



The role of the General Directorate of Anti-Corruption

The General Directorate of Anti-Corruption is the technical structure, at the central level, responsible for the drafting, coordination, implementation and monitoring of anti-corruption policies in Albania.

The General Directorate of Anti-Corruption drafts and follows the strategic framework against corruption, the preparation of the legal framework against corruption, the drafting and implementation of integrity mechanisms, policies and activities of awareness and education against corruption. It is also responsible for carrying out the verification (administrative investigation) of denunciations/complaints for abusive, corrupt or arbitrary practices for the implementation of legality, as well as the identification of employees of public institutions who commit abuse of office. The General Directorate of Anti-Corruption coordinates the referral mechanism of the Anti-Corruption Coordinators.

The electronic bulletin is a communication tool that aims to inform about the main activities, initiatives and developments in the field of the fight against corruption, providing a monthly summary of the work of the institution.

Activities during the month of July, 2026

Corruption risk assessment in pre-university education is piloted with the support of the Council of Europe

23.07.2026: The General Directorate of Anti-Corruption launches the assessment of corruption risk in the pre-university education sector. The piloting of the assessment process is also accompanied by a methodological and practical working roundtable to better implement the steps and get to know the experts and technical persons involved in the elements of the process. With the support of the project “Action against economic crime in Albania” developed and financed by the Council of Europe Office in Tirana, a methodological seminar “Assessment of corruption risk in the pre-university education sector: methodological approach, purpose and implementation” was held for staff members of the General Directorate of Anti-Corruption, the Ministry of Education and its dependencies. The seminar reviewed and demonstrated the steps of implementing the process, identifying institutional responsibilities and the practical organization of the assessment in pre-university education. Participants identified appropriate instruments for data collection, diagnostic analysis of processes, identification and assessment of risks, their documentation in the risk register and definition of possible measures for their treatment. In the future, the General Directorate of Anti-Corruption will lead the inter-institutional group and the findings will be addressed in concrete preventive measures, adapted to the needs and specificities of the pre-university education sector. The measures will be part of the sectoral action plan with a 3-year implementation period, which will be approved by the Minister of Education. The assessment of the risk of corruption in pre-university education is part of the prevention mechanisms in the fight against corruption in public administration and is expected to minimize the risk of maladministration and lay the foundations for an administration based on integrity and legality.



The drafting of the First Semi-Annual 2026 Monitoring Report on the Intersectoral Anti-Corruption Strategy has commenced

10.07.2026: The Anti-Corruption Technical Thematic Team, convened and organized within the framework of the monitoring process of the implementation of the Cross-Sectoral Anti-Corruption Strategy 2024-2030, held a meeting to present and consult on the first draft of the Monitoring Report on the implementation of the strategy and the Action Plan, for the first half of 2026. Members of the Anti-Corruption Contact Points Network at the institutions responsible for the implementation of the measures and activities foreseen in the Strategy's Action Plan and for the realization of its performance indicators, addressed the status of the implementation of the strategy and the measures for further intervention. The drafting of the monitoring draft report for the first period of 2026 is the basic document that evidences the measurement of the implementation of the strategy and its impact on performance with preventive effects in public administration bodies. The report is expected to be completed at the end of August 2026 and to be approved by the Anti-Corruption Thematic Team. The meeting also served to promote the launch of the drafting of the new Anti-Corruption Action Plan for the period 2027-2030. The meeting served as a consultative forum for reviewing information from institutions on the level of formalization of interventions in the implementation of the objectives of the strategy. This monitoring report, together with others from 2024 and 2025, will serve as a starting point for the drafting of the Anti-Corruption Action Plan for the second duration of the strategy, the years 2027-2030.

Regularity of procedures, provision of public services and legality in decision-making in the focus of administrative verification

1-31.07.2026: The General Directorate of Anti-Corruption continued to follow up on suspected corruption cases, with administrative verifications and investigations, handling complaints and denunciations administered directly by its investigation structure as well as by the Anti-Corruption Coordinators. Verifications during this month have focused on cases related to non-compliance with administrative procedures, exceeding or not exercising powers, lack of transparency in decision-making, delays in the provision of public services and other issues that undermine the integrity of public administration. After analyzing the documentation and evidence administered, as well as assessing the nature of the violations found, their impact on the functioning of the institution and the individual responsibility of the employees involved, the General Directorate of Anti-Corruption has concluded with two final reports for DVASHK Tirana South and the National Environmental Agency and has proposed 5 disciplinary measures. In function of its preventive role, the General Directorate of Anti-Corruption has provided recommendations for improving institutional practices and strengthening integrity mechanisms. In the final report of July, 15 recommendations were proposed, of which in 12 cases address issues of an administrative nature and are related to concrete procedures, and in 3 cases address issues of an organizational nature, aiming to strengthen internal management mechanisms and increase institutional effectiveness.

Report cases of corruption to the General Directorate of Anti-Corruption at the following address:koordinatori.ak@dpak.gov.al



TAIEX, a space for cooperation to promote the technical capacities of Albanian authorities with competences in the fight against corruption

01.07.2026: The General Directorate of Anti-Corruption participated in the second TAIEX Regional Workshop on the follow-up to the 2025-2026 round of case-based peer review missions on the fight against organized crime and corruption, which took place in Chisinau, Moldova. The workshop brought together representatives of law enforcement agencies and public administration institutions from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Ukraine with the aim of presenting the main findings of the peer review missions on the fight against organized crime and corruption, as well as promoting the exchange of experiences and best practices between the countries of the region and experts from the European Union. During the two days of work, issues related to the use of intelligence in the activity of police bodies, tracing of criminal assets, preventing and addressing corruption in law enforcement institutions, preventive mechanisms and investigation techniques, as well as the management of the judicial process were addressed. Special attention was paid to corruption in high-risk sectors, especially in the field of public procurement, where preventive instruments, such as Integrity Plans and methodologies for assessing corruption risk, were presented and discussed, as mechanisms that contribute to strengthening institutional integrity and increasing transparency and accountability.

