THE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP
FOURTH OPEN GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR ALBANIA 2018 - 2020

Open
Government
Partnership

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PREFACE

The Government of Albania strongly supports the values promoted by the Open Government Partnership and stays firm in its mission to develop a public government which is rooted in the principles of transparency, communication and accountability.

Our vision for enacting the principles and objectives of an open government is based on the creation and application of transforming synergies between state actors, international partners, civil society organisation and Albanian citizens.

The Albanian Government acknowledged the need to place the Open Government Partnership within a more consolidated institutional framework, in order to increase its exposure within the country and ensure more opportunities could be provided for the mobilisation of human resources, technical and financial means in support of its commitments.

In this regard, the National Plan for Open Government Partnership 2018-2020 was developed and will be implemented through the Integrated Policy Management mechanism, which serves as the main forum for policy dialog between government representatives, partners for development and integration and civil society in the country.

This national plan encompasses important engagements in support of key processes of strategic development and European Integration of the country, such as better regulation and increasing transparency in governance, efficient management of public resources, improving citizens' access to services and fighting corruption. We remain confident that the implementation of the National Plan for Open Government Partnership 2018-2020 will serve for the transformation of the government in the country, pursuant to the principles of this worldwide initiative, as well as demands of the Albanian society and its citizens.

Deputy Prime Minister

Senida Mesi

I. Introduction: Integrated Planning System

Strategic Planning in Albania is based on the Integrated Planning System (IPS), which was initially approved by the Council of Ministers Decision No. 244, dated 21 April 2005 and subsequently with the Council of Ministers Decision No.692, dated 10.11.2005 . The IPS aims to provide a comprehensive planning framework including all government policies and financial planning function in a coherent, efficient and integrated manner. The IPS consists in a principles framework and operating structures that enable the most harmonized link possible of all planning processes between them.

There are two basic processes where IPS is based:
- A mid-term, long-term strategic planning process, the **National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI)**, which sets strategic priorities and goals;
- A mid-term budgeting process, the **Mid-Term Budget Program (MTBP)**, which requires each ministry to draft a three-year plan within budget spending ceilings to achieve policy objectives in accordance with the NSDI;

II. Linking processes and drafting of Action Plan 2018-2020

The methodology for the drafting process of Action Plan 2018-2020 (Open Government & Partnership) is based on the principle of full functioning of all existing mechanisms and processes related to the Integrated Planning System.

The drafting of the 2018-2020 Action Plan (OGP) is particularly supported in the best harmonization with the Mid-Term Budget Programming cycle and the National Plan for European Integration (NPEI) as well as the country's strategic programming (sectoral & crosscutting strategies).

In particular, **Action Plan 2018-2020 (OGP)** will harmonize:

- **Linking to the priorities of the Albanian Government and the NSDI II,** where the priorities set out in the Government's program as well as the priority sectors of the Government are an integral part of the vision and policies defined by the NSDI.
- **Full link between the MTBP and NPEI**, where activities, measures and commitments under the SAA are an integral part of the MTBP and NSDI.
- **Link to the policies included in the national sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies of the country.**

2.1 Institutional Framework for the Action Plan OGP 2020

Decision-making level

Integrated Policy Management Group on Good Governance and Public Administration: approves the Action Plan 2018-2020.

1. The IPMG of GG&PA - under the leadership of the Deputy Prime Minister - focuses on the priority

of the Albanian Government for 'Good Governance' at the central and local level, which forms the basis of the NSDI, aiming to improve the delivery of Public Services, improve open governance, improve public and private sector governance, democracy and rule of law. Strong and effective governance supports competitiveness and growth, because it provides a proper regulatory framework for business, social groups and citizens and is essential for EU membership. Good governance promotes public sector accountability and transparency, as well as effective decentralization and democracy at the local level.

2. The IPMG of GG&PA will coordinate policies and monitor implementation in this wider secto through the design and implementation of a Work Calendar covering measures related to the advancement of civil society, decentralization and local governance, public administration reform, public services, transparency & anti-corruption, statistics, e-governance and digitalization and support measures for Parliament.

Technical Secretariat for IPMG & OGP

The Department of Development and Good Governance /Unit of Policy and Good Governance Systems plays the role of the Technical Secretariat for the IPMG which coordinates the process for Action Plan 2018-2020. The Secretariat follows the progress of the process in line ministries and reports to the Prime Minister on various ongoing issues.

Thematic coordination groups

Technical Working Group: For central level coordination of key institutions and management of the entire process, work within the IPMG for Good Governance Thematic Groups.

Thematic Groups (ThG) are inter-ministerial working groups established under an IPMG to coordinate and monitor reforms and related actions in a particular subsector within the"broad-based" sector covered by IPMG.

The Integrated Policy Management Group for Good Governance and Public Administration covers ThG within the activity of the following areas.

Secretariat at technical/operational level IPMG & OGP is led by the Departement for Development and Good Governance (DDGG/PMO), in the role of the Technical Secretariat and coordinates the work on:
- Preparing the Strategic Context chapter
- Preparing the chapter on Strategic Goals / Action Plan components

- Preparing the framework chapter of the monitoring proces

Thematic groups at the technical level are guided by Lead Focal Point for each component and coordinate the work on:
- Preparing the chapter on Policy Purposes and Specific Objectives of the Action Plan 2020 (according to the respective component)
- Preparing the chapter of the Priority Measures for the implementation of the Action Plan 2020 (according to the respective component)
- Preparing the budgeting chapter

The Ministry of Finance and Economy guarantees the consolidation of the budget chapter. As part of the technical working group, the general budget directorate, the macroeconomic and fiscal policy directorate are involved in the process.

The Ministry of Justice guarantees the analysis of the legislative implications of the Reform as well as the necessary proposals in the regulatory framework in support of the Action Plan.

The Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs guarantees the linkage of the National Plan for European
Integration (PKIE). In the process, as part of the technical working group, the departments in their function are closely involved: IPA programming issues, as well as the directorates on sectoral issues and EU integration.

Coordinating structures in line ministries:
- The Coordinator for the Action Plan: consists of a contact person for each line ministry that coordinates the methodology, calendar, processes, reporting and any other task assigned to it by the Technical Secretariat
- The Coordinator coordinates the work with the GMIP Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Thematic Groups for the finalization of the Action Plan
- This special structure reinforces the quality control for each document drafted and discussed by policy, program, project directorates, as well as efficiency and effectivenessforthe drafting process of the Action Plan, and is responsible for:
- Follow-up and implementation of the work plan for the drafting of the Strategic Framework for the System
- Reporting to the Minister and the Secretary General regarding the progress of the process and relation to the respective groups on the issues and solution,
- Guarantees coordination within the ministry to implement the Work Plan, in accordance with the Calendar for drafting the Strategic Framework,
- Guarantees the quality and timely delivery of drafts

2.1.1 Stages of the process on drafting the Action Plan 2018-2020.

Mobilizing the LM (June - July 2018)

Initially, the focus is placed on launching the process with line ministries and central institutions, as well as the preparation of relevant structures involved in the process. The main activities that take place during this phase are organized by the Technical Secretariat.

- Launching the process with a dedicated workshop (June 2018)
- Dedicated meetings with each line ministry.
- Organization of Thematic Groups Meetings:
- Thematic Policy Grouping (June - September 2018)
- The E-Gov Thematic Group (June-September 2018)
- Anti-Corruption Thematyic Group (June - September 2018)
- Public Finance Management Committee (June - September 2018)

Finalization of consultation and adoption in the IPMG Action Plan 2020 (October -November 2018)

The main institutional responsibilities at this stage are:

Department of Development and Good Governance, at the Prime Minister's Office

Prepare comments on the first draft policies and priority measures by line ministries (September-October 2018)

Review and prepare the draft for the consultation of the Action Plan (October 2018)

Consultation with: interested groups and social partners, donors and civil society (October 2018) Development of indicators (June - September 2018)

Finalization of the draft and submission for discussion / approval in IPMG (November 2018)

Ministry of Finance and Economy:

- Conduct analysis of budget requests and organization of hearings with ML, in cooperation with theDepartment and MEPJ (September - October 2018)
- Consolidating the budget chapters (September 2018)
- Preparing the chapter on Policy Purposals and Specific Objectives of the Action Plan 2020 (according to the respective component)
- Preparation of the Priority Action chapter for the implementation of the Action Plan 2020 (according to the respective component)

Ministry of Justice / Thematic Group on Anticorruption:

- Preparing the chapter on Policy Purposals and Specific Objectives of the Action Plan 2020 (according to the respective component)

- Preparing the chapter of the Priority Measures for the implementation of the Action Plan 2020 (according to the respective component)
- Preparing the budgeting chapters

National Agency for Information Society / Thematic Group for E-Gov:
- Preparing the chapter on Policy Purposals and Specific Objectives of the Action Plan 2020 (according to the respective component)
- Preparing the chapter of the Priority Measures for the implementation of the ActionPlan2020 (according to the respective component)
- Preparing the budgeting chapters

Ministry of European Integration:

- Submitting comments on priority policies and measures (June - September 2018).
- Provide final comments on the draft (September - October 2018)

Line Ministries:

- Review of policies, objectives and priority measures (May - September 2018), which should include all line ministry policy commitments related to:
- Government Program,
- Priorities of ML in the framework of Priorities,
- Stabilization and Association Agreement,
- Other Government Agreements and Commitments,
- European Commission reports
- Any other existing sectoral and cross-sectoral strategic documents,
- Design of indicators (June - September 2018)

COMPONENTS:

Present Situation:

1 Open Government in order to Increase Transparency of Government Reporting and Improve Accessibility to Information:

The vision of the PFM reform strategy is to guarantee a system of public finances that promotes transparency, accountability, fiscal discipline and efficiency in the management and use of public resources for the provision of improved services and economic development

In the first half of 2018, MoFE launched the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the 2014-2020 Public Finance Management Strategy. The MTR's objectives are to identify progress, achievements, challenges and gaps to plan the next agenda and SMART approach to PFM reform.

The mid-term evaluation report of the PFM strategy contains a brief description of the methodology followed, the progress of each component of the pillar strategy during the years 2014 to the first half of 2018; addressing the recommendations issued by international evaluation reports; setting priorities for each pillar as well as describing a new framework for revision of the strategy.

The Ministry of Finance, in the framework of Public Finance Management (PFM) activities, fulfilling budget activities/documents that are criteria and required by the Open Budget Index (OBI) so that the information on the budget is published on time, easily accessible and understandable to the citizens, has undertaken to continue further the progress on Budget Transparency.

Transparency is one of the eight basic principles of "Good Governance". According to the OECD, budget transparency is defined as "full disclosure of all relevant budget information in time and systematically". Transparency in public finances is a key element of governance, which leads to macroeconomic and fiscal stability, and determines higher rates of economic growth. In addition, it helps to improve the efficiency of public spending, while the increase of non-transparency leads to the reduction of fiscal discipline.

The Ministry of Finance has paid attention to the transparency of the budget, placing it in one of its priorities, materialized in the 2014-2020 Public Finance Strategy.

Lack of budget transparency leads to: lack of availability of required information, lack of public information, reduction of citizens' confidence in how public funds are spent, etc. Problems also arise when there is a lack of publication of the monitoring reports, mid-year report, year-end report, "Citizens Budget", which is a simple language pamphlet that illustrates the main aspects of the annual budget, which should published on time and of course, understandable to citizens.

However, despite the measures taken in this context, Albania, according to the "Open Budget Survey 2015" report, is among the countries that had declined in the state budget transparency, ranked first in the region, with a score of 38 points 100 possible. In addition, it is necessary to further advance with the improvement and increase of Budget Transparency.

2.Open Governance to Modernize Public Services and Governance E-Gov: E-Governance is today a tangible reality in Albania which is managed and coordinated by the National Agency of Information Society (below NAIS). Since 2013, NAIS has become the most important institution in the development and implementation of projects in the field of information technology and electronic communications. From November 2017, NAIS operates on the basis of the Decision of Council of Ministers No.673, dated 22.11.2017 "On the Reorganization of the National Information Society Agency", on the basis of which it provides policies, strategies and regulates the ICT sector, excluding the field of electronic communications. Since the beginning, this agency had a strategy, linking systems to one another and exchanging real-time data as a necessary step for facilitating the services and reducing the number of documents required by the citizen or business in the counters.

The governmental portal e-Albania, a project of the Albanian Government, which is based on the online institutional interaction, is the typical example of digitalization of state services, where facilitated direct communication means are provided for authenticated individuals in the system by avoiding therefore obstacles of a wide spectrum. The Albanian government, as a promoter of the transformation of physical services to online services, turned e- Albania into an example and managed to build a serious image of the state and restore citizens' trust in institutions. The e-Albania government portal, through various projects, has significantly increased the number of electronic services, with a total of 1363 services out of which 590 electronic services. The e-Albania portal has been created on the principle of the Open Government Partnership and is orientated towards the service to the citizens.

Nowadays, a large range of public services that were previously offered only in the traditional model, requiring submission to the respective offices, paper application, waiting in line, filling in forms, etc., are now taken electronically, with a counter, from a smartphone camera, a home computer. In this regard, all the technological achievements behind this, have to meet the goal of providing public services that consist in: simplification of procedures, electronic applications for public services, security, speed and functionality to the maximum of time and most importantly with 24/7 access regardless of location.

It is worth pointing out that after hundreds of electronic services that are offered electronically by the Albanian public institutions, lies a complex architecture (Governmental Interoperability Platform); a continuing process of building new systems, improving existing systems, digitizing physical archives, building physical support infrastructure, setting up specified platforms where electronic signatures / sealed documents should circulate, creating dedicated electronic archive capacities, equipment of all actors with electronic signature and seal in order to anticipate and involve all steps and links in this process. Concerning the Governmental Interoperability Platform (GG), which is the basic architecture that enables the interconnection of electronic registers with one another and the exchange of real-time data in a secure and reliable form, by guaranteeing electronic services to citizens, businesses and public administration, as a result of the investments made by NAIS during this period, 49 electronic systems are connected to GG and exchange data in real-time, unlike in the year 2013, where only 6 electronic systems were connected to GG.

An essential element in completing the e-Governance framework in Albania is that any administrative document such as certificates, certificates, testimonies, etc. have the same legal value as when they are generated by online state offices (or in this case, from the portal e-albania), as well as when physically handled on paper in their counters. Relevant legal and sub-legal acts approved by the Decision of Council of Ministers no. 495, dated 13.09.2017, "On the approval of regulations for the benefit of electronic public services", opened the way for the authentication of

the electronic seal, giving legal validity to the administrative documents generated through the e-Albania portal. Based on the decision, the sending and receiving of data is carried out in full compliance with the legislation regulating electronic identification and trusted services, whereas the stamping of electronic administrative documents, generated by electronic transmission, guarantees the authenticity of the document in electronic format. Since September 2017 when the electronic seal became legitimate, the e-Albania portal enables the download of administrative documents of legal value 24/7, by therefore making these documents available every hour of the day and every day of the week, regardless of the opening hours of the counters. At present, 33 documents with electronic seal are offered on the portal, a part of which are provided only electronically, eliminating their printing on paper at the physical counters of the institutions.

In addition to the electronic seal, another novelty of the portal is the use of the e-Albania portal for public administration employees to obtain certificates and documents that are used as portal services for completing the accompanying documentation of the service requested by the citizen and will no longer be required himself to him. Today, it is the employee of the public administration and not the citizen, the one who has the task of collecting documents with electronic seal from the portal e-albania and their attachment to the application file of the citizen. Simply said: the ordinary itinerary from office to office for a certificate, document etc., has come to an end. Over 2.6 million documents with electronic seal are easily obtained from citizens and businesses, eventually avoiding corruption and delays.

These are the rhythms that are bringing a transformation, from which benefits come not only to state institutions but especially to citizens and business, who are benefiting through this process and services raised.

These developments have affected the improvement of the Index of e-Governance Development (EGDI) which is an index that assesses the development of e-governance at the national level. In 2016, Albania ranked 82 out of 193 countries with regard to the EGDI index with a value of 0.5331. In 2018, Albania ranks 74th among states such as Hungary, Bulgaria, Croatia, etc. with index value 0.6519. From the three components of EGDI, according to the report the greatest impact on its growth came from the component of Online Services Index (OSI) with a value of 0.7361 in 2018, compared with 0.5942 in 2016. The e-Participation Indicator (EPI) is at 0.7584 level, making Albania approach countries such as Australia, Austria, Belgium, etc., with the e-participation index "Very High", from "High" as classified in 2016.

Albania has progressed faster compared to the timing of the process and the progressive expansion of services already offered in electronic form or systems interconnection.

In this context, NAIS has continued to work on identifying new public services that will be digitized, for the addition and promotion of electronic services for citizens, business and administration. The priority will be to increase transparency and improve public services in the public administration, as according to the principles of the Open Government Partnership initiative.

The Albanian Government is committed to working for a better, quality, open and transparent governance. Transparency is one of the three key priorities set out recently by the leaders of the

G8 countries. They signed in June 2013 some principles specified for "Open Data" in the "Open Data Charter" document. Open data support and encourages innovation and provide greater accountability for improving democracy.

The data is powerful, they affect transparency and help in the exact control of each activity. Many countries have launched programs to government transparency and public offices through the publication of data "Open Data" online. The development policies for Open Data have taken a rapid development in the last five years in different countries. Initiatives for the realization of open data are of different forms in different countries ranging from the development of specific portals and data in the framework of the development of e-government towards the most ambitious projects for having real "open data". The European Union has adopted several documents for the implementation of "Open Data" and has created the portal for open data at the EU level. Many countries have adopted action plans and national policies for the realization of open data.

In fact, with the increasing demands of the public for a transparent and accountable government and the ongoing efforts of the Government of the Republic of Albania to ensure a better and more open communication with citizens and civil society, NAIS, also within this Global Initiative, in 2016 has implemented the Electronic Register of Public Notifications and Consultations. The implementation of open data and the creation of a government portal for open data is an important government engagement, part of the action plan drafted under the Open Government Partnership (OGP) global initiative.

For the above, the National Agency of Information Society (NAIS), based on Law no. 119/2014 dated 18.09.2014 "On the Right to Information", as well as Law no. 146/2014 dated 30.10.2014 "On Notification and Public Consultation" engages in the construction of the portal opendata.gov.al, which through its three main modules will serve as an information window for the progress of the OGP project for Albania, as a consultation place among citizens and decision-making institutions in Albania, as well as a unique point of publication of open government data.

The main purpose of the implementation of 'open data' is a more efficient and effective governance, economic growth and innovation, transparency and accountability, promoting the reuse of public information while respecting the right to intellectual property and personal data protection. Through the creation of a government portal for open data, the aim is to increase transparency and increase public engagement in governance.

3. Open Government for Better Regulation: Policy and strategy development is based on the Integrated Planning System (SPI). IPS is the national decision-making key system for defining strategic directions and resource allocation (the World Bank refers to the Albanian SPI as one of the best practices in the region). The IPS's main goal is to draft a strategic, integrated, structural and accountable plan for Albania, including harmonizing the adaptation of existing planning and monitoring systems within the new system and reorganizing structures under the new system. IPS aims to avoid drafting ad hoc policies and strategies, avoid overlapping, and ensure compliance with financial planning processes.

The IPS institutional framework is further consolidated with the restructuring of the Prime Minister's Institution and the strengthening of the monitoring and strategic planning capacities in

this institution through the establishment of the Development and Good Governance Policy Unit at the Department of Development and Good Governance and the Regulatory Acts Programming Unit at the Regulatory and Compliance Department.

Information systems are being set up for different components of SPI. Since 2007, the Medium Term Budgeting System (MTBP) is functioning for all line ministries, while the Government Financial Information System (AFMIS), the Foreign Assistance Management Information System (EAMIS) and the Information System for the Integrated Planning System (IPSIS). Regarding the legislative process and the quality of the legislation, there are efforts to improve the analysis, plan the measures and their fulfillment. In general, the process of drafting the legislation is accompanied by insufficient transparency and lack of stakeholder consultation. In 2014, the Law on Public Consultation of Political and Legislative Acts was adopted, as well as a new law on the right of information, for which the necessary measures for full and qualitative implementation should be taken. In few cases there have been genuine ex ante and ex post assessments of the consequences of legislation.

Challenges:

Consolidating the framework of the Integrated Planning System remains a challenge. Moreover, it is necessary to consolidate the capacity of the new structures related to the functioning as a whole of the entire system mechanisms. Increasing system efficiency needs to be addressed through its consolidation.

Establishing information systems for IPS components requires a clear implementation of business core processes related to policy, budget, and investment planning. On the other hand, the capacity building of the institutions involved is necessary

In terms of improving the regulatory system:

> Policies aim at strengthening the system of integrated planning, policy and legislation monitoring, reporting and evaluation, which transforms government priorities into concrete actions; increasing the transparency of government's strategic documents and monitoring them; enhancing the capacity of ministries to develop good policies and legislation in line with the acquis.

Policies in this sector will also aim at increasing efficiency in strategic planning and monitoring the performance of implemented policies; establishment of information systems for public policy and public finance planning systems; capacity building and improvement of horizontal coordination and cooperation between ministries, as well as within line ministries; as well as the establishment of mechanisms for controlling the effectiveness of legislation.

4.Open government for the creation of safe communities: Corruption is the main obstacle to the path of sustainable political, economic and social development of states. In 2013, Albania marked again for the third year last country side from the countries of the region in the ranking of the global corruption perception index, thus taking the mark as the most corrupt country in Europe. Decline - the rise of public perception over the last 10 years, objectively, coincides with committed

or lacking governance reforms. For this reason, the government considers public perception of corruption not only as an indicator of its (corruption) state of affairs but also as a measure of the success or failure of government policies and programs in the fight against corruption.

Against this background of facts and this political and social awareness, with the ultimate goal of modernizing governance in the country, the government is committed to uncompromising and zero tolerance against corruption by giving this public policy the priority it deserves.

The priority of the government in this area is best suited to the conditionality set by the European Union to open negotiations for EU membership. The fight against corruption is one of the five policies that our country is advised to follow with priority in the country's European integration process. Likewise, prevention and punishment of corruption is an obligation deriving from Albania's adherence to international instruments for the fight against corruption such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the Council of Europe Criminal Convention against Corruption, the Council of Europe's Civil Conven- tion against Corruption etc.

In response to the country's development needs and legitimate expectations of our public and our international partners, the government aims to undertake an anti-corruption effort that includes a threefold preventive, punitive and aesthetic approach. Commitments undertaken and set objectives are in line with the obligations stemming from the Stabilization and Association Agreement and EC recommendations for Albania to join the European Union.

Corruption and its fight continue to be one of the major challenges and one of the major crosscutting priorities for Albania. During 2007-2010, governmental reforms have aimed at modernizing state administration and its work processes, thus contributing to preventing corruption in areas where corruption was at very high levels and where the impact on the country's economy was significant.

Thus, through regulatory reforms in the field of auditing, the creation of an electronic procurement system in order to increase transparency in the field of public procurement, increased the performance of the government in these areas, as evidenced by the composite indicators of various international institutions. Likewise, the establishment of the National Business Registration Center, the National Business Licensing Center, and the establishment of E-Tax and E-Customs systems, has considerably alleviated the relevant administrative procedures and reduced the personal contacts of service users / seekers with the administration, and has contributed to reducing the level of corruption in these sectors.

Component I: Open Government to Increase Transparency in Government Reporting and Improve Accessibility to Information

The policy objective of this activity is to guarantee a public finance system that promotes transparency, accountability, fiscal discipline and efficiency in the management and use of public resources to improve the quality of service delivery and economic development.

COMPONENTS I: OPEN GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE TRANSPARENCY IN GOVERNMENT REPORTING AND IMPROVE ACCESSIBILITY TO INFORMATION		
Leading institution		Ministry of Finance and Economy
Other steakholders	Government	The Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, Public Procurement Agency, Public Procurement Commission, the High State Control, INSTAT, the General Directorate of Taxation and the General Directorate of Customs
	Civil society, private sector	
Status quo or problem / issue being addressed		The vision of the PFM reform strategy is to guarantee a system of public finances that promotes transparency, accountability, fiscal discipline and efficiency in the management and use of public resources for the provision of improved services and economic development

In the first half of 2018, MoFE launched the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the 2014-2020 Public Finance Management Strategy. The MTR's objectives are to identify progress, achievements, challenges and gaps to plan the next agenda and SMART approach to PFM reform.

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	public spending, while the increase of non-transparency leads to the reduction of fiscal discipline. The Ministry of Finance has paid attention to the transparency of the budget, placing it in one of its priorities, materialized in the 2014-2020 Public Finance Strategy. Lack of budget transparency leads to: lack of availability of required information, lack of public information, reduction of citizens' confidence in how public funds are spent, etc. Problems also arise when there is a lack of publication of the monitoring reports, mid-year report, year-end report, "Citizens Budget", which is a simple language pamphlet that illustrates the main aspects of the annual budget, which should published on time and of course, understandable to citizens. However, despite the measures taken in this context, Albania, according to the "Open Budget Survey 2015" report, is among the countries that had declined in the state budget transparency, ranked first in the region, with a score of 38 points 100 possible. In addition, it is necessary to further advance with the improvement and increase of Budget Transparency.

Main objective / Purpose of the policy	**The policy objective of this activity is to guarantee a public finance system that promotes transparency, accountability, fiscal discipline and efficiency in the management and use of public resources to improve the quality of service delivery and economic development.**

OGP challenge affected by this meaure	Improving public services	More efficient management of public resources	Increase public integrity	Increasing corporate accountability	Creating a safer community
	X	X	X		

It is important in order to improve:	Transparency	Responsibility	Citizen Participation		Technology and Innovation
	X	X			

Measurable and verifiable achievements to accomplish this measure	Result Indicators	Output Indicators	Responsible Institution	New or continued engagement from the 2016-2018 action plan	Start Date	End Date
1.1 Establish a comprehensive statistical system covering the needs of budgetary and semi-budgetary entities. 1.2 Creating standardized information	1. Improved statistical system 2. The standard skid model	Drafting of National Government Accounts according to International Methodologies (ESA	INSTAT	Continuous engagement	2014	2022

1.3 Creating alternative methods for gathering information	1. New methods developed for the exchange of data 3. Standard formats / models 4. Report on approved results	2010 and GFS 2014)				
1.4 Integration of Additional Information on the Treasury System (AGFIS)						
1.5 Integration into New Templates for Exchange of Information						
1.6 Compare the results and approve new information						
1.7 Drafting a detailed statement of fiscal risks and inclusion in the budget documentation	Statement of Fiscal Risks		MFE	Continuous engagement	2014	2022
1.8 Monitor public institutions regarding the implementation of FMC requirements	FMC applications applied	All budget units will use the Internal Financial Control requirements to improve the internal control system and to achieve the objectives and results	MFE	Continuous engagement	2014	2022
1.9 Implementation of FMC funds in public sector entities						

Component II: **Open Governance to Modernize Public Services and E-Gov**

The policy goal of this activity is the development of electronic governance and the provision of interactive public services for citizens and businesses.

COMPONENT II: OPEN GOVERNMENT TO MODERNIZE PUBLIC SERVICES AND E-GOV GOVERNANCE		
Lead Institution		The National Agency of Information Society
Other participants	Government	Line Ministries and their dependency institutions, local government, and independent institutions
	Civil society Private sector	Citizens / business / employees of public administration
Status quo or problem/the issue to be addressed		E-Governance is today a tangible reality in Albania which is managed and coordinated by the National Agency of Information Society (below NAIS). Since 2013, NAIS has become the most important institution in the development and implementation of projects in the field of information technology and electronic communications. From November 2017, NAIS operates on the basis of the Decision of Council of Ministers No.673, dated 22.11.2017 "On the Reorganization of the National Information Society Agency", on the basis of which it provides policies, strategies and regulates the ICT sector, excluding the field of electronic communications. Since the beginning, this agency had a strategy, linking systems to one another and exchanging real-time data as a necessary step for facilitating the services and reducing the number of documents required by the citizen or business in the counters. The governmental portal e-Albania, a project of the Albanian Government, which is based on the online institutional interaction, is the typical example of digitalization of state services, where facilitated direct communication means are provided for authenticated individuals in the system by avoiding therefore obstacles of a wide spectrum. The Albanian government, as a promoter of the transformation of physical services to online services, turned e- Albania into an example and managed to build a serious image of the state and restore citizens' trust in institutions. The e-Albania government portal, through various projects, has significantly increased the number of electronic services, with a total of 1363 services out of which 590 electronic services. The e-Albania portal has been created on the principle of the Open Government Partnership and is orientated towards the service to the citizens. Nowadays, a large range of public services that were previously offered only in the traditional model, requiring submission to the respective offices, paper application, waiting in line, filling in forms, etc., are now taken electronically, with a counter, from a smartphone camera, a home computer. In this regard, all the technological achievements behind this, have to meet the goal of providing public services that consist in: simplification of procedures, electronic applications for public services, security, speed and functionality to the maximum of time and most importantly with 24/7 access regardless of location.

It is worth pointing out that after hundreds of electronic services that are offered electronically by the Albanian public institutions, lies a complex architecture (Governmental Interoperability Platform); a continuing process of building new systems, improving existing systems, digitizing physical archives, building physical support infrastructure, setting up specified platforms where electronic signatures / sealed documents should circulate, creating dedicated electronic archive capacities, equipment of all actors with electronic signature and seal in order to anticipate and involve all steps and links in this process. Concerning the Governmental Interoperability Platform (GG), which is the basic architecture that enables the interconnection of electronic registers with one another and the exchange of real-time data in a secure and reliable form, by guaranteeing electronic services to citizens, businesses and public administration, as a result of the investments made by NAIS during this period, 49 electronic systems are connected to GG and exchange data in real-time, unlike in the year 2013, where only 6 electronic systems were connected to GG.

An essential element in completing the e-Governance framework in Albania is that any administrative document such as certificates, certificates, testimonies, etc. have the same legal value as when they are generated by online state offices (or in this case, from the portal e-albania), as well as when physically handled on paper in their counters. Relevant legal and sub-legal acts approved by the Decision of Council of Ministers no. 495, dated 13.09.2017, "On the approval of regulations for the benefit of electronic public services", opened the way for the authentication of the electronic seal, giving legal validity to the administrative documents generated through the e-Albania portal. Based on the decision, the sending and receiving of data is carried out in full compliance with the legislation regulating electronic identification and trusted services, whereas the stamping of electronic administrative documents, generated by electronic transmission, guarantees the authenticity of the document in electronic format. Since September 2017 when the electronic seal became legitimate, the e-Albania portal enables the download of administrative documents of legal value 24/7, by therefore making these documents available every hour of the day and every day of the week, regardless of the opening hours of the counters. At present, 33 documents with electronic seal are offered on the portal, a part of which are provided only electronically, eliminating their printing on paper at the physical counters of the institutions.

In addition to the electronic seal, another novelty of the portal is the use of the e-Albania portal for public administration employees to obtain certificates and documents that are used as portal services for completing the accompanying documentation of the service requested by the citizen and will no longer be required himself to him. Today, it is the employee of the public administration and not the citizen, the one who has the task of collecting documents with electronic seal from the portal e-albania and their attachment to the application file of the citizen. Simply said: the ordinary itinerary from office to office for a certificate, document etc., has come to an end. Over 2.6 million documents with electronic seal are easily obtained from citizens and businesses, eventually avoiding corruption and delays.

These are the rhythms that are bringing a transformation, from which benefits come not only to state institutions but especially to citizens and business, who are benefiting through this process and services raised.

These developments have affected the improvement of the Index of e-Governance Development (EGDI) which is an index that assesses the development of e-governance at the national level. In 2016, Albania ranked 82 out of 193 countries with regard to the EGDI index with a value of 0.5331. In 2018, Albania ranks 74th among states such as Hungary, Bulgaria, Croatia, etc. with index value 0.6519. From the three components of EGDI, according to the report the greatest impact on its growth came from the component of Online Services Index (OSI) with a value of 0.7361 in 2018, compared with 0.5942 in 2016. The e-Participation Indicator (EPI) is at 0.7584 level, making Albania approach countries such as Australia, Austria, Belgium, etc., with the e-participation index "Very High", from "High" as classified in 2016.

Albania has progressed faster compared to the timing of the process and the progressive expansion of services already offered in electronic form or systems interconnection.

In this context, NAIS has continued to work on identifying new public services that will be digitized, for the addition and promotion of electronic services for citizens, business and administration. The priority will be to increase transparency and improve public services in the public administration, as according to the principles of the Open Government Partnership initiative.

The Albanian Government is committed to working for a better, quality, open and transparent governance. Transparency is one of the three key priorities set out recently by the leaders of the G8 countries. They signed in June 2013 some principles specified for "Open Data" in the "Open Data Charter" document. Open data support and encourages innovation and provide greater accountability for improving democracy.

The data is powerful, they affect transparency and help in the exact control of each activity. Many countries have launched programs to government transparency and public offices through the publication of data "Open Data" online. The development policies for Open Data have taken a rapid development in the last five years in different countries. Initiatives for the realization of open data are of different forms in different countries ranging from the development of specific portals and data in the framework of the development of e-government towards the most ambitious projects for having real "open data". The European Union has adopted several documents for the implementation of "Open Data" and has created the portal for open data at the EU level. Many countries have adopted action plans and national policies for the realization of open data. In fact, with the increasing demands of the public for a transparent and accountable government and the ongoing efforts of the Government of the Republic of Albania to ensure a better and more open communication with citizens and civil society, NAIS, also within this Global Initiative, in 2016 has implemented the Electronic Register of Public Notifications and Consultations. The implementation of open data and the creation of a government portal for open data is an important government engagement, part of the action plan drafted under the Open Government Partnership (OGP) global initiative.

	For the above, the National Agency of Information Society (NAIS), based on Law no. 119/2014 dated 18.09.2014 "On the Right to Information", as well as Law no. 146/2014 dated 30.10.2014 "On Notification and Public Consultation" engages in the construction of the portal opendata.gov.al, which through its three main modules will serve as an information window for the progress of the OGP project for Albania, as a consultation place among citizens and decision-making institutions in Albania, as well as a unique point of publication of open government data. The main purpose of the implementation of 'open data' is a more efficient and effective governance, economic growth and innovation, transparency and accountability, promoting the reuse of public information while respecting the right to intellectual property and personal data protection. Through the creation of a government portal for open data, the aim is to increase transparency and increase public engagement in governance.				
Main objective / Purpose of the policy	**The policy goal of this activity is the development of electronic governance and the provision of interactive public services for citizens and businesses.**				
OGP challenge affected from this engagement	Improving public services	More efficient management of public resources	Increasing public integrity	Increasing corporate accountability	Creating a safer community
	X	X	X	X	
It is important for the improvement of:	Transparency	Accountability	Citizen participation		Technology and innovation
	X	X	X		X
Measurable and verifiable achievements for the fulfillment of the commitment	Result Indicators	Output Indicators	Responsible Institution	New or continued engagement from the 2016-2018 action plan	Starting date / End date
2.1.1 Developing the information section on the Open Government Partnership (OGP-OGP)	Open Data Portal	Increased public engagement in governance	NAIS, LM/Agencies	New engagement	2018 / 2019
2.1.2 Development of the "Open Data" section for transparency on the activity of public institutions					

2.1.3 Identification and collection of data in the appropriate format from the public administration institutions		Improving evidence in order to improve policies and increase government transparency				
2.1.4 Integration of data into the portal						
2.2.11 Implementing new electronic services on the e-Albania portal	Adding new electronic services to the e-Albania portal	Increasing access to public services for citizens, businesses and public administration	NAIS, LM/Agencies	New engagement	2019	2020
2.2.2 Data Exposures to the Government Interaction Platform		Reduce bureaucracy, cost and time to citizens and businesses				

COMPONENT III: OPEN GOVERNANCE FOR "BETTER REGULATION"

The policy objective of this activity is the development of a public administration that provides high quality services to citizens and businesses in a transparent, effective and efficient manner, through the use of modern technologies and innovative services, and complies with European integration requirements through impartial, professional and accountable civil servants, part of the efficient structures.

A transparent policy-making, inclusive, policy-making system that ensures alignment with the acquis.

COMPONENT III: OPEN GOVERNANCE FOR "BETTER REGULATION"		
Leading institution		Department for Development and Good Governance, PMO
Other participants	Government	Ministry of Finance and Economy, The National Agency of Information Society, Albanian School of Public Administration, Line Ministries, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
	Civil society Private Sector	Partners for Change and Development in Albania, Institute for Research and Development Alternatives, Institute for Co-operation and Development, Foundation "Open Society for Albania", Institute for Promotion of Social Economic Development
Status quo or problem / issue being addressed		Policy and strategy development is based on the Integrated Planning System (SPI). IPS is the national decision-making key system for defining strategic directions and resource allocation (the World Bank refers to the Albanian SPI as one of the best practices in the region). The IPS's main goal is to draft a strategic, integrated, structural and accountable plan for Albania, including harmonizing the adaptation of existing planning and monitoring systems within the new system and reorganizing structures under the new system. IPS aims to avoid drafting ad hoc policies and strategies, avoid overlapping, and ensure compliance with financial planning processes. The IPS institutional framework is further consolidated with the restructuring of the Prime Minister's Institution and the strengthening of the monitoring and strategic planning capacities in this institution through the establishment of the Development and Good Governance Policy Unit at the Department of Development and Good Governance and the Regulatory Acts Programming Unit at the Regulatory and Compliance Department. Information systems are being set up for different components of SPI. Since 2007, the Medium Term Budgeting System (MTBP) is functioning for all line ministries, while the Government Financial Information System (AFMIS), the Foreign Assistance Management Information System (EAMIS) and the Information System for the Integrated Planning System (IPSIS). Regarding the legislative process and the quality of the legislation, there are efforts to improve the analysis, plan the measures and their fulfillment. In general, the process of

	drafting the legislation is accompanied by insufficient transparency and lack of stakeholder consultation. In 2014, the Law on Public Consultation of Political and Legislative Acts was adopted, as well as a new law on the right of information, for which the necessary measures for full and qualitative implementation should be taken. In few cases there have been genuine ex ante and ex post assessments of the consequences of legislation. Challenges: Consolidating the framework of the Integrated Planning System remains a challenge. Moreover, it is necessary to consolidate the capacity of the new structures related to the functioning as a whole of the entire system mechanisms. Increasing system efficiency needs to be addressed through its consolidation. Establishing information systems for IPS components requires a clear implementation of business core processes related to policy, budget, and investment planning. On the other hand, the capacity building of the institutions involved is necessary In terms of improving the regulatory system: ➤ Policies aim at strengthening the system of integrated planning, policy and legislation monitoring, reporting and evaluation, which transforms government priorities into concrete actions; increasing the transparency of government's strategic documents and monitoring them; enhancing the capacity of ministries to develop good policies and legislation in line with the acquis. Policies in this sector will also aim at increasing efficiency in strategic planning and monitoring the performance of implemented policies; establishment of information systems for public policy and public finance planning systems; capacity building and improvement of horizontal coordination and cooperation between ministries, as well as within line ministries; as well as the establishment of mechanisms for controlling the effectiveness of legislation.

| **Main objective / Purpose of the policy** | **The policy objective of this activity is the development of a public administration that provides high quality services to citizens and businesses in a transparent, effective and efficient manner, through the use of modern technologies and innovative services, and complies with European integration requirements through impartial, professional and accountable civil servants, part of the efficient structures.**
A transparent policy-making, inclusive, policy-making system that ensures alignment with the acquis |

OGP challenge affected by engagement	Improving public services	More efficient management of public resources	Increase public integrity	Increasing corporate accountability	Creating a safer community
	X	X	X	X	

It is important to improve:	Transparency	Responsibility	Citizen Participation		Technology and Innovation
	X	X	X		X

Measurable and verifiable achievements to accomplish engagement	Result Indicators	Output Indicators	Responsible Institution	New or continued engagement from the 2016-2018 action plan	Start date	End date
3.1 Drafting a methodology for the preparation of strategic documents (strategies, programs, action plans, policy documents, etc.).	IPSIS goes live in 2019 as a functional system	Methodology prepared	DDGG/IPSIS	New engagement	2018	2019
3.2 Drafting a legal package for the functionality of the IPSIS system		A complete regulatory package drafted and approved (1 MCD for IPSIS as an e-register; 1 MCD for IPSIS functionality; 2 PM Orders for IPSIS modules in connection with the preparation of strategies, action plans, monitoring reports, programs; IPS Calendar; Amendments to the MTBP Guidelines)	DDGG/IPSIS	New engagement	2018	2019
3.3 Improve the capacity of the Department of Development and Good Governance & line ministries in		Nr. of policy staff trained in line ministries	DDGG/IPSIS	New engagement	2018	2019

terms of monitoring policies / strategies / action plans / development programs, in accordance with IPSIS & AFMIS methodologies						
3.4 Review of the Legal Basis and Regulatory Framework for the Functioning of IPMGs and / or SWGs to Address Challenges in Government Structures and Change of Functions	No. of high level meetings for each IPMG in the pilot sectors and the establishment of new IPMGs	Revised documents	DDGG	New engagement	2018	2018
3.5 Preparation of standard tools (tool kit) for the functioning of IPMG for Good Governance & Operational Guidance / Progress IPMG (reviewing the regulatory framework for the functioning of IPMG for Good Governance)		Prepared Toolkit	DDGG	New engagement	2018	2018
3.6 The systematic functioning of the Policy Group's Policy Group and the establishment of a policy-making network with policy units in line ministries		Nr. of G.T meetings on Policy Making No. Of meetings for the LM policy-making network	DDGG	New engagement	2018	2018
3.7 Preparation of Operational Guidelines for line ministries for carrying out the public consultation process and functioning of the		Operational Guide Designed	DDGG		2018	2018

public consultation of e-register.						
3.8 Training / Capacity Building for Responsible Staff in Line Ministries for the Use of Public Consultation e-Platform		No. of trained staff	NAIS		2018	2018
3.9 Regular monitoring of the implementation of the public consultation process		The drafted monitoring reports (the first report prepared in ThM I 2019)	DDGG	New engagement	2018	2020
3.10 Establish rules that make the implementation of the Impact Assessment process mandatory		Amending MCD 584 dated 28.08.2003, adoption on 08.2003 with amendments approved	RCD	New engagement	2018	2018
3.11 Strengthening capacities, through various employee training (RIA Network) in line ministries and the Prime Minister's Office, in order to improve the process of regulatory impact assessment		Number of trained employees	ASPA	New engagement	2018	2019
3.12 Improve the planning process of drafting legal acts by defining the general terms and conditions of the PPAP drafting process	% of legal acts drafted and approved in accordance with the General Analytical of draft acts	New Design Procedures	RCD	New engagement	Every year	Every year

COMPONENT IV: Open governance for creating safe communities

The policy goal of this activity is:

 • *Control and denunciation of corrupt practices in public institutions by the Anti-Corruption Task Force*

 • *Increasing the transparency of the National Coordinator against Corruption in monitoring the implementation of the Cross-Sectorial Anti-Corruption Strategy.*

 • *Encourage citizens to use mechanisms for denouncing and preventing corruption*

 • *Improving the handling of counter-corruption denunciations*

 • *The strengthening of anti-corruption prevention mechanisms*

COMPONENT IV: OPEN GOVERNANCE FOR CREATING SAFE COMMUNITIES		
Leading institution		Ministry of Justice
Other participants	Government	CAC /MJ ADB DPPSH ILDKPKI
	Civil society Private Sector	"Open Society for Albania" SOROS INFOCIP
Status quo or problem / issue being addressed		Corruption is the main obstacle to the path of sustainable political, economic and social development of states. In 2013, Albania marked again for the third year last country side from the countries of the region in the ranking of the global corruption perception index, thus taking the mark as the most corrupt country in Europe. Decline - the rise of public perception over the last 10 years, objectively, coincides with committed or lacking governance reforms. For this reason, the government considers public perception of corruption not only as an indicator of its (corruption) state of affairs but also as a measure of the success or failure of government policies and programs in the fight against corruption. Against this background of facts and this political and social awareness, with the ultimate goal of modernizing governance in the country, the government is committed to uncompromising and zero tolerance against corruption by giving this public policy the priority it deserves. The priority of the government in this area is best suited to the conditionality set by the European Union to open negotiations for EU membership. The fight against corruption is one of the five policies that our country is advised to follow with priority in the country's European integration process. Likewise, prevention and punishment of corruption is an obligation deriving from Albania's adherence to

	international instruments for the fight against corruption such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the Council of Europe Criminal Convention against Corruption, the Council of Europe's Civil Conven- tion against Corruption etc.
	In response to the country's development needs and legitimate expectations of our public and our international partners, the government aims to undertake an anti-corruption effort that includes a threefold preventive, punitive and aesthetic approach. Commitments undertaken and set objectives are in line with the obligations stemming from the Stabilization and Association Agreement and EC recommendations for Albania to join the European Union.
	Corruption and its fight continue to be one of the major challenges and one of the major crosscutting priorities for Albania. During 2007-2010, governmental reforms have aimed at modernizing state administration and its work processes, thus contributing to preventing corruption in areas where corruption was at very high levels and where the impact on the country's economy was significant.
	Thus, through regulatory reforms in the field of auditing, the creation of an electronic procurement system in order to increase transparency in the field of public procurement, increased the performance of the government in these areas, as evidenced by the composite indicators of various international institutions. Likewise, the establishment of the National Business Registration Center, the National Business Licensing Center, and the establishment of E-Tax and E-Customs systems, has considerably alleviated the relevant administrative procedures and reduced the personal contacts of service users / seekers with the administration, and has contributed to reducing the level of corruption in these sectors.

Main objective / Purpose of the policy	**The policy goal of this activity is to control and denunciation the corrupt practices in public institutions by the Anti-Corruption Task Force**

OGP challenge affected by engagement	Improving public services	More efficient management of public resources	Increase public integrity	Increasing corporate accountability	Creating a safer community
	X		X	X	X

It is important to improve:	Transparency	Responsibility	Citizen Participation		Technology and Innovation
	X	X			

Measurable and verifiable achievements to accomplish engagement	Result Indicators	Output Indicators	Responsible Institution	New or continued engagement from the 2016-2018 action plan	Start date	End date

4.1.1 Establish control groups	No. of control groups of control reports;	Improve the corruption perception index	CAC MJ	New engagement	April 2018	Continues
4.1.2 Draft a calendar / control plan	No. of the measures taken at the end of the controls;			New engagement	April 2018	Continues
4.1.3 Conduct audits in public institutions				New engagement	April 2018	Continues
4.1.4 Finding / compiling the audit report	No. of the cases referred to the prosecutor			New engagement	April 2018	Continues
4.1.5 Proposed measures						

2						
Main objective / Purpose of the policy	**The policy goal of this activity is to increase the transparency of the National Coordinator against Corruption in monitoring the implementation of the Cross-Sectoral Anti-Corruption Strategy.**					
OGP challenge affected by engagement	Improving public services	More efficient management of public resources	Increase public integrity	Increasing corporate accountability	Creating a safer community	
			X	X		
It is important to improve:	Transparency	Responsibility	Citizen Participation		Technology and Innovation	
	X	X	X		X	
Measurable and verifiable achievements to accomplish engagement	Result Indicators	Output Indicators	Responsible Institution	New or continued engagement from the 2016-2018 action plan	Start date	End date
4.2.1 Online CAC communications on TF CA control cases	CAC Reporting Publication of dhënave të kontrollit	Informing the public about rastet e korrupsionit me mjete audio-vizuale, etj	CAC/MJ	New engagement	April 2018	Continuing
4.2.2 Publication and Accessibility of publikut dhe grupeve të interesuara për gjetjet e kontrolleve të kryera				New engagement	April 2018	Continuing

3						
Main objective / Purpose of the policy	**The purpose of the policy of this activity is to encourage citizens to use mechanisms for denouncing and preventing corruption**					
OGP challenge affected by engagement	Improving public services	More efficient management of public resources	Increase public integrity	Increasing corporate accountability	Creating a safer community	
It is important to improve:	Transparency	Responsibility	Citizen Participation		Technology and Innovation	
	X	X				

Measurable and verifiable achievements to accomplish engagement	Result Indicators	Output Indicators	Responsible Institution	New or continued engagement from the 2016-2018 action plan	Start Date	End date
4.3.1 Periodic reporting of ADB on platform denunciations	Peridic ratio produced and made public	Public information on corruption cases with audio-visual means, etc.	ADB	New engagement	October 2018	Continuing

4						
Main objective / Purpose of the policy	**The policy goal of this activity is to improve the treatment of denunciations against corruption**					
OGP challenge affected by the commitment	Improving public services	More efficient management of public resources	Increasing public integrity	Increasing corporate accountability	Creating a safer community	
	X		X	X	X	
It is important to improve:	Transparency	Responsibility	Citizen Participation		Technology and Innovation	

		X	X		X		X
Measurable and verifiable achievements to fulfill the commitment	Result Indicators	Output Indicators	Responsible Institution	New or continued committment from the 2016-2018 action plan	Start date		End date
4.4.1 Improved handling of denunciations against corruption	Tracking, investigating and prioritizing treatment by specialized structures against corruption of citizens' denunciations Keeping comparable data on high-level corruption offenses Inter-institutional reconciliation for the criminal offenses of high-level corruption investigation	Increasing the number of complaints against corruption in the administration; Increase of inter-institutional cooperation in investigating high-level corruption cases	DPPSH	New engagement	Trimester 4, 2018		2020

5						
Main objective / Purpose of the policy	**The policy goal of this activity is to strengthen anti-corruption prevention mechanisms**					
OGP challenge affected by committment	Improving public services	More efficient management of public resources	Increase public integrity	Increasing corporate accountability		Creating a safer community
	X	X	X			X
It is important to improve:	Transparency	Responsibility	Citizen Participation			Technology and Innovation

Measurable and verifiable achievements to fulfill the commitment	Result Indicators	Output Indicators	Responsible Institution	New or continued committment from the 2016-2018 action plan	Start date	End date
		X	X		X	X
4.5.1 Completion of the procurement procedure and signature of the software development contract	The declaration of assets online by declaring subjects	The declaration of assets online by declaring subjects	ILDKPKI	New committment	Tremester I, 2018	Tremester I, 2018
4.5.2 Completion of procurement procedure and signing contract for hardware infrastructure					Tremester 3, 2018	Tremester 3, 2018
4.5.3 Software design					Tremester 4, 2018	Tremester 4, 2018
4.5.4 System development and infrastructure building					Tremester4, 2018	Tremester 4, 2018
4.5.5 Implementation, virtualization / termination of the operating system, installing						

Annex I: Structure

ACTION PLAN 2018 – 2020 OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

The OGP is one of the most important instruments that promotes government transparency at the global level, increases civic participation in public life and uses new technologies to improve administrative efficiency and fight corruption.

The Action Plan 2020 document will have the following structure, according to the relevant chapters:

PART I: STRATEGIC CONTEXT

1. Introduction

> The introductory section explains what the Action Plan 2020 Document represents in the framework of strategic planning for Central Government Units (Integrated Planning System).
>
> *This part is compiled by the Department of Development and Good Governance at the Prime Minister' Office, the Technical Secretariat for Open Government Partnership.*

2. Global Initiative Context and Action Plan 2018-2020

> This chapter contains two main parts:
> - The first part is focused on a comprehensive analysis of the situation, regarding the feasibility of the 2016-2018 Plan against the main components.
>   - o This section is compiled by the Department of Development and Good Governance. To design this part will be used the Monitoring Pact for the Applicability 2016-2018.
> - The second part will focus on a synthetic presentation of the four main components of the 2018-2020 Action Plan, which are related to the following:
>   - o Components I: Open governance to increase government reporting transparency and improve the accessibility of information;
>   - o Components II: Open Governance to modernize Public Services and E-Gov;
>   - o Components III: Open governance for 'Better Regulation';
>   - o Components IV: Open governance for creating safe communities;
>
> *This part is compiled by the Department of Development and Good Governance at the Prime Minister' Office, the Technical Secretariat for Open Government Partnership.*

3. Strategic Goals / Components of the Action Plan

3.1   **Strategic Goals**

- **Strategic Goals / Components of the Action Plan:** will be presented the strategic goals / main components, where the Action Plan will be based.
  Components I: Open Governance to increase transparency in government reporting and improve accessibility to information;
  Components II: Open Governance to modernize Public Services and E-Gov;
  Components III: Open governance for 'Better Regulation';
  Components IV: Open governance for creating safe communities;

This part is drafted 4 Lead Focal Point for each component.

  Components I: Open Governance to increase transparency in government reporting and improve accessibility to information: LFP: *Ministry of Finance and Economy*
  Components II: Open Governance to modernize Public Services and E-Gov: LFP: *The National Agency for Information Society*
  Components III: Open governance for 'Better Regulation'; LFP: *Department of Development and Good Governance at the Prime Minister' Office, the Technical Secretariat for Open Government Partnership*
  Components IV: Open governance for creating safe communities; *Ministry of Justice*

3.2 Indicators

- **The goals are described concisely for the medium term**. Each component of the Plan may have one or more strategic goals, which must contain specific, clearly measurable, tangible and feasible results within a defined time frame and fully impacted by government activities.
- Extraction of the List of Indicators (if applicable). The list of indicators is presented in Annex 1. *This part is drafted 4 Lead Focal Point for each component.*

PART II: POLICY GOALS AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

4. Policy Goals 1 – (Formulation of the Policy Goals)

This chapter is an essential part of the Action Plan. It presents the priority policies for each component. Each sector subordinates policies and policy objectives to achieving the strategic goals described in the foregoing chapter.

The emphasis in this section is to present policy goals and specific objectives, ensuring a logical link between policy goals for the sectors as well as specific objectives for the components of the Action Plan.

- *This part is drafted 4 Lead Focal Point for each component.*

Matrix of specific objectives and result indicators in accordance with Annex 2.

4.1 Specific Objectives

Situation Analysis and Challenges

- The Action Plan document presents the specific objectives for each component.
  This part is drafted 4 Lead Focal Point for each component.

4.1.1 Indikatorë Rezultati/Key outcome Indicator – formulimi, përshkrimi, vlera e synuar[1];
4.1.2 Indikatorë Rezultati/Key outcome Indicator – formulimi, përshkrimi, vlera e synuar;
4.1.3 Indikatorë Rezultati/Key outcome Indicator – formulimi, përshkrimi, vlera e synuar;
4.1.4 Indikatorë Rezultati/Key outcome Indicator – formulimi, përshkrimi, vlera e synuar;
4.1.5 Indikatorë Rezultati/Key outcome Indicator – formulimi, përshkrimi, vlera e synuar;

PART III: PRIORITY MEASURES FOR ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
Priority measure
5.1 Priority measure 1

The priority measure includes measures / investment projects and hard & soft measures, which directly contribute to the achievement of the policy goal identified in the foregoing section.
This part is drafted 4 Lead Focal Point for each component.

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[1] Pasaporta e indikatorëve të identifikuar

5.2   Priority measure 2

The priority measure includes measures / investment projects and hard & soft measures, which directly contribute to the achievement of the policy goal identified in the foregoing section. *This part is drafted 4 Lead Focal Point for each component.*

PART IV: ACTION PLAN BUDGETING

This chapter carries out an overall cost estimate for each component based on the measures / products presented. *This part is drafted 4 Lead Focal Point for each component and consolidated by Department of Development and Good Governance at the Prime Minister' Office, the Technical Secretariat for Open Government Partnership in collaboration with Ministry of Finance and Economy*

PART V: ACCOUNTABILITY & MONITORING & COORDINATION OF THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

This section presents an Action Plan monitoring system.

This section describes how to monitor the Action Plan by presenting the instrument used for monitoring (Progress Report of the Strategic Framework), as well as the drafting process, reporting mode, and report consultation.

Also, part of this section is the description of the performance monitoring mechanism.

Annex II: Structure for the Lead Focal Point (Leading Ministries for each component)

ACTION PLAN 2018 – 2020 FOR OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

3. Strategic Goals / Components of the Action Plan
3.1   **Strategic Goals**

- **Strategic Goals / Main Components of the Action Plan:** will be presented the strategic goals / main components, where the Action Plan will be based.
  Component I: Open government to increase government reporting transparency and improving access to information;
  Component II: Open Government to modernize public services and E-Gov Governance;
  Component III: Open Government for 'Better Regulation';
  Component V: Open government for the creation of safe communities;

  This section composes 4 Lead Focal Point for each component:
  Component I: Open government to increase government reporting transparency and improve access to information LFP: *Ministry of Finance and Economy*
  Component II: Open Governament to modernize public services and E-Gov Government: LFP: National Agency for Information Society
  Component III: Open Government for 'Better Regulation'; LFP: *Department of Development and Good Governance at the Prime Minister's Office, Technical Secretariat for Open Government Partnership*
  Component IV: Open government for the creation of safe communities; Ministry of Justice

3.2 Indicators

- **The goals are described concisely for the medium term**. Each component of the Plan may have one or more strategic goals, which must contain specific, clearly measurable, tangible and feasible results within a defined time frame and fully impacted by government activities.

  Extraction of the List of Indicators (if applicable). The list of indicators is presented in Annex 1. This section composes 4 Lead Focal Points for each component.

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PART II: POLICY OBJECTIVES AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

4. Purpose of Policy 1 - (Formulation of the Purpose of the Policy)

This chapter is an essential part of the Action Plan. This section presents the priority policies for each component. So, each sector subordinates policies and policy objectives to achieving the strategic goals outlined in the foregoing chapter.

The emphasis in this section is to present policy goals and specific objectives, ensuring the logical link between policy goals for the sectors as well as the specific objectives for the Action Plan components.

- *This section composes 4 Lead Focal Points for each component.*

Matrix of specific objectives and result indicators in accordance with Annex 2.

4.1 Specific Objectives

Situation Analysis and Challenges

The Action Plan document presents the specific objectives for each component. This section composes 4 Lead Focal Point for each component.

4.1. Output Indicators /Key outcome Indicator – formulation, description, target value [2];
4.1.2 Output Indicators /Key outcome Indicator – formulation, description, target value;
4.1.3 Output Indicators /Key outcome Indicator – formulation, description, target value;

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[2] Pasaporta e indikatorëve të identifikuar

4.1.4 Output Indicators /Key outcome Indicator – formulation, description, target value;

4.1.5 Output Indicators /Key outcome Indicator – formulation, description, target value;

PART III: PRIORITY MEASURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION PLAN
Masat prioritare
5.1   Priority measure 1

The priority measure includes measures / investment projects and hard & soft measures, which directly contribute to the achievement of the policy goal identified in the foregoing section. This section composes 4 Lead Focal Point for each component.

5.2   Priority measure 2

The priority measure includes measures / investment projects and hard & soft measures, which directly contribute to the achievement of the policy goal identified in the foregoing section. This section composes 4 Lead Focal Point for each component.

PART IV: BUDGETING OF THE ACTION PLAN

This chapter carries out an overall cost estimate for each component based on the measures / products presented. This section composes 4 Lead Focal Points for each component and is consolidated by the Department of Development and Good Governance in the Prime Minister's Office, the Technical Secretariat for Open Government Partnership in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

No.	Sectors for Drafting the Action Plan & Connection to Sectoral Strategies
	Annex III: List of Institutions involved by components for drafting Action Plan 2018 - 2020 & Linking to Sectoral Strategies **ACTION PLAN 2018 - 2020** **FOR PARTNERSHIP & OPEN GOVERNMENT**
I	**Component I:** Open Governance to increase transparency of government Reporting and improving accessibility to information - Link to the Public Finance Management Strategy 2020; **It is managed by the Ministry of Finance and Economy, through the Committee for Public Finance Management**
1.1	Subcomponent: Accounting (Public Finance Strategy, pillar 4)
1	Department of Treasury
2	Instat
3	General Directorate of Harmonization of Public Internal Financial Control Directorate of Treasury Operations
1.2	Subcomponent: Monitoring & Reporting of Financial Performance (Public Finance Strategy, Pillar 4)
1	Directorate for Monitoring and Implementation of the Local Budget Budget
1.3	Subcomponent: Accessibility of Information (Anticorruption Strategy: A1 & A2)
1	Ministry of Justice
2	The Commissioner for the Right of Information
II	**Component II:** Open Government to Modernize Public Services and E-Gov Governance - Link with the Public Administration Reform Strategy, Service Policy Document and Digital Agenda Strategy **Directed by the National Agency for Information Society through the mechanization of the E-Gov Thematic Group, GMIP for Good Governance**
1	National Agency for Information Society
2	Ministry of Defense
3	Ministry of Internal Affairs
4	Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
5	Ministry of Finance and Economy

6	Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy
7	Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth
8	Ministry of Justice
9	Ministry of Culture
10	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
11	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
12	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
13	Ministry of State for Diaspora
14	Minister of State for the Protection of Entrepreneurship
15	Department of Development and Good Governance, Prime Minister Office
16	ISDA/ ADISA
17	ASIG
18	DAP
19	AKCESK
20	Representatives of Local Authorities
21	Representatives of foreign and domestic organizations
22	Representatives of academic districts
23	Representatives of interest groups
III	**Component III:** Open Government for Better Regulation, connection with Public Administration Reform Strategy and Justice Strategy **It is led by the Department of Development and Good Governance to the Prime Minister's Office, through the mechanization of the Thematic Policy Grouping, IPMG of Good Governance**
1	Department of Development and Good Governance at the Prime Minister's Office
2	Regulatory and Compliance Department at the Prime Minister's Office;
3	Department of Resources, Transparency and Administration
4	Ministry of Justice
5	Ministry of Finance and Economy
6	Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs

7	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
8	INSTAT
9	EU
10	Civil society
IV	**Component IV:** Open government for the creation of safe communities, connection with the Anti-Corruption Strategy & Public Administration Reform **It is directed by the Ministry of Justice, through the mechanization of the Thematic Group of Anti-Corruption, GMIP Good Governance**
1	Ministry of Justice
2	Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy
3	Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth
4	Ministry of Culture
5	Ministry of Finance and Economy
6	Ministry of Internal Affairs
7	Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
8	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
9	Ministry of Defense
10	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
11	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
12	Ministry of State for Diaspora
13	Minister of State for the Protection of Entrepreneurship
14	Department of Development and Good Governance at the Prime Minister's Office
15	Regulatory and Compliance Department at the Prime Minister's Office;
16	Department of Resources, Transparency and Administration at the Prime Minister's Office
17	The General Prosecutor's Office
18	High Council of Justice
19	EU
20	Civil Society

I.   Introduction: Integrated Planning System

Strategic Planning in Albania is based on the Integrated Planning System (IPS), which was initially approved by the Council of Ministers Decision No. 244, dated 21 April 2005 and subsequently with the Council of Ministers Decision No.692, dated 10.11.2005 . The IPS aims to provide a comprehensive planning framework including all government policies and financial planning function in a coherent, efficient and integrated manner. The IPS consists in a principles framework and operating structures that enable the most harmonized link possible of all planning processes between them.

There are two basic processes where IPS is based:

- A mid-term, long-term strategic planning process, the **National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI)**, which sets strategic priorities and goals;
- A mid-term budgeting process, the **Mid-Term Budget Program (MTBP)**, which requires each ministry to draft a three-year plan within budget spending ceilings to achieve policy objectives in accordance with the NSDI;

II.   Linking processes and drafting of Action Plan 2018-2020

The methodology for the drafting process of Action Plan 2018-2020 (Open Government & Partnership) is based on the principle of full functioning of all existing mechanisms and processes related to the Integrated Planning System.

The drafting of the 2018-2020 Action Plan (OGP) is particularly supported in the best harmonization with the Mid-Term Budget Programming cycle and the National Plan for European Integration (NPEI) as well as the country's strategic programming (sectoral & crosscutting strategies).

In particular, **Action Plan 2018-2020 (OGP)** will harmonize:

- **Linking to the priorities of the Albanian Government and the NSDI II,** where the priorities set out in the Government's program as well as the priority sectors of the Government are an integral part of the vision and policies defined by the NSDI.

- **Full link between the MTBP and NPEI**, where activities, measures and commitments under the SAA are an integral part of the MTBP and NSDI.

- **Link to the policies included in the national sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies of the country.**

2.1 Institutional Framework for the Development of the National Strategic Framework for the Structural Reform Governance System 2018-2022

Decision-making level

Integrated Policy Management Group on Good Governance and Public Administration: approves the Action Plan 2018-2020.

1. The IPMG of GG&PA - under the leadership of the Deputy Prime Minister - focuses on the priority of the Albanian Government for 'Good Governance' at the central and local level, which forms the basis of the NSDI, aiming to improve the delivery of Public Services, improve open governance, improve public and private sector governance, democracy and rule of law. Strong and effective governance supports competitiveness and growth, because it provides a proper regulatory framework for business, social groups and citizens and is essential for EU membership. Good governance promotes public sector accountability and transparency, as well as effective decentralization and democracy at the local level.

2. The IPMG of GG&PA will coordinate policies and monitor implementation in this wider sector through the design and implementation of a Work Calendar covering measures related to the advancement of civil society, decentralization and local governance, public administration reform, public services, transparency & anti-corruption, statistics, e-governance and digitalization and support measures for Parliament.

Technical Secretariat for IPMG & OGP

The Department of Development and Good Governance /Unit of Policy and Good Governance Systems plays the role of the Technical Secretariat for the IPMG which coordinates the process for Action Plan 2018-2020. The Secretariat follows the progress of the process in line ministries and reports to the Prime Minister on various ongoing issues.

Thematic coordination groups

Technical Working Group: For central level coordination of key institutions and management of the entire process, work within the IPMG for Good Governance Thematic Groups.

Thematic Groups (ThG) are inter-ministerial working groups established under an IPMG to coordinate and monitor reforms and related actions in a particular subsector within the "broad-based" sector covered by IPMG.

The Integrated Policy Management Group for Good Governance and Public Administration covers ThG within the activity of the following areas:

- **Secretariat at technical level** IPMG & OGP is led by the Director of the Development and Good Governance Unit in the role of the Technical Secretariat and coordinates the work on:
  o Preparing the Strategic Context chapter
  o Preparing the chapter on Strategic Goals / Action Plan components
  o Preparing the framework chapter of the monitoring proces

Thematic groups at the technical level are guided by Lead Focal Point for each component and coordinate the work on:

  o Preparing the chapter on Policy Purposes and Specific Objectives of the Action Plan 2020 (according to the respective component)
  o Preparing the chapter of the Priority Measures for the implementation of the Action Plan 2020 (according to the respective component)
  o Preparing the budgeting chapter

The Ministry of Finance and Economy guarantees the consolidation of the budget chapter. As part of the technical working group, the general budget directorate, the macroeconomic and fiscal policy directorate are involved in the process.

The Ministry of Justice guarantees the analysis of the legislative implications of the Reform as well as the necessary proposals in the regulatory framework in support of the Action Plan.

The Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs guarantees the linkage of the National Plan for European Integration (PKIE). In the process, as part of the technical working group, the departments in their function are closely involved: IPA programming issues, as well as the directorates on sectoral issues and EU integration.

Coordinating structures in line ministries:

  o The Coordinator for the Action Plan: consists of a contact person for each line ministry that coordinates the methodology, calendar, processes, reporting and any other task assigned to it by the Technical Secretariat.

- The Coordinator coordinates the work with the GMIP Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Thematic Groups for the finalization of the Action Plan.
- This special structure reinforces the quality control for each document drafted and discussed by policy, program, project directorates, as well as efficiency and effectiveness for the drafting process of the Action Plan, and is responsible for:
- Follow-up and implementation of the work plan for the drafting of the Strategic Framework for the System,
- Reporting to the Minister and the Secretary General regarding the progress of the process and relation to the respective groups on the issues and solution,
- Guarantees coordination within the ministry to implement the Work Plan, in accordance with the Calendar for drafting the Strategic Framework,
- Guarantees the quality and timely delivery of drafts,
- Provides technical support to the Secretary General to carry out the activities

2.1.1   Stages of the process on drafting the Action Plan 2018-2020.

Mobilizing the LM (June - July 2018)

Initially, the focus is placed on launching the process with line ministries and central institutions, as well as the preparation of relevant structures involved in the process. The main activities that take place during this phase are organized by the Technical Secretariat.

• Launching the process with a dedicated workshop (June 2018)

• Dedicated meetings with each line ministry.

• Organization of Thematic Groups Meetings:

- Thematic Policy Grouping (June - September 2018)

- The E-Gov Thematic Group (June-September 2018)

- Anti-Corruption Thematyic Group (June - September 2018)

- Public Finance Management Committee (June - September 2018)

Finalization of consultation and adoption in the IPMG Action Plan 2020 (October - November 2018)

The main institutional responsibilities at this stage are:

Department of Development and Good Governance, at the Prime Minister's Office

• Prepare comments on the first draft policies and priority measures by line ministries (September-October 2018)

• Review and prepare the draft for the consultation of the Action Plan (October 2018)

• Consultation with: interested groups and social partners, donors and civil society (October 2018)

• Development of indicators (June - September 2018)

• Finalization of the draft and submission for discussion / approval in IPMG (October - November 2018)

Ministry of Finance and Economy:

- o Conduct analysis of budget requests and organization of hearings with ML, in cooperation with the Department and MEPJ (September - October 2018)
- o Consolidating the budget chapters (September 2018)
- o Preparing the chapter on Policy Purposals and Specific Objectives of the Action Plan 2020 (according to the respective component)
- o Preparation of the Priority Action chapter for the implementation of the Action Plan 2020 (according to the respective component)

Ministry of Justice / Thematic Group on Anticorruption:

- o Preparing the chapter on Policy Purposals and Specific Objectives of the Action Plan 2020 (according to the respective component)
- o Preparing the chapter of the Priority Measures for the implementation of the Action Plan 2020 (according to the respective component)
- o Preparing the budgeting chapters

National Agency for Information Society / Thematic Group for E-Gov:

- Preparing the chapter on Policy Purposals and Specific Objectives of the Action Plan 2020 (according to the respective component)
- Preparing the chapter of the Priority Measures for the implementation of the Action Plan 2020 (according to the respective component)
- Preparing the budgeting chapters

Ministry of European Integration:

- Submitting comments on priority policies and measures (June - September 2018).
- Provide final comments on the draft (September - October **2018**)

Line Ministries:

- Review of policies, objectives and priority measures (May - September 2018), which should include all line ministry policy commitments related to:
- Government Program,
- Priorities of ML in the framework of Priorities,
- Stabilization and Association Agreement,
- Other Government Agreements and Commitments,
- European Commission reports
- Any other existing sectoral and cross-sectoral strategic documents,
- Design of indicators (June - September 2018)

ANNEX V: Working calendar on drafting the Action Plan 2018-2020

Open Government Partnership

Activities	Timeline	Responsible Institution
Finalizing the proces on drafting the Action Plan 2018-2020		
Sending out the official letter on the nomination of the national coordinators that will carry out the activities in drafting the Action Plan 2018-2020	**May-june**	Technical secretariat/
Formalizing the OGP network with the official contacts from the line ministries	**May-june**	Technical secretariat/LM
Finalizing the Database with all the official contacts from the line ministries	**June**	Technical secretariat/
Drafting of the methodology and guide on the Action Plan 2018-2020 with the following docs: - Annex 1: Structure: Action Plan 2018—2020 on Open Government Partnership - Annex II: Structure for the Lead Focal Point (Leading Ministries for each component) - Annex III: List of Institutions involved by components for drafting Action Plan 2018 - 2020 & Linkeage to Sectoral Strategies - Annex IV: Methodology for the drafting procesAction Plan 2018 – 2020 - Annex V: Kalendari i procesit të finalizimit të Planit të Veprimit 2018-2020 'Për Partneritet & Qeverisje të Hapur'	**June**	Technical secretariat/
Sending out the official letter to the OGP coordinators with the methodology/ guiding materials	**June**	Technical secretariat/LM
Launching Workshop with the coordinators for OGP, 4 Lead Components	**June-july**	Technical secretariat/LM

- Presentation and delegation of the main tasks that have to be		
- Workshop/meeting: Component I: Open Governance to increase transparency in government reporting and improve accessibility to information: LFP Preparation of the Policy Goal Proposal and Specific Objectives of the Action Plan 2020 for the respective component - Preparation of the Priority Action chapter for the implementation of the Action Plan 2020 for the respective component - Costing of the respective components	**June-july**	LFP: Ministry of Finance and Economy ,Committee on Public Financial Management Strategy
Workshop/meeting: Component II: Open Governance for modernizing public services and E-Gov - Preparation of the Policy Goal Proposal and Specific Objectives of the Action Plan 2020 for the respective component - Preparation of the Priority Actions for the implementation of the Action Plan 2020 for the respective component - Costing of the respective components	**June-july**	LFP: Thematic group on E—gov: National Agency for Information Systems , NAIS
Workshop/meeting: Component III: Open Government on 'Better Regulation'; LFP: Department for Development and Good Governance, Technical secretariat for IPMG on Good Governance - Preparation of the Policy Goal Proposal and Specific Objectives of the Action Plan 2020 for the respective component - Preparation of the Priority Actions for the implementation of the Action Plan 2020 for the respective component - Costing of the respective components	**June-july**	Technical secretariat of the Open Government Partnership- Thematic Group on Good Governance
Workshop/meeting: Component IV: Qeverisje e hapur për krijimin e komuniteteve të sigurta - Preparation of the Policy Goal Proposal and Specific Objectives of the Action Plan 2020 for the respective component - Preparation of the Priority Actions for the implementation of the Action Plan 2020 for the respective component - Costing of the respective components	**June-july**	LFP: Thematic group on anti-corruption- Ministry of Justice

Drafting of Part Two & Part Three Related to Policy Proposals & Specific Objectives Provided Priority Consolidated Measures	**July-September**	TS, LFP, LM
Drafting of the fourth part related to the budgeting of the action plan	**July-September**	TS, LFP, LM
Drafting of the monitoring doc	**July-september**	TS, LFP, LM
Discussion and consolidation of the draft of the Action Plan for Public Consultation	**September-november**	TS, LFP, LM
Draft Action Plan 2018-2020 incorporating the comments from the Civil Society	**October-November**	TS, LFP, LM
Approval of the Action Plan 2018-2020 on the IPMG for Good Governance	**November-December**	Integrated Management Group of Good Governance and Public Administration