 Overall budget execution***

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

In the framework of monitoring the implementation of the measures/activities of the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, the responsible institutions were asked to report on the planned budget for the reporting year and the budget used based on the activity performed to achieve the specific objective of the strategy by each responsible institution.

From the financial information sent for 2020, it results that the entire planned budget has been used for the forecasts made by the responsible institutions, with the exception of HIDAACI, for objective A5, the budget is used for only 4% of the total value.

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

A1: 10,406,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A2: 26,438,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A3: 245.800.000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A4: 86,280,000 ALL, covered by the state budget.

A5: 77,600. 004 ALL(planned), 3,233,333 ALLcovered by the state budget.

A7: 216,150,000 ALL covered by the state budget.

A8: 241,055,000 ALL covered by donors; 1,882,050,000 ALL covered by the state budget.

A9: 330,500 ALL covered by donors; 512,000 ALL covered by the state budget.

A10: 712,000 ALL covered by the state budget.

A11: 2,529,000 ALL covered by donors.

B1: 260,982,000 ALL covered by the state budget.

C1: 1,035,550,000 ALL covered by donors; 1,601,000 ALL covered by the state budget.

Objectives A6, B2, B3, B4, C2 and C3 did not report cost used (0).

Even for this monitoring report, it results that for a part of the activities performed during this implementation year, the costs continue to be reported in “administrative costs”, and their concrete value is missing. In total, there are 39 activities that are reported to be performed at “administrative cost” and 16 activities at 0 (zero) cost.

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

***Policy goal 1 (preventive approach - A)***

1,814,189,000 ALL covered by the state budget

574,084,000 ALL covered by donors

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

260,982,000 ALL covered by the state budget.

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

1,601,000 ALL covered by the state budget

1,035,550,000 ALL covered by donors

The total budget used for this year is:

- ***Funding for 2020 from the state budget is in the amount of 2,076,772. 000 ALL.***
- ***Funding for 2020 from donors is in the amount of 1,609,634,000 ALL.***

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

This chapter describes the progress achieved in fulfilling the three approaches of the Strategy towards each policy goal<sup>11</sup>, objective and measures/activities of the Action Plan 2020-2023, for the monitoring period *1 January – 31 December 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.

#### *Preventive Approach - Summary of achievements in preventing corruption*

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

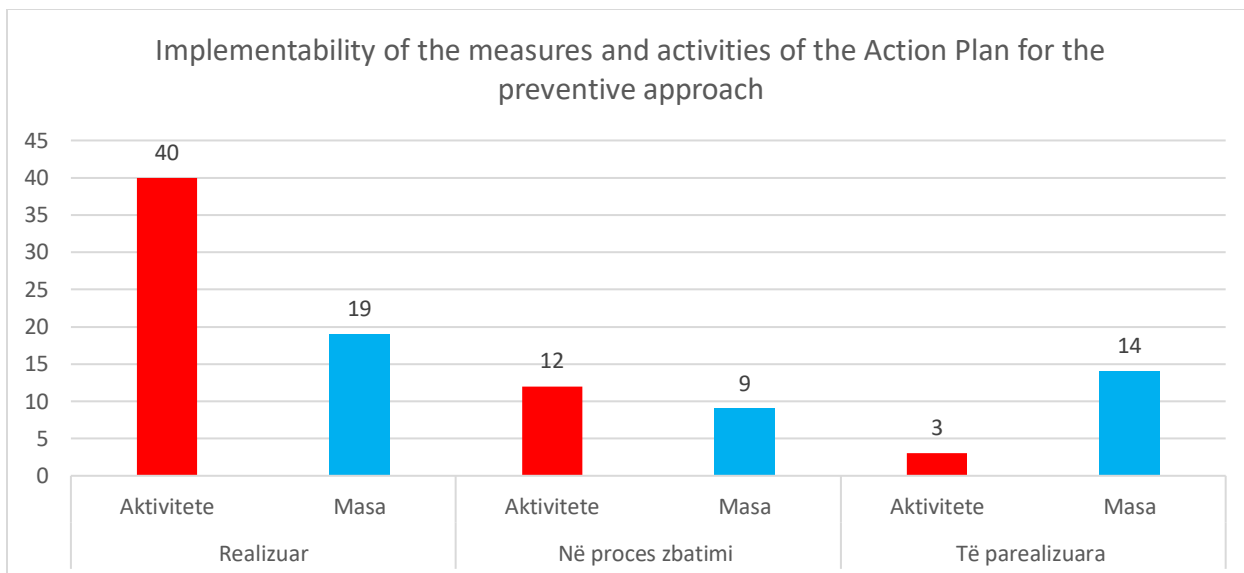
Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and Activities	Implementation of Measures and Activities			
		Measures and activities foreseen for 2020	Measures and activities <b>fully</b> implemented	Measures and activities <b>partially</b> implemented <sup>12</sup>	Measures and activities <b>not</b> <b>implemented</b> <sup>13</sup>
Preventive (A)	Measures	34	19	12	3
	Activities	63	40	9	14

It results that out of 34 measures and 63 activities foreseen in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for 2020, for Approach A (Preventive), 19 measures/40 activities have been implemented, 12 measures/9 activities are still in the process of implementation, 3 measures/14 activities are not implemented respectively (measures A6.4; A.8.2; A.11.3 and activities A4.2.1; A6.1.2 / A6.2.1 / A6.2.2 / A6.3.2 / A6.4.2 / A6. 5.2 / A7.1.2 / A7.1.3 / A7.1.4 / A7.3.2 / A7.3.4 / A8.7.1 and A11.3.1).

<sup>11</sup> The Action Plan and progress for each objective is included in the annex to this report.

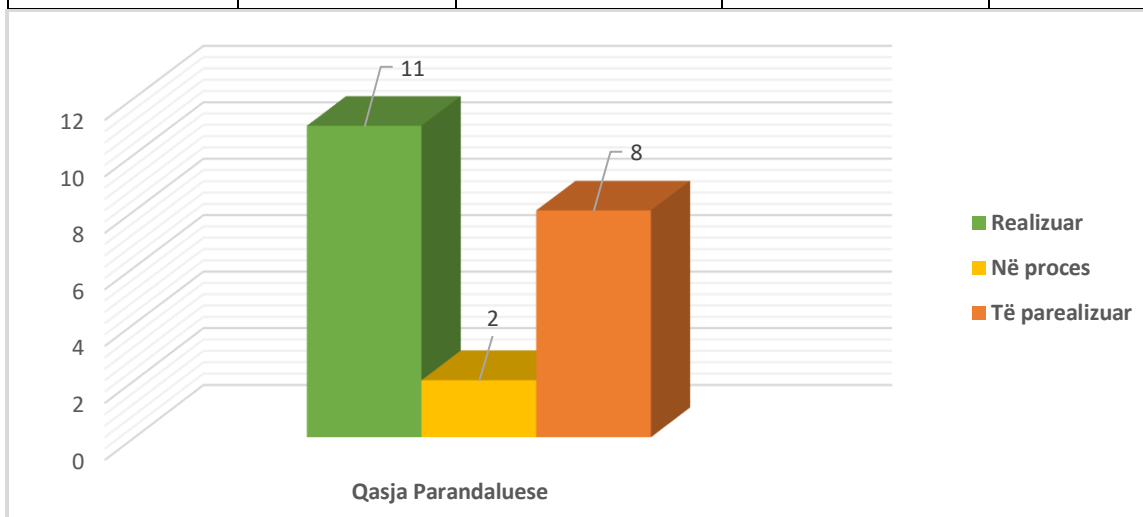
<sup>12</sup> “Partially implemented” activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 50 to 100 percent.

<sup>13</sup> “Not implemented” activity is one that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent.



Out of 21 performance indicators set for the preventive approach, through the implementation of measures and the performance of respective activities, the target value for 11 performance indicators has been achieved, the target value for 2 performance indicators has been partially achieved and the target value for 8 performance indicators has not been reached.

Preventive Approach	Performance Indicators	Achievement of Performance Indicators		
		The target value is fully realized <sup>14</sup>	The target value is partially realized <sup>15</sup>	The target value is immeasurable <sup>16</sup>
	21	11	2	8



<sup>14</sup> That is realized on a 100 percent scale.

<sup>15</sup> That is realized on the scale from 50 to 100 percent.

<sup>16</sup> Indicators for which data have not been collected or it has not been possible to collect.



## ***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<sup>17</sup>, 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%).

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 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

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<sup>17</sup> In the passport of indicators approved by DCM no. 241, dated 20.4.2018, the annual target value for 2020 was the increase by 12% of the number of institutions which have correctly implemented the transparency program. The value was revised by DCM no. 516, dated 1.7.2020

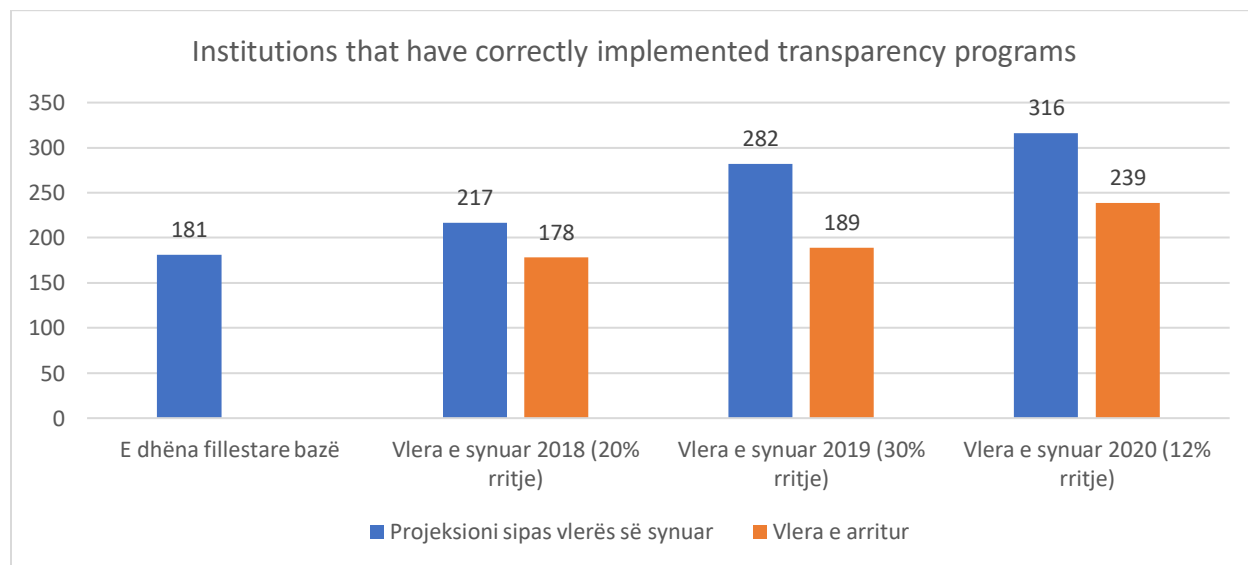
transparency of central public authorities and the report on the index of transparency of central public authorities to local self-government units.

For 2020 CRIPPD has monitored transparency in **417 public authorities, of which 356 central authorities** and **61 local public authorities**. The monitoring shows that 239 central and local public authorities have implemented the principles of transparency (transparency program). Thus, 190 public authorities have published the transparency program, 103 have published the register of requests and responses and 200 have published the data of the coordinator for the right to information. Also, from the monitoring in the local government units, it results that 49 public authorities have published the transparency program, 34 have published the register of requests and responses and 36 have published the data of the coordinator for the right to information.

In December, CRIPPD drafted a proactive transparency monitoring report for central and local authorities, including the study methodology and a set of transparency indicators along with the transparency index, with the institution's internal financial resources, without being able to provide additional financial resources.

From the information reported and analyzed to perform the assessment of the realization of the target value of this indicator, it results that the indicator has been reached to the extent of 57%.

The feasibility of this indicator since the drafting of indicators is presented in the chart below.



As can be seen from the chart, the achievement rate of the values of the indicator has been lower than the annual target value.

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

### 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.

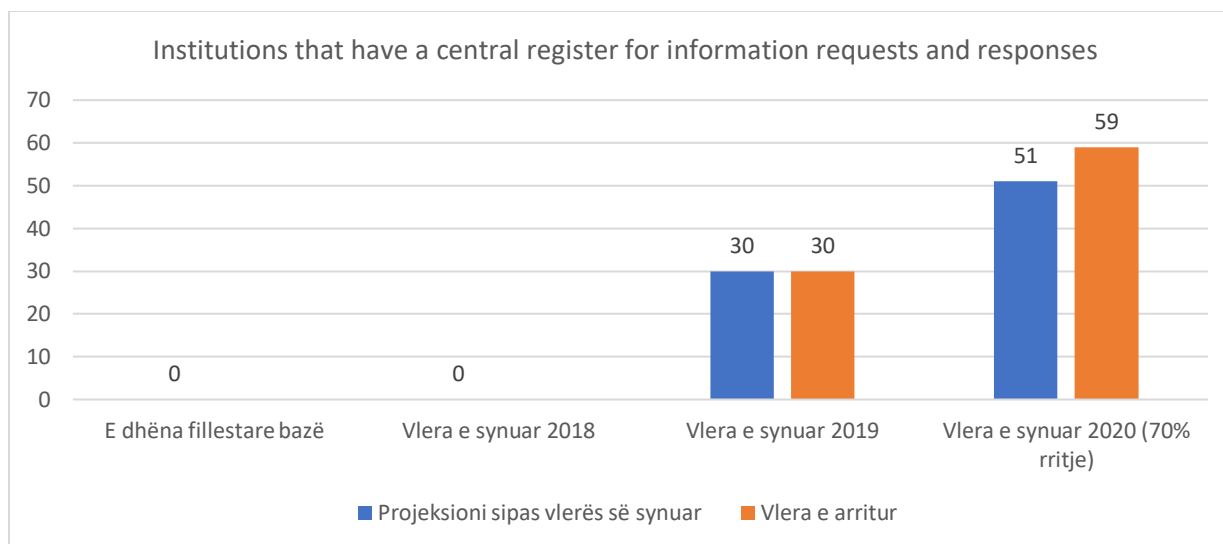
A.1.3	Installation of a central register of requests and responses and oversight of the registry update by the coordinators for the right to information (2020-21 institutions; 2021-24 institutions; 2022-25 institutions; 2023-25 institutions).
A.1.3.1	Number of institutions where the central register of requests and responses is installed
A.1.3.2	CRIPPD 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.

For 2020, the installation of the electronic register has been exceeded by 21 public authorities, with an increase of 8 public authorities, and from 30 operational in 2019, for 2020 we have 58 public authorities in total, which use the electronic register of requests and responses.

For 2020, **from the information reported and analyzed to perform the assessment of the target value** of this indicator for this measure (as above), with this number of institutions where the electronic register is installed, the indicator has reached the extent of 133%.

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 Office, in total 2,174 ALL. For the following years, the relevant institutions must provide the budget for maintenance.



The realization 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* regarding the realization of performance indicators for the period January-December 2020 is **95%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$NR A. 1 = \frac{TP A.1.a (57\%) + TP A.1.b (133\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 95\%$$

The achievement level of objective A.1 for this reporting period is **very good** (86-110 percent of the implemented measures).

### Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are verifiable through the annual reports of the Commissioner for the Right to Information and Personal Data Protection (<https://www.idp.al/raporte-vjetore/>), as well as at [https://www.idp.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/raport\\_monitorimi\\_i\\_institucioneve\\_qendrore\\_dhe\\_te\\_varesise.pdf](https://www.idp.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/raport_monitorimi_i_institucioneve_qendrore_dhe_te_varesise.pdf)

[https://www.idp.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Indeksi\\_-i-transparences\\_-bashkite\\_monitorim\\_bashkite\\_mentor\\_2020\\_ok-1.pdf](https://www.idp.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Indeksi_-i-transparences_-bashkite_monitorim_bashkite_mentor_2020_ok-1.pdf).

## Risks for achieving Objective A.1

In terms of activities and measures implementation, the risk of non-implementation is of medium level due to insufficiency and instability of financial resources of the institution responsible for this objective.

### **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).

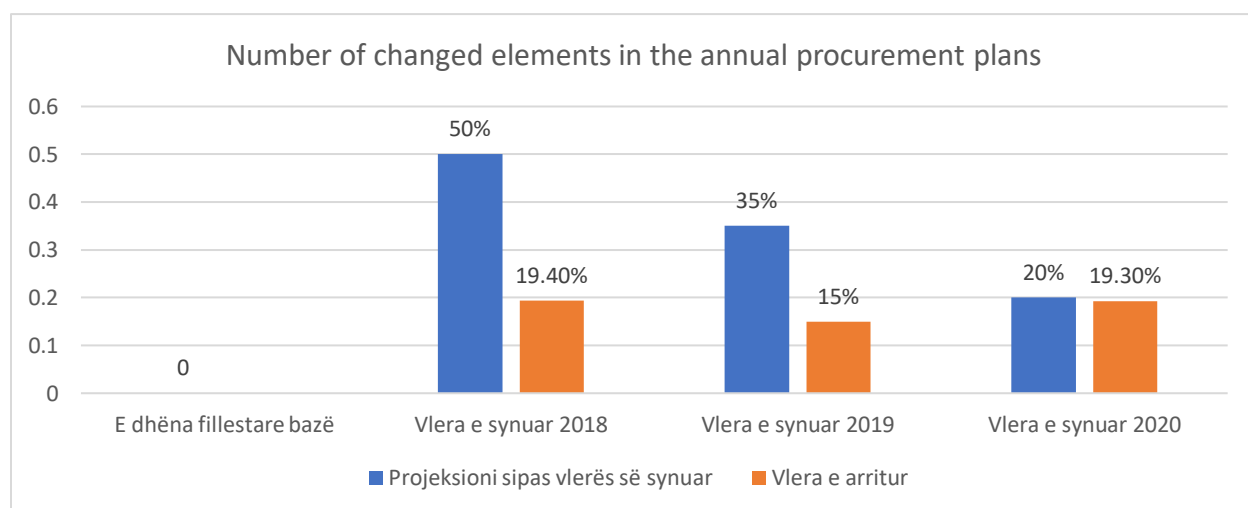
During 2020, the drafting and approval of preliminary notification forms and periodic notification of procurement procedures continues to be in the process of implementation due to the approval procedure of the new law on public procurement. The new law on public procurement no. 162/2020 was approved by the Assembly on 23 December 2020 and will be ongoing (in process) drafting and approving forms with bylaws.

The progress of the process of drafting and approving the forms of prior notification and periodic notification of procurement procedures has also 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 (approved in December 23, 2020).

PPA has reported the spending of 51% of the projected budget and is in the status of partially implementing the measure.

For 2020, from the information reported and analyzed to perform the estimation of the target value of this indicator for this measure (as above), the ratio between the number of changed elements in the annual procurement plans and the total number of elements published in annual procurement plans is 19.3% while the target value for 2020 is 20%. This performance indicator has reached 100%.

According to the PPA, it should be noted that, compared to 2019, there has been an increase in changes in the elements of the forecast register due to the situation created by the Covid-19 pandemic.



As can be seen from the chart, the annual values of this indicator have been realized and exceeded in three years, especially for 2018 and 2019.

The realization 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.

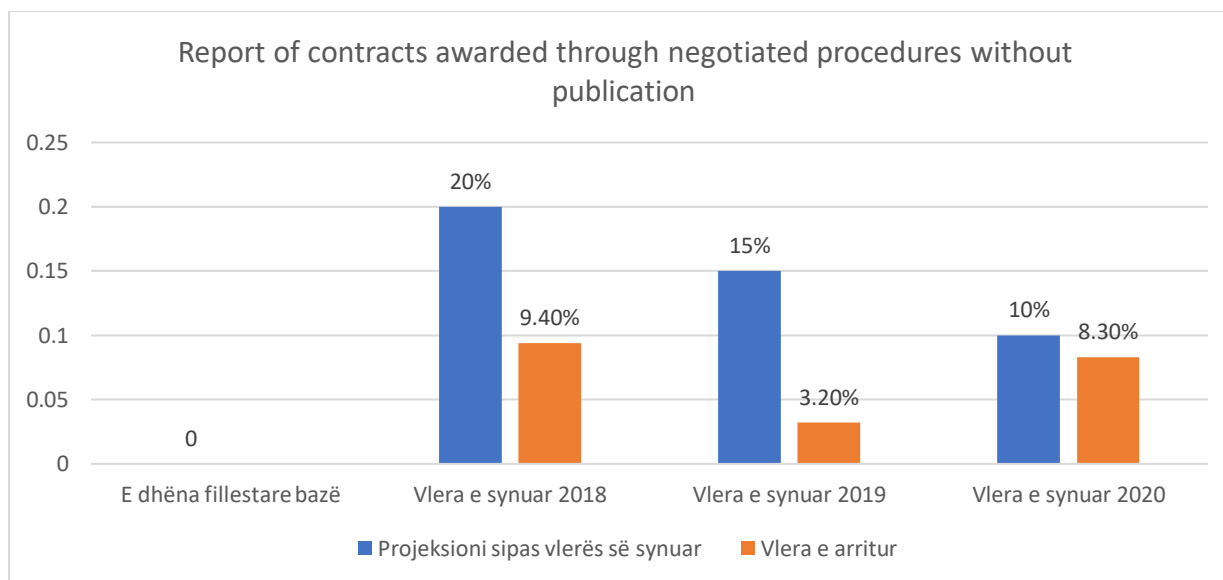
During 2020, the drafting and approval of the necessary instruments for monitoring the implementation of the contract (Contract implementation plan; contract implementation form continues to be in the process of implementation due to the procedure of approval of the new law on public procurement. The new public procurement law no. 162/2020 was approved by the Assembly on 23 December 2020. The above acts will be defined in bylaws after the approval of the new law by the Assembly.

During this year, the capacities of PPA employees have been strengthened, it has been made possible through the online format (webinar), 4 trained persons and training sessions that have been conducted mainly by other institutions (local and international) without presenting additional costs for PPA .

PPA has reported the spending of 100% of the projected budget and the status of partial implementation of the measure.

For 2020, the ratio between the total number of negotiated procedures without prior announcement of the contract notice and the total number of procedures awarded is 8.3% of which in the negotiations without announcement 416 contracts, results in an increase in the number of contracts due to procedures performed in coping with the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic, where 191 contracts were realized, as well as contracts for the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake dated 26.11.2019 where 74 contracts were realized, and the other 151 contracts which occupy 8.3 % of the total number of winning procedures.

Meanwhile, other procedures 151 (Non Covid and No terms), published by Negotiation without announcement occupy 3.03% of the total number of announced procedures. This performance indicator has reached 100%.



Even for this indicator, its annual values have been realized and exceeded in the three years measured.

The realization 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
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.)

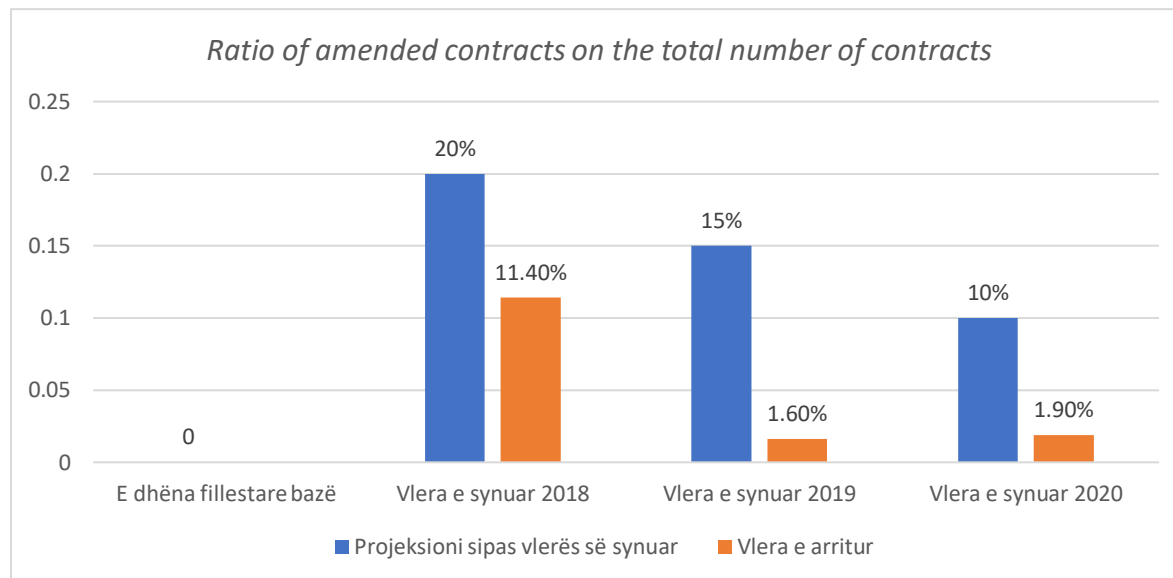
The achievement of the foreseen measure is carried out through the activities that are measured starting from the first quarter of 2020.

During 2020 PPA has issued 6 recommendations regarding the improvement of tender document mechanisms and technical specifications.



During this year, the capacities of PPA employees have been strengthened in relation to the preparation of tender documents, in accordance with the principles of transparency, non-discrimination, equal treatment, free and fair competition. Thus, trainings were organized in online format (webinar), 3 trained persons and training sessions that were conducted mainly by other institutions (local and international) without presenting additional costs for PPA. This measure has been implemented. However the PPA has reported spending 100% of the projected budget.

For 2020, from the information reported and analyzed to estimate the target value of this indicator for this measure (as above), the number of contracts changed during the year is 1.9% while the target value for 2020 is 10 %. This performance indicator has reached 100%.



Even for this indicator, its annual values have been realized and exceeded in the three years measured.

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 2020 is 100%.*

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

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

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

In terms of performance indicators, systematic feasibility by significantly exceeding the target values raises the need to review the relevance of this indicator.

## Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are verifiable through the annual reports of the Public Procurement Agency (<http://www.app.gov.al/rreth-nesh/analizat-vjetore/>)

## Risks for achieving Objective A.2

Despite the relative relevance of current performance indicators, there is a high risk of effectively measuring the achievement of this objective.

## 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 1021 electronic services, from 602 which was the target value for 2020, realizing it with 419 more.

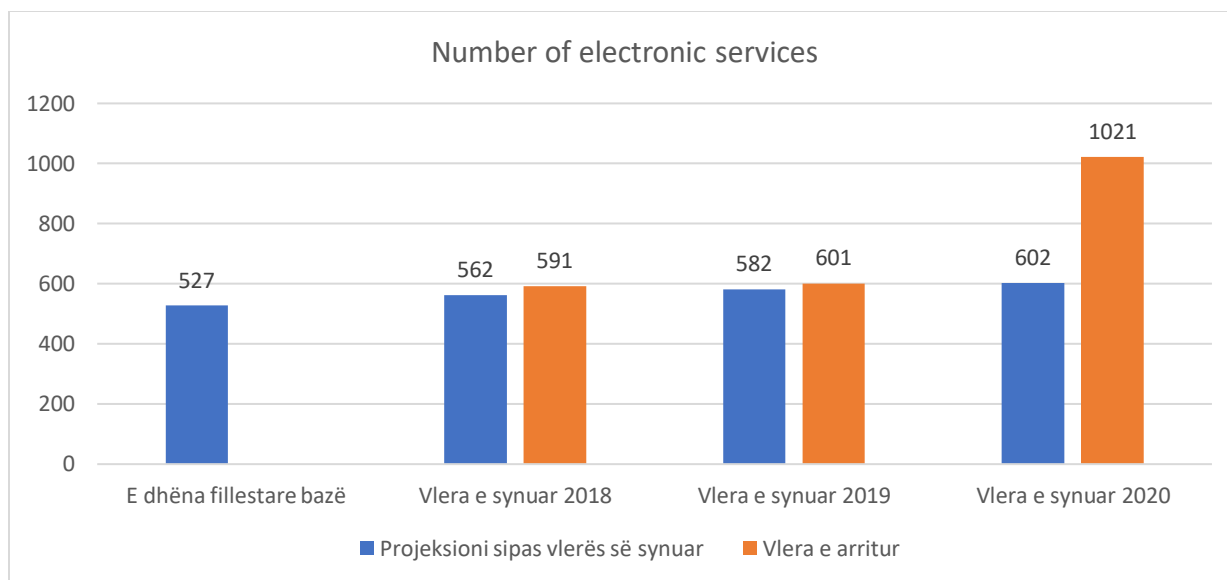
More specifically, online services are added: SCA (Asset revaluation); MoJ (Application for a court expert; Evaluation of court experts; Certification as a court expert); MESY (Application for the Fund of Excellence (for state administration officials/for first and second cycle students/for doctoral 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 Certification); GDE (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 reading loan in the halls of the National Library); GDSP (Exit Permit).

For 2020, the number of electronic services increased according to the indicator has been exceeded by 69.6%. Determining the application form for e-services; performing analysis of interactive electronic registers is realized at the level of 100%. Carrying out technical developments for the exposure of data from the final e-systems of institutions has been realized at the level of 100%. Carrying out technical developments to consume the relevant e-systems services is realized at the level of 100%. Carrying out the evaluation for structuring the information for publication in the e-Albania portal has been realized at the level of 100%. Necessary technical developments for the implementation of the service with electronic stamp / electronic signature (that can be provided), has been realized at the level of 100%.

For 2020, there are 1.87 million users of the e-Albania platform and 7.7 million applications / uses of electronic services in use.

The budget spent in this year of implementation of the action plan has been 100%.

For 2020, from the information reported and analyzed to perform the assessment of the target value of this indicator for this measure (as above), with this number of electronic services in full function has directly affected the manner of realization of the indicator, achieved to the extent of 141%.



As can be seen, for this indicator the target values have been realized in the three measured years, while in 2020 the target value has been exceeded by 41%.

The realization 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.3.**

The achievement level of Objective A.3. *Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions* in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January-December 2020 is **141%**.

The achievement rate of objective A.3 for this reporting period is **very good** (86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures).

### **Data verifiability**

The data reported on performance indicators are verifiable through the annual reports of the National Agency for Information Society (<https://akshi.gov.al/raporte-vjetore/>)

### **Risks for achieving Objective A.3**

There is no obvious risk to the feasibility of this objective.

### **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 <a href="http://www.shqipëriaqëduam.al">www.shqipëriaqëduam.al</a>
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 that start during 2020 and onwards and start from measure A4.2 onwards.

During 2020, the signing of a cooperation agreement with the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government is not yet reported as a form that would improve and guarantee a functional interaction for dealing with anti-corruption denunciations. Procedures to agree on the conclusion of an SP-ADC agreement have begun, following a request made by SP for this purpose. SP reports 3 cases of access of police structures in platform. The data received from SP for 2020, are for 1083 complaints received directly from the platform but for none of them criminal proceedings have been initiated for corruption, which have been verified, clarified with the complainants and in no case have there been elements of criminal offenses of corruption; The complainants received a response to the complaint made and were directed to the institutions responsible for handling and resolving their complaints, within the deadline. While at the SP for this year have been identified a total of 237 criminal offenses for the crime of corruption, of which 218 have been detected; 287 suspected perpetrators; 56 were arrested and detained; 224 perpetrators were prosecuted at large and 7 perpetrators were declared wanted. Compared to 2019, 136 less criminal offenses for corruption were identified than in 2019 and 245 less suspected perpetrators than in 2019 (2019: 373 criminal offenses for corruption crime; 337 were detected; 532 suspected perpetrators, from of which 86 were arrested/detained and 437 were released and 9 were declared wanted) and the reason for this decrease is the Covid-19 pandemic and the lack of socio-economic and administrative activity for several months during 2020.

For the implementation of measure A.4.3, the State Police and the SIAC have set up 2 joint investigative groups and there are 6 subjects sent for criminal proceedings for the criminal offense of abuse of duty (Article 248 PC) from joint investigations. The “Risk Analysis Document” or otherwise the “Integrity Plan”, has been approved and will be used by the relevant structures of the State Police and Service, in identifying sectors with the highest risk of corruption and giving recommendations to decision-making structures for taking of concrete measures to minimize or reduce the risks of corruption.

The cooperation between the SIAC and the State Police structures is mainly focused on preventing, detecting, legally documenting and cracking down on illegal activity of favoring or implicating police officers in the cultivation and trafficking of narcotic plants. Corrupt activity is evidenced by the fact that: “..police officers ensure that this illegal activity is not cracked down on, by notifying cultivators/traffickers of police operations to control the territory, in exchange for the benefit of “bribery”.

During 2020, 33 referrals of investigative materials against 73 police officers and 61 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”. Also, 30 restraining orders were issued for 30 police officers.

For the implementation of measure A.4.4, during 2020, in the ranks of SP there are 6 trainings with 44 beneficiaries, of which 14 are women on topics/issues such as: “Public procurement fraud and money laundering” with 2 beneficiaries; “Advanced financial investigation training” with 4 beneficiaries; “Relations between the police and the prosecution to improve the quality of referrals”, 15 beneficiaries; “National financial investigation and international investigations” with 5 beneficiaries; “Investigation of criminal assets and money laundering” with 1 beneficiary and “Criminal offenses and crimes in duty” with 17 beneficiaries, all within the framework of cooperation and financially covered by foreign partners.

During 2020, as a result of proactive and continuous monitoring of print and electronic media, social networks, publicly denounced information on the crime of corruption and abuse of office, SP reports that 8 cases have been identified, followed/referred and registered in the prosecution (from investigative programs “STOP” and “FIKS FARE”) and SP capacities included in these monitoring groups are 27 staff members.

During 2020, the Case Management System (Portal/SIAC) is being implemented at the SIAC to monitor cases of corruption and other violations reported by citizens, for the use of which 50 SIAC employees have been trained.

Statistical data on cases of handling complaints from the SIAC: 8113 calls (2723 calls were within the scope of work of the SIAC and the case was followed by the structures at central and local level) and contacting the complainant; 1112 calls were for information related to the activity of the SIAC; 4278 calls were outside the scope of activity of the SIAC, addressing the relevant structure.

At the central and local level, 1202 complaints were administered, of which 1040 (87%) came from citizens (543 complaints via telephone on the green line; citizens' submission to the Complaints Office or to the SIAC regional structures - 367 complaints through e-mail address [ankesa@SHÇBA.gov.al](mailto:ankesa@SHÇBA.gov.al) - 130 complaints by mail) and 162 (13%) came from other sources (131 complaints through various institutions and 31 complaints were administered through media publications). From the administrative investigations it has resulted that in **97** cases the standard working procedures have been violated during the daily activity of the subject structures of the Service and in **10** cases elements of the criminal offense have been consumed. For these cases it is: recommended to start a disciplinary investigation for 191 police officers and refer to the procedural materials for 14 police officers.

The cost of implementing these measures is administrative, covered by the state budget by not presenting added value for the institutions, except for strengthening the capacities of police structures that are covered by foreign partners.

For 2020, from the information reported and analyzed to assess the target value of this indicator for these measures (as above), there is a decrease in the number of corruption offenses from last year, for none of the surveys taken no corruption investigation has been launched from the platform and this performance indicator has not been achieved. The number of cases investigated and the persons involved has been lower during 2020, possibly also due to limitations from the Covid-19 pandemic.



Out of these investigations, 75 were initiated as a result of denunciations by citizens. 8 other cases have been initiated as a result of investigative television shows. This indicator is envisaged to become measurable only through the improvement of the internal data retention system and the management of investigative cases of the State Police in order to obtain separate data of investigations initiated for corruption cases from other investigations.

This improvement of the system was predicted to be realized in 2018. Therefore data are produced only for 2020.

Also no data were produced for the left of indicator A.4.a.1. Report of investigations generated by citizens' denunciations through online portals.

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data 2018	-	-
Target value 2019 increase 5%	-	-
Target value 2020 increase 5%	-	-

Portal shqipëriaqëduam.al, which in the last 3 years has served as the main portal for denouncing citizens, has not managed to separate the cases of complaints on other issues from the cases of denouncing corruption.

During 2019 and 2020, the State Police has divided the data on cases investigated for the criminal offense of corruption from criminal offenses in the field of economic crime. The number of cases investigated and persons involved has been lower during 2020, also due to limitations from the Covid-19 pandemic.





The realization 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.**

The achievement level of Objective A.4. *Improving the handling of complaints against corruption* in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January-December 2020, there is a decrease in the number of corruption cases from last year, for none of the surveys received from the platform has not launched a corruption investigation and this performance indicator has not been achieved.

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

#### **Data verifiability**

The data reported on performance indicators are verifiable through the annual reports of the State Police (<https://mb.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Policia-e-Shtetit-ANALIZA-VJETORE-2019.pdf>; <http://www.punetebrendshme.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Raporti-Vjetor-per-Arritjen-e-Objektivave-nga-PSH-2018.pdf>)

#### **Risks for achieving Objective A.4**

The risk for the feasibility of this objective is high and can be related to processes and the system. For a period of 3 years, the State Police has not established a separate data system for corruption investigation cases to separately identify corruption investigations initiated through citizens' denunciations.

## **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 2020<sup>18</sup>.*

*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 17 institutions (1) 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, 17) Concession Handling Agency.*

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 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

<sup>18</sup> 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.

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, for 2020, the procurement procedure “Open Tender” has been initiated, with the object “Maintenance Service of the Asset Declaration System and Conflict of Interest EACIDS”. procedure which ended in September with the announcement of the winner (delays caused by the suspension of procedures by Covid-19). HIDAACI has continued the process of coordination and support with the necessary institutional resources, in order to finalize the commitments made in the framework of establishing an electronic system for declaring private interests.

The legal act of creating a state database for the system of declaration of assets and conflict of interest-EACIDS (decision no.330, dated 22.4.2020), a state database under the authority and administration of HIDAACI, has been approved.

HIDAACI reports that for 2020 only 1 (one) Memorandum of Cooperation was signed with the General Prosecutor's Office, out of 15 memoranda provided with institutions, according to this indicator, hindered due to the Covid-19 Pandemic and suspension or exercise of activities in conditions limited. The beginning of the work coordination process for the signing of the memorandum of cooperation with the SPAK is reported.

For 2020, from the information reported and analyzed to perform the assessment of the target value of this indicator for this measure (as above), with only one signed memorandum has directly affected realization of the indicator in the extent 6%.

The feasibility of this indicator in years is presented in the table below.

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completion of procurement procedures and signing of the contract.</li> <li>- System design and preparation of documentation.</li> <li>- System development and infrastructure upgrade</li> </ul>	All projected procedures at target value have been performed

Target value 2019 increase 5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completion of implementation/visualization</li> <li>- System operation, database installation and application construction</li> <li>- Troubleshooting and recoding/retesting</li> <li>- Integrated testing and delivery</li> <li>- Equipping with training materials and training users</li> <li>- Final acceptance and commissioning of the system.</li> </ul>	All projected procedures at target value have been performed
Target value 2020 increase 5%	Memoranda of Understanding signed between HIDAACI and 17 institutions. <sup>19</sup>	Target value not reached.  Memorandum signed with only 1 institution out of 17. <sup>20</sup>

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.

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<sup>19</sup> National Business Center, Public Procurement Agency, State Cadastre Agency, General Directorate of Civil Status, General Directorate of Taxes, General Directorate of Maritime Affairs, ATRAKO, General Directorate of Treasury, Bank of Albania, Independent Qualification Commission, Special Appellate Panel, High Judicial Council, High Prosecution Council, General Prosecutor's Office, General Directorate for Prevention of Money Laundering, SPAK, High Inspector of Justice

<sup>20</sup> General Prosecutor's Office

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.

But, despite this fact, HIDAACI reports that during 2020, in the exercise of legal powers, as an external reporting mechanism for whistleblowing and requests for protection from retaliation, has registered and handled a total of 9 cases of whistleblowing and 1 case of request for protection.

HIDAACI reports taking measures to register all reported cases in the Register of External Alerts, and has conducted an administrative investigation within the legal deadlines in accordance with the provisions of law no. 60/2016 and the Code of Administrative Procedures.

At the end of the administrative investigation, for the officials found in violation of the legal provisions of law no. 9367/2005, as amended, administrative measures were taken with “fines”, as well as requested, and the conflict of interest was resolved in accordance with legal provisions. Thus, 5 (five) administrative measures with “fines” have been applied, as well as cases of conflict of interest have been resolved with the resignation of officials who have been in conditions of conflict of interest.

While for other reported cases, HIDAACI, after the administrative investigation, has informed the competent body according to the issues raised by the whistleblowers, as follows:

- Notification to HSC for audit of public funds;
- Notification for criminal prosecution to the Prosecutor's Office of the Tirana Judicial District;
- Notification to the Independent Qualification Commission;
- Notification to the Head of the Central Public Authority for taking disciplinary measures against the responsible persons.

For 2020, from the information reported and analyzed to perform the assessment of the target value of this indicator for this measure, it results that, HIDAACI has fully met the request to investigate, within the legal deadline provided by law no. 60/2016 and the Code of Administrative Procedures, signaling cases, within the limit of 100% set by the indicator.

The feasibility of this indicator in years is presented in the table below.

	Projection according to the target value	Value achieved
Basic initial data	-	
Target value 2018	70% of whistleblower reports initiated from outside and completed within the legal deadline	Reported 100%. Without data on the number of completed reports within the deadline
Target value 2019	80% of whistleblower reports initiated from outside and completed within the legal deadline	Reported 100%. Without data on the number of completed reports within the deadline
Target value 2020	85% of whistleblower reports initiated from outside and completed within the legal deadline	Reported 100%. 9 reports completed according to legal deadlines.

The target values of this indicator are reported to be realized 100%, within the legal deadline, for all cases of external signaling, received by HIDAACI.

The realization 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.**

Level of achievement of Objective A.5. *Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interest* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January - December 2020 **is 53%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$NR A. 5 = \frac{TP A.5.a (6\%)+ TP A.5.b (100\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 53\%$$

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement level of objective A.5 for this reporting period is **very good** (from 86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures).

## Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are verifiable through the annual reports of the General Inspector of the High Inspectorate of Declaration and Audit of Assets and Conflict of Interest (<http://www.ildkpkj.al/vendevakante/>). However, there are insufficient data regarding the adequate evaluation of the indicator “Enforcement of the law on signaling and protection of whistleblowers”.

## Risks for achieving Objective A.5

Regarding the regime strengthening of declaration and audit of public officials assets and cases of conflict of interest, the risk of achieving this objective is low. Delay of 1 year due to lack of agreements/bylaws for the functioning of the system may put at high risk the achievement of the target value for 2021, online declaration of assets and private interests by 80% of declaring entities and related persons with them.

In terms of strengthening the implementation of legislation on whistleblowers, the risk is high as the number of reports of external whistleblowers has been low and declining over the years.

## 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 recommendations<sup>21</sup>.*

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

### 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.

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<sup>21</sup> ACFA (Anti Corruption Framework Assessment) is a project funded by the European Union that was implemented in the period 2014-2015

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.

The Electoral Reform was completed with the approval of Law 110/2020 “On some additions and amendments to the Electoral Code of the Republic of Albania”, entered into force on August 4, 2020, bringing important changes in order to increase the transparency of financing of political parties for election campaign.

The financial reporting of the electoral subjects for the electoral campaign was added with a special amendment, article 92/3 of law no. 10019, dated 28.12.2000, “The Electoral Code of the Republic of Albania”, as amended. In the financial reporting, the electoral subject, the model of which is approved by the CEC, must contain information on each donation, loan, expenditure, as well as the balance of assets and liabilities, including financing and expenses of branches as well as candidates of electoral subjects.

Financial reporting includes funds received and spent by political parties. The amendments to the Electoral Code regarding the collection of non-public funds consist of: lowering the threshold for



transparent donations from 100 thousand ALL to 50 thousand ALL. All donations worth over 50 thousand ALL will be collected by the electoral subject, only through a special bank account. The account is declared to the CEC at the moment of registration as an electoral subject. The declaration form also includes the authorization for the CEC and its trustees to receive data directly from the bank on all account transactions.

Review of acts for financial reporting of political parties; improvement (further revision) of the standard reporting format by monitoring experts and statutory auditors for the use of approved reports; continuous updating of financial reporting guidelines (in line with possible legal changes) turn out to be still in the drafting process, also because they will need to be reviewed for compliance with the new legal regulation (electoral reform), not providing a concrete and final measurable product.

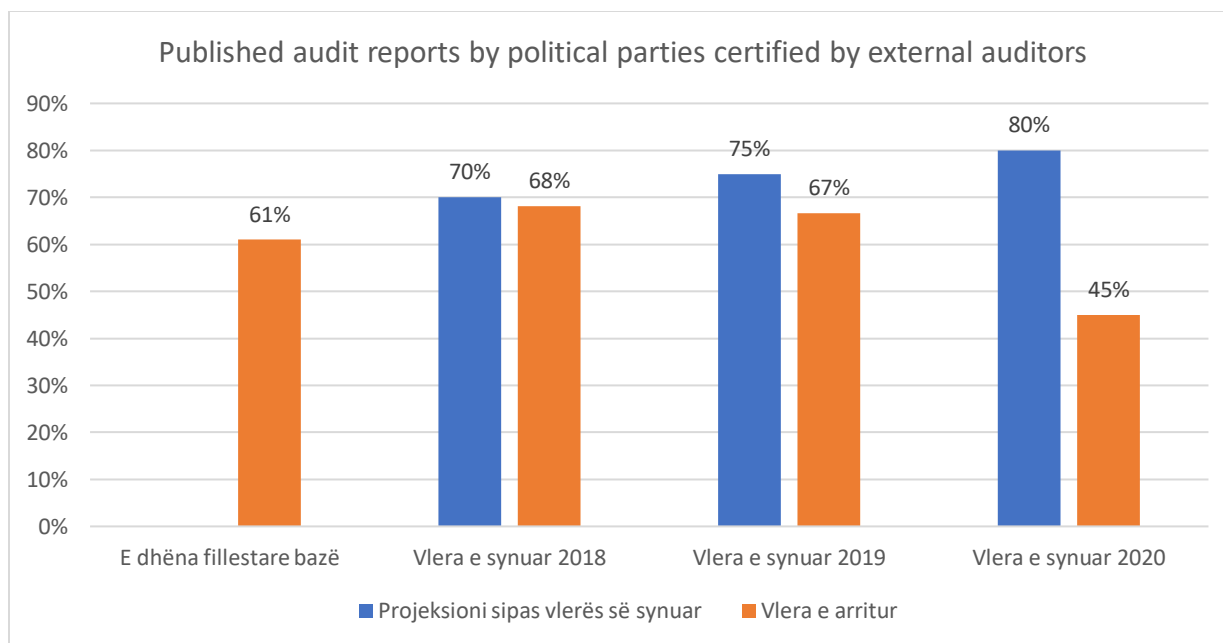
The measures foreseen for the training sessions were not implemented because they were affected by the non-completion of the electoral reform, but also Covid-19 Pandemic, respectively the activity A.6.1.2 foreseen in function of the measure A.6.1. and activity A.6.4.2 envisaged in function of measure A.6.4.

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

For this reporting period, 16 out of 36 audit reports on the finances of political parties were certified by external auditors and received by the CEC, for parliamentary parties. This figure represents the realization with 45% of the target value of the indicator.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	61%	
Target value 2018, increase	70%	68.18%
Target value 2019, increase	75%	66.6%
Target value 2020, increase	80%	45%

The graph below shows the target values and those achieved in 3 years.



As the chart data show, the feasibility of this indicator over the years has been lower than the target values.

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.

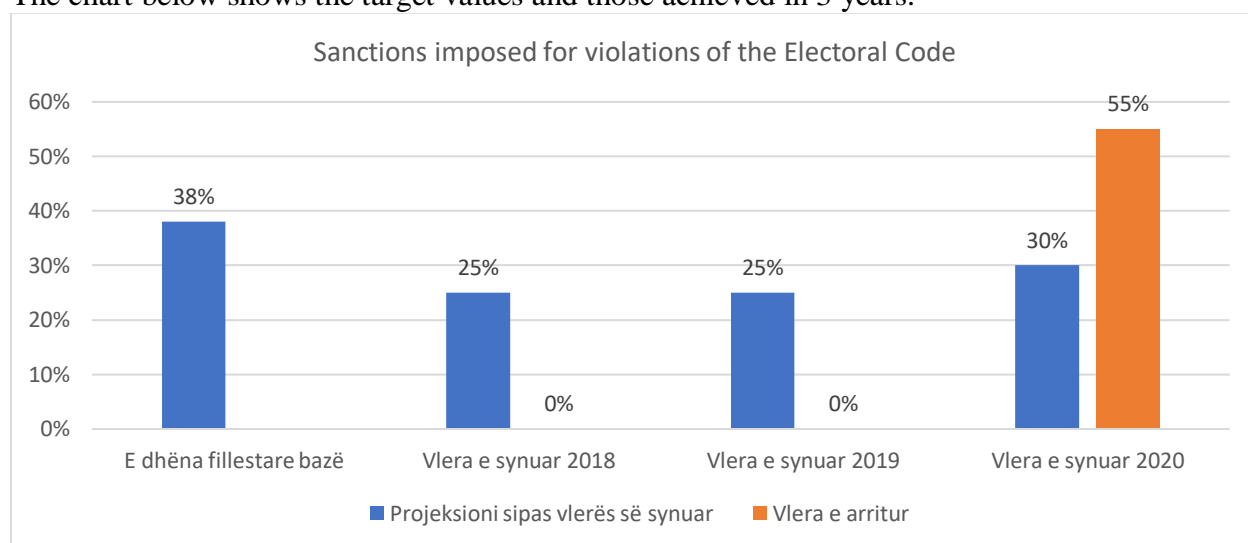
The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities starting from January 2020 and continuing throughout the period of implementation of the action plan, until December 2023.

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 CEC found 36 cases of violation of funding rules and sanctions were imposed on 20 political parties. The target value of this indicator was realized with 154% as this figure constitutes 55% of the imposed sanctions, from 30% which was the target value.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	38%	
Target value 2018, increase	25%	0%
Target value 2019, increase	25%	0%
Target value 2020, increase	30%	55%

The chart below shows the target values and those achieved in 3 years.



The target value of this indicator was realized and exceeded only in 2020.

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 2020. 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, but that the acts (Methodology of control and verification of political party finances) should be drafted in accordance with the new legal changes. Based on this analysis, the needs for necessary changes in the internal procedures and in the cross-checking and verification system have been identified. 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.

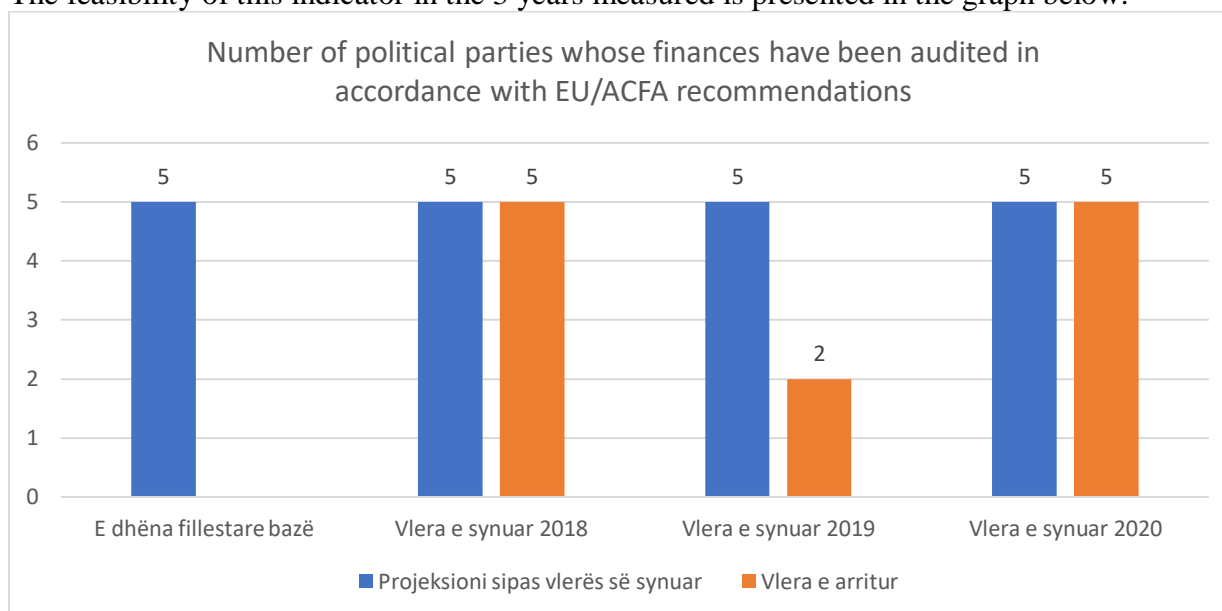
Also, 7 annual financial reports of political parties have been published on the official website of the CEC (<http://cec.org.al/reportet-vjetore-financiare-te-partive-politike>)

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

For this reporting period, the CEC conducted 5 audits in accordance with the recommendations of the EU ACFA project<sup>22</sup>. The target value of this indicator has been reached 100%.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	5	
Target value 2018, increase	5	5
Target value 2019, increase	5	2
Target value 2020, increase	5	5

The feasibility of this indicator in the 3 years measured is presented in the graph below.



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 level of Objective A.6. *Strengthening the regime of controls over the financing of political parties* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January - December 2020 is **99.6%**.

$$NR A. 6 = \frac{TP A.6.a (45\%) + TP A.6.b (154\%) + TP A.6.c (100\%)}{3 TP} \times 100\% = 99.6\%$$

<sup>22</sup> The EU project 'Anti-Corruption Framework Assessment in Albania' (ACFA), 2014 which provided 15 recommendations including the financing of political parties

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

### Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are verifiable through the annual reports of the Central Election Commission (<http://kqz.gov.al/>).

### Risks for achieving Objective A.6

The risk of achieving this objective is medium due to issues related to the external environment such as political decisions or problems with the audit capacity of political parties.

### *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.

By order of the Minister of Finance and Economy no. 427, dated 20.12.2019, the “Continuous Professional Training Program of internal auditors for 2020” was approved, projected to take place during March-November 2020, but due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, this process took place mainly in November-December 2020, at 100%.

Based on the annual plan of external quality assessments of the internal audit activity in the public sector, it is foreseen to perform 19 external quality assessments and 19 external quality assessments have been performed in: General Directorate of Customs, General Directorate of Taxes, The Municipality of Tirana, Shkodra Regional Hospital, Kukës Regional Hospital, Tirana Water and Sanitation (TWS), National Agency for Employment and Skills, General Directorate of State Police, Agency of Rural Agricultural Development, Municipality of Durrës, Municipality of Elbasan, Trauma Hospital Tirana, WS Pogradec j.s.c, WS Korce j.s.c, Municipality of Lushnje, Municipality of Gramsh, Municipality of Ura-Vajgurore, Korce Municipality and Albpetrol j.s.c. During these evaluations, the shortcomings were identified and recommendations were given for the improvement of the internal audit activity.

The measure realization of this indicator for the reporting period is partial with only 25% of the implemented activities (only activity A7.1.1 as described above) as for three of the activities A7.1.2; A7.1.3 and A7.1.4 have no reporting for 2020.

In May 2020, the “Report on the Functioning of the Public Internal Financial Control System in the General Government Units for 2019” was finalized by the General Directorate of Public Internal Financial Control Harmonization. This report analyzes the level of acceptance and implementation of recommendations given by the internal audit for 2019. During 2019, from all internal audit units were given 8314 recommendations and were accepted by the audited entities 8294 recommendations or 99, 8% of them. During 2019, 9294 recommendations were received from all internal audit units by the audited entities and 4941 recommendations or 60% of them were implemented.

Year	Recommendations accepted	Recommendations received and implemented
2016	7629	5183
2017	8341	4625
2018	7897	4501

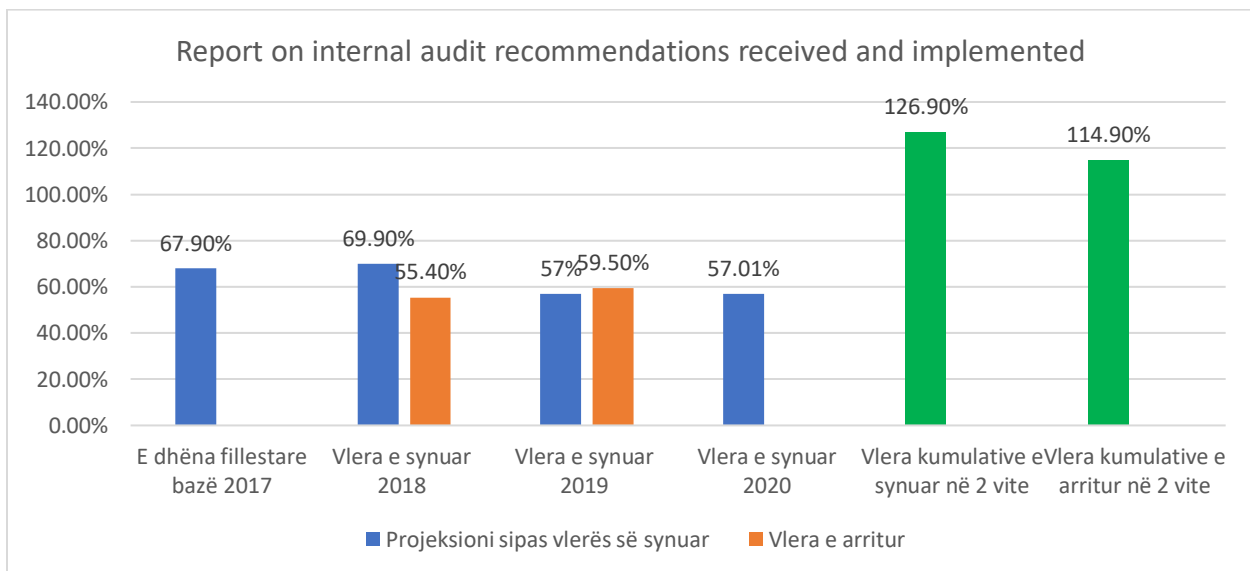
2019	8294	4941
2020 <sup>23</sup>		

**Sub-indicator a.1:** Recommendations issued by IAs (*internal audits*) and accepted by institutions. Growing trend Year 2019 - 99.8% of received recommendations.

Number of recommendations produced by internal auditors and accepted by institutions.

**Sub-indicators a.2<sup>24</sup>:** Number of recommendations issued by IAs (*internal audits*) and implemented by institutions. Growing trend Year 2019 - 60% of the implemented recommendations.

The feasibility of this indicator is presented in the chart below.



The measurement referring to the value of the previous year has resulted in that due to fluctuations with the feasibility of the target value in years, the cumulative value of the measured years to be lower than the cumulative target value.

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

<sup>23</sup> These data are analyzed from the Annual Internal Audit Reports which according to the legal provisions must be consolidated in May of the following year. So this indicator for 2020 will be reported in May 2021.

<sup>24</sup> The report for 2020 ends in May 2021.



### 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 as only 5 cases were referred for public financial inspection by audit structures while in 2018 there were 11 such cases.

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.

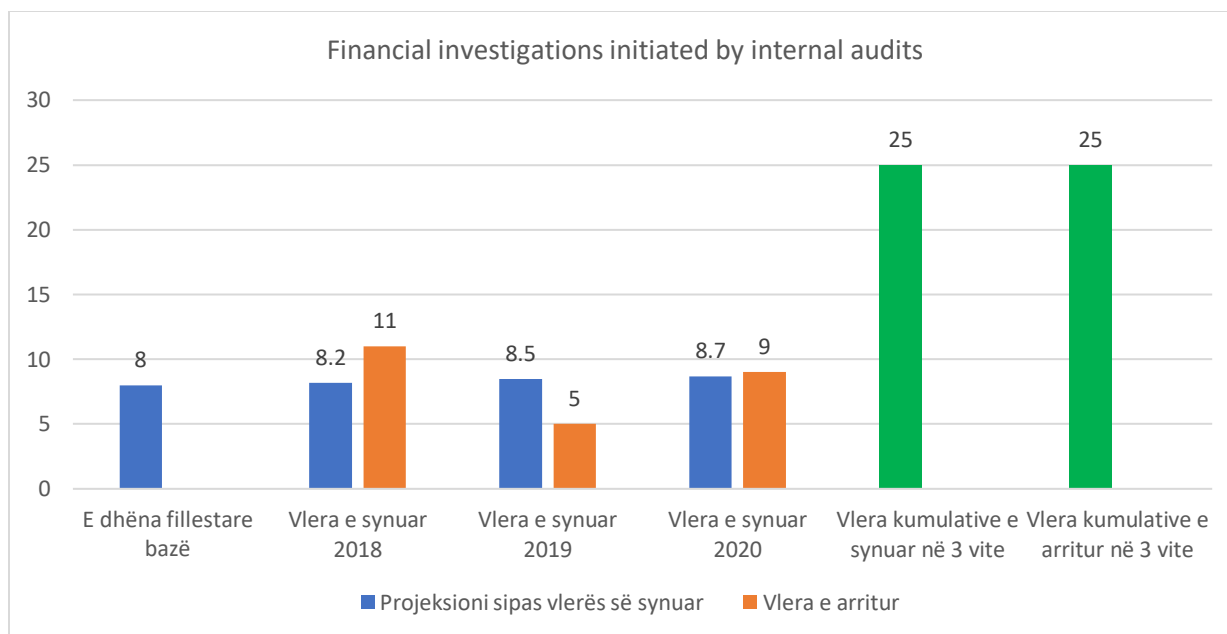
During 2020, in the framework of awareness in order to inform the heads of internal audit units on the possibilities of cooperation with the public financial inspection, 2 meetings were held with representatives of Directorate of Internal Audit (DIA) units. Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, this process took place respecting the anti-Covid 2019 measures (online).

Meetings were held with leaders of several institutions regarding concrete issues of cooperation, in function of the activity of public financial inspection and cases addressed by these structures. Representatives of Directorate of Internal Audit (DIA) units were informed about the possibilities of cooperation with the public financial inspection.

During 2020, at the structure of the Inspection Directorate were addressed 9 alerts from the audit structures, referring to the findings/irregularities found during the audit missions, compared to 8 alerts during 2019. Currently for 2020 we have an increase of 12.5% of this indicator.

For this reporting period, 9 cases were referred for public financial inspection by audit structures. This figure is an upward trend compared to the previous year so the target value of this indicator is realized at 100%.

The chart below shows the trend of realization in the 3 years measured.



The target value with an increasing trend of 3% is unsuitable for this indicator as based on the initial base value of 8 financial investigations initiated, the target value in the following years is unenforceable to be measured. However the cumulative value is realized in 3 years.

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, (activity A7.3.3 is scheduled to start implementation in 2021).

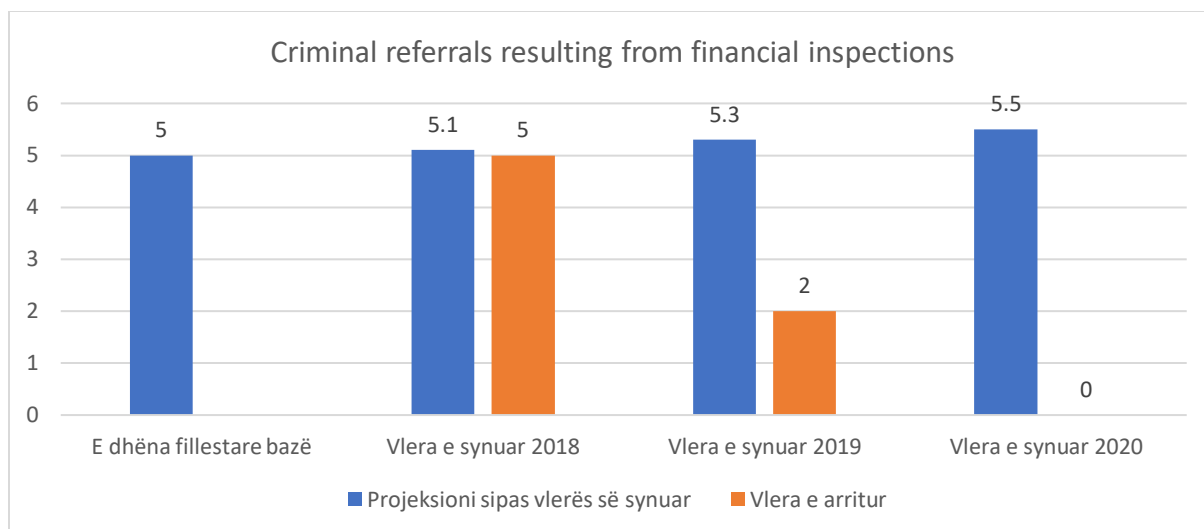
During 2020, in the framework of increasing the capacity of public financial inspection through the development of ongoing professional training organized every year, which includes issues of fraud and corruption, the assessment of the training needs of public financial inspectors of Directorate of Public Financial Inspection (DPFI) staff was conducted (6 persons) and their training on dealing with financial irregularities, financial mismanagement, abuse of duty and corruption. The activity was carried out to the extent of 100%, as during this year the list of external inspectors was abolished and the process of selection of new inspectors was announced and the activity of DPFI was carried out only by internal staff. Specifically, regarding the external inspectors, the process of reviewing the current list was carried out, which was abrogated and pursuant to the Order of the Minister of Finance and Economy no. 184/2 Prot, dated 17.09.2020 “On announcing the selection process of public financial inspectors, external experts, public administration employees, or outside it”, the Directorate of Public Financial Inspection, announced the selection process of public financial inspectors. At the end of the process, with the Order of the Minister of Finance and Economy No. 5, dated 15.01.2021 “On the selection of public financial inspectors, external experts, public administration employees and abroad”, the list of public financial inspectors was approved, external experts, who will be trained during 2021.

The activity was carried out to the extent of 100%, in terms of the selection of external public financial inspectors, the activity of DPFI was performed only by internal staff.

During 2020, 85% of the signals addressed to the DIFP structure were reviewed.

For this reporting period, the information needed to perform the target value assessment was not provided.

The chart below shows the trend of realization in the 3 years measured.



Even for this indicator, the target value with an increasing trend of 3% is inappropriate to adequately measure this indicator since based on the initial baseline value of 5 criminal references, the target value in the following years is unenforceable to be measured. However the cumulative value is realized in 3 years.

The realization 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.7.4	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 start from January 2020 and continue throughout the period of implementation of the action plan, until December 2023.

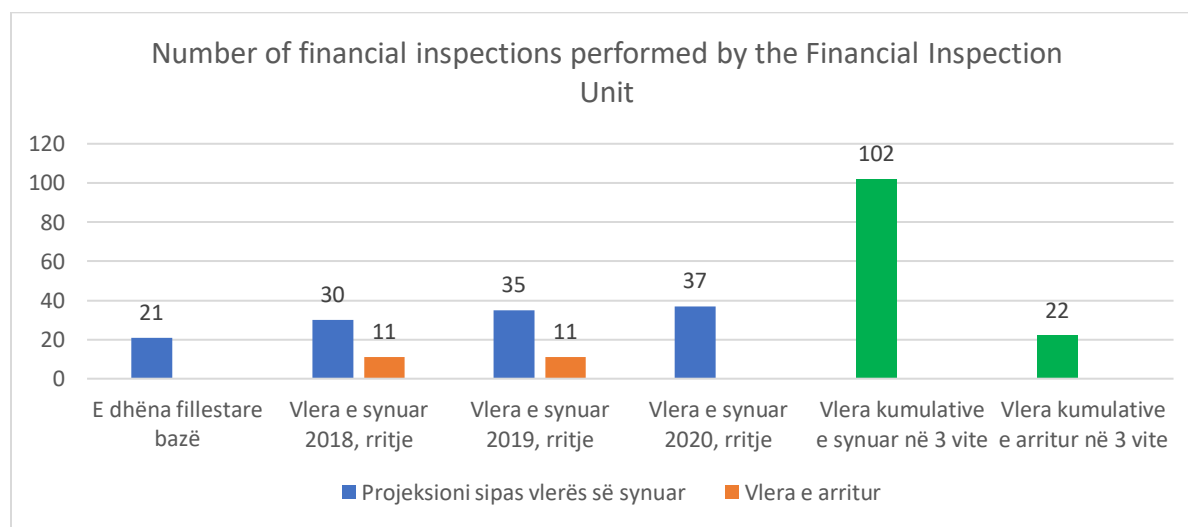
During 2020, in the framework of information/awareness activities, in order to raise awareness of public institutions and the public on the functions of DPFI and increase transparency on the inspection mission, by the Directorate of Public Financial Inspection, is reflected on the official website of the Ministry of Finance and Economy, information on the performed inspections, main findings and recommended measures for the inspected subjects, to the extent of 100%.

Specifically for 2020, for 85% of the signals which met the criteria provided in the inspection law and bylaws in its implementation, public financial inspections were initiated within the reporting year.

With DCM no. 516, dated 1.7.2020, the target value for 2020 has been changed from 37 inspections per year - provided in the passport of indicators approved by DCM no. 241, dated 20.4.2018 - in *“For 85% of the signals (which meet the criteria of the law) within the reporting year, inspections have been initiated”*.

For this reporting period, the information needed to perform the estimation of the target value was not provided.

Regardless of the measurement formula, in the reporting carried out by the Ministry of Finance and Economy is not a reported number of inspections carried out for 2020, which would enable the cumulative evaluation of inspections in 3 years.



The realization 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 level of Objective A.7 *Improving the efficiency of audit and internal inspection and systematic use of risk analysis* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for this period January - December 2020 **is impossible to be measured.**

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

The achievement rate of objective A.7 for this reporting period is **good** (31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures).

### **Data verifiability**

The data reported on the performance indicator are verifiable through the annual reports of the General Directorate of Harmonization of Public Internal Financial Control, (<https://www.financa.gov.al/raportet-vjetore/>) of the Directorate of Financial Inspection Public (<https://financa.gov.al/raportime-vjetore-te-veprimorise-se-inspektimit-financiar-publik/>) in the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

For indicators A.7.c and A.7.d, the data for 2019 no longer reconcile the data reported under the ISAC Annual Monitoring Report. For indicator A.7.c 3 referrals were made to the prosecution (2 reported in the Annual Monitoring Report) and for indicator A.7.d 12 inspections were conducted (12 reported in the Annual Monitoring Report).

### **Risks for achieving Objective A.7**

The risk of achieving this objective is medium due to issues related to communication and information as well as operational processes and data management system.

### **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, (exceptions are activity A.8.3.2 and all activities of measure A.8.4 that start implementing in 2021 and 2022).

During 2020 the guidance document “Integrity Risk Assessment Methodology (IRAM)” for Central Government has been drafted, approved and published. The methodology was drafted in

cooperation with civil society, an open process of drafting, consulting and analyzing and agreeing with DBE's expertise in the field of anti-corruption. 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 risk management concepts, which includes: planning, identifying, analyzing and evaluating integrity risks, as well as drafting, approving, implementing and monitoring the integrity plan in a public institution.

This document was approved by the order of the Minister of Justice, no.334 dated 7.10.2020, published in the link:<https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Metodologjia-e-Vleresimit-te-Riskut-te-Integritetit-per-Institucionet-e-Qeverisjes-Qendrore.pdf>.

All the stages foreseen in the fulfillment of the measure have been completed. January 2020: Meetings were held at the MoJ, by experts who 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 integrity risk analysis. The meetings highlighted the integrity risks by areas and their impact on the MoJ area of responsibility. Brief: 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 draft document.

In November 2020, the official IRAM was sent to the MoJ subordinates (letter no. 6158/5 dated 9 11 2020) for recognition and implementation, requesting and defining as their task the Methodology implementation continuity and the beginning of the integrity risk assessment process. On 12.11.2020 a launch table was organized with the participation of heads/representatives of addictions/contact points AC where the presentation of IRAM was done, in hybrid format (physical and online). Testing and implementation of this process is in progress and continues in the other years of the PV.

For 2020, the Anti-Corruption Task Force had no data. Information on controls and inspections for abusive, corrupt or arbitrary practices in all public administration institutions and state agencies and their subordinates can be consulted in Annex I of this monitoring report.

Measures A.8.1 and A 8.2 are financially supported by cooperation with UNDP. Measures A.8.5 and A.8.6 continue to be financially covered by the budgets of reporting institutions.

The table below shows the feasibility of this indicator in the 3 years measured.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	- Lack of staff to conduct systematic integrity/corruption risk assessment	



Target value 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The instruction/manual for conducting integrity/corruption risk assessment in public institutions has been drafted and approved as part of the integrity plan.</li> <li>- A training program has been developed regarding the implementation of the manual.</li> <li>- An inter-institutional action plan is being implemented to conduct corruption risk assessment assessments.</li> </ul>	Target value not reached.
Target value 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The instrument designed for risk assessment is being implemented in 10 Ministries.</li> </ul>	Target value not reached.
Target value 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guidelines developed and accepted for conducting risk assessment in public (central) institutions;</li> <li>- A training program for the implementation of the manual has been prepared;</li> <li>- An inter-institutional action plan has been established for conducting risk assessments;</li> <li>- Risk assessment development tools have started to be tested in 2020 and implemented in 10 central public institutions/ministries</li> </ul>	<p>The instruction for conducting risk assessment in public institutions has been approved.</p> <p>The training program for the implementation of the manual and conducting the risk assessment has been drafted, to start from the implementation in the following year (2021)</p> <p>The inter-institutional action plan for conducting risk assessments is still unfinished (in process).</p> <p>But the 4th product of the indicator was not realized.</p>

The projected value for 2018 is partially realized in 2020. Out of 4 components of the target value, 2 components are fully realized, 1 in process and 1 unrealized.

For this reporting period, it was managed to collect the information and data necessary to perform the estimation of the target value of this indicator, realized in the amount of 50%.

The realization 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 level of Objective A.8 *The systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption* in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January - December 2020 **is 50%**.

The achievement level of objective A.8 for this reporting period **is very good**, (from 86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures).

## Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicator can be verified through the website of the Ministry of Justice, at <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Metodologjia-e-Vleresimit-te-Risk-of-Integrity-for-Institutions-of-Central-Government.pdf>.

## Risks for achieving Objective A.8

The risk of achieving this objective is medium due to issues related to institutional capacity and the commitment of institutions to continue testing the methodology and conducting integrity risk assessment at LMs.

## 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, (measures A.9.3; A.9.4 and A.9.5 and their activities start implementation in 2021, 2022 and 2023).

During 2020, the drafting of the manual for drafting integrity plans was completed. The IRAM document (described in measure (A.8.1) its integral part, 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 Plan Integrity; An order model for the development of an integrity plan for Institution X; Notice model on the drafting of the Plan.

By order of the Minister of Justice no. 333, dated 7.10.2020, the Integrity Plan of the Ministry of Justice was approved, and was published in the link: <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Plani-i-Integritetit-p%C3%ABr-Ministrin%C3%AB-e-Drejt%C3%ABsis%C3%AB-2020-2023.pdf>

An information meeting was held with the heads/representatives of the MoJ dependencies to get acquainted with the model and content of the MoJ IP and the process conducted on November 12, 2020, in hybrid format (physical and online).

The measures and activities envisaged for 2020 are financially supported by the cooperation with UNDP.

For 2020, from the information reported and analyzed to conduct the assessment of the target value of this indicator for this measure (as above), drafting and approving the Integrity Plan for the Ministry of Justice.

The table below shows the feasibility of this indicator in the 3 years measured.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	Lack of framework for drafting integrity plans.	
Target value 2018	A model/guide for drafting the integrity plan approved and published by the Ministry of Justice.	Target value not reached.
Target value 2019	10 ministries have approved and published the integrity plan	Target value not reached.
Target value 2020	A model/guide for drafting the integrity plan approved and published by the Ministry of Justice.	The guideline for drafting the integrity plan has been approved.

The realization of the target values of this indicator has been slow and the target value in 2018 was realized in 2020.

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 level of Objective A.9 *Strengthening the integrity of public servants* in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January - December 2020 **is 100%**, drafting and approving the Integrity Plan for the Ministry of Justice.

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

### **Data verifiability**

The data reported on the performance indicator can be verified through the website of the Ministry of Justice, at <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Plani-i-Integritetit-p%C3%ABr-Ministrin%C3%AB-e-Drejt%C3%ABsis%C3%AB-2020-2023.pdf>

### **Risks for achieving Objective A.9**

The risk of achieving this objective is medium due to issues related to institutional capacity and the commitment of MoJ subordinate institutions to continue testing the methodology and conducting integrity risk assessments and drafting and approving integrity plans.

### ***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 on corruption** 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.*

- A. Number of investigations launched
- B. Number of reports requested by the Prosecution
  - 1. Number of requests for sequestration
- C. Number of sentences
  - 1. Number of approved requests for sequestration
  - 2. Number of approved requests for confiscation
- D. Data on asset management:
  - 1. Value of assets seized under administration
  - 2. Value of confiscated assets under administration
  - 3. Value realized from the sale of confiscated assets
  - 4. Number of assets returned to the owner
  - 5. Number of destroyed assets
  - 6. Monetary value transferred to the state budget after the sale

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.

During 2020, consolidated statistics on corruption-related criminal offenses (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office and Courts) were collected, processed and harmonized for the second half of the year and annual 2019. Consolidated statistics on offenses were collected, processed and harmonized corruption-related offenses (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office and Courts) for the first quarter (January-March) of 2020.

Consolidated statistics on corruption-related criminal offenses (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office and Courts) for the first half of the year (January-June) of 2020 have been collected, processed and harmonized.

Also, data were collected on confiscated assets for criminal offenses related to corruption for the second and annual half of 2019. These data were published and published in the “Statistical Yearbook 2019”, published at <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/VJETARI-STATISTIKOR-2019.pdf>.

Data were collected on confiscated assets for corruption-related offenses for the first half of the year (January-June 2020).

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 (for 2019). 119 persons were convicted by the Courts of First Instance (with a final decision) and 40 persons by the Courts of Appeal for criminal offenses related to corruption (for the period January-June 2020).

Consolidated statistics on criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office and Courts) for the first half of the year (January-June) of 2020 have been collected, processed and harmonized.

Also, data were collected on confiscated assets for criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime for the second and annual half of 2019. These data were published in the “Statistical Yearbook 2019”.

Data on confiscated assets for criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime for the first half of the year (January-June 2020) were collected.

530 persons were convicted by the Courts of First Instance (with a final decision) and 599 persons by the Courts of Appeal for criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime (for 2019). 202 persons were convicted by the Courts of First Instance (with a final decision) and 165 persons by the Courts of Appeal for criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime (for the period January-June 2020).

In the period January-June 2020, statistical data were collected on confiscated assets for the 2nd 6 months 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 (by final decision) and 246 persons by the Courts of Appeal for criminal offenses related to corruption.

The realization of the measures of this indicator for 2020 is complete, with 4 statistical reports (6 months II 2019/Annual 2019/3 months I 2020/6 months I 2020). Annual 2019 published in the Statistical Yearbook, <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/VJETARI-STATISTIKOR-2019.pdf>.

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

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	The statistics produced do not contain complete data in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Guidelines	
Target value 2018	Statistics are produced and published once a year	The target value has been reached
Target value 2019	Improving the reporting mechanism of statistics including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Number of investigations launched</li> <li>B. Number of reports/indictments requested by the Prosecution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of requests for sequestration</li> </ul> </li> <li>C. Number of sentences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of approved requests for sequestration</li> <li>2. Number of approved requests for confiscation</li> </ul> </li> <li>D. Data on asset management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Value of assets seized under administration</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	The target value has been reached
Target value 2020	Reporting statistics including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Number of investigations launched</li> <li>B. Number of reports/indictments requested by the Prosecution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of requests for sequestration</li> </ul> </li> <li>C. Number of sentences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of approved requests for sequestration</li> <li>2. Number of approved requests for confiscation</li> </ul> </li> <li>D. Data on asset management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Value of assets seized under administration</li> <li>2. Value of assets confiscated under administration</li> <li>3. Value realized from the sale of confiscated assets</li> <li>4. Number of assets returned to the owner</li> <li>5. Number of assets destroyed</li> <li>6. Monetary value transferred to the state budget after the sale</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	The target value has been reached
	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	The statistics produced do not contain complete data in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Guidelines	

Target value 2018	Statistics are produced and published once a year	The target value has been reached
Target value 2019	Improving the reporting mechanism of statistics including: E. Number of investigations launched F. Number of reports/indictments requested by the Prosecution 2. Number of requests for sequestration G. Number of sentences 3. Number of approved requests for sequestration 4. Number of approved requests for confiscation H. Data on asset management: 2. Value of assets seized under administration	The target value has been reached
Target value 2020	Reporting statistics including: E. Number of investigations launched F. Number of reports/indictments requested by the Prosecution 2. Number of requests for sequestration G. Number of sentences 3. Number of approved requests for sequestration 4. Number of approved requests for confiscation H. Data on asset management: 7. Value of assets seized under administration 8. Value of assets confiscated under administration 9. Value realized from the sale of confiscated assets 10. Number of assets returned to the owner 11. Number of assets destroyed 12. Monetary value transferred to the state budget after the sale	The target value has been reached

The realization 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 level of Objective A.10 *Analysis of corruption trends and improvement of statistics related to the activity of law enforcement agencies against corruption* in relation to the realization of the performance indicator for the period January - December 2020 is **100%**.

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

#### **Data verifiability**

The data reported on the performance indicator can be verified through the website of the Ministry of Justice, at <https://www.drejtesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/VJETARI-STATISTIKOR-2019.pdf>.



## Risks for achieving Objective A.10

There is no obvious risk to the feasibility of this objective.

### *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 Gjirokastrë, 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, respectively by UNDP through the STAR project.

The implementation of the measures of this indicator for the reporting period is partial, respectively one fully implemented and one partially implemented measure.

For 2020, from the information reported and analyzed to conduct the assessment of the target value of this indicator for these measures (as above), with the holding of meetings with heads and staff of municipalities and with the approval of an Integrity Plan in just one Municipality of Gjirokastra, this indicator has reached the value of 16.6%.

The table below shows the feasibility performance of this indicator in the three years measured.

As can be seen from the table the feasibility has been poor in all three years. This has come about and due to the non-realization of indicators A8 and A9 for the development of guidelines for conducting risk assessments and the development of integrity plans, the implementation of this indicator has also been delayed.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	Local government institutions have not conducted a systematic integrity/corruption risk assessment and have no integrity plans	
Target value 2018	The Ministry of Interior forwards to all Municipalities the guide for conducting integrity/corruption risk assessment and drafting integrity plans.	Target value not reached
Target value 2019	The Ministry of Interior conducts active information activities with all Municipalities, guiding the conduct of integrity/corruption risk assessment and drafting integrity plans.  5 Municipalities draft and approve Integrity Plans	4 Municipalities drafted and approved Integrity Plans with alternative methodologies.

Target value 2020	6 Municipalities draft and approve Integrity Plans	1 Municipality has drafted and approved an Integrity Plan.
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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

The implementation of the envisaged measures will be carried out through activities that mainly start specifically from the third quarter of 2020 onwards.

In 2020, no information campaign was conducted and initiated to determine a specific budget for the implementation of specific measures of integrity plans, according to the forecasts provided by the action plan.

For this reporting period the target value of this indicator was not reached with an not implemented measure and activity and 0% target value achieved.

The table below shows the feasibility performance of this indicator in the three years measured.

Because the realization of this indicator is related to previous steps, such as first drafting the guide for conducting integrity/corruption risk assessment and drafting integrity plans and then conducting integrity/corruption risk assessment and drafting of integrity plans, it is foreseen the allocation for the first time of funds for the implementation of the integrity plan only in 2020.

There is no data on whether these funds were allocated during 2020.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
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Basic initial data	Local government institutions do not allocate funds for the implementation of the integrity plan	
Target value 2018	-	-
Target value 2019	-	-
Target value 2020	6 municipalities allocate 1% of the budget for the approval and implementation of the integrity plan	There is no data

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

### **Achievement level of objective A.11.**

The achievement level of Objective A.11. *Adaptation of anti-corruption policies at the local government level* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-December 2020 is **8%**.

$$NR A. 11 = \frac{TP A11.a (16\%) + TP A.11.b (0\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 8\%$$

The achievement level of objective A.11 for this reporting period is **poor** (from 0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures).

### **Data verifiability**

The data reported on the performance indicator are verifiable through the annual reports of the Agency for Local Self-Government Support in the Ministry of Interior. (<https://mb.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/RAPORT-VJETOR-2019-AMVV-1.pdf>)

### **Risks for achieving Objective A.11**

The risk of achieving this objective is high due to the risks related to the internal environment related to communication and information as well as other issues related to the regulatory environment.

### ***Feasibility of specific objectives of the strategic goal for the prevention of corruption (Approach A)***

Based on the data reported by the institutions responsible for the administration and processing of performance indicator data, the table below presents the achievement rate of 11 specific objectives of the strategic goal for the prevention of corruption.

By applying the same formula for deriving the achievement rate of objectives - by summing the feasibility in the percentage of performance indicators and dividing by the number of indicators - the feasibility of the strategic goal for the prevention of corruption is 74.66%.

Objective	Feasibility
A.1. Increase transparency in State Activity and improve citizens' access to information	95%
A.2. Increase transparency in the planning, management and control of public funds	100%
A.3. Strengthening the electronic infrastructure of public institutions	141%
A.4. Improving the handling of allegations of corruption	0%
A.5. Strengthening the regime of declaration and control of assets of public officials and cases of conflict of interest	53%
A.6. Strengthen the regime of controls over the financing of political parties	99.6%
A.7. Improving the efficiency of audit and internal inspection and systematic use of risk analysis	_25
A.8. Systematic use of the mechanism for identifying areas for corruption	50%
A.9. Strengthening the integrity of public servants	100%
A.10. Analysis of corruption trends, effectiveness of anti-corruption measures and improvement of statistics related to the activity of anti-corruption law enforcement agencies	100%
A.11. Adapting anti-corruption policies at the local government level	8%

### ***Punitive Approach - Summary of achievements in punishing corruption***

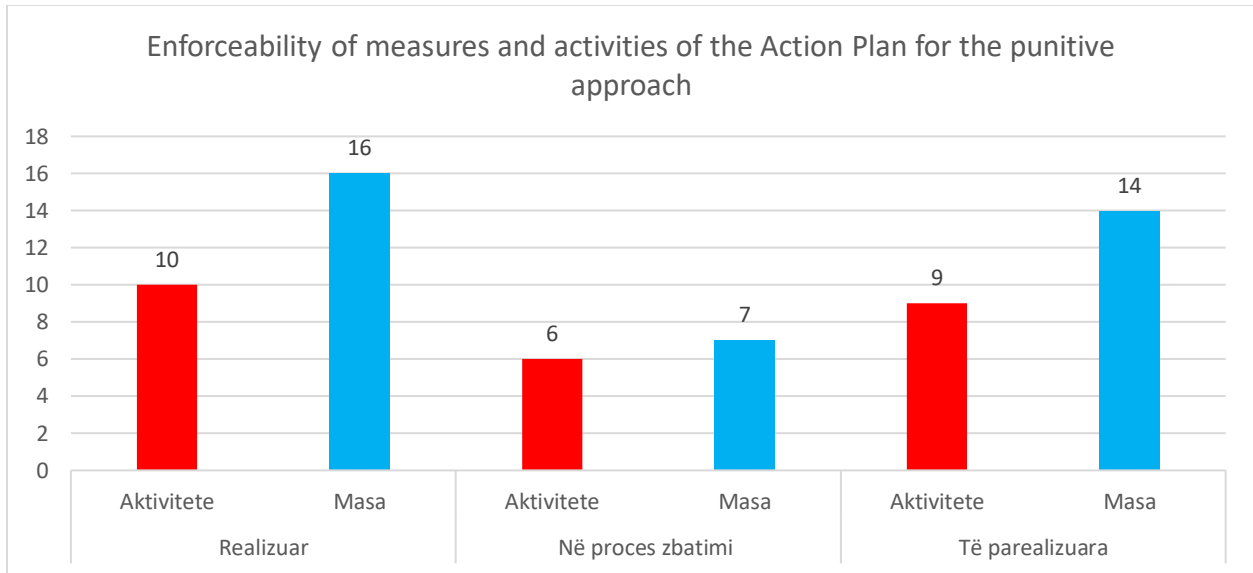
Through **the purpose of the punitive policy (approach)** ISAC aims to ensure that law enforcement institutions, and especially independent ones, which play a crucial role in this process, should monitor the implementation of the law and the rule of law, thus ensuring transparency and the integrity of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

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

		Achievement of measures and activities
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<sup>25</sup> Cannot be measured as indicator A.7.a has no values reported for this monitoring report. This indicator for 2020 will be reported in May 2021.

Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and activities	Measures and activities foreseen for the year 2020	Measures and activities <b>fully</b> implemented	Measures and activities <b>partially</b> implemented <sup>26</sup>	Measures and activities not implemented <sup>27</sup>
Punitive	Measures	25	10	6	9
	Activities	37	16	7	14



It turns out that out of 25 measures and 37 activities foreseen in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for 2020, for Approach B (Punitive), 10 measures/16 activities of them have been implemented, 6 measures/7 activities are still in the process of implementation, 9 measures/14 activities are not implemented, respectively (measures B.1.5; B.1.6; B.1.8; B.1.10; B.1.11; B.2.4; B.2.7; B.2.8; B.4.3 dhe aktivitetet B.1.5.1; B.1.6.1; B.1.6.2; B.1.8.1; B.1.10.1; B.2.3.3; B.2.3.4; B.2.4.1; B.2.4.2; B.2.7.1; B.2.8.1; B.2.8.2; B.4.1.2.; B.4.3.1).

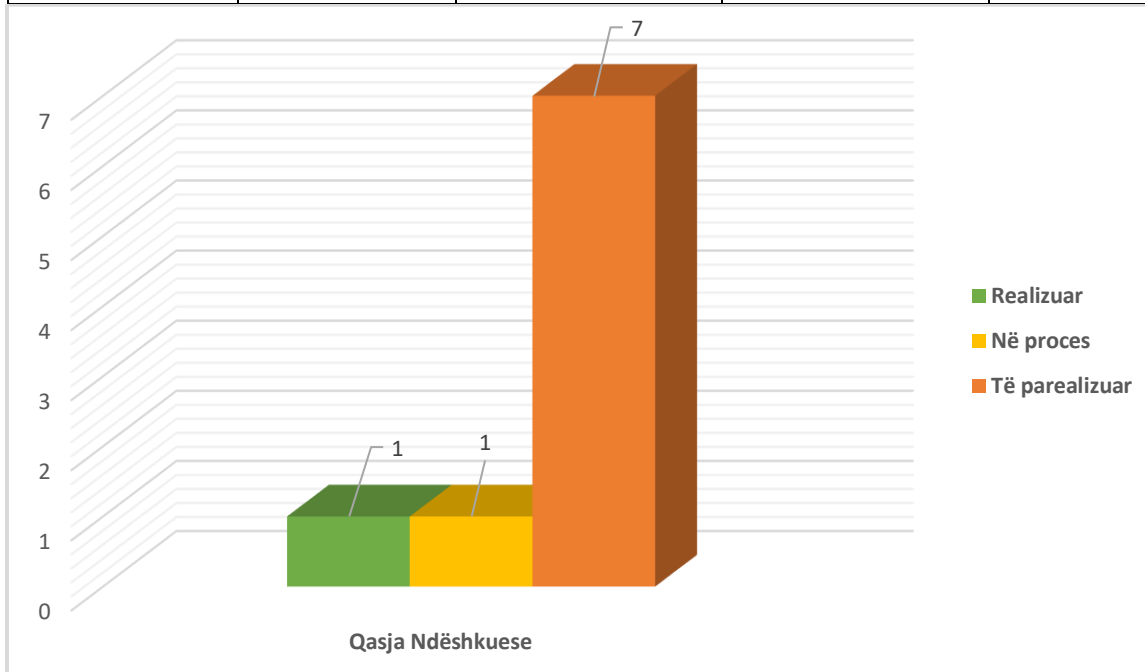
From the 9 performance indicators set for the punitive approach, through the implementation of measures and the performance of the respective activities, the target value for 1 performance indicator has been achieved, the target value for 1 performance indicator has been partially achieved and the target value for 7 performance indicators has not been reached.

Punitive Approach	Performance indicator	Achievement of Performance Indicators
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<sup>26</sup> “Partially implemented” activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 50 to 100 percent.

<sup>27</sup> “Not implemented” activity is one that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent.

		Target value is fully realized <sup>28</sup>	Target value is partially realized <sup>29</sup>	Target value is immeasurable <sup>30</sup>
	9	1	1	7



**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

<sup>28</sup> That is realized on a 100 percent scale

<sup>29</sup> That is realized on the scale from 50 to 100 percent.

<sup>30</sup> Indicators for which data were not collected or it was not possible to collect

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 sequestered 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 sequestered 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 sequestered 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.*

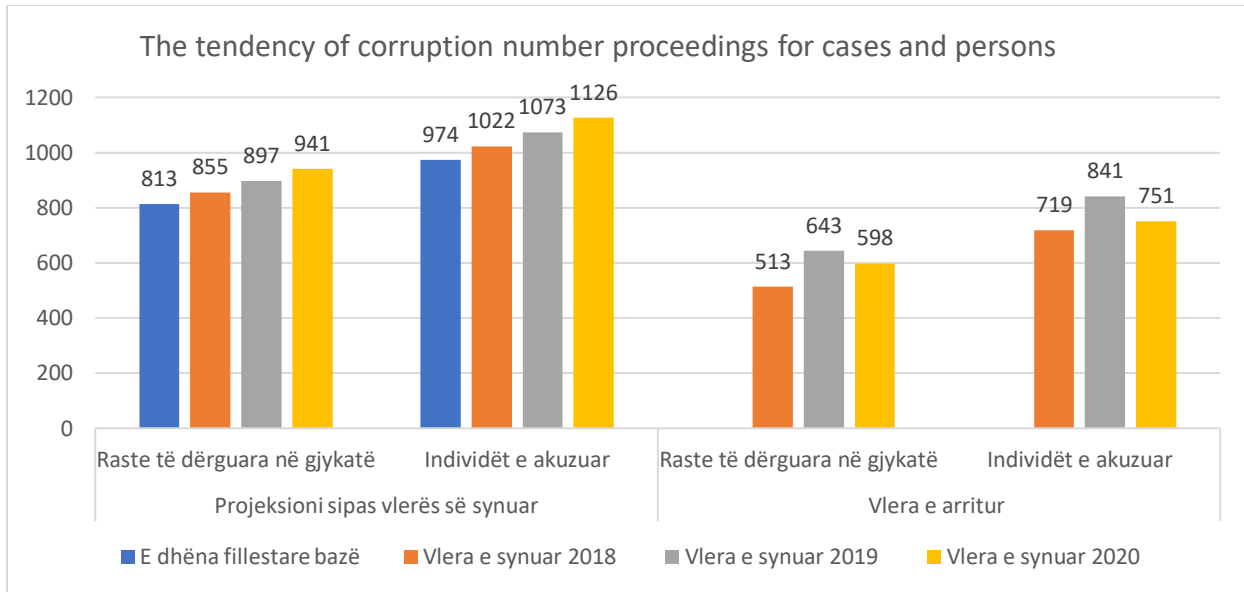
For 2019 the target value was 0.8% of cases and 1.5% of defendants. This value was not achieved for 2019 as there were only 1 case of “high level corruption” sent for trial.

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

For this reporting period, the number of corruption reports was 360 and the number of persons involved in formal denunciations 533. The 5% increase in the number of corruption denunciations, compared to the previous year, was not achieved, so the value of the indicator was realized in extent 0%.

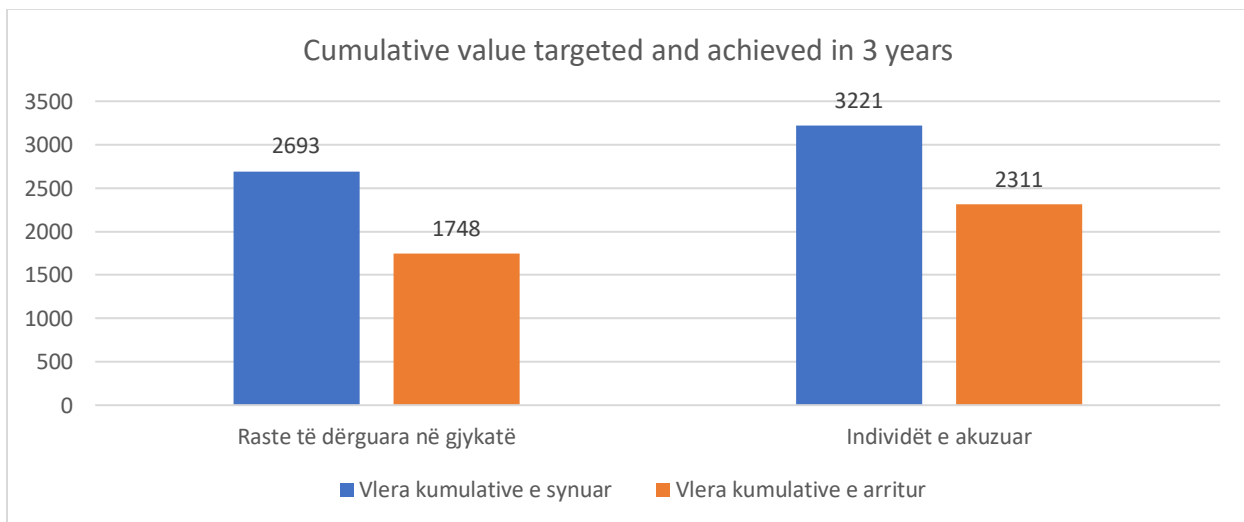
For the sub-indicator *“B.1.a.1: Report of proceedings for “high level corruption” on the total number of reports for corruption”* there are no data for 2020.

The feasibility of this indicator in the 3 years measured is presented in the graph below.

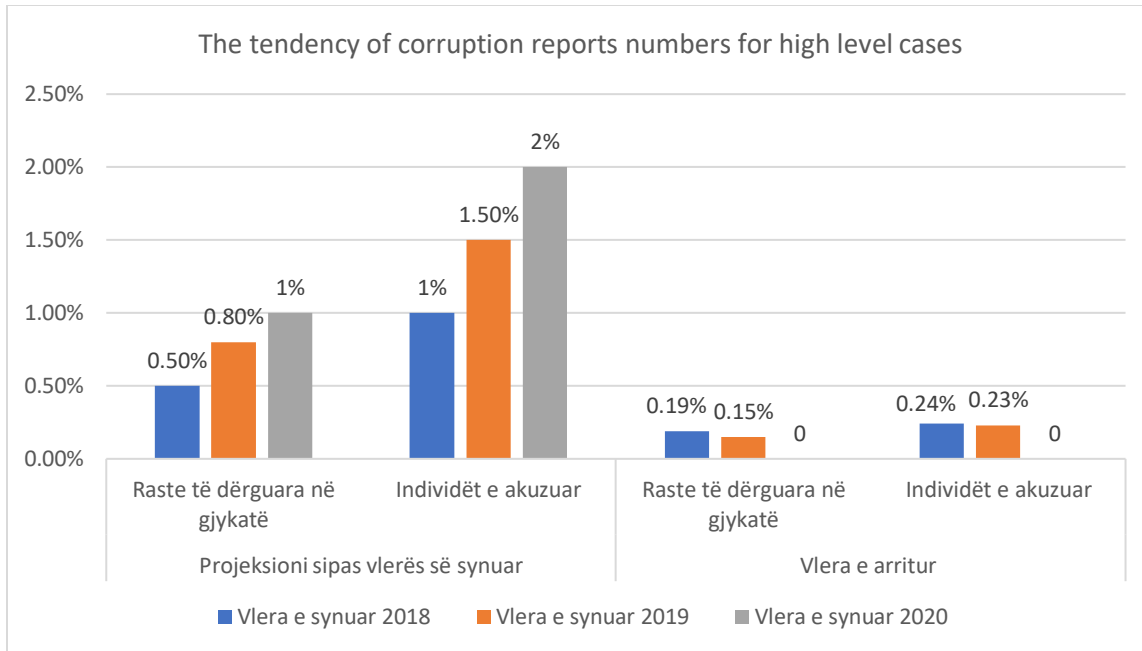


As can be seen from the graph, the feasibility rate of this indicator has been lower than the predicted values. Even in 2020, during which the SPAK started operating, the target value increased by 5%.

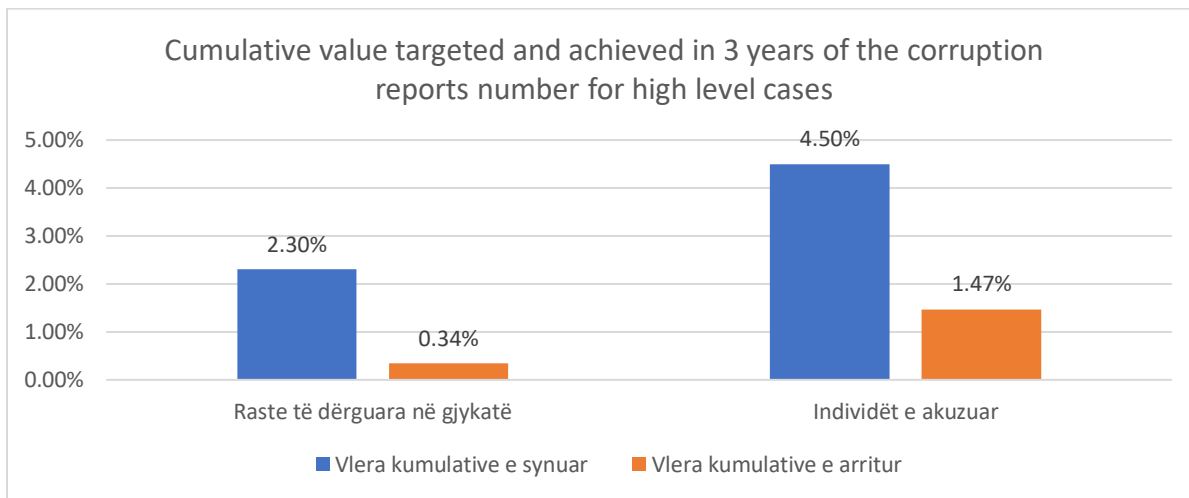
Even the cumulative value in 3 years is 34.9% lower than the cumulative target value for cases sent for trial and 28% lower for accused individuals, as the graph below shows.



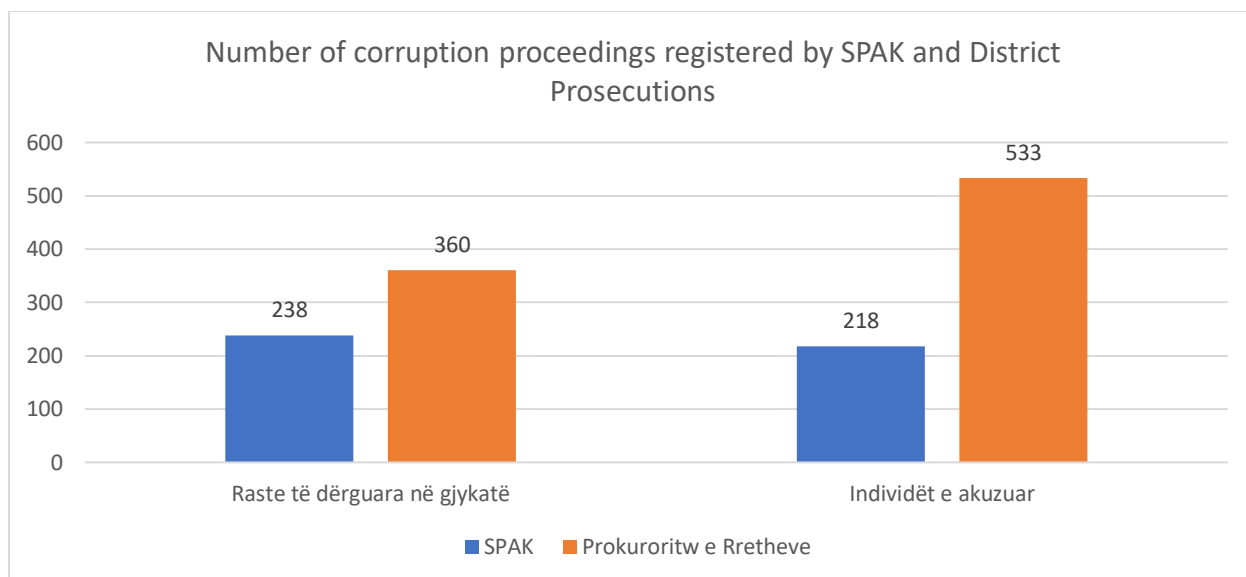
Even lower are the values achieved for sub-indicator B.1.a.1: *Report of proceedings for “high level corruption” on the total number of reports of corruption*, both for the feasibility of the indicator in years and for the cumulative value, as shown in the 2 graphs below.



The cumulative value in 3 years is 85.3% lower for cases sent for trial for high levels of corruption and 67.4% lower for accused individuals, as the graph below shows.



At the beginning of 2020, the Special Prosecution Office SPAK started operating. In the first year of its activity, the number of criminal proceedings for corruption is 40.4% of the total number of cases prosecuted and 29% of the total number of persons investigated, as shown in the graph below.



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.

For this reporting period, no request for sequestration of assets was submitted in cases of corruption, so the value of the indicator is realized at 0%.

The feasibility of this indicator in the 3 years measured is presented in the table below.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	Lack of data on requests for sequestration of assets in cases of corruption	

Target value 2018	Building a reporting mechanism (and updating harmonized statistics) in order to include new data	Instruction of the General Prosecutor no. 6/2018 approved the statistical format for the collection and reporting of data related to seizures.
Target value 2019	Data published in 2-year reports	The reporting system became operational and the data reported in 6-month and annual statistics.  No request for sequestration of assets in corruption cases was filed in 2019
Target value 2020	5% increase compared to the base of 2019	No request for sequestration of assets in corruption cases was filed in 2020

As the data in the table above show, the realization of this indicator is related to the processes and expected increasing results in relation to the seizure of assets in cases of corruption. While the feasibility for the processes has been complete, the feasibility regarding sequestration of assets for corruption cases has been at zero level.

Consequently, the values of sub-indicator *B.1.b.1: Ratio of sequestration requests in cases of “high level corruption” on the total number of sequestration requests in corruption cases*, have not been achieved.

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 sequestered 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, 6 measure have been fully implemented and 2 measures have been partially implemented and 5 others measures are not implemented or reported in the following reporting period.

During 2020, the General Prosecutor's Office has strengthened its professional capacity through joint training with all law enforcement agencies involved in the fight against corruption and the judiciary, the training needs for prosecutors and judicial police officers have been identified (July 2020) and identified for participation 293 prosecutors, judicial police officers of the prosecution and state police sections and representatives from law enforcement institutions HSC, HIDAACI, GDT, GDC, GDPML, SIAC. In December 2020, with the assistance of PAMECA partners, an online training on “Money laundering and property and financial investigation” was held with the participation of about 69 representatives from all law enforcement institutions and on December 17-18 was held a training on “On offenses duty-related criminal offenses” with the participation of about 76 representatives, 145 persons, 38 females and 107 males were trained.

Pursuant to the measure for monitoring and reporting of statistical data related to seizures, the instruction for approval of the statistical reporting format (statistical format) was drafted and approved and started the implementation. Special sections for the investigation of money laundering and economic crime have been established in 7 prosecutors of general jurisdiction with a leading section and prosecutors, and in the other 15 prosecutions a prosecutor has been appointed to prosecute these cases. There are a total of 41 prosecutors charged with money laundering and economic crime.

Meanwhile, during 2020, the format of statistical reporting by the State Police has not changed.

Pursuant to the measure, trainings for increasing the professional level of the staff engaged to document criminal offenses in the field of anti-corruption and crimes in duty, 6 trainings were conducted with 44 beneficiaries, of which 14 are women.

While measures to strengthen the capacities of corruption and economic crime investigation structures by investing in working tools (such as: surveillance, photography, filming, environmental interaction) for the establishment of the Central Unit for Investigation of Economic Crimes Finance and Corruption remain in the status not implemented.

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 of which only 6 have already been approved and only two are still in draft status.

Thus, the following have been adopted:

1. Draft DCM “On determining the evaluation criteria, ways and procedures for the use and alienation of confiscated assets”
2. Draft DCM “On determining the evaluation criteria, ways and procedures for the use and alienation of confiscated assets”
3. Draft DCM “On determining the evaluation criteria, ways and procedures for the use and alienation of confiscated assets”

4. Instruction “On procedures for collection and administration of revenues, rules and procedures for the maintenance and recording of expenditures, limits for the execution of expenditures”.
5. Order “On the criteria and rules for compiling the list of property administrators, at AASCA”.
6. Order “On the approval of the structure and organic composition of the structure of the agency of sequestrated and confiscated assets”.

Are in process:

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

While the electronic system/register, for keeping, form, reporting of sequestrated and confiscated assets as well as determining the public bodies or entities that have the right to access it (AASCA Portal/e-services) has been implemented in waiting for changes to create/grant access to its use by user institutions.

Pursuant to the measure for increasing the investigative capacity of law enforcement institutions, the SIAC, for 2020 has sent to the prosecution body:

- 214 criminal referrals for 317 persons, out of which: 1 middle management level police officer; 98 senior police officers; 208 enforcement level police officers; 1 civil (administrative) employee; 5 effective Guard; 4 FPRP and 99 citizens.

Pursuant to the measure to increase the number and quality of proactive investigations, for employees of the structures, object of the activity of the SIAC, during 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 have been implemented for the measures “*Arrest in flagrance/detention/other measures*”, against 74 employees and 41 citizens, of which; Arrested/detained 84 persons, out of which: 1 middle management level police officer; 17 senior management police officers; 23 enforcement level police officers; 1 effective FPRP; 2 effective Guards and 40 citizens.
- other personal security measures, such as: “*Suspension of the exercise of a duty or public service*” are 31 persons, of which: 13 police officers of the first management level; 16 law enforcement officers; 1 administrative employee; 1 citizen measure “*obligation to report to JPO*”.

The SIAC investigative structures have conducted about 19 operations to detect, legally document and crack down on the illegality of police officers in the most disturbing forms and phenomena, such as “*passive corruption*”, “*abuse of power*”, favoring “*the cultivation of narcotic plants*” and “*smuggling*”, and other trends.

These operations were carried out in cooperation with the SPAK, the Prosecution Offices of the First Instance and the structures of the State Police, being finalized with the documentation with legal evidence of the illegal activity of police officers and implicated citizens, as well as the execution of coercive measures and prohibitive personal security granted by the Special Court and those of the Judicial Districts of the First Instance.

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

For this reporting period there were no assets seized for corruption-related crimes. Consequently, the indicator is realized at 0%.

The feasibility of this indicator in the 3 years measured is presented in the table below.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Initial basic data	Lack of data on the value of assets seized in cases of corruption	
Target value 2018	Improving the reporting mechanism of AASCA for data collection and reporting of values of sequestrated and confiscated assets	Improvement of AASCA internal reporting mechanism was not realized.
Target value 2019	Data published in six-monthly reports of AASCA ( <i>data contain values on sequestrated revenues in cases of corruption</i> )	Improving the reporting mechanism was accomplished.  The data were published in the six-monthly reports of AASCA.  The data do not contain values on sequestrated revenues in cases of corruption
Target value 2020	5% increase compared to the base of 2019	During 2020 there were no assets seized for corruption-related crimes

As the data in the table above show, the realization of this indicator is related to the processes and expected increasing results in relation to the seizure of assets in cases of corruption. While the feasibility for the processes has been complete, the feasibility regarding the increase of the total value of the seized assets in cases of corruption has been at zero level.

The realization 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 *Objective B.1. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of anti-corruption criminal investigations*, in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January - December 2020 **is 0%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$NR B. 1 = \frac{TP B.1.a (0\%) + TP B.1.b (0\%) + TP B.1.c (0\%)}{3 TP} \times 100\% = 0\%$$

The achievement level of objective B.1 for this reporting period **is poor** (from 0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures).



## Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicator are verifiable through the annual reports of the General Prosecutor ([http://www.pp.gov.al/web/Raporte\\_18\\_1.php](http://www.pp.gov.al/web/Raporte_18_1.php)).

The data should also be verifiable in the reports of the Special Prosecution Office (SPAK) (<https://spak.al/>) and the Agency for Administration of Sequestered and Confiscated Assets (AASCA). While SPAK has not yet produced an annual report, AASCA does not currently have an official website.

The data are also verifiable in the Public Statistical Yearbook by the Ministry of Justice (<https://www.destesia.gov.al/statistika/>).

## Risks for achieving Objective B.1

The risk of achieving this objective is high due to the risks related to the internal environment related to communication and information and inter-institutional cooperation in general as well as other issues related to administrative capacity and regulatory environment.

### ***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. 2.2	Increase further access to databases and state electronic registers for conducting investigations, through interconnection of systems
B. 2.2.1	Number of databases accessed
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. 2.4	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 achieved through the activities that are carried out starting from the first 6 months, as well as measures that start implementation in the second 6 months. Measure B.2.1 is foreseen to be implemented in 2021.

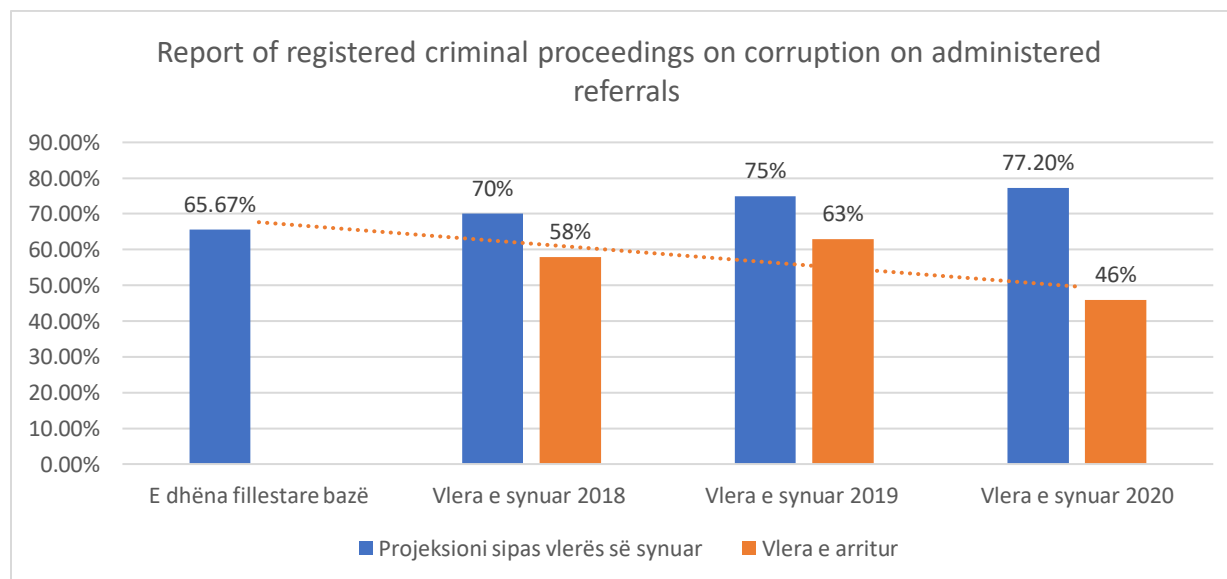
About this indicator, for 2020 has been reported by the responsible institutions the implementation of the measure strengthening cooperation between SP and other law enforcement agencies focusing on the investigation of corruption through working meetings, its implementation has been reported through 253 meetings and analysis of jointly with the Prosecution and other law enforcement agencies. In July 2020, a cooperation agreement was signed between the General Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Finance and Economy, to increase the efficiency of the fight against money laundering, terrorist financing and economic and financial crime, an initiative which will also affect in improving the keeping of nationally unified data on the crime of corruption.

Joint seminars/workshops were also organized between SP and other law enforcement agencies, 6 trainings were conducted with 44 beneficiaries, of which 14 were women, where training issues such as public procurement fraud and money laundering, advanced financial investigation training were mentioned, relations between the police and the prosecution to improve the quality of referrals, national financial investigation and international investigations, criminal investigation, money laundering and criminal offenses of crimes in duty.

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

For this reporting period the ratio of registered corruption number proceedings to the total number of registered referrals is 46%. Compared to the previous year, when this ratio was 63%, so the value of the projected indicator to increase by 3%, the indicator should have been 77.2%.

The feasibility of this indicator in the 3 years measured is presented in the graph below.



In the 3 years measured, the report of criminal proceedings registered for corruption cases on administered referrals has not only been narrowed but has been deepening. The gap between the target value and the achieved value for 2020 is 40.5%, and 30% larger than the initial base value while an increase of 5% was projected compared to 2019.

This report remains critical to the effectiveness of criminal investigations into corruption and steps need to be taken to address it.

The realization 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 5 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, (B.2.2).

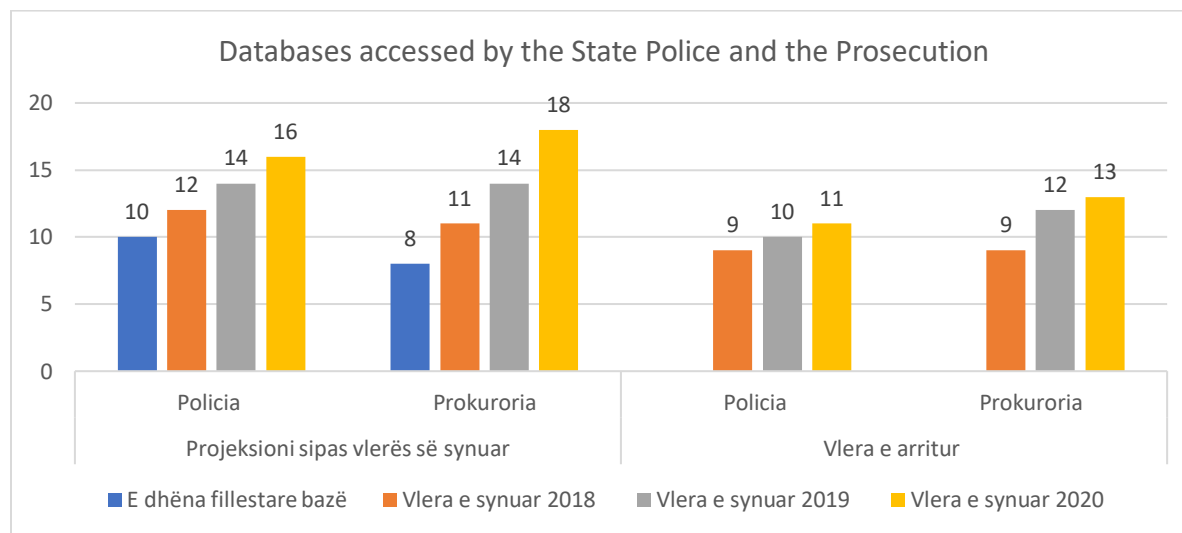
This measure is reported to have been implemented partially through the activity for signing the agreement in April by the General Prosecutor's Office for the achievement of access to the database of the Social Insurance Institute. An agreement remains to be negotiated on obtaining access to the "Penitentiary System Information Management" database, administered by the General Directorate of Prisons.

The General Prosecutor's Office also reports issues related to personal data protection and the unclear/insufficient normative framework. Access to the electronic register of reimbursable prescriptions, the Prosecution and the MoJ have had continuous correspondence with the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund (CHIF) and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, requesting the drafting of a sub-legal act to establish access to the prosecution in the database of the electronic register of prescriptions. The Ministry of Health in reference to the legal acts in force regarding the protection of personal data and DCM no. 503, dated 24.06.2020, "On the administration of electronic health information", has provided the provision of specific information as needed. Meanwhile, the communications with the MoJ for access to the Albanian Notary Register continue.

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

For this reporting period, the State Police has increased access to 1 database and the Prosecution to 3 databases, from 16 and 5 databases which was the target value. The indicator has not been realized.

The graph below shows the feasibility of this performance indicator showing the number of databases that the State Police and the Prosecution were expected to reach and the number of databases accessed by the two institutions.



As the graph shows there is a gap of 31.25% between the cumulative target value of the number of databases accessed by the State Police and 28% is the gap of the number of databases accessed by the Prosecution.

The realization of SPAK's access to the databases already accessed by the Prosecution remains critical.

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 *Objective B.2. Improving cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing corruption* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January - December 2020 is **50%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

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

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

## Data verifiability

The data reported on the performance indicator are not verifiable in the reports of the respective institutions, but only from the reporting made for this monitoring report by the responsible institutions.

## Risks for achieving Objective B2

The risk of achieving this objective is high due to the risks associated with funding and inter-institutional cooperation in general as well as with administrative capacity and regulatory environment.

### **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.3.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.3.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.3.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)

The achievement of the foreseen measure will be carried out through the activity that has started the implementation in Q4 of 2020.

During 2020, according to the forecast in the AP, the process of setting up an inter-institutional working group to assess the situation has begun. The group will be led by the Ministry of Justice.

For this reporting period no assessment report was produced on the adequacy of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crimes. The indicator for 2020 has not been realized.

As the table below shows, this indicator has not been achieved in any of the three years measured.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	0	
Target value 2018	1	0
Target value 2019	1	0
Target value 2020	1	0

It should be noted that in these three years, acts related to this objective/indicator have been continuously changed/amended, but there has not been any in-depth assessment based on data to guide these differences, as provided in the methodology of this performance indicator.

The methodology of the indicator foresees the requirements, processes, time and terms for the realization of the annual target value. The methodology envisages reviewing the adequacy of the legal framework by assessing compliance with international standards, gaps and overlaps in existing national legislation, etc.

This indicator aims to improve the design of data-driven policies, as defined by the Instrument Package number for Better Regulation of the European Union<sup>31</sup>.

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.

<sup>31</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/file\\_import/better-regulation-toolbox-4\\_en\\_0.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/file_import/better-regulation-toolbox-4_en_0.pdf)



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 foreseen 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 2020, no activity or measure has been implemented.

For this reporting period, the legal basis for ARO has not been drafted and the institution where the ARO will be located has not been identified. The performance indicator for 2020 has not been realized.

As the table below shows, even this indicator has not been achieved in any of the three years measured.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	Office for the Recovery of Assets in accordance with European Council Decision 2007/845 / JHA is missing	
Target value 2018	Assessment of the legal framework and identification of the institutional structure for the establishment of the ARO	An assessment for the establishment of the ARO has not been conducted.
Target value 2019	- Selection of the institution where the ARO will be located - Approval of Standard Procedures	The selection of the institution where the ARO will be located has not been done.
Target value 2020	- ARO is functional. - Notification of the EU Commission for the establishment of ARO	ARO is not functional

This indicator is partly related to indicator B.3.a insofar as the implementation of an assessment of the legal framework and the identification of the institutional structure for the establishment of the ARO would have led to the realization of the target value for at least one of the three years.

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 *Objective B.3. Improving the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crime* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-December 2020 is **0%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

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

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective B.3 for this reporting period is **poor** (from 0 to 30 percent of the achievement measures).

### **Data verifiability**

The data reported on the performance indicator are not verifiable in the reports of the respective institutions.

### **Risks for achieving Objective B.3**

The risk of achieving this objective is high due to the risks associated with administrative capacity and the regulatory environment.

### **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: *the increase by 5% 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 of strengthening national and international police cooperation, the State Police, according to the agreements, cooperates with "INTERPOL" with EUROPOL, CARIN, INTERFORCĚ, etc.

For this reporting period the State Police has exchanged the following:

- 374 Interpol practices from the Directorate for Economic and Financial Crime;
- 106 internships with EUROPOL from the Directorate for Economic and Financial Crime;
- 42 practices were exchanged with the network of offices for finding and recovering criminal assets CARIN;
- Information was exchanged with INTERFORCE in 7 practices.

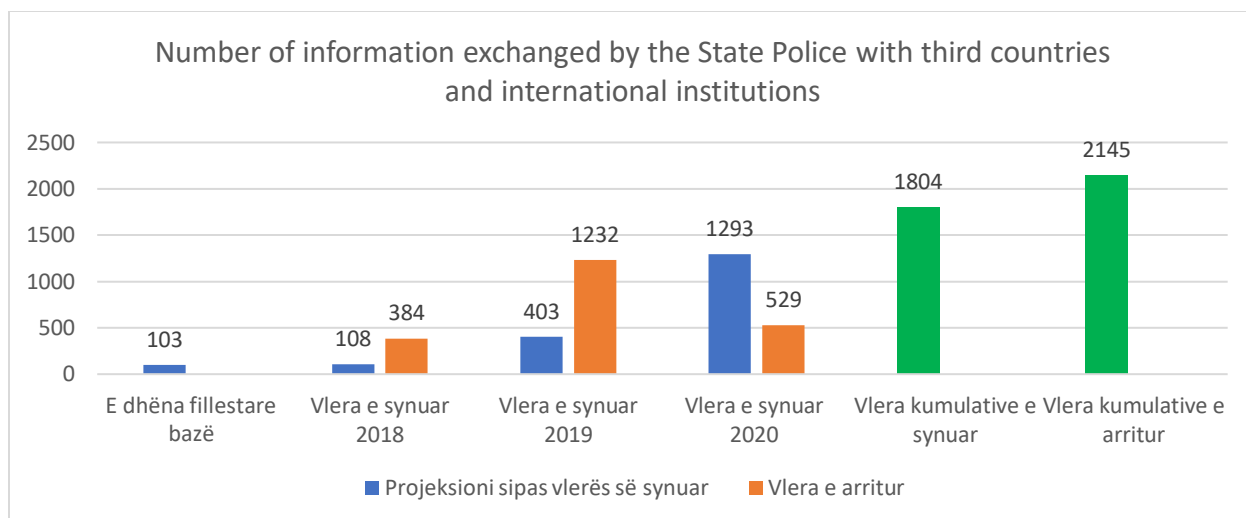
During 2020 were exchanged:

- 718 practices with Interpol;
- 471 practices with Europol;
- 32 practices with CARIN networks;
- 11 internships with Italian Interforzza Police Liaison Office.

In total, the State Police has exchanged less information than during 2019, so the 5% increase in the total number of information exchanged has not been realized. The value of the indicator is not realized.

The graph below shows the target values in three years and the values achieved for the number of information exchanged by the State Police with third countries and international institutions.

As the data show, this indicator was achieved in 2018 and 2019 but not in 2020. However, the cumulative value achieved for 3 years is higher than the target value, mainly due to the high amount of information exchanged in 2019 with Interpol and Europol.



As can be seen from the data, the dominant amount of data exchanged is with Interpol and Europol. There has been an increase in years of information exchanged with CARIN (Camden Asset Recovery Inter-agency Network), which focuses on tracking, freezing, seizing and confiscating assets created through economic crime, including corruption.

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 2020 and onwards until the end of 2023.

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, from which 2 women:

- 2 trained persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina: “Public procurement fraud and money laundering”
- 4 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, 2 training activities were conducted, specifically:

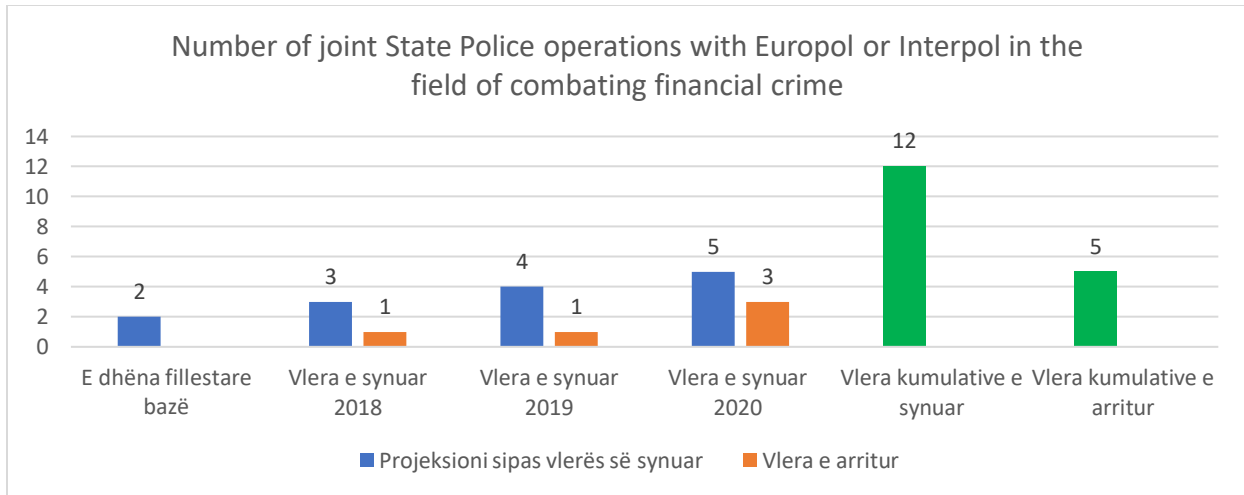
- The 41th Meeting of the European Judicial Network (EJN) took place on 12 February 2020 in The Hague, the Netherlands. In this meeting were discussed among others the developments in all countries regarding the international judicial cooperation, the program of activities for 2020 and the issues where they should focus, the future relations with EPPO (European Public Prosecutor's Office). Subsequently, due to the pandemic, the planned activities were canceled and no trainings of this type were organized; 1 activity-1 male participant
- July 22, 2020 was organized the online seminar by the Euralius V Project, in cooperation with the General Prosecutor's Office and the Special Prosecutor's Office with 6 (six) international experts “On international experiences and best practices for proactive investigations and plea agreements”, with the participation of 12 prosecutors and heads of prosecutors of general jurisdiction, 15 prosecutors, j.p.o. of the Special Prosecution and 10 j.p.o. of the State Police.

Meanwhile, no joint investigation teams have been set up this year.

In total, the State Police has conducted and/or participated in 3 joint operations with Europol or Interpol in the field of combating financial and economic crime out of 5 which was the target value for 2020. The value of the indicator is realized in the amount of 60 %.

The chart below shows the target values in three years and the values achieved for joint State Police operations conducted with Europol or Interpol in the field of combating financial crime. As the data show, this indicator has not been reached in any of the three years and also the difference between the cumulative target value and the achieved value is large (58%).

Given the high number of information exchanged by the State Police with third countries and international institutions, they should have led to a higher number of joint operations but this did not happen.



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 *Objective B.4* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for 2020 is **30%**. The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$NR B.4 = \frac{TP B.4.a (0\%) + TP B.4.b (60\%)}{2 TP} \times 100\% = 30\%$$

The achievement rate of objective B.4 for this reporting period is **suffiecient** (51 to 85 percent of the implemented measures).

#### Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are verifiable through the annual reports of the State Police (<https://mb.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Policia-e-Shtetit-ANALIZA-VJETORE-2019.pdf>; <http://www.punetebrendshme.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Raporti-Vjetor-per-Arritjen-e-Objektivave-nga-PSH-2018.pdf>).

#### Risks for achieving Objective B.4

The risk of achieving this objective is medium due to the risks associated with external partners as well as risks related to planning, processes, IT systems and other support systems.

### *Feasibility of specific objectives of the strategic goal of punishing corruption (Approach B)*

Based on the data reported by the responsible institutions for the administration and processing of performance indicator data, the table below presents the achievement rate of 4 specific objectives of the strategic goal of punishing corruption.

By applying the same formula for deriving the achievement rate of objectives - by summing the feasibility in the percentage of performance indicators and dividing by the number of indicators - the feasibility of the strategic goal of preventing corruption is 20%.

Objective	Feasibility
B.1. Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal investigations against corruption	0%
B.2. Improving cooperation between law enforcement institutions in prosecuting and punishing corruption	50%
B.3. Review of the legal framework for the prosecution of economic and financial crime	0%
B.4. Improving international judicial and police co-operation in the fight against corruption.	30%

### *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.

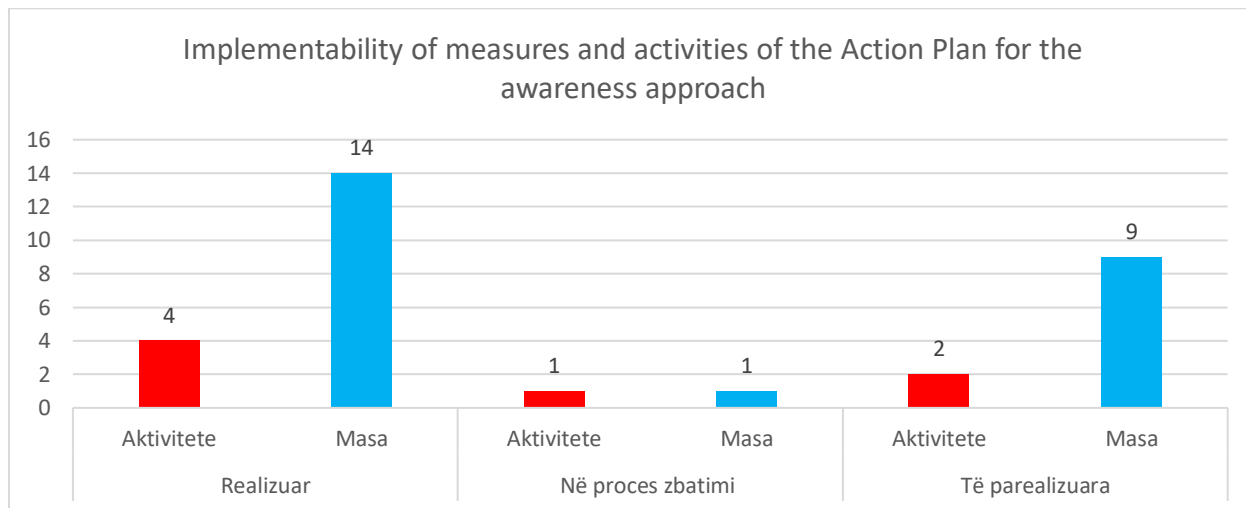
During the reporting period, measures (products) were implemented and activities were performed according to the table below.

Approach (Policy Goals)	Measures and Activities	Achievement of Measures and Activities			
		Measures and Activities foreseen for 2020	Measures and Activities <b>fully</b> implemented	Measures and Activities <b>partially</b> implemented <sup>32</sup>	Measures and Activities not implemented <sup>33</sup>
Awareness	Measures	9	6	1	2
	Activities	24	14	1	9

<sup>32</sup> “Partially implemented” activity is that activity that is realized on a scale from 50 to 100 percent.

<sup>33</sup> “Not implemented” activity is one that is realized on a scale from 0 to 50 percent.

It turns out that out of 9 measures and 24 activities foreseen in the Action Plan 2020 - 2023, for 2020, for Approach C (Awareness), 6 measures/14 activities of them have been implemented, 1 measure/1 activity are still in the process of implementation, 2 measures/9 activities are not implemented respectively (measures C 3.1.1; C.3.1.2; C.3.1.3; C.3.1.4; C.3.1.5; C.3.1.6, C.3.2.1; C.3.2.2. e C.3.2.3).



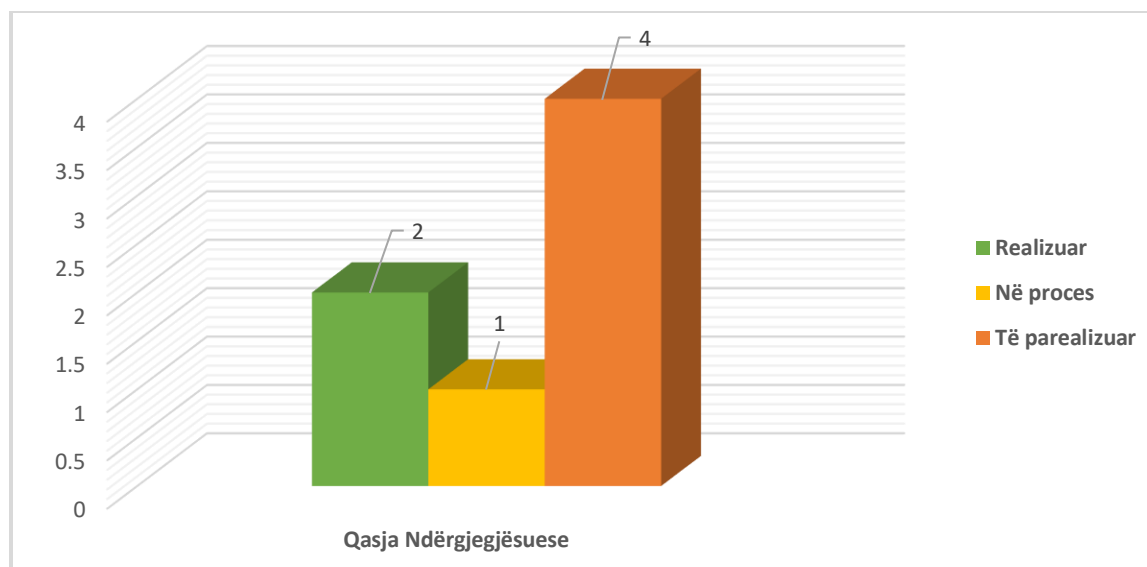
From the 7 performance indicators set for the awareness-raising approach, through the implementation of measures and the performance of the respective activities, the target value for 2 performance indicators has been achieved, the target value for 1 performance indicator has been partially achieved and the target value for 4 performance indicators has not been achieved.

Awareness Approach	Performance Indicator	Achievement of Performance Indicator		
		Target value is fully realized <sup>34</sup>	Target value is partially realized <sup>35</sup>	Target value is immeasurable <sup>36</sup>
	7	2	1	4

<sup>34</sup> That is realized on a 100 percent scale

<sup>35</sup> That is realized on the scale from 50 to 100 percent.

<sup>36</sup> Indicators for which data were not collected or it was not possible to collect



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

For this objective, 2 performance indicators have been defined:

*C.1.a: 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, 12 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
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 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.

During 2020, the Ministry of Justice in the role of National Coordinator against Corruption has drafted and published the Communication and Visibility Plan (C&VP) for 2020. This document consists of 16 concrete measures/activities, implemented with the support of donors and partners foreigners in the field, but also with the direct engagement of the technical staff and the cabinet of the Minister of Justice, for various target groups in order to raise awareness of the fight against corruption, link: [http://www.drejtesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/CV-Strategy\\_-FINALE\\_PER-Publikim@S03.09.2020.pdf](http://www.drejtesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/CV-Strategy_-FINALE_PER-Publikim@S03.09.2020.pdf);

The monitoring reports have been published on the official website of the Ministry of Justice, respectively: ISAC Annual Monitoring Report, January-December 2019 (in Albanian and English) and the Passport of Indicators; ISAC Monitoring Report, for the period January-March 2020 (in Albanian and English); ISAC Monitoring Report, for the period January-June 2020 (in Albanian and English); ISAC Monitoring Report, for the period July-September 2020 (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, link: <http://www.drejtesia.gov.al/strategjia-ndersektorale-kunder-korrupsionit>.

The publication of these reports is preceded by the publication for the purpose of consultation with the public and interested groups of their drafts as well.

During 2020, regular consultation of AC documents (monitoring reports and OGP AP draft), anti-corruption component in the network of organizations in the field of anti-corruption has continued. Network/CSO forum for AC established for this purpose, is regularly informed about acts and processes followed by the MoJ within the AC.

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 budget costs of the MoJ/NCAC.

For this reporting period, the Visibility and Communication Plan for 2020 has been drafted and published, and the awareness and communication activities foreseen in the Plan and Communication have been fully implemented. The indicator for 2020 is 100% realized.

The table below shows the feasibility performance of this indicator in the three years measured. The feasibility of this indicator has been weak in the first two years, mainly due to the lack of capacities and expertise needed to carry out the respective activities and measures.

This indicator is fully realized only for 2020.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	ISAC Visibility and Communication Plan is missing	
Target value 2018	The Visibility and Communication Plan for 2018 is finalized in the 2nd quarter of the year.	The Visibility and Communication Plan was not implemented for 2018
Target value 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Visibility and Communication Plan for 2019 is finalized and published in the 1st quarter of the year.</li> <li>- Specific budget allocated for the implementation of the Visibility and Communication Plan</li> </ul>	The Visibility and Communication Plan for 2019 was implemented in the 3rd quarter of the year.
Target value 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Visibility and Communication Plan for 2020 is finalized and published in the 1st quarter of the year.</li> <li>- 50% of the awareness and communication tasks foreseen in the Visibility and Communication Plan 2019 have been implemented.</li> </ul>	The Visibility and Communication Plan for 2019 was implemented in the 1st quarter of the year.

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

### 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
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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

The implementation of the foreseen measures (2) 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 2020, awareness and information activities were carried out which target different groups of society.

The Ministry of Justice/NCAC has drafted, approved and implemented a list of awareness-raising activities for 2020, we mention: awareness campaigns, information packages, anti-corruption education activities, cooperation with CSOs, involvement of various target groups (sport/academy/arts/youth), activities were conducted in hybrid format (with physical and online participation) due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

During Integrity Week, 3-11 February 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.

MoJ/NCAC within the project Communication and Visibility: Sectoral Reform Contract for the Fight against Corruption, supported by EUD, has completed the conception publication for the public: Guidelines - How to get information on corruption and how to report a case corruption.

On December 1-9, 2020, the Ministry of Justice, with the support of the Delegation of the European Union in Albania, organized the second edition of the Anti-Corruption Film Festival, in the framework of Integrity Week 2.

The films included in this edition have been produced by talented and well-known Albanian directors as well as directors from European Union member states. The films address different typologies of corruption and ways we can commit to fighting for a society that has integrity at its core. The films could be watched through free online broadcasting on the platform of this website, as well as on the RTSH Film and RTSH Shqip channels, thanks to the partnership with the Albanian Public Radio and Television. All foreign films were accompanied by Albanian subtitles. As part of this Film Festival, 4 online discussion panels were organized, in the form of a virtual discussion forum that will bring together experts in the field of anti-corruption, sociology, psychology and cinematography. All panels, 4 in total, were available online throughout the duration of the Festival. The partners of the Anti-Corruption Film Festival are the Embassy of Austria, the Embassy of France, the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Embassy of Italy, the Embassy of Romania, the Institutes of Culture of Italy and Romania, the National Cinematography Center, the Central State Film Archive, Radio Albanian Public Television, as well as film producers participating in the festival and A2CNN as a media partner.

During 2020, the MoJ in the quality and exercise of the function of the NCAC has developed and made public statements and participation in the public/announcements/interviews/meetings with journalists on the progress of efforts in the fight against corruption.

International Conference “Good Governance and the Fight against Corruption in the Digital Age”, under the auspices of the Albanian Presidency of the OSCE for 2020; Council of Europe High Level Forum ‘Anti-Corruption in Times of Crisis’; High level AC conference (effective fight against corruption and rooting of a healthy culture of integrity for the whole society).

These activities were carried out 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.

For 2020, from the information reported and analyzed to perform the assessment of the target value of this indicator for these measures (as above), with the activities and products realized has directly affected the manner of realization of the indicator. The indicator for 2020 has reached 100%.

The table below shows the feasibility performance of this indicator in the three years measured. The feasibility of this indicator has been weak in the first year but has been fully realized in the last two years.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Initial basic value	Anti-corruption awareness campaigns are not implemented in a programmed manner	
Target value 2018	4 awareness campaigns implemented for the fight against corruption	0
Target value 2019	4 awareness campaigns implemented for the fight against corruption	4 awareness campaigns implemented
Target value 2020	4 awareness campaigns implemented for the fight against corruption	4 awareness campaigns implemented

The realization 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**

The achievement level of *Objective C.1 Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-December 2020 is **100%**.

*The calculation was performed according to the following formula:*

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

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective C.1 for this reporting period is **very good** (86-110 percent of the implemented measures).

### **Data verifiability**

The data reported on the performance indicators are verifiable through the monitoring reports of the National Coordinator Against Corruption and in the section dedicated to the Inter-sectoral Strategy Against Corruption on the official website of the Ministry of Justice (<https://www.drejtësia.gov.al/strategjia-ndersektoriale-kunder-korrupsionit/>). Announcements on communication and awareness activities are also published regularly on [www.drejtësia.gov.al](http://www.drejtësia.gov.al), in the newsroom menu.

### **Risks for achieving Objective C.1**

The risk of achieving this objective is medium due to the internal risks associated with planning, programming and capacity, financial resources and expertise.

## ***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](http://www.shqipëriaqeduam.al)

*C.2 b:* Number of corruption cases from citizens' denunciations on [www.shqipëriaqeduam.al](http://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](http://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](http://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	ADC periodic reporting on complaints submitted on the portal
C.2.1.1	Report produced and published
C. 2.2	Submission of monthly requests to line institutions for collecting the number of citizens denouncing corruption on the portal which are reported to the State Police/Prosecutor
C.2.2.1	Periodic report produced and published
C.2.2.2	Nr. of cases referred to SP/Prosecutor; (referred cases separated by gender)

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

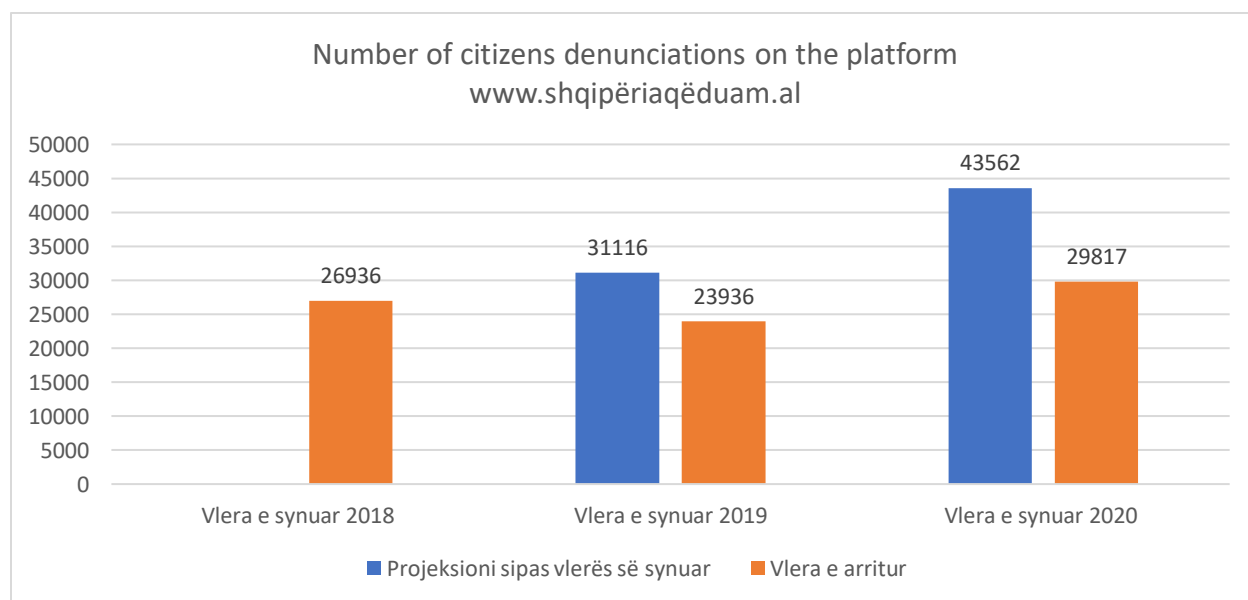
The Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government reports periodically on the denunciations of citizens and businesses, regularly (every week) through detailed data presented in the report for each minister and the office of the Prime Minister.

During 2020, 29,817 cases, requests, complaints were registered with the platform [www.shqipëriaqëduam.com](http://www.shqipëriaqëduam.com). The issues are related to the central level of government and the local level. There are 24,603 issues at the central level and 5,214 at the local level.

According to the target value of the indicator, for 2020 the portal [www.shqipëriaqëduam.com](http://www.shqipëriaqëduam.com) should have received 30,332 reports from citizens [23,605 + 30% (6727)]. This represents an increase of 23.2% from 40% which was the target value. Based on these data, the indicator for 2020 is realized at 58%.

The chart below shows the feasibility of this indicator in the three years measured. Because the data of denunciations on the portal [www.stopkorrupsionit.al](http://www.stopkorrupsionit.al) in 2017 were never released, the realization of 25% more than the previous year has been impossible for 2018. Thus the number of complaints of citizens in 2018 serves as the base value for the following years.

As the data show, the target values of the indicator were not reached in 2019 and 2020 (30% increase and 40% increase respectively).



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.

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.2.2.2	Nr. of cases referred to SP/Prosecutor; (referred cases separated by gender)
C.2.3	Increased ADC transparency, specifically for anti-corruption reporting cases
C.2.3.1	Information activities on how the portal function works for the public (publications/web/announcements)

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

During 2020, the processes in the electronic system of the co-government platform have been improved, enabling the electronic tracking and labeling of cases suspected of corruption. ADC reported to the anti-corruption unit in the Prime Minister and to the Anti-Corruption Task Force in the MoJ, as well as in the institutions where the case is reported, only 1 case, for the Ministry of Finance and Economy, while the institutions did not report to ADC for any complaints/reports for corruption cases that have been referred to the State Police or the Prosecutor's Office.

During 2020, the Co-Government platform has had an increased proactivity in order to co-govern with citizens and businesses, which serves to interact in real time on issues of current political governance. Through the promotion of its activities, the platform has invited citizens and businesses to address them by presenting their problems, in order to solve it in a short time through a transparent and fast process, as well as contributing to the improvement of quality of service in state administration.

The Co-Government Platform informs the public through images and videos in a continuous and transparent manner on the activity it carries out in order to become a bridge for co-government, which guarantees the inclusion of citizens and businesses in policy-making and decision-making.

The areas where the co-government platform promotes its activity are:

Website: [www.shqiperiaqeduam.al](http://www.shqiperiaqeduam.al)

Facebook: Shqipëria që duam (The Albania we want)

Instagram: shqiperiaqeduam

Twitter: @ShqiperiaQeDuam

YouTube: Shqipëria që duam (The Albania we want)



These measures and activities are carried out at administrative cost.

For 2020, from the information reported and analyzed to perform the assessment of the target value of this indicator for these measures (as above), with the activity performed has directly affected the manner of realization of the indicator, which has not been achieved.

The co-government platform has not yet managed to separate corruption reporting cases from other types of reporting it receives from citizens. During 2020, 34 punitive measures were given by the administrative investigations for not giving the right to the citizens in time.

But sending cases for review to institutions to which citizens report has led to the conduct of administrative investigations and taking administrative measures but has not led to the initiation of any criminal investigation by law enforcement institutions.

Thus, the target value of the indicator on the total number of complaints of citizens for corruption cases reported on the platform [www.shqiperiaqeduam.al](http://www.shqiperiaqeduam.al) for 2020 has not been realized.

The table below shows the feasibility performance of this indicator in the three years measured. As the data show the target values of the indicator have not been reached in any of the 3 years measured.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	Number of cases generated by the portal <a href="http://www.stopkorrupsionit.al">www.stopkorrupsionit.al</a>	
Target value 2018	25% increase	0
Target value 2019	30% increase	0
Target value 2020	40% increase	0

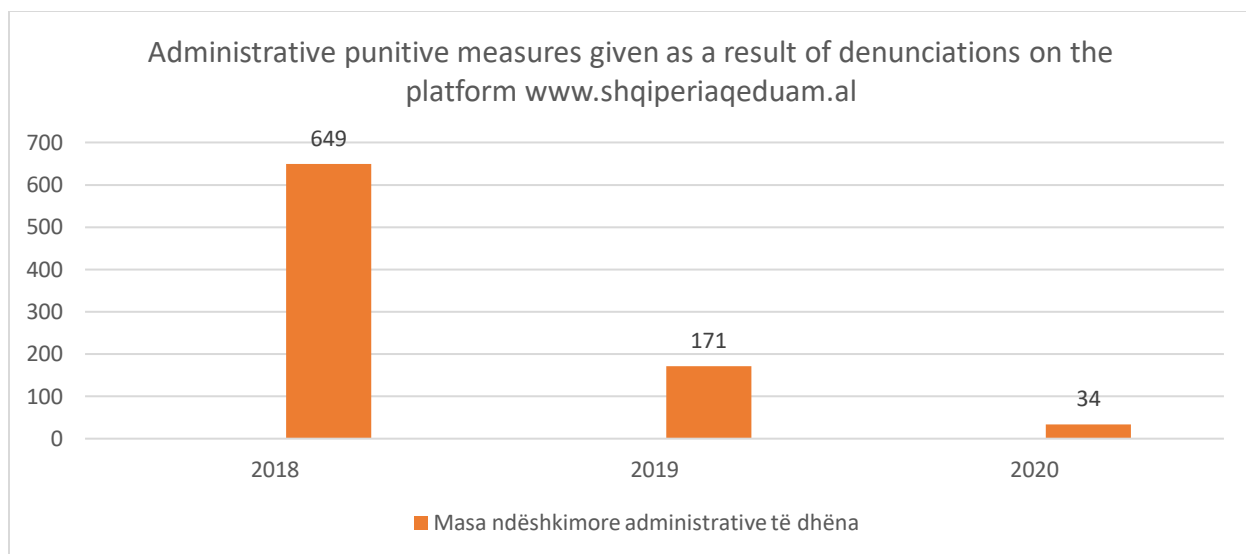
The performance indicator methodology stipulates that the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government (ADC) should follow the corruption cases generated by the citizens' denunciations on [www.shqiperiaqeduam.al](http://www.shqiperiaqeduam.al) until those cases are dismissed or resolved administratively by the line institutions, or forwarded to Albanian State Police.

ADC has pursued cases with line institutions but no case of denunciation in these three years has been the basis for initiating a criminal investigation into corruption.

The graph below shows the trend in the number of administrative sanctions imposed as a result of citizens' denunciations on the platform [www.shqiperiaqeduam.al](http://www.shqiperiaqeduam.al). As can be seen, even for this indicator which in the absence of data for criminal investigations could be used as a *proxy*<sup>37</sup>, the trend has been declining.

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<sup>37</sup> Proxy indicators provide the solution in cases when data on a certain indicator is missing. In some cases this data may be temporary while a data system is being set up or a monitoring program is being implemented.



However, in terms of corruption number of cases from citizens' denunciations in which they are reported to the State Police or the Prosecution, the indicator has not been reached in any of the years.

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

The achievement level of Objective C.2 *Encouraging the public to actively use the mechanisms for denunciation and prevention of corruption* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-December 2020 is **29%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

$$NR C. 2 = \frac{TP1 C.2.a (58\%) + TP2 C.2.b(0\%)}{2TP} \times 100\% = 29\%$$

Based on the implementation of the reported measures, the achievement rate of objective C.2 for this reporting period is **very good** (from 86 to 110 percent of the implemented measures).

### Data verifiability

The data reported on performance indicators are verifiable through the annual reports of the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government (<https://www.shqiperiaqeduam.al/>) and the reports of the State Police (<https://mb.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Policia-e-Shtetit-ANALIZA-VJETORE-2019.pdf>; <http://www.punetebrendshme.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Raporti-Vjetor-per-Arritjen-e-Objektivave-nga-PSH-2018.pdf>).

## Risks for achieving Objective C.2

The risk of achieving this objective is high due to internal risks related to processes and the system as well as risks related to inter-institutional coordination and cooperation.

### 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 is: ***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 2020, 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.

For 2020, from the reported information for non-performance of any activity and the product foreseen to perform the estimation of the target value of this indicator, the target value has not been reached.

The table below shows the feasibility performance of this indicator in the three years measured. As the data show, the target values of the indicator have been achieved only in one of the 3 years measured.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	ASCS does not have an Anti-Corruption program to orient the financing of Anti-Corruption projects implemented by civil society organizations	
Target value 2018	Drafting and approval of the Anti-Corruption program (including the Action Plan 2019-2020)	The Anti-Corruption Program was not approved in 2018
Target value 2019	Drafting and publishing the Report  Annual implementation of the Anti-Corruption Program (as a separate part of the annual report of the Agency)	The Anti-Corruption Program was approved in 2019
Target value 2020	An external evaluation of the annual implementation of the 2019 Anti-Corruption Program has been conducted	External evaluation on the annual implementation of the Anti-Corruption Program of 2019 has not been conducted

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

### 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)<sup>38</sup>.

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

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.amshc.gov.al/web/raporte/monitorimi/2019/Raport%20Monitorimi%20Financiar%20-%202019.pdf>

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 2020, ASCS reports lack of implementation of activities due to the Covid-19 Pandemic situation, 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.

For 2020, from the information reported for non-performance of any activity and the product foreseen to perform the estimation of the target value of this indicator, has not been achieved.

The table below shows the feasibility performance of this indicator in the three years measured. As the data show, only for one of the 3 years measured are produced data for the target value which is realized in the amount of 69.2%, of the total target value of 25%.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	14.29%	
Target value 2018	20%	0
Target value 2019	25%	17.3%
Target value 2020	25%	0

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

### 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, 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 the first quarter and onwards.

For 2020, ASCS reports lack of implementation of activities due to the Covid-19 Pandemic situation, 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.

For 2020, from the information reported for non-performance of any activity and the product foreseen to perform the estimation of the target value of this indicator, has not been achieved.

The table below shows the feasibility performance of this indicator in the three years measured. As the data show, only for one of the 3 years measured are produced data for the target value, which is realized in the amount of 80%, of the total target value of 25%.

	Projection according to the target value	Achieved value
Basic initial data	13.56%	
Target value 2018	20%	0
Target value 2019	25%	20%
Target value 2020	20%	0

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

The achievement level of *Objective C.3 Encouragement of cooperation with civil society* in relation to the realization of performance indicators for the period January-December 2020 is **0%**.

The calculation was performed according to the following formula:

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

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

### Data verifiability

The reported data on performance indicators are verifiable through the annual reports on the activity of ASCS (<http://www.amshc.gov.al/web/raporte/vjetore/>).

### Risks for achieving Objective C.3

The risk of achieving this objective is high due to internal risks related to financial processes and the distribution of funds.

### *Feasibility of specific objectives of the strategic goal for citizens' awareness against corruption (Approach C)*

Based on the data reported by the responsible institutions for the administration and processing of performance data indicator, the table below presents the achievement rate of 3 specific objectives of the strategic goal for citizens' awareness against corruption.

By applying the same formula for deriving the achievement rate of objectives - by summing the feasibility in the percentage of performance indicators and divided by the number of indicators - the feasibility of the strategic goal of preventing corruption is 43%.

Objective	Feasibility
C.1. Awareness and education of the general public on the consequences of corruption	100%
C.2. Encourage the public to actively use mechanisms for denouncing corruption	29%
C.3. Encourage cooperation with civil society.	0%

### III. PROGRESS ON OBJECTIVES RESULTS AND IMPACT

#### 3.1 Assessment of key achievements using indicators

Based on the information on the target values of activities and measures implemented, performance indicators, the achievement of objectives for *January - December 2020* is as follows.

Implementation according to activities/measures	Implementation according to indicators <sup>39</sup>
Poor - 5 objectives	Poor – 5 objectives
Sufficient - 4 objectives	Sufficient - 4 objectives
Good - 1 objective	Good - 1 objective
Very good - 8 objectives	Very good - 6 objectives
Exceeded – N/A objectives	Exceeded – 1 objective

#### Success story (through priority measures)

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

1. For 2020, the installation of the electronic register has been exceeded by 21 public authorities, with an increase of 8 public authorities. For 2020 there are 58 public authorities in total, using the electronic register of requests and responses; all ministries have approved and published transparency programs on their websites; CRIPPD monitors the AP coordinators for the request/complaints register; a proactive transparency monitoring report has been drafted including the study methodology and a set of transparency indicators along with the transparency index.
2. In 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. For 2020, the number of electronic services increased according to the indicator has been exceeded by 69.6%; there are 1021 electronic services in use; there are 1.87 million users of the e-Albania platform and 7.7 million applications/uses of electronic services in use. Some of the online services added specifically during 2020 are: SCA (Asset revaluation); MoJ (Application for a court expert; Evaluation of court experts; Certification as a court expert); MESY (Application for the Fund

<sup>39</sup> Objective A7 is not included in the evaluation.



of Excellence (for state administration officials/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 Certification); GDE (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 reading loan 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 Signature Document Circulation System).

3. In 2020, the process of drafting and consolidating the Guidance document “Integrity Risk Assessment Methodology for Central Government” (IRAM) was fully completed. IRAM is relevant for integrity risk assessment in all central government institutions and aims to contribute in strengthening the process of planning and managing integrity risk in the public sector in Albania. IRAM presents a general framework of key risk management concepts, which includes: planning, identifying, analyzing and evaluating integrity risks, as well as designing, approving, implementing and monitoring the integrity plan in a public institution. IRAM was approved by the order of the Minister of Justice no.334, dated 7.11.2020 and was published worldwide on the website of the Ministry of Justice.
4. In 2020, the drafting of the manual for drafting integrity plans was completed; The Ministry of Justice has approved the Integrity Plan, by order of the Minister of Justice no. 333, dated 7.11.2020, published on the website of the Ministry of Justice and which lays the foundations for the functioning of a public administration with integrity, accountability and transparency.
5. In 2020, 4 statistical reports were consolidated and compiled (6 quarter II 2019/annual 2019/3M 1 2020/6M 1 2020). Annual statistics 2019 are an integral part of the “Statistical Yearbook 2019”, published at [www.drejtesia.gov.al](http://www.drejtesia.gov.al). Consolidated statistics on corruption-related offenses have been collected, processed and harmonized (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office and Courts) for the second and annual half of 2019. The consolidated statistics on criminal offenses were collected, processed and harmonized related to corruption (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office and Courts) for the first quarter (January-March) of 2020. Consolidated statistics on criminal offenses related to corruption have been collected, processed and harmonized (State Police, Prosecution General Courts) for the first half of the year (January-June) 2020. Also, data were collected on assets confiscated for corruption-related offenses for the second and annual half of 2019. Consolidated statistics on criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime (State Police, General Prosecutor's Office

and Courts) for the first half of the year (January-June) of 2020 have been collected, processed and harmonized. Data have been collected on confiscated assets for criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime for the second and annual half of 2019. These data are published in the “Statistical Yearbook 2019”. Data on confiscated assets for criminal offenses related to corruption and organized crime for the first half of the year (January-June 2020) were collected.

6. At the beginning of 2020, the Special Prosecution Office SPAK started operating. In the first year of its activity, the number of criminal prosecution cases for the crime of corruption is 40.4% of the total number of prosecuted cases and 29% of the total number of persons investigated.
7. In 2020, the drafting and approval of the regulatory framework 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, 6 bylaws have been drafted in implementation of the law. no. 34/2019, mention: DCM “On determining the evaluation criteria, manners and procedures for the use and alienation of confiscated assets”; DCM “On determining the evaluation criteria, manners and procedures for the commissioning and alienation of confiscated assets”; DCM “On determining the evaluation criteria, manners and procedures for the commissioning and alienation of confiscated assets”; Instruction “On the procedures of collection and administration of revenues, rules and procedures for the maintenance and recording of expenditures, limits for the execution of expenditures”; Order “On the criteria and rules for compiling the list of property administrators, at AASCA”; Order “On the approval of the structure and organic composition of the structure of the agency of sequestrated and confiscated assets”.
8. SIAC, for 2020 has sent to the prosecution body: 214 criminal referrals for 317 persons, out of which: 1 middle management level police officer; 98 senior police officers; 208 enforcement level police officers; 1 civil (administrative) employee; 5 effective Guard; 4 FPRP and 99 citizens.

The SIAC investigative structures have conducted about 19 operations to detect, legally document and crack down on the illegality of police officers in the most disturbing forms and phenomena, such as “*passive corruption*”, “*abuse of power*”, favoring “*the cultivation of narcotic plants*” and “*smuggling*”, and other trends.

These operations were carried out in cooperation with the SPAK, the Prosecution Offices of the First Instance and the structures of the State Police, being finalized with the documentation with legal evidence of the illegal activity of police officers and implicated citizens, as well as the execution of coercive measures and prohibitive personal security granted by the Special Court and those of the Judicial Districts of the First Instance.

9. During 2020, the Ministry of Justice in the role of the National Coordinator against Corruption has drafted and published the Communication and Visibility Plan (C&VP) for 2020, a document with 16 concrete measures/activities, fully implemented with donor support and

foreign partners in the field, but also with the direct engagement of the technical staff and the cabinet of the Minister of Justice, for various target groups in order to raise awareness of the fight against corruption.

Published on the official website of the Ministry of Justice are acts such as: Annual Monitoring Report of ISAC, January-December 2019 (in Albanian and English) and the Passport of Indicators; ISAC Monitoring Report, for the period January-March 2020 (in Albanian and English); ISAC Monitoring Report, for the period January-June 2020 (in Albanian and English); ISAC Monitoring Report, for the period July-September 2020 (in Albanian and English).

A network/CSO forum for AC has been established, created for this purpose is regularly informed about acts and processes followed by the MoJ within the AC.

During 2020, 4 awareness campaigns were conducted, namely:

- Integrity Week 1 (3-11 February 2020);
- Integrity Week 2 (1-9 December 2020);
- Run against corruption - February 2020;
- Anti-Corruption Film Festival - December 2020;
- Statements and participation for the public announcements/interviews/meetings with journalists on the progress of efforts in the fight against corruption.

10. During 2020, the Co-Government platform has had an increased proactivity in order to co-govern with citizens and businesses, which serves to interact in real time on issues of current political governance. Through the promotion of its activities, the platform has invited citizens and businesses to address them by presenting their problems, in order to solve it in a short time through a transparent and fast process, as well as contributing to the improvement of quality of service in state administration. The Co-Government Platform informs the public through images and videos in a continuous and transparent manner on the activity it carries out in order to become a bridge for co-government, which guarantees the inclusion of citizens and businesses in policy-making and decision-making. The areas where the co-government platform promotes its activity are:

- Website: [www.shqiperiaqeduam.al](http://www.shqiperiaqeduam.al)
- Facebook: Shqipëria që duam (The Albania we want)
- Instagram: shqiperiaqeduam
- Twitter: @ShqiperiaQeDuam
- YouTube: Shqipëria që duam (The Albania we want)

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

Based on the results of the monitoring conducted for the period *January 1 - December 31, 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, prevention-punishment-awareness.

In addressing the performance by the institutions it results that there is:

- the lack of specific human resources (institutional capacities);
- lack of specific budgets for carrying out the envisaged activity;
- delays in the completion of procedures/phases of specific activities;
- problems of the legal and regulatory framework;
- the functioning of communication and information exchange systems are issues that pose challenges, shortcomings and causes of inefficiency during the implementation of the anti-corruption action plan in 2020.

The monitoring and analysis also show that the reconciliation of reporting data between implementing institutions for the same objectives and the lack of cooperation and validation of data police-prosecutor-other law enforcement agencies, constitute difficulties and inefficiencies in the implementation of this action plan.

Responsible institutions and structures included in the Action Plan should be more accountable for the importance of ongoing work for the proper and timely implementation of the AP and the achievement of target values/year.

The lack of cooperation with the financial sectors of the anti-corruption contact points also has an increased impact on the difficulties of reporting, namely the information related to budget execution.

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

### **3.3 Conclusions and recommendations**

The annual monitoring report *January - December 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 annual report provides information on the implementation of the policy goals (Strategy Approaches), the specific objectives of the strategy, the feasibility of the indicators according to the target and achieved values, the applicability of the measures (output/products) foreseen for the achievement of these objectives and 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 as well as an identification of the necessary corrective measures for the following periods.

The monitoring report *January - December 2020*, contains statistical and analytical data based on measurable and verifiable evidence, on direct reporting of implementing institutions, on published reports and information, consultation with all factors (implementers and evaluators of the process) and data on the progress report of indicators on a comparative basis for each strategy objective.

The monitoring shows that:

The purpose of policy 1 (preventive approach-A) based on indicators results in a feasibility rate of 74.66%.

The purpose of policy 2 (punitive approach - B) based on indicators results in a feasibility rate of 20%.

The purpose of policy 3 (awareness approach - C) based on indicators results in a feasibility rate of 43%.

From the performed monitoring it results that the realization of specific objectives results in a feasibility rate:

Implementation according to activities/measures	Implementation according to indicators <sup>40</sup>
Poor - 5 objectives	Poor – 5 objectives
Sufficient - 4 objectives	Sufficient - 4 objectives
Good - 1 objective	Good - 1 objective
Very good - 8 objectives	Very good - 6 objectives
Exceeded – N/A objectives	Exceeded – 1 objective

At the end of this report, the recommendations are:

- to start carrying out activities and measures for 5 objectives of the strategy, resulting in the level of poor implementation (*from 0 to 30 percent of the implemented measures*), respectively objectives A6; A11; B2; B3 and C3;
- to continue and improve the performance of activities and measures for 4 objectives of the strategy, resulting in a sufficient level of implementation (*from 31 to 50 percent of the implemented measures*), respectively for objectives A4; A7; B1 and B4;
- to improve the achievement of the target values in the indicators for the A4 objectives; A11, B1, B3 and C3.
- to provide financial support for those institutions that continue to be in a financial gap;
- to internalize the IPSIS methodology for reporting the implementation of the following activities, measures and indicators. Reported information must be processed and submitted in accordance with the category of information, be factual, have clear evidence and analytical data in accordance with the reports produced by the responsible institutions.

<sup>40</sup> Objective A7 is not included in the evaluation.

## IV. RISKS AND STEPS TO ADDRESS

### 4.1 Risk assessment using indicators

In this monitoring report, *January - December 2020*, a risk assessment was performed for each objective in accordance with its level of feasibility.

Among the risks that were mainly identified, are related to institutional capacity, financial capacity, regulatory environment, partnership and institutional interaction, communication, work processes but also other external factors.

The Covid-19 pandemic is an increased risk that has increased its negative impact on strategic objectives and becoming the main obstacle to their progress, a fact which may affect and pose a risk for the following year, 2021.

Low risk objectives are: 2 objectives

Medium risk objectives are: 7 objectives

High risk objectives are: 9 objectives

### 4.2 Next steps

At the end of this monitoring report for the *year 2020*, of the findings that this document provides us, of the analytical data that the institutions have reported and of the analysis performed, the following steps should be addressed:

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

The State Police needs to improve the internal case management process in order to separate the corruption investigation cases generated by citizens' denunciations from those generated through other forms.

To enable the establishment of a register for recording denunciations from the portal [shqipëriaqëduam.al](http://shqipëriaqëduam.al), for corruption and to provide denunciations with unique numbers for initiating criminal proceedings, to have an accurate picture of the engagement of citizens in direct denunciations against corrupt actions.

Institutionalize cooperation with the Agency for Dialogue and Co-Government as a form that would improve and guarantee a functional interaction for the treatment of anti-corruption

denunciations, in order to increase public awareness to denounce the crime of corruption in a concrete and direct way.

*A.5 Strengthen the regime of declaration and control of public officials assets and cases of conflict of interest:*

HIDAACI should increase awareness of conducting external alerts in cases of corruption in order to strengthen law enforcement.

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

To continue with the completion of the regular framework in the implementation of the electoral law and with the strengthening of the technical and institutional capacities of the audit and control of the political parties.

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

Improve communication and information on the implementation of commitments stemming from the action plan. The lack of reporting data can continue to undermine the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the implementation evaluation of this strategic framework.

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

Raise awareness and strengthen the internal environment on communication and information on development policies in local government (municipalities) in terms of anti-corruption instruments/mechanisms.

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

Strengthen and improve communication, information and inter-institutional cooperation between law enforcement agencies, and strengthen the respective administrative capacities.  
Increase communication and visibility of AASCA.

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

Strengthen and improve inter-institutional cooperation, increase access to databases by the State Police, such as Tax Registers, Customs, Telephone Directory, National Bank Accounts Register, Register of Beneficiary Owners.

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

Make progress according to the deadlines set for the drafting of the regulatory framework and the assessment of the structure of recovery of assets arising from economic and financial crime.

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

The co-government platform should create the possibility of separating requests/complaints for cases of reporting corruption from other types of reporting it receives from citizens and sending them to the State Police.

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

Provide financial support for the progress of measures and activities envisaged in the action plan and ensure more presence of civil society organizations in the design of anti-corruption programs.



