



**REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRISË**

**MINISTRI PËR ÇËSHTJET  
VENDORE**

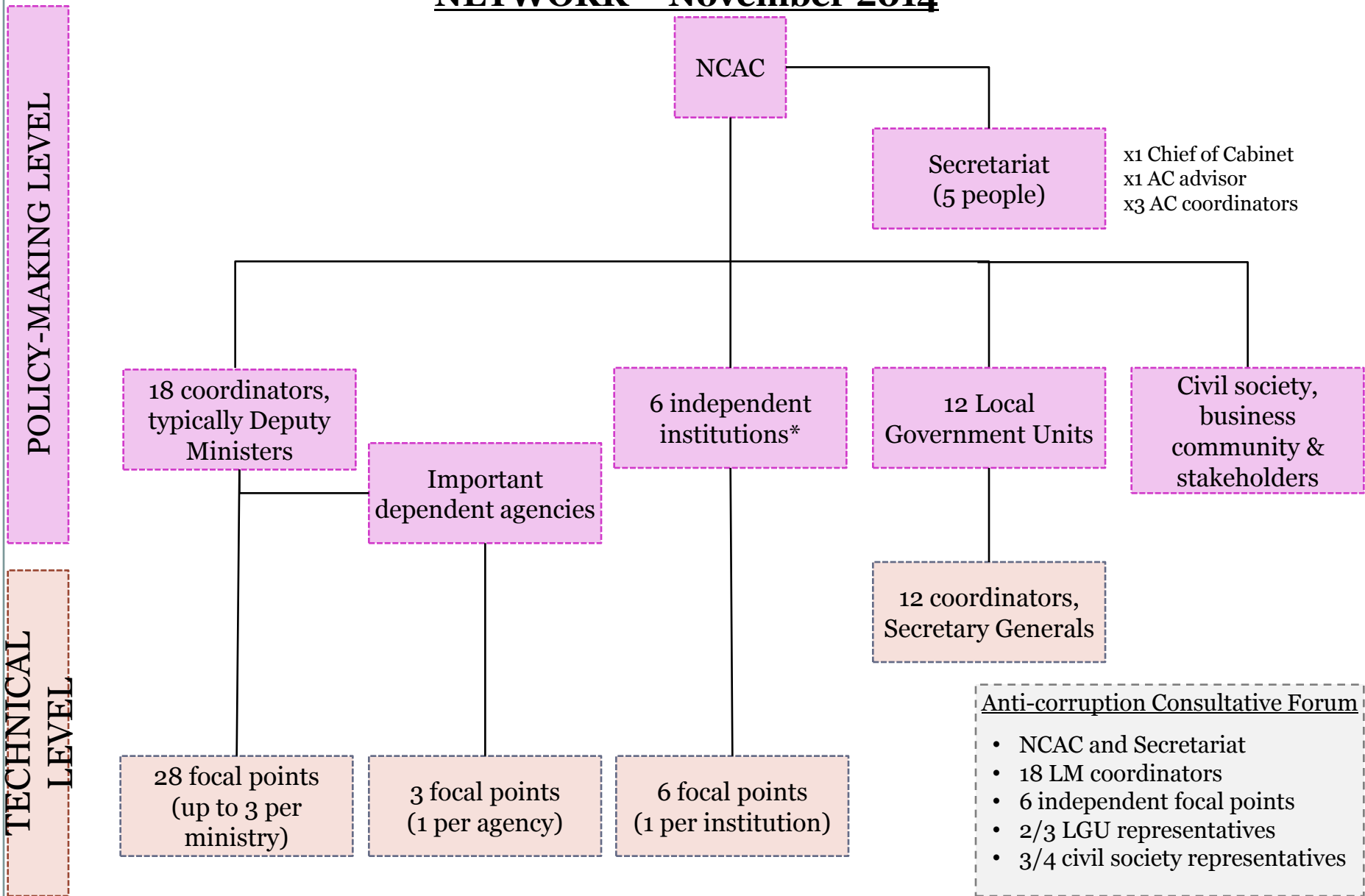
**DEVELOPING  
ANTI-CORRUPTION  
POLICIES  
IN  
ALBANIA**

# Anti-corruption institutional set up



- National Coordinator Against Corruption (NCAC) appointed with the CMD, No. 1012, 22nd November 2013
- Network of Anti-corruption Focal Points established (some 70 officials in line ministries, independent institutions and local government)
- Secretariat of NCAC
- Consultative Forum on Anti-Corruption Policies to be established within 2014 (including representatives from civil society).

# ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION NETWORK – November 2014



\* Includes the GPO, the HCJ, the CEC, the Ombudsman, the HIDAA and the SAA

# Policy tools



- National Strategy against Corruption 2014-2017 completed by end of March 2014
  - three-fold approach: prevention, repression and education
- National Action Plan against Corruption 2014-2017 finalized by October 2014.
- Both, the Strategy and Action Plan will be adopted in December 2014.
- Monitoring on quarterly basis will be performed by NCAC Secretariat based on the feedback from CPs network

# Main goals



- Ensuring transparency and accountability through public scrutiny
- Modernization of procedures, with special focus on improving the quality of service delivery
- Strengthening inter-agency cooperation by further enhancing proactive investigation
- Assessing the risks in most vulnerable sectors: health and education
- Enhancing prevention of corruption in public administration

# Drafting process



## Review process

- Review of relevant evaluation documents of the previous anti-corruption documents that expired in 2013
- Review of recommendations /findings coming out from assistance projects
- Review of international best practices
- Operational conclusions of national AC conference held on 13 November 2013

## Internal consultations

- Appointment and training of the contact points on the drafting of the documents and on anti-corruption measures
- Creation of working groups within every institution
- Bilateral consultations held between institutions and NCAC Secretariat

## External consultations

- Consultation with all institutions involved
- Consultation with interested parties including here businesses, civil society and international partners

# Bottlenecks



- Limited capacities in costing AC measures
- Inter-agency coordination with independent institutions, crucial
- Anti-corruption measures *vs.* service delivery quality *vs.* better regulations
- Effective and relevant implementation indicators
- Limited interest from business sector
- Focusing on measures with economic effects
- Lack of vision on concrete AC measures in long term



# Implementation of commitments



- Demonstration of political will and concrete engagement:
  - Public consultation law
  - Law on the right to information
  - Anti-mafia law provisions extended to high level officials
- Experience with monitoring documents (i.e. EU accession roadmap)
- Readiness of monitoring tools and documents
- Effective indicators and reporting on them



**Thank you!**

[Edlira.Nasi@kryeministria.al](mailto:Edlira.Nasi@kryeministria.al)