

DECISION

No. 81, dated February 14, 2023

ON THE APPROVAL OF THE CROSS-SECTORAL STRATEGY FOR THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM AND THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM 2023–2025 AND THE ACTION PLANS 2023–2025

Pursuant to Article 100 of the Constitution, upon the proposal of the Minister of Interior, the Council of Ministers

DECIDED:

1. The approval of the Cross-Sectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism 2023–2025 and the action plans 2023–2025, which are attached to this decision.

2. Decision no. 930, dated November 18, 2015, of the Council of Ministers, “On the approval of the National Strategy for the Fight against Violent Extremism and the Action Plan,” and Decision no. 1137, dated December 16, 2020, of the Council of Ministers, “On the approval of the Cross-Sectoral Strategy for the Fight against Terrorism, 2021–2025, and the Action Plan 2021–2023,” are repealed.

3. The Ministry of Interior, the ministries, and the responsible institutions mentioned in the text of this strategy and the action plans are charged with the implementation of this decision.

This decision shall enter into force after its publication in the Official Journal.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
Belinda Balluku

Cross-Sectoral Strategy
For the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism and the Action Plans
2023–2025

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Civil Aviation Authority
AAPSK	Agency for the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Assets
ADM	Weapons of Mass Destruction
AISM	Defence Intelligence and Security Agency
AKSHE	State Export Control Authority
AKEP	Electronic and Postal Communications Authority
AKMC	National Civil Protection Agency
BSH	Bank of Albania
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (Weapons of Mass Destruction)
QKEDH	Center for Coordination against Violent Extremism
DPB	General Directorate of Prisons
DPD	General Directorate of Customs
DAT	Counter-Terrorism Directorate
DIH	Railway Inspection Directorate
DKEF	Directorate of Economic and Financial Crime
DPD	General Directorate of Customs
DPKM	General Directorate of Border and Migration
DPKOKR	General Directorate for the Investigation of Organized Crime and Serious Crimes
DPPPP	General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering
DPRSP	General Directorate of Public Order and Security
DPPSH	General Directorate of the State Police
DPSHTRR	General Directorate of Road Transport Services
DPT	General Directorate of Taxes
FA	Armed Forces
FSP	Port Security Force
IFB	Institute of Nuclear Physics
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
FAj	Air Force Command
KFD	Naval Force Command

KM	Council of Ministers
KMR	Radiation Protection Commission
MAS	Ministry of Education and Sports
MBZHR	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MD	Ministry of Justice
ME	Ministry of Energy and Industry
MFE	Ministry of Finance and Economy
MTM	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
MM	Ministry of Defence
MB	Ministry of Interior
MEPJ	Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
MSHMS	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
MIE	Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy
MZHETTS	Ministry of Economic Development, Tourism, Trade and Entrepreneurship
PKR	Prosecutor's Office for Serious Crimes
PP	General Prosecutor's Office
SSK	National Security Strategy
SHISH	State Intelligence Service
ZMR	Radiation Protection Office
DPSHP	General Directorate of Probation Service
SHKBB	Internal Control Service of Prisons
QKPK	Youth and Juvenile Crime Prevention Center
SHK	School of Magistrates
SPAK	Special Structure Against Corruption and Organized Crime
AS	Security Academy

DEFINITIONS

Violent extremism, refers to those beliefs and actions that support or use ideologically motivated violence to impose radical ideological, religious or political views on others. Violent extremism is the process of adopting radical views (political, ideological or religious) and turning them into violent actions through threats, incitement, or encouragement based on ideological grounds with the aim of causing fear and insecurity.

Push Factors, are the favorable conditions for violent extremism and the structural context from which it arises, including: lack of socio-economic opportunities; marginalization and discrimination; poor governance, violations of human rights and the rule of law; prolonged and unresolved conflicts; and radicalization in prisons.

Pull Factors, are the individual motives and processes that play a key role in transforming ideas and grievances into violent extremist actions. These include: individual motives; collective grievances and victimization arising from domination, oppression, subjugation, or foreign intervention; the distortion and misuse of beliefs, political ideologies, and ethnic and cultural differences; leadership; and social networks.

Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism, involves the pursuit of a wide range of activities by governments and other entities to prevent radicalization, which generally include messaging through various conventional channels as well as social media; community engagement and participation through all available means, such as roundtables or advisory mechanism discussions; capacity-building, with a particular focus on youth and women, along with other initiatives for community development, security, and protection; education and training for a broad range of actors, including community representatives and law enforcement officials.

Violent Radicalization, constitutes a threat to society when it is associated with violence or other unlawful actions, through non-democratic methods aimed at causing profound changes in society that may pose a risk to the existence of security and democratic order.

Counter-Radicalization, the entirety of concrete state and public initiatives, policies, and strategies aimed at preventing the radicalization of individuals and groups, as well as at interrupting and preventing the financing, commission, or planning of acts of violence on ideological grounds. This includes specially designed social, political, legal, educational, and economic programs intended to deter dissatisfied (and potentially radicalized) individuals from engaging in terrorist activities.

Terrorism, a deliberate act that can seriously harm a country or an international organization, carried out with the intent to cause great fear among the population, to unlawfully compel a government or an international organization to perform or refrain from performing an act, or to seriously destabilize or destroy the fundamental political, constitutional, economic, or social structures. This may be done through attacks on a person's life, assaults on the physical integrity of a person, kidnapping, hostage-taking of people, aircraft or ships, or through the production, possession, or transport of weapons and explosive substances.

Counter-Terrorism, all measures aimed at preventing terrorist acts and targeting terrorist organizations. This concept includes the arrest of suspected members, the disruption of terrorist attacks, recruitment, propaganda, travel, and logistics of individuals engaged in activities with terrorist purposes, the financing of terrorism, the protection of potential targets from terrorist acts, as well as the collection and exchange of data/information at the inter-institutional level and with foreign countries. Counter-terrorism is the primary responsibility of law enforcement agencies, intelligence agencies, and—in some cases—the armed forces' intelligence services.

Foreign Terrorist Fighters, individuals who travel to a state other than their state of residence or nationality, with the purpose of committing, planning, preparing, or participating in terrorist acts, or providing or receiving terrorist training, even if related to an armed conflict.

Prevention of Violent Extremism and Terrorism — the entirety of measures and operational efforts in response to the spread of extremist ideas, messages, and ideologies.

Response to Terrorism — efficient and effective policies and measures to prevent the commission of any act of terrorism and to respond to such attacks.

Financing of Terrorism — the provision and collection of funds, directly or indirectly, unlawfully and intentionally, with the aim of being used or knowing that they will be used, in whole or in part, to commit terrorist acts by an individual or a terrorist organization, in violation of conventions and treaties against terrorism.

Investigation of the Financing of Terrorism — the investigation of activities related to the provision, collection, and transfer of funds, by any means, directly or indirectly, to support terrorist activities.

Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) — the form through which entities, as defined by Law No. 9917, dated May 19, 2008, "On the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism," as amended, report to the competent authority any suspicious transaction or activity. This form is completed by entities in cases where they know or suspect that money laundering of the proceeds of criminal offences, the financing of terrorism, or that funds involved originate from criminal activity, is being carried out, has been carried out, or is being attempted.

Protection of Critical Infrastructure, all activities aimed at ensuring the functionality, continuity, and integrity of critical infrastructures: energy production, transmission, and distribution systems; the production, refining, processing, storage, and distribution of gas through pipelines; oil and oil product production, storage, and distribution through pipelines; telecommunications (networks, systems); water supply; agriculture, food production and distribution; public health (hospitals, health centers,

and ambulances); transportation systems (fuel supply, railway network, airports, ports, domestic transport); financial services (banking, clearing); security and protection services.

Victims of Terrorism, individuals who have suffered, individually or collectively, harm in the form of physical or mental injury, psychological suffering, economic loss, or substantial impairment of their rights, through acts or omissions committed in violation of applicable criminal legislation in the member states, including laws providing for the crime of abuse of power, caused by terrorism.

PART I: STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Introduction

Terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, constitutes a general threat to global peace and security. The phenomenon of terrorism, both at the national and international level, is one of the most difficult challenges for the present and the future. The national security of the Republic of Albania represents the entirety of state means and instruments that ensure the protection of citizens, society, and the Albanian state from external and internal threats and risks. Terrorism continues to be considered a security threat, both domestically and internationally, threatening not only life and property but also democratic values and the very way of life of society. The global dynamics of terrorism and its spread, especially over the last two decades, have also affected our country, the region, Europe, and beyond. Albania's geostrategic position creates conditions for our country to be targeted as a transit point not only for illegal trafficking but also for the spread of terrorism. Albania is among the first-ranked countries in the coalition against terrorism and, over the years, has improved its legislation as well as established new specialized capacities to address this phenomenon. Albania is an active participant in the coordinated efforts of its strategic partners, the United States and the European Union, against the phenomenon of terrorism. Since 2013, our country has adopted the counter-terrorism strategy which, in addition to creating the necessary mechanisms, has also provided a comprehensive approach to preventing and combating terrorism. This is the main strategic document against terrorism and violent extremism. It ensures continuity in managing this phenomenon and aims to further strengthen existing mechanisms, while also adapting more effectively to current situations and the evolving dynamics of threats from violent extremism and terrorism.

Since 2014, Albania has been a member of the Global Coalition against the Islamic State and has ratified a series of Conventions and Resolutions in this regard. Albania has made progress in preventive measures against terrorism, radicalization, and violent extremism, in increasing the capacities of law enforcement agencies, and in developing effective policies in this field. The Government of the Republic of Albania, recognizing the threats and consequences arising from terrorism, has, since 2014, established within the State Police the Directorate of Counterterrorism, whose mission and functional duty is the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of perpetrators of criminal offenses with terrorist purposes. The national intelligence and defense services include, as part of their mission and responsibilities, the provision of timely information for the prevention and combating of terrorist acts. Since 2018, the Coordination Center against Violent Extremism (CCVE) has been established and is operational, with the mission of developing the capacities of various state and non-state actors involved in measures against violent extremism, with the aim of protecting Albanian society from this phenomenon. The center's responsibilities include developing the capacities of the various actors involved in measures against violent extremism, promoting the values of tolerance and religious harmony, protecting human rights, the rule of law, and democracy, as well as safeguarding Albanian society from violent extremism.

The Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism 2023–2025 is guided by the priorities of the Albanian government in the field of security and the political program of the Council of Ministers concerning the “*Safe Albania*” component

This strategic document represents an increased focus on preventing terrorist acts, preventing radicalization and violent extremism through the creation of more resilient communities and institutions, the rehabilitation and reintegration of radicalized individuals and those returned from conflict zones along with their families, the development of strategic communication, and the prevention of online radicalization. This strategy will serve as the main instrument for coordinating institutional interaction against violent extremism and terrorism.

The Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism integrates the two dimensions of state policy regarding the phenomenon of violent extremism and terrorism, while the respective action plans (although they are two separate ones) are characterized by harmonized principles, such as:

- The principle of constitutionality and legality;;
- The principle of the rule of law, respect for human rights and freedoms, non-discrimination, and the protection of personal data;
- The principle of confidentiality;
- The principle of safeguarding security and sovereignty;
- The principle of a comprehensive national approach;
- The principle of good governance and the promotion of democratic values;
- The principle of respecting the multiethnic and multicultural aspects of the Republic of Albania;
- The principle of regional and international cooperation.

The Purpose of the Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism 2023–2025 and its Link to National and International Strategic Documents

The Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism 2023–2025 represents the fundamental national sectoral strategic document that defines the **national vision** for creating a society free from terrorist threats, with the image of a safe country and with European standards for the respect of fundamental human rights and freedoms. This document combines the national agenda for European Union integration, relating to the fulfillment of the obligations under Chapter 24 in the field of counter-terrorism, with the sustainable economic and social development of the country, and with the Sustainable Development **Goals**.

The Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism 2023–2025 is framed within the first pillar of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI), “Good Governance, Democracy, and the Rule of Law,” which stipulates that the vision will be achieved through policies and priorities aimed at **preventing and reducing terrorist threats by means of:**

- Increasing results in the fight against terrorism through the establishment and use of an effective risk assessment system, accompanied by the institutional strengthening of units engaged in this field. The expected results include: i) an increase in the number of operations using special investigation methods; ii) an increase in the number of joint international operations; and iii) an increase in the rate of detection and elimination of terrorist criminal offenses and in the investigation of terrorism financing;
- Establishment of a secure communication network for the exchange of information between agencies engaged in the fight against violent extremism and terrorism.
- Increasing the efficiency of investigations into cybercrimes with radicalist, extremist, and terrorist content.
- Preventing and reducing terrorist threats;
- Creating a modern intelligence and investigative service;
- Strengthening regional and international cooperation.

The link between this document and the NSDI lies in the following objectives:

4.1 Increase in the number of investigations of criminal offenses related to cybercrimes with radical, extremist, and terrorist content;

4.2 Increase in the number of investigations of cases involving the abuse of minors by encouraging radicalization, violent extremism, or terrorism through the internet;

4.3 Increase in the number of investigations for the prevention of cybercrimes;

5.1 Increase in results in the fight against terrorism through the establishment and use of an effective risk assessment system, accompanied by the institutional strengthening of units engaged in this field. The expected results include: i) an increase in the number of operations using special investigation methods; ii) an increase in the number of joint international operations; and iii) an increase in the rate of detection and elimination of terrorist criminal offenses;

5.4 Establishment of a secure communication network for the exchange of information between agencies engaged in the prevention of violent extremism and the fight against terrorism.

6.1 Increasing investigative capacities towards intelligence-led investigations);

6.3 Enhancing the capabilities of the Scientific Police through the introduction of new technologies that will enable an increase in the number of forensic examinations in the process of detecting and identifying evidence at crime scenes;

7.1 Implementation of existing agreements and new forms of police cooperation with regional countries and EU member states, specifically through increasing the exchange of information with EUROPOL and INTERPOL;

7.2 Increasing the number of joint operations with EUROPOL and the effective use of EUROPOL means (programs, platforms, systems, etc.) for the exchange of information and the investigation of terrorism and the financing of terrorism;

7.3 An increase in the number of people wanted, detained/arrested for acts with terrorist intent.

This strategic document is linked to the Sustainable Development Goals, namely with Goal 16 *“Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.”* where the policy goal for its realization is:

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and the mortality rate;

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children;

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, to build capacities at all levels, particularly in developing countries, to prevent violent extremism and to combat terrorism and crime.

The purpose of drafting this document is to guide policies and activities and strengthen a comprehensive approach to preventing phenomena that lead to terrorism, protecting, investigating, responding to acts and consequences of acts of terrorism, aiming at the rehabilitation, reintegration and compensation of victims who face these phenomena. The drafting of this strategy, which is in line with the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy¹, aims to harmonize the activities of structures, agencies and institutions that have responsibilities in preventing violent extremism and the fight against terrorism.

The prevention and combating of terrorism continues to remain one of the main priorities of the institutions responsible in this field. The new strategy against terrorism and extremism, as well as other legislative and policy measures, are linked to the Government Priorities 2021–2025 and the Government Program, where one of the main priorities is *public order and security*, aiming to achieve the standards of EU countries in this area. The focus of strategic priorities and action in the field of public order and internal security, based on the Government Program 2021–2025, is:

- strengthening the institutions responsible for order and security;

¹ EC Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2005 and EC Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2018–2022.

- qualitatively changing the system of territorial control and community policing in order to prevent crime and violations of the law;
- consolidating international cooperation with specialized organizations in the fight against crime;
- establishing joint mobile police teams with partner countries as an opportunity for rapid exchange of information;
- conducting joint criminal investigation operations, better protection of data and justice collaborators;
- using modern methods and technology, and further professional training of structures;
- creating joint and integrated systems for collecting and exchanging data for criminal investigation and intelligence.

It is also linked to the government program for the period 2021–2025 **“Safe Albania”** for the intensification of measures in the fight against crime in general and organized crime in particular, in the investigation and prosecution of illegal assets and wealth linked to crime, by increasing the capacities of the structures.

This document is related to the European integration process and as such is part of the PKIE (National European Integration Plan), chapter 24 – Justice, Freedom and Security and subchapter – Police cooperation, fight against organized crime and terrorism, cooperation on drug issues”.

The Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism has been drafted in harmony with similar and most important international documents. The drafting of this strategy, which is in full compliance with the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Articles 5, 82 and 84 of the Stabilization and Association Agreement, which foresees cooperation between our country and the EU in the field of counter-terrorism, will be based on a four-component approach:

- a) Signaling/prevention
- b) Investigation and intervention
- c) Response, rehabilitation and reintegration
- d) Protection

The strategy is also based on the National Security Strategy in the framework of strengthening security and defense, where one of the main objectives is to establish mechanisms that guarantee communication, coordination and effective inter-institutional cooperation between the main actors of national security, through strengthening bilateral cooperation and with specialized regional and international institutions to fight organized crime, corruption, illicit trafficking, violent extremism and terrorism.

Methodology

Methodology

The strategy is based on the concept of cooperation and inclusiveness of all actors who can contribute to the achievement of strategic objectives and who have been profiled in this regard based on analyses, assessments and concrete actions. This approach implies close and multidimensional cooperation between state institutions, private structures, civil society, the academic-scientific community as well as partners at the national, regional and international levels, promoting an adequate approach to the threat of radicalism, violent extremism and terrorism.

This strategy sets out objectives aimed at ensuring security through the promotion and protection of fundamental human values, defined in four priority areas, such as: 1) Prevention of violent extremism and terrorism; 2) Protection, detection and elimination of threats of violent extremism and terrorism; 3) Investigation and prosecution of terrorists, 4) Operational response of structures in the event of a terrorist attack, as well as a comprehensive response of structures and the community for the rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of the phenomena of violent extremism and terrorism.

The development of the strategy takes into account the fact that the threat of terrorists, terrorist organizations and structures manifests itself as religiously inspired terrorism, ethno-nationalist and separatist terrorism, left-wing and anarchic terrorism and right-wing terrorism. The main elements of terrorism as a social phenomenon can appear in all forms of manifestation that include violence as a method; incitement of fear and incitement to political and social change; achievement of defined terrorist objectives – forcing the government or society to take or not take concrete measures – achievement of political, religious or ideological objectives; a large number of victims, which indicates the spectacularity to which terrorists aspire, as well as the illegality and social unacceptability.

Important factors causing violent extremism and terrorism that affect the scope and dimension of terrorist activities of terrorist organizations, terrorist structures and individuals are different. These factors start from the gap between the expectations and the possibility of achieving the objectives of social groups in the conditions of social, economic existence and political changes, including separatist tendencies, but also in the achievement of ethnic monolithicism in a particular field, economic, social aspects, etc., highlighting instability in the security of communities and society. These factors are grouped into two main categories: push factors that drive individuals towards violent extremism, such as marginalisation, inequality, discrimination, persecution or the perception of persecution, limited access to quality and appropriate education, denial of civil rights and freedoms, and other environmental, historical, and socio-economic issues, and pull factors that fuel the attraction to violent extremism, such as the existence of well-organised violent extremist groups with persuasive rhetoric and effective programmes, which offer services, income, and/or employment in exchange for membership.

Radicalism and violent extremism are related to those beliefs and actions that support or use ideologically motivated violence to instill ideological, religious, political, nationalist views, etc. Therefore, among other things, this strategy aims to focus on analyzing push and pull factors, thus identifying actions and situations that are created as a result of the deformation of beliefs, to encourage the individual to undertake extreme violent actions.

In defining the strategic objectives, all the most important elements of this methodology were taken into account, the risk factors that influence the development of a threat in the event of the emergence of radicalism leading to violent extremism, the specifics that Albania faces in the fight against terrorism, including the mission and existing capacities of the security system in the broader sense, including civil society and the private sector. Concrete activities to achieve the objectives of this Strategy will be defined in the Action Plans for its implementation, and will be mainly directed at mitigating the related risk factors.

The comprehensive approach and consolidation of intelligence structures is considered an essential element for success in preventing violent extremism and the fight against terrorism, where all institutions act together in response to terrorist threats, focusing primarily on preventing such acts. The Republic of Albania will develop preventive capacities as well as those of investigation, detection, response and protection from terrorist acts, by increasing regional and international cooperation and by exchanging experiences and practices for the identification and prevention of acts, while respecting international standards and practices. The legal and institutional framework in force and the link to the strategic documents and priorities of this document, fully comply with the strategic documents at the international and national level approved by the Parliament and the Council of Ministers, making the vision, strategic and specific objectives envisaged fully comply with these strategic documents. The basis for the success of this strategy is the follow-up and implementation by all institutions at all levels (central and local), ensuring and increasing transparency, accountability and responsibility, in relation to its implementation..

The initiative for drafting this amended strategy was undertaken by the Ministry of Interior as the institution responsible for the field of public order and security as defined in the Decision of the

Council of Ministers No. 604, dated October 20, 2021, "On defining the area of state responsibility of the Ministry of Interior", where in point 3, the letter "d" it is determined that the Ministry of Interior is responsible for drafting and implementing the general state policy in the field of *anti-terrorism and violent extremism*.

After the approval of the Decision of Council of Ministers No. 604, dated October 20, 2021 "On defining the area of state responsibility of the Ministry of Interior", the need arose to reconceptualize the cross-sectoral strategy for the fight against terrorism 2021–2025 with the aim of integrating the dimension of preventing violent extremism into the policy goals of this strategy. In order to review the cross-sectoral strategy for the fight against terrorism 2021–2025, following the transfer of the Center for Coordination against Violent Extremism under the Ministry of Interior by the Decision of the Council of Ministers "On some amendments and additions to the decision no. 737, dated December 13, 2017, of the Council of Ministers, "On the establishment of the Center for Coordination against Violent Extremism (CCEV) as an institution under the Ministry of Interior, the working group was reorganized by the order of the Minister of Interior no. 73, dated May 18, 2022 "On the establishment of the working group for the drafting of the strategic document for the prevention and countering of violent extremism". The Working Group was chaired by the Deputy Minister of Interior responsible for violent extremism issues, with representatives from the structures of the Ministry of Interior such as the General Directorate for Public Order and Security Policies, the Coordination Center against Violent Extremism, the Public Order Directorate, in the General Directorate of the State Police, the Anti-Terrorism Directorate in the General Directorate of the State Police, the Local Self-Government Support Agency (in the framework of coordination and cooperation with local government in the implementation of a series of measures), in the Ministry of Interior. Representatives from line ministries and independent agencies/institutions also took part in this working group. As a result, the strategy has been conceived based on an inter-institutional, inclusive approach and is grounded in the contributions of line ministries such as the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and Sports, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, as well as other law enforcement institutions with an important role in the fight against terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism, such as the General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering, the General Directorate of Prisons, and independent institutions such as the Special Prosecution Office (SPAK-Special Structure against Corruption and Organized Crime), the State Committee for Cults, the State Intelligence Service, the Bank of Albania, the Coordination Centre against Violent Extremism, the Audiovisual Media Authority, the Electronic and Postal Communications Authority, the Bank of Albania, the School of Magistrates, and the National Agency for Electronic Certification and Cybersecurity, all of which have made a significant contribution during the process of drafting this strategy.

The Working Group has carried out the following tasks:

- assessing the situation of violent extremism and terrorism in Albania based on the analyses of institutions and national and international reports or studies, identifying specific objectives for the period 2023–2025;

- assessing options for the form of the strategic document;
- proposing measures in action plans for the prevention and countering of violent extremism and the fight against terrorism and reflecting changes in the legal and institutional framework in the field of terrorism and violent extremism, according to the area of institutional responsibility;
- rafting strategic documents with the structure, relevant annexes and methodology for drafting strategic documents according to the IPSIS system;

- costing of measures based on the Medium-Term Budget Program in force and on foreign assistance, through approved projects or those in implementation;
- determining performance indicators of the objectives of strategic documents and the methodology for their measurement, in the passport of indicators of the cross-sectoral strategy for the fight against terrorism and the prevention and countering of violent extremism;
- consulting strategic documents and reflecting or arguing comments on their final draft.

In drafting this document, in addition to the legal infrastructure, various state programs, in the analysis for assessing the situation and planning priorities, objectives and defining the vision for the future, the findings and recommendations of the European Commission's progress reports on fulfilling Albania's obligations within the framework of integration into the European Union, comments and consultations held with civil society and foreign partner organizations with a focus on security issues and especially those of preventing violent extremism and anti-terrorism were also taken into consideration. Also the analyses of the institutions responsible for monitoring the previous strategy which have contributed substantially to defining the problems and challenges in the future based on the current and expected situation of the dynamics in preventing violent extremism and the fight against terrorism. As such we mention the analysis of the risk of financing terrorism by the General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering, State Intelligence Service but also publications of other organizations such as the publication of the Helsinki Committee report "Together against Extremism, Terrorism and Radicalism 2018", the report "Violent Radicalism and Extremism in Albania (IDM 2015)", reports of the US Department of State, EUROPOL reports, reports of the European Commission through the TAIEX mission on capacities in the field of countering violent extremism, the Agreement on the implementation of the Joint Action Plan against Terrorism for the Western Balkans between the European Commission and the Albanian authorities, etc. In the context of including best practices and experiences in preventing violent extremism and the fight against terrorism, the concept of the strategy has been consulted with a number of organizations operating in the field of security, such as: OSCE, Delegation of the European Union to Albania, IOM in Tirana, Embassy of the Netherlands, Institute for Democracy and Mediation, Partners Albania. A consultation meeting was held with the Delegation of the European Union to Albania on December 09, 2022, with experts from the Radicalization Awareness Network (RAN), the European Commission and the EU Delegation to improve the content of the draft, as well as the integration of key aspects of EU policies in the field of preventing violent extremism and the fight against terrorism. The comments and suggestions sent by these organizations have contributed to the drafting of this strategy. The draft has also been published for public consultation in the Electronic Register for Public Notices and Consultations at the public consultation link <https://konsultimipublik.gov.al/Konsultime/Detaje/507> published on August 29, 2022, and remained in consultation until September 26, 2022, where it was available for comments from the general public, civil society organizations and any interested actor. The draft has been consulted in terms of national strategic objectives and compatibility with the National Strategy for Development and Integration and with the State Agency for Strategic Programming and Aid Coordination.

1.1 Legal and institutional framework, achievements, lessons

This strategy fulfills the obligation arising from the National Security Strategy 2016–2020 for the drafting of sectoral strategies, the National Strategy for Development and Integration 2015–2020 and is complementary to:

- Cross-sectoral Strategy against Organized Crime and Serious Crime 2021–2025;
- National Strategy for Integrated Border Management 2021–2027;
- Public Security Strategy 2021–2025;
- National Strategy for Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction;
- National Action Plan for European Integration 2021–2023;

- Cross-Sectoral Strategy for the Fight against Terrorism 2021–2025 and Action Plan 2021–2023;
- Cross-Sectoral Strategy for Community Safety 2021–2026 and Action Plan 2021–2023;
- National Education Strategy 2021–2026 and Action Plan for its implementation;
- National Cyber Security Strategy and Action Plan 2020–2025;
- Public Legal Education Strategy 2019–2023 and Action Plan 2020–2023;
- National Social Protection Strategy 2020–2023 and Action Plan for its implementation;
- National Deinstitutionalization Plan 2020–2022 and Action Plan for its implementation;
- National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2019–2022 and Action Plan for its implementation;
- National Strategy for Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Action Plan for its implementation;
- National Action Plan for Equality, Inclusion and Participation of Roma and Egyptians 2021–2025;
- National Action Plan for LGBTI+ people 2021–2027;

The coordination of the Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism 2023–2025 with other national strategies, especially with the one against Organized Crime and Serious Crime 2021–2025, etc., is of particular importance since in many countries a trend of rapprochement between terrorist organizations and criminal organizations has been observed. Through organized crime, and especially money laundering, terrorists are enabled to hide and legitimize the proceeds of crime. Drug trafficking and cultivation provide terrorists with a valuable source of income, which they convert into funds for the purposes of training terrorists, providing logistical equipment and technology, as well as providing the necessary infrastructure.

Furthermore, the Republic of Albania, as a member of the global coalition against DAESH/ISIS and beyond, has shown commitment and at the same time has assumed certain responsibilities and obligations, which are included in this strategy..

The document contains the strategic objectives and other specific objectives for each of the aforementioned pillars. The strategy will be accompanied by an action plan for the realization of the objectives and the definition of implementation and coordination mechanisms.

1.1.1 Legal Framework

Albanian legislation in the field of the fight against terrorism is quite extensive and has undergone significant changes and improvements, based on international legislation and dictated by the situation of terrorism in the national and international aspects.

In the field of terrorism, the Republic of Albania has in place a complete legal framework and effective institutional mechanisms, which include, although not exhaustive, the following acts:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Albania;
- Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania (amended by Law No. 36/2017, Law 89/2017) where in Article 28 of which "Special forms of cooperation", in point 2, the definition of a terrorist organization is given and the following criminal offenses committed with terrorist purposes are provided, provided for in Chapter VII of this code, as well as Articles 265/a, 265/b and 265/c which provide for sanctions for participants in combat operations in a foreign country (amended by Law No. 98, dated July 31, 2014);
- The Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Albania, as amended, which defines the competence to investigate criminal offenses related to terrorism, as well as Law No. 95/2016, "On the organization and functioning of institutions to fight corruption and organized crime", on the basis of which the Special Prosecution Office was established, which has the competence to investigate offenses committed by terrorist groups;
- Law No. 9917, dated May 19, 2008, "On the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism", as amended (*amended by Law No. 10 391, dated March 03, 2011; No. 66/2012, dated June 07, 2012; No. 44/2017, dated April 06, 2017; No. 33/2019, dated June 17, 2019, No. 120/2021, dated December 02, 2021*). This law aims to prevent the laundering of money and proceeds from criminal offences, as

well as the prevention of the financing of terrorism. This law also provides for obligations and procedures for reporting by the subjects of the law to the responsible structures in function of its implementation, the powers of the supervisory authorities and the responsible authority;

- Law No. 10192, dated December 03, 2009, “On the elimination and suppression of organized crime and trafficking, through prohibitive measures against property”, as amended (*amended by Law No. 24/2014, dated March 20, 2014, No. 70/2017, dated April 27, 2017, 34/2019, dated June 17, 2019, No. 85/2020, dated July 02, 2020*) also applies to the property of persons on whom there is a reasonable suspicion, based on indications, of participation in terrorist organizations or armed gangs;

- Law No. 157/2013, “On Measures Against the Financing of Terrorism”, as amended (amended by Law No. 43/2017, dated April 06, 2017; No. 32, dated June 17, 2019). This law is in line with the requirements of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001). The implementation of this law is carried out by a number of institutions and agencies such as the Ministry of Justice, the Bank of Albania, the General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering (DGPP) and the Financial Supervisory Authority, while the administration of frozen/sequestered/confiscated accounts and assets is carried out by the Agency for the Administration of Sequestered and Confiscated Assets. These changes aim to fulfill the obligations arising from FATF Recommendation 6 and the relevant criteria of this recommendation, to move from partially to fully fulfilled, as this recommendation is among those considered key in the preventive and counter-terrorism system and its financing. The legal amendments have ensured that the deadlines for notification to the UN Security Council are the same as required by the resolutions of the relevant committees; that standard procedures and forms are followed, as approved by the relevant Committees (Committee I 1267/1989 or the 1988 Committee); that as much identifying information as possible, and specific information supporting the declaration, is provided when another country is requested to recognize measures initiated under the blocking mechanism. The amendments also aim to establish procedures for submitting to the relevant UN Committees requests for removal from the list of individuals or entities declared under the UN Sanctions Regime who, according to the country's assessment, do not meet the criteria for declaration. More stringent measures have also been established so that the funds and assets of declared persons or entities are blocked without prior notification;

- Decision of the Supervisory Council of the Bank of Albania no. 44, dated June 10, 2009, “On the approval of the regulation “On the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism”;

- DCM no. 140, dated February 13, 2008, “On the manner of administration of immovable property seized, within the framework of measures against the financing of terrorism”;

- Recommendation of the EC Framework Decision, Article 5, penalties - “Measures of punishment and sentencing of terrorists”, and of its Article 2, for crimes related to terrorist groups;

- Law no. 9110, dated July 24, 2003 “On the organization and functioning of courts for serious crimes”, established the Court for Serious Crimes and the Prosecutor’s Office for Serious Crimes, which is also competent to investigate criminal offenses in the field of counter-terrorism;

- Law No. 95/2016, “On the organization and functioning of institutions to fight corruption and organized crime”;

- Law No. 97/2016, “On the organization and functioning of the prosecution in the Republic of Albania”;

- Law No. 98/2016, “On the organization of the judicial power in the Republic of Albania”

- Law No. 10173, dated October 22, 2009, “On the protection of witnesses and collaborators of justice”;

- Law No. 108/2013, “On foreigners” (amended by Law No. 74/2016, dated July 14, 2016, and Law No. 13/2020) that regulates the regime of entry, residence, employment and exit of foreigners in/from the Republic of Albania;

- Law No. 10193, dated December 03, 2009, “On jurisdictional relations with foreign authorities in criminal matters”;
- Law No. 79/2020, “On the Execution of Criminal Decisions”;
- Law No. 45/2019, “On Civil Protection”;
- Decision No. 847, dated December 24, 2019, “On some additions and amendments to decision no. 343, dated April 08, 2009, of the Council of Ministers, “On the methods and procedures of reporting to licensing and/or supervisory authorities”;
- Law no. 72/2019, “On international coercive measures in the Republic of Albania”;
- Law no. 112/2020, “On the register of beneficial owners” entered into force in September 2020. The law provides that the National Business Center (QKB) will handle the process of registering the beneficial owners of reporting entities in the register of beneficial owners. The Register of Beneficial Owners will be accessible and open to all state institutions responsible for obtaining information on the beneficial owners of reporting entities (including legal entities/businesses);
- In this regard, the Albanian Parliament adopted Law No. 154/2020, dated December 17, 2020, “On the central register of bank accounts”. This legal initiative is in line with Article 32/a of the EU Anti-Money Laundering Directive (Directive 2015/849 amended by Directive 2018/843);
- Law No. 8457/1999, “On information classified as “State secret”, amended by Law No. 9541, dated May 22, 2006, “On some additions and amendments to Law No. 8457, dated February 11, 1999, “On information classified as “State secret”;
- Law No. 2/2017 “On cybersecurity”, which is aligned with Directive (EU) 2016/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council, dated July 06, 2016;
- Law No. 71/2016, “On border control”, as amended, which sets out the rules for the transmission of passenger data and the border control regime for individuals crossing the state border of the Republic of Albania.
- Joint Instruction No. 464, dated December 10, 2020, “On the transmission of passenger data to the Passenger Information Unit”.
- Law No. 81/2020, “On the rights and treatment of prisoners and detainees”, which defines the rights and treatment of prisoners and detainees, the organization of the prison system, as well as the powers and duties of the competent state bodies.
- National Security Strategy;
- National Strategy for Development and Integration 2015–2020, under review for the period 2022–2030;
- Cross-Sectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism and the Action Plan 2016–2020;
- Priorities of the Ministry of Interior;
- Joint Action Plan against Terrorism for the Western Balkans between Albania and the European Commission. Revised bilateral implementing agreement between the European Commission and the Albanian authorities for the implementation of the Joint Action Plan against Terrorism for the Western Balkans, signed on December 09, 2022.

1.1.2 International legal instruments

This strategic document also refers to international agreements, to which the Republic of Albania is a party and in particular to the following agreements:

1. Joint Action Plan against Terrorism for the Western Balkans between Albania and the European Commission;
2. Agreement with EUROPOL, INTERPOL;
3. Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;
4. Priorities of Albania in the Security Council 2022–2023;
5. United Nations Global Strategy, United Nations Conventions and Protocols against Terrorism;

6. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism.

7. Protocol on Cooperation with North Macedonia (2019) and Joint Action Plan in the Fight against Terrorism.

1.1.2.1 International conventions and protocols

The Republic of Albania, within the framework of cooperation in the fight against terrorism, has signed and ratified international conventions and protocols that constitute instruments of international law in the field of the fight against terrorism. Albania has joined the UN initiatives to combat terrorism and has already ratified 12 of them. In addition to them, there are a number of UN Security Council resolutions with binding force for member states, as well as so-called regional conventions and protocols. In this context, Albania adheres to all the conventions and protocols of the Council of Europe against organized crime and terrorism (currently 16 of them), specifically:

“Convention on Offences and Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft”, Tokyo, September 14, 1963, ratified by Law No. 8197, dated March 06, 1999, Official Journal No. 3, dated March 28, 1997, page 52.

“Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Hijacking of Aircraft”, The Hague, December 16, 1970, ratified by Law No. 8197, dated March 06, 1997. Official Journal No. 3, dated March 28, 1997, page 52.

“Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation”, Montreal, dated September 23, 1971, ratified by Law No. 8191, dated March 06, 1997. Official Journal No. 3, dated March 28, 1997, page 52.

“Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Individuals Enjoying International Immunity, Including Diplomatic Agents”, New York, 14.12.1973, ratified by law No. 8832, dated November 22, 2001. Official Journal No. 56, dated December 21, 2001, page 1762.

“European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism”, Strasbourg, January 27, 1979, ratified by law no. 8642, dated July 13, 2000. Official Journal No. 22, dated July 19, 2000, page 1087.

“International Convention against the Taking of Hostages”, New York December 17, 1979, ratified by law no. 8837, dated November 22, 2001. Official Journal 22, dated July 19, 2000, page 1087.

“Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material”, Vienna on March 03, 1980, ratified by law no. 8853, dated January 31, 2002. Official Journal 12, dated February 08, 2002, page 19.

“Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation”, Montreal, February 24, 1991, ratified by law no. 8835, dated November 22, 2001. Official Journal no. 56, dated December 21, 2001, page 1785.

“Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation”, Rome, March 10, 1998, ratified by law no. 8850, dated December 27, 2001. Official Journal no. 60, dated December 31, 2001, page 1886.

“Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf”, Rome, March 10, 1988, ratified by Law No. 8850, dated December 27, 2001. Official Journal No. 60, dated December 31, 2001, page 1886.

“Convention on the Labelling of Plastic Explosives for Detection Purposes”, Montreal, March 01, 1991, ratified by Law No. 9020, dated March 06, 2003. Official Journal No. 21, dated March 28, 2003, page 649.

“International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings”, New York, December 15, 1997, ratified by Law No. 8836, dated November 22, 2001. Official Journal No. 57, dated December 21, 2001, page 1801.

“International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism” New York, January 10, 2000, ratified by the Albanian Parliament with Law no. 8865, dated March 14, 2002. Official Journal No. 7, dated April 05, 2002, page 170.

“European Convention (Strasbourg) on the laundering, tracing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime”, ratified by law no. 8646, dated July 20, 2000. Official Journal, no. 23, dated August 04, 2000, page 1183.

“Council of Europe Convention on the laundering, tracing and confiscation of the proceeds of organised crime and the financing of terrorism”, dated May 06, 2005, signed on December 22, 2005, entered into force on May 01, 2008.

“Council of Europe Convention on the laundering, tracing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism”, ratified by law no. 9646, dated November 27, 2006. Official Journal no. 134, dated December 22, 2006, page 5221.

Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism”, ratified by law no. 9230, dated May 13, 2004. Official Journal No. 38, dated June 16, 2004, page 2793.

On the ratification of the “European Convention on Compensation to Victims of Violent Crimes” by law no. 9265, dated July 29, 2004.

“International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005)”, signed by our country.

1.1.2.2 Bilateral agreements in the field of counter-terrorism

Planning and carrying out terrorist activities is a difficult process that rarely occurs within the territory of a country and in implementation of the UN Global Strategy on Terrorism which requires cooperation at global, regional and national levels, in implementation of the recommendation of UN General Assembly resolution 49/60 (1995). Albania has signed and is implementing 21 cooperation agreements with countries in the region, Europe and the USA, in the field of security and exchange of information for verification and fight against terrorism, specifically:

1. With Slovenia – on cooperation in the fight against terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organized crime, signed on November 24, 1993, in Tirana.

2. With Croatia – on police cooperation, January 20, 2014.

3. With Egypt – protocol on cooperation in the field of the fight against terrorism, signed in Cairo, on October 24, 1995.

4. With Hungary – on cooperation in the fight against terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organized crime, signed in February 1999, and ratified by law no. 8623, dated June 15, 2000.

5. With Romania – on cooperation in the field of combating terrorism, combating organised crime, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as other illegal activities, signed on June 07, 2002, in Bucharest.

6. With Montenegro – on cooperation in the field of combating organised crime, terrorism, illicit trafficking and other illegal activities”, signed in Podgorica, Montenegro, on October 31, 2003.

7. With Macedonia – on cooperation in the fight against terrorism, organised crime, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, illegal migration and other illegal activities, signed in Skopje, Macedonia, on June 17, 2004.

in the framework of regional cooperation in the fight against terrorism Protocol between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Albania and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia “On cooperation in the fight against terrorism”, on February 03, 2018, in Ohrid, Macedonia.

8. With Bulgaria – on cooperation in the field of the fight against terrorism, organized crime, illegal trafficking and other criminal acts, signed in Tirana, on January 29, 2007.

9. With France – on cooperation in the field of internal security, signed in Paris, on May 15, 2008.

10. With Germany – on cooperation in the field of security, signed on May 31, 2013, and ratified by law on January 23, 2014.

11. With Bosnia and Herzegovina – on cooperation in the fight against crime, especially terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organized crime, signed on March 24, 2009, entered into force on March 04, 2010.

12. With Kosovo – on mutual cooperation in the field of security. Approved by DCM No. 429, dated May 20, 2015.

13. With Slovakia – on cooperation in the fight against terrorism, organized crime, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and drug precursors and other crimes. Approved by DCM No. 485, dated June 10, 2015.

14. With the USA – the cooperation agreement between the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania and the US Government, “On the exchange of information for the verification of terrorism”, as well as the Operational Protocol, ratified by law no. 72, dated July 07, 2016, the Memorandum of Cooperation between the Government of the United States of America and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania, “On increasing cooperation to prevent terrorist travel and to fight illegal migration and serious crimes related thereto”, approved in principle by DCM no. 153, dated March 01, 2017.

15. With Serbia – on cooperation in the field of fighting organized crime, international illicit drug trafficking and international terrorism, signed on March 11, 2010, entered into force on March 01, 2012.

16. With Latvia – on cooperation in the fight against terrorism, organized crime, illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, signed on December 16, 2009.

17. With Italy – protocol between the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Albania and the Ministry of Interior of the Italian Republic “On strengthening bilateral cooperation in the fight against terrorism and trafficking in human beings”, signed on November 03, 2017 in Tirana, entered into force on the date of signature.

1.1.2 Institutional Framework

Efforts to prevent violent extremism leading to terrorism require the involvement and cooperation of public and private actors from the central to the local level in order to ensure interaction, coordination and information sharing among the actors involved in this process.

Institutions that have a fundamental role in preventing violent extremism leading to terrorism are:

The Ministry of Interior (MI) plays a crucial role in the implementation of this strategy by focusing on exercising its activity in the field of state responsibility specifically related to the fight against violent extremism and terrorism, but also to public order and security, in the framework of coordination with local self-government units. The Ministry of Interior and its subordinate institutions such as: *the Agency for Local Self-Government Support, the public security and community policing structures of the State Police and the Police Academy* exercise important tasks related to achieving the objectives and implementing the measures of the Strategy and the Action Plan.

The Coordination Center against Violent Extremism (CCVE), whose mission is to prevent the spread of radicalization and violent extremism through the implementation of localized efforts, the empowerment of youth, families, women and minorities, channeling these efforts towards religious, cultural and educational networks as well as the involvement of the media and civil society. The CCVE plays a key role in monitoring and implementing the National Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism by cooperating with responsible institutions in fulfilling their responsibilities. Among other things, it is considered important to develop the capacities of actors involved in identifying and preventing radicalization and violent extremism that lead to terrorism. In addition, this institution designs, implements and monitors, on its own or in cooperation with other institutions, projects and activities that focus on countering radicalization and preventing violent extremism that lead to terrorism.

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) through the General Directorate of Prisons and Probation Service plays an important role in opposing and preventing radicalization and violent extremism that leads to terrorism, given that this phenomenon finds favorable ground among convicts serving their sentences in these institutions.

In addition to the aforementioned institutions, the **Ministry of Health and Social Protection** (MSHMS), the **Ministry of Education and Sports** (MAS), the **Ministry of Finance and Economy** (MFE) and the **Local Self-Government Units** play an important role in addressing the inciting and driving factors as well as in the early identification of signs of radicalization and violent extremism that lead to terrorism, thus enabling the prevention and rehabilitation/reintegration of individuals affected by this phenomenon.

A large number of Albanian institutions are involved in the fight against terrorism, such as:

Ministry of Interior:

State Police

The Anti-Terrorism Directorate operates within the State Police, with a structural extension throughout the country. The main functions of the Directorate are the prevention, identification, tracking and investigation of individuals suspected of being involved in terrorist acts.

The Criminal Assets Administration Agency (AAPSK) for the administration of funds and seized and confiscated assets.

State Intelligence Service

The State Intelligence Service (SHISH), established by Law No. 8391, dated October 28, 1998, collects information from abroad in the function of national security, carries out counterintelligence activities to preserve the integrity, independence and constitutional order. The State Intelligence Service (SHISH) collects information on terrorism, on the production and trafficking of narcotics, on the production of weapons of mass destruction, on crimes against the environment, collects information on organized crime, crimes that violate national security.

Special Prosecution Office against Corruption and Organized Crime

The Special Prosecution Office and the Special Investigation Unit for the prosecution and investigation of criminal offenses of corruption, organized crime and criminal matters under Article 135, paragraph 2, of the Constitution are independent of the General Prosecutor's Office. The Special Investigation Unit is subordinate to the Special Prosecution Office. The Special Prosecution Office exercises criminal prosecution and represents the charge on behalf of the state before the Special Court for Criminal Offenses. Any criminal offense committed by a structured criminal group, criminal organization, terrorist organization and armed gang, as defined in the Criminal Code itself.

Ministry of Defense

The Defense Intelligence and Security Agency, subordinate to the Minister of Defense and operating under Law No. 65/2014, "On the Defense Intelligence and Security Agency". The law defines the methods of receiving, managing and distributing classified counter-terrorism information.

Ministry of Finance:

The General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering (GDPL) serves as a specialized financial unit for the prevention and fight against money laundering and terrorist financing. This directorate functions as a national center charged with the collection, analysis and dissemination to law enforcement agencies of data on potential money laundering and terrorist financing activities. In the framework of exercising its supervisory functions, it controls the implementation of programs for the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.

The General Directorate of Customs (GDC) cooperates with other law enforcement structures in order to achieve its mission of guaranteeing security and public order in ports and airports, including measures in the framework of the fight against terrorism.

Bank of Albania

The Bank of Albania, in the framework of exercising its functions as a supervisory authority, for the entities under its jurisdiction, shall control the implementation of programs to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Justice, through its structures, ensures the necessary cooperation between the Prosecutor's Office, Interpol and foreign justice authorities in matters related to the fight against organized crime and against terrorism and its financing, in accordance with Law No. 10193, dated December 03, 2009, "On jurisdictional relations with foreign authorities in criminal matters". The General Directorate of Prisons and the Probation Service have an important role in preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization, also due to the fact that these phenomena are often present in the environments or services of these institutions.

The Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Ministry of Education and Sports and local self-government units have an important role in addressing the driving and motivating factors and preventing the phenomena of violent extremism and radicalization, as well as the rehabilitation and reintegration of affected individuals.

2.1 Achievements and lessons

In our fight against terrorism, we have supported the idea of acting together, with a comprehensive and balanced approach, at the global, regional and national levels.

The Albanian Government has assessed the fight against terrorism as a national priority, being among the first countries that, in implementation of Resolution 2178 (2014), took concrete steps reflected in national legislation. By amending the Criminal Code, the aim was to address the issues of foreign terrorist fighters, considering participation, organization or any incitement to participate in military actions of a foreign country as illegal and punishable. Determined to achieve tangible results and to show real progress, measures have been taken to review, strengthen and amend the current mechanisms for controlling the financing of terrorism and freezing the assets of individuals and entities involved in terrorist activity.

Based on studies and risk reports, it results that the real threat from terrorism in Albania is at a low level with the exception of a few cases when the threat level has increased to "medium". Albania has not registered any actual terrorist acts or victims but has been affected by the phenomenon of the participation of terrorist fighters, displaced together with their families in conflict zones. Currently, Albanian citizens, mainly women and children, are being registered in reception centers awaiting repatriation.

For the State Police, the prevention and fight against terrorism remains a key area for operational cooperation and information exchange with anti-terror services in the countries of the region, Italy, Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia, with INTERPOL, EUROPOL, the European Counter-Terrorism Center, Liaison Officers, the FBI Terrorism Screening Center (TSC-USA) whose analogy has been created in the Anti-Terrorism Directorate at the General Directorate of the State Police, law enforcement agencies and partner services in the EU.

Albania participates and is represented with concrete contributions in all activities, working groups of the Global Coalition D-ISIS, and forums of international organizations, where member countries exchange best practices related to the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (UNGCTS) and the Action Plan on Preventing Violent Extremism.

Albania is among those countries that have strongly supported the GCTS and the Action Plan, with the conviction that it would serve as a successful guide in our joint efforts to fight terrorism and violent extremism.

In implementing the requirements of this Action Plan but also in our national plans, concrete steps should be foreseen in priority areas, such as:

- Dialogue and conflict prevention;

- Strengthening good governance, respect for human rights and strengthening the rule of law;
- Youth participation;
- Gender equality and strengthening the role of women;
- Strategic communication on the internet and social media, etc.;

Albania has offered its contribution to the implementation of the Regional Platform for the fight against Radicalization and Violent Extremism and the phenomenon of Foreign Terrorist Fighters, in South-East Europe, of the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC).

The EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the Joint Action Plan against Terrorism in the Western Balkans, signed by the EU and all Western Balkan partners in October 2018, is the main political document in this area. In this context, on October 09, 2019, an agreement was signed between Albania and the EC on the priority actions to be pursued by Albania during the years 2019-2020, for each of the five objectives set out in the Joint Action Plan against Terrorism in the Western Balkans. This plan aims at effective information exchange and operational cooperation between the Western Balkan countries and EU law enforcement agencies.

The anti-terrorist structures already have the operational capacities, the necessary logistics to carry out operations with special methods that help prevent and fight criminal offenses with terrorist purposes, but in this regard there is a need for continuous investment and support in line with technological developments and the dynamics of the development of terrorist threats. At the same time, work is being done to further increase these capacities in cooperation with the police missions attached for years in our country, such as: PAMECA V and ICITAP.

Trainings have been continuously conducted, increasing the necessary professional and logistical capacities of all structures to successfully cope with the various situations that are the object of their work in the field of counter-terrorism.

Our country has conducted a general and article-by-article analysis of the legislation on the fight against terrorism and is working to fully align the Legal Framework for the Fight against Terrorism and the Prevention of Violent Extremism with the EU "Acquis".

In the function of anti-terror structures, the Terrorism and Security Verification Unit has been created, which serves to exchange information with the International Counter-Terrorism Center (ITC) and the European Counter-Terrorism Center (ECTC) at Europol, to verify Albanian and foreign citizens involved/connected to terrorist activities, as well as the Terrorism Financing Investigation Unit, based also on the recommendations of MoneyVal.

Since the tightening of legal measures prevents but does not eliminate the phenomenon, the issue of prohibiting the participation of Albanian citizens in foreign conflicts is intended to be addressed at the roots of the problem, which are the lack of social cohesion and economic development, which constitute the impetus and motive for radicalization. This strategy also provides for a new and integrated approach in terms of collecting and handling information and identified problems. Despite the tightening of measures in the function of protecting and guaranteeing national security, it is important to emphasize that these measures respect the fundamental principles of protecting human rights, especially those of freedom of expression and information.

In order to criminalize and punish terrorism, specialized structures for the fight against terrorism have continuously addressed and followed the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters and investigations have been conducted into individuals who organize, finance and participate in conflicts abroad.

The creation and development of a network, not only national but also regional, in order to strengthen the capacities for information exchange between countries in the region on issues related to the prevention of violent extremism and the fight against terrorism and organized crime are considered very important.

In the fight against terrorism and violent extremism, the development of comprehensive strategies at the national level is essential, not only for the fight against radicalization and recruitment, but also to properly assess the **possibility of reintegration**.

Always aiming to prevent and coordinate global efforts to fight terrorism and violent extremism, Albanian institutions have based the success of their actions on the richness of our national and religious values and traditions and on the drafting and implementation of special strategic, social, political, legal, educational and economic packages.

To enable support for victims of terrorism, in cooperation with partner countries and intelligence agencies, Albania has taken border control measures, receiving and interviewing potential returnees at border crossing points, collecting and exchanging data with Interpol and strategic partners, for identification on the ground and carrying out the process of their repatriation.

Currently, especially in this context, increased attention will be paid to implementing efficient state policies, not only for the investigation and advancement of justice, but also for the repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of Albanian citizens and their families, who joined the ISIL cause and participated in the conflict in Syria.

As mentioned above, Albania has not recorded any actual terrorist acts or victims, but has faced the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, accompanied by women and children, in the conflict zones in Syria/Iraq, the latter facing the horror of war and the loss of their parents and relatives.

In the period between 2013–2015, around 144 Albanian citizens left for Iraq and Syria to participate in the wars that took place in these countries. The phenomenon of leaving was stopped in 2015, a year since which no one has left our country. In recent years, the Albanian state has taken measures for the repatriation of those who have left.

After six years of work within the framework of the P/LKEDH and against the spread of incitements and factors that feed or enable violent extremism, significant improvements are observed in some of the moderate incitements of the EDH, as follows.

- Improvement of the legal framework with the aim of stopping, punishing Albanian citizens who have the focus of joining terrorist cells, by identifying criminal offenses for recruiting persons to commit acts with terrorist intent or financing terrorism;

- Strengthening coordination, cooperation and partnerships at local, national and international levels, between government agencies, non-governmental organisations, the private sector, faith-based communities and the media, in identifying and implementing effective interventions;

- Strengthening community resilience and reducing attraction to radicalization and violent extremism through capacity building, creating education, employment, and community policing programs and policies;

- Conducting research at the local level as a means of understanding the conditions, factors and causes that drive radicalization that can escalate into violence and community resistance to violent extremism;

- Reducing the impact of extremist propaganda on social networks and online recruitment, using social media and audiovisual media as communication channels to promote alternative narratives and positive messages;

- Following the process of coordinating all state structures for the rehabilitation and reintegration of citizens returned from conflict zones, while coordinating the work and orienting national and international partners supporting this process, to enable timely financial support.

Through Order No. 169, dated November 01, 2018, of the Prime Minister, an Inter-institutional Action Plan "For the reception and treatment of Albanian citizens returning from conflict zones in Syria and Iraq" has been drafted, where concrete tasks are foreseen for all Albanian institutions, for medical, psychological, social, economic assistance, as well as the building of logistical and human capacities for reception, accompaniment, as well as measures for their rehabilitation and reintegration.

The Republic of Albania, in addition to being characterized by radical religious-based extremism, also faces other forms, such as those with nationalist or ethnic motives to achieve certain political goals. As a result of indoctrination by radical/extremist ideologies, whether nationalist or religious, a certain number of Albanian citizens have ended up in conflict zones in Syria and Iraq, recruited into the ranks of terrorist organizations.

Among the main trends continues to be radical religious-based extremism, as a result of indoctrination with radical extremist Islamist ideologies imported into Albania from various educational streams in the Middle East. The consequences of these ideologies are already evident, starting from: the joining of dozens of Albanian citizens in conflict zones in the ranks of terrorist organizations. Some of them already killed, families who have remained in conflict zones, with a tendency to spread violent extremist ideologies, creating barriers to harmony and at the same time an obstacle to religious tolerance, as well as what is most worrying, the increase in threats of terrorist attacks.

Despite the continuous opposition and resistance to these ideologies, certain parts of society that were more vulnerable, found themselves exposed to these ideologies, fell victim to them, continuing to deepen into extremism and radicalism.

Furthermore, global trends in terms of extremism, as well as the beginning of conflicts in the Middle East, especially in Syria and Iraq, where terrorist groups and organizations were consolidated, have been used as a moment for pronounced radicalization and these conflicts have become a field of action for foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) from all over Europe and beyond, including the Western Balkans and the Republic of Albania.

As has been seen from numerous examples in Europe, radicalized individuals can commit acts of extreme violence against both the population and institutions in their country of origin, and therefore the risk that Albania could be the target of such a terrorist attack, although low, cannot be excluded.

As a result of the unification of these Albanian citizens in terrorist organizations, there have been public calls by them for terrorist attacks in Albania and the region, but there have also been attempts to commit terrorist acts that have been prevented by security institutions in Albania.

Despite the fact that terrorist organisations have lost territory and control in crisis hotspots, ideologically they continue to have support and to extend their influence in other countries, including our region and beyond.

2.2.1 Situation Analysis

The Republic of Albania, as a member of the international coalition against terrorism since 2001, has supported allies and partners in the fight against terrorism, and has considered it a national priority, and for this purpose it has analyzed, drafted and approved the necessary legal framework in accordance with EU legislation, as well as built up the necessary operational and logistical capacities to prevent and fight any threat to national and international security from terrorist activity.

Terrorism is considered a threat by all states in the region and beyond. It is assessed that international terrorist groups have so far not managed to extend their networks into Albania, but our country could be used as a shelter or transit point for such groups.

The Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight Against Terrorism 2023–2025 is a continuation of the Intersectoral Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2011–2015, as part of the country's obligation to fulfil the priorities set for fighting terrorism in all its forms, as well as the need to implement the objectives arising from international obligations adopted by the UN Security Council, the EU Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and the Council of Europe Convention and its Additional Protocol on the Prevention of Terrorism, which also addresses the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs).

2.2.2 Risk Factors and Threats from Violent Extremism and Terrorism in Albania

Recent developments, such as those in the Middle East, in North Africa, and the attacks by international terrorist organisations like ISIS, Al-Qaeda, and others, have elevated the challenge of countering terrorism and the financing of terrorism to an entirely new level, both nationally and internationally.

In Albania, no terrorist groups have been identified as operating within the country or beyond, but during the years 2012–2015, around 144 Albanian citizens² travelled to Syria and Iraq to fight in the armed conflicts in those countries. The number of these fighters from Albania leaving to take part in the conflict in Syria and Iraq fell to zero by the end of 2015. The possibility of their reactivation cannot be excluded, taking into account the current developments in the Syrian conflict (the loss of territories and control by ISIL/DAESH).

According to this report, around 45 of these fighters have returned to Albania, and in this context, the deradicalisation and reintegration of foreign fighters after their return to the homeland represents a challenge. For this reason, the Albanian government has requested and obtained from parliament an amendment to the Criminal Code (Articles 265/a, b, c) regarding the participation of Albanian citizens in armed conflicts in other countries.

The risk posed by the returned fighters consists of their potential connections with extremists in the region or Europe, in the connections they may maintain with extremists in conflict zones, in the possibility of using social media to call for joining the fighting, in the information they have on how to get to Syria. On the other hand, the returnees can be considered trained and experienced in the use of weapons and explosives, increasing the likelihood of terrorist activity within the country, or even in the region.

In 2016, the trial concluded and 9 defendants were found guilty, accused of “Recruitment of persons to commit terrorist acts”. This group of individuals was the first case of investigation and trial for the recruitment of so-called “Foreign Fighters”.

Regarding this phenomenon of Albanian citizens who have traveled to conflict zones, no chain or flow of funding has been identified, but it is thought that they have covered these expenses themselves.

Factors that may influence the recruitment of Albanian citizens to conflict zones are: the current international situation mentioned above, the low economic level, unemployment, poverty, low educational level, the influence of unofficial religious communities with radical tendencies and the use of online propaganda means.

Albania has not historically been the target of terrorist acts, but in November 2016 a coordinated regional counter-terrorism operation led to the arrest of four individuals in Albania. The operation disrupted a potential attack on a World Cup qualifier between Albania and Israel, which was taking place in Shkodra. Five other operations were also carried out in 2017, where 12 suspects were arrested on charges of terrorist acts.

As a result of international developments, concepts such as religious radicalization and violent extremism have been introduced in Albania, which may constitute a potential threat for terrorist acts.

The danger of radicalization and extremism with ideological, religious or nationalist inspiration lies precisely in the fact that they feed terrorist activities. Nowadays, the main attention is focused precisely on terrorism that exploits radicalism with a religious basis.

Among the methods of radicalization and recruitment in our country, we mention propaganda through the use of the Internet, lectures and sermons in environments outside the jurisdiction of recognized religious authorities in the Republic of Albania. The most targeted groups are estimated to be the ages of 20–35.

² European Commission 2018 Report

From a geographical perspective, it results that the phenomenon is concentrated in the cities of Elbasan, Pogradec, Librazhd, Bulqizë, Cërrik, Kukës, Dibër, Kavajë, and in the rural areas surrounding these cities. The factors that have influenced are thought to be: early radicalization, low educational and theological level, economic and social problems, bullying, mental health, promises of financial assistance.

As for the factors that have significantly influenced the minimization of the risk of the involvement of citizens of our country in the phenomena of radicalism/extremism with a religious matrix, they are mutual tolerance and centuries-old coexistence between faiths in the country, the fact that religious belief in our country has a completely Western meaning and is not understood as a way of life, the fact that national identity clearly dominates over religious identity.

However, some of the factors that influence radicalization and extremism that lead to the emergence of acts of violence are:

- **Socio-economic drivers** – factors such as absolute or relative poverty, social fragmentation, social exclusion, discrimination and illegal economic activity lead to disillusionment with the political and economic system. When unmet needs are combined with the unfair treatment of citizens by state institutions (phenomena that are becoming more widespread due to the pandemic), a sense of dissatisfaction with the state and society can arise. In particular, unemployed or isolated young people may be vulnerable to the propaganda of extremist ideologies that advocate the use of violence to protest against the existing order and to achieve desired changes as well as for personal gain. Violent extremism propaganda can be particularly attractive to them because of the promises of gainful employment and common areas of action. Perceptions of societal discrimination against an individual or community (or both) can be a broad driver of violent extremism. Although religiously motivated societal discrimination is not prominent in Albania, as most Albanians are tolerant of other religious groups, there are several factors that require the attention of relevant stakeholders. There has been a significant increase in religious groups offering economic or material benefits to those who practice their religion, compared to 2018.

- **Political drivers** – political drivers relate to the current and perceived state of democracy, governance and the functioning of the rule of law in a country. Although 30 years have passed since the fall of the communist system, Albania still has a long way to go in establishing a system of a consolidated democracy, in terms of the independence, effectiveness and accountability of the legislative and executive branches of government, which affects citizens' trust in governance and the rule of law. The drivers "Widespread corruption and impunity of elites with strong connections" and "Perception that the international system is fundamentally unfair and hostile to Muslim societies/peoples" have also gained support among certain groups of Albanians. Some drivers that may not be pressing problems for most Albanians may be so for certain groups, such as people living in isolated areas, for practicing believers, or for Albanians belonging to a particular religious group. In such a context, violent extremist groups find it easier to promote themselves as a righteous alternative to perceived immoral or unjust ruling elites. Practicing believers are less likely to agree that people should use violence to achieve this change and are more likely than others to say that a true believer should denounce members of his or her religious community who express religious extremist views.

- **Cultural drivers** – the perception of potential threat to people's identity and way of life can be an important driver for violent extremism, as was the case with the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria. The most important prerequisite for people to fall prey to this propaganda is that they have a stronger sense of belonging to a regional or even global religious community than to a local population or culture. While the majority of respondents do not think there are hostile attitudes towards Islam, the percentage of Albanians who agree with the statement "The West is hostile and constantly attacks Islamic countries and culture" has increased compared to previous years. It is worth noting that an extremist interpretation of a belief does not necessarily imply the presence of violent extremism. These

findings suggest the need to continue monitoring foreign influence on domestic religious affairs, while continuing with inclusive dialogue. By relying on national values, such as religious tolerance, this dialogue will ensure that non-standard attitudes are not alienated - thus balancing any foreign influence that would aim to interfere with its identity. In this regard, religious authorities, in particular, can play a crucial role.³

Some of the factors that may influence the occurrence of terrorist acts are:

- The geostrategic position of our country and the tensions and conflicts based on ethnicity in the region;
- The misuse of the facilities created by the free movement of citizens;
- The risk of penetration through regular immigrants, of persons with terrorist tendencies, who have left countries in conflict to go to Europe;
- The Internet, social networks and advanced technology, help in the propaganda and spread of radicalism/extremism.

Among the possible threats of terrorism that our country may face are:

- **Indoctrination with radical/extremist ideology** based mainly on internet propaganda that indoctrinates and recruits young people to use them for the purposes of terrorist organizations.

- **The threat of cyber terrorism**, the challenges arising from the cyber age that undermine elements of national security.

- **Irregular migration**, considering the geographical position of our country which favors migratory movements, the possibility that foreign terrorist fighters from other countries may use transit, mixing with irregular migrants with the aim of traveling to EU countries, remains a concern.

- **The presence in our country of contingents of foreign citizens to whom the Albanian state has offered humanitarian asylum**, based on agreements with allied countries, or international conventions, whose lives are at risk in their countries of origin (MEK, GITMO, Afghans, etc.).

- **Ethnically based nationalist organizations**, which are predisposed to use violence from time to time, to provoke interethnic incidents, sometimes with the support of third countries to achieve political goals.

- **Terrorist attacks** either by members of terrorist organizations through foreign terrorist fighters, sleeper cells but also by sympathizers and supporters who may be inspired to commit violent acts.

- **The indoctrinating action of radical preachers, or self-proclaimed imams**, who support the extremist ideology of militant terrorist organizations;

- **The action of lone actors/elements**, who are self-radicalized by extremist ideology, mainly by online propaganda and who may undertake violent acts, uncoordinated or undirected by terrorist leaders/commanders, in order to fulfill the cause of the extremist ideology they support;

the possible impact of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine on the processes of radicalization and violent extremism in the region with an impact on our country as well.

Current situation of criminal prosecution of terrorist offences

In an analysis of statistical data and reports from prosecutors of general jurisdiction, the situation of investigations of terrorist offences in 2019 and the first 9 months of 2020 is as follows:

CRIMINAL OFFENCES WITH TERRORIST PURPOSES	Year 2019				9-months of 2020		
	No. of Registered Proceedings	No. of Proceedings for Trial	No. of Defendants Sent to Trial		No. of Registered Proceedings	No. of Proceedings for Trial	No. of Defendants Sent to Trial

³ Study "Violent Extremism in Albania 2021, National Assessment of Drivers, Forms and Risks" -IDM

Article 230 Acts with Terrorist Purposes	3	0	0		3	0	0
Article 230/a Financing of Terrorism	3	0	0		2	0	0
Article 230/b Concealment of Funds and Other Assets that Finance Terrorism	0	0	0		0	0	0
Article 230/c – Provision of Information by Individuals Exercising Public Functions or in the Exercise of Duty or Profession	0	0	0		0	0	0
Article 230/ç – Carrying Out Services and Actions with Declared Individuals	0				0	0	0
Article 231 – Recruitment of Individuals for the Commission of Acts with Terrorist Purposes or for the Financing of Terrorism	0	0	0		1	0	0
Article 232 Training for the Commission of Acts with Terrorist Purposes	2	0	0		0	0	0
Article 232/a Incitement, Public Call, and Propaganda for the Commission of Acts with Terrorist Purposes	0	0	0		4	1	1
Article 232/b Threat for the Commission of Acts with Terrorist Purposes	0	0	0		1	0	0
Article 233 Creation of Armed Crowds	0	0	0		0	0	0
Article 234 Production of Military Weapons	0	0	0		0	0	0
Article 234/a Terrorist Organization	2	0	0		0	0	0
Article 234/b Armed Gang	0	0	0		0	0	0

2.2.3 Sentences

From the annual reports of the General Prosecutor's Office for the period 2015–2018, regarding criminal offences with terrorist purposes, the information is as follows:

Criminal offences with terrorist purposes

Criminal Offences with Terrorist Purposes		Article 230 – Acts with Terrorist Purposes	Article 230/a – Financing of Terrorism	Article 230/b – Concealment of Funds and Other Assets that Finance Terrorism	Article 230/c – Provision of Information by Individuals Exercising Public Functions or in the Exercise of Duty or Profession	Article 230/ç – Carrying Out Services and Actions with Declared Individuals	Article 231 – Recruitment of Individuals for the Commission of Acts with Terrorist Purposes or for the Financing of Terrorism	Article 232 – Training for the Commission of Acts with Terrorist Purposes	Article 232/a – Incitement, Public Call, and Propaganda for the Commission of Acts with Terrorist Purposes	Article 232/b – Threat for the Commission of Acts with Terrorist Purposes	Article 233 – Creation of Armed Crowds	Article 234 – Production of Military Weapons	Article 234/a – Terrorist Organization	Article 234/b – Armed Gang	Total
	No. of Registered Proceedings	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	12
	No. of Proceedings for Trial	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
	No. of Registered Defendants	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	8

2015	No. of Defendants for Trial	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	11
	No. of Convicted Defendants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	No. of Registered Proceedings	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	6
	No. of Proceedings for Trial	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	No. of Registered Defendants	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	No. of Defendants for Trial	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	No. of Convicted Defendants	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
2017	No. of Registered Proceedings	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
	No. of Proceedings for Trial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Registered Defendants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Defendants for Trial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Convicted Defendants	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2018	No. of Registered Proceedings	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	No. of Proceedings for Trial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Registered Defendants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Defendants for Trial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Convicted Defendants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

As can be seen from the above, for the period 2015–2018, there were 11 people convicted for the above category of offenses, of which 10 people for the criminal offense provided for in Article 231 of the Criminal Code “Recruitment of persons for the commission of acts with terrorist purposes or financing of terrorism”. In total, these individuals were sentenced to 126 years in prison, with sentences for each of them varying from 7–18 years. Meanwhile, only one person was convicted for the criminal offense of “Financing of terrorism”.

2.2.4 Measures taken in the fight against terrorism

During the implementation of the cross-sectoral strategy for the fight against terrorism 2016–2020, important measures have been taken in the legal, institutional and capacity-building framework.

- Albania's response to the risk of terrorist acts or their financing has so far been through the following measures:

- Legal amendments with Law No. 144/2013 and Law No. 98/2014 “On some additions and amendments to law no. 7895, dated January 27, 1995, “Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania”, where in addition to Article 265 of the Criminal Code, “Incitement of hatred or strife”, Articles 265/a, 265/b and 265/c were added, respectively “Participation in hostilities in a foreign country”, “Organization for participation in hostilities in a foreign country”, “Call for participation in violent hostilities in a foreign country”.

- Establishment of the Terrorism Financing Investigation Unit, within the Anti-Terrorism Directorate, in implementation of MoneyVal recommendations in order to investigate the criminal offense of “Financing of terrorism”.

- Drafting and approval of the National Strategy for the Fight against Violent Extremism and the Action Plan 2016–2020, approved by DCM No. 930, dated November 18, 2015.

- Drafting of the National Security Strategy, by DCM No. 930, dated November 18, 2015. Currently, this strategy is being renewed, addressing the prevention and fight against violent extremism

and terrorism as part of joint and coordinated efforts to reduce threats to national security from these phenomena.

- Approval of the “Intersectoral Strategy for the Fight against Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism, 2013–2020” and the Action Plan for the years 2013–2016, with DCM No. 663, dated July 17, 2013, a strategy which aimed to develop appropriate policies to further improve security standards in the country, through:

- a) increasing the efficiency of personnel management standards in each agency or structure;
- b) increasing and strengthening measures towards the prevention of terrorist acts and extremism;
- c) increasing operational capacities and fighting organized crime based on threat assessment and proactive investigations;
- d) increasing cooperation with internal structures and regional partners of the EU, as well as relevant institutions of the United Nations system for the fight against organized crime, illicit trafficking, financial crime and corruption;
- e) increasing investigative capacities and orienting these structures towards intelligence.

This strategy has been renewed with the Strategy for the Fight against Organized Crime and Serious Crime 2021–2025 and the Action Plan for its Implementation 2021–2022.

- Adoption of the Strategy for the Control of Small and Light Arms, Weapons, Ammunition and Explosives 2019–2024 and its Action Plan 2019–2021 recently renewed for the period 2022–2024, which foresees a series of measures for the control of small and light arms, weapons, ammunition and explosives by reducing the access and resources of terrorist individuals and organizations in securing weapons or explosives to use them to commit terrorist acts.

- Establishment of the “Coordination Center against Violent Extremism (CCVE)” as a coordinating institution for issues of preventing violent extremism.

- A year later, after the drafting of the DCM No. 930, dated November 18, 2015, the National Coordinator against Violent Extremism (CVE) was appointed, with the aim of coordinating the implementation of the national strategy. Almost two years later (CVE Decision 737, December 2018), the National Office of the CVE Coordinator was transformed into the Coordination Center against Violent Extremism (CCVE, also known as the CVE Center) as an agency under the Prime Minister's Office.

- Approval of the national strategy for fighting violent extremism and the action plan by the DCM No. 930, dated November 18, 2015, which focused on three priority areas: outreach and engagement of the community; fighting extremist propaganda by promoting democratic values; and drafting long-term comprehensive policies against violent extremism.

- Conducting several international joint investigations and operations, which have resulted in the detention, arrest, and conviction of individuals suspected of activities related to violent extremism and terrorism.

- Membership of the State Police structures in the Focal Points “HYDRA”, “DOLPHIN”, and “TRAVELLERS”.

- Increasing cooperation at the operational level and in the rapid exchange of information between law enforcement structures in the country.

- Monitoring in the territory of the Republic of Albania of individuals, Albanian and foreign citizens suspected of involvement in the armed conflict abroad, in cooperation with foreign partner services and intelligence and law enforcement agencies in the country, such as: State Intelligence Service, Prosecution Office/SPAK, General Directorate of Prisons, AISM (Defence Intelligence and Security Agency) etc.

- Inclusion of **18 individuals** from Albania, suspected of criminal activity in the field of terrorism, in the “**Domestic List of Declared Individuals**” by DCM, based on Law no. 157/2013, “On Measures against the Financing of Terrorism”.

- Implementation by the State Police of the Program *“Against Violent Extremism through Community Policing”*.

- Drafting and implementation by the responsible institutions of the Interinstitutional Action Plan and Additional Action Plan, *“For the Reception and Reintegration of Citizens Expected to Return from the Conflict Zones in Syria and Iraq,”* approved by the Prime Minister’s Order No. 169, dated November 01, 2018, and No. 148, dated November 05, 2019.

- Recently, our country has approved the Cyber Defence Strategy 2021–2023, the purpose of which is to maintain a reliable and secure cyberspace, a strategy that also extends its effects to the prevention of cyber terrorism.

- Implementation of the “Schools for Safer Communities” program aimed at educating young people, training teachers throughout Albania on the risks of radicalization of violence among young people.

- Signing, implementing and enforcing several agreements and cooperation protocols with several countries in the region, Europe and the USA, in the field of security and the fight against terrorism (currently 21 agreements and cooperation protocols).

- The adoption of the cross-sectoral community safety strategy 2021–2026 and its action plan 2021–2023 has played an important role in the implementation of community policing programs and the implementation of rehabilitation and reintegration programs, but also in increasing the role of preventive mechanisms such as Local Public Safety Councils, by providing measures to increase their effectiveness in preventing violent extremism and terrorism, as well as by raising awareness and strengthening the capacities of frontline actors to identify and refer identified cases.

- The 2016 constitutional amendments provided for the establishment of a special criminal court and a special prosecutor's office, with subject matter jurisdiction under Article 135, paragraph 2, of the Constitution. The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended, in Article 75/a thereof, detailed the subject matter jurisdiction of the Court against Corruption and Organized Crime, defining jurisdiction for certain categories of criminal offenses and jurisdiction for certain categories of subjects. As mentioned above, criminal offenses with terrorist intent that were under the jurisdiction of the court for serious crimes were not included in the jurisdiction of the Court against Corruption and Organized Crime, but of the courts of ordinary jurisdiction. Consequently, the competence to investigate them belonged to the prosecutors' offices at the courts of ordinary jurisdiction. Whereas in letter "b" of article 75/a, it was determined that the competence of the Court against Corruption and Organized Crime includes any criminal offense committed by a structured criminal group, criminal organization, terrorist organization and armed gang, according to the definitions of the Criminal Code. Consequently, the subject matter competence to investigate offenses with terrorist intent, with the creation of the Special Prosecutor's Office, belonged to the courts of ordinary jurisdiction. Whereas any criminal offense committed by a terrorist organization (a special form of criminal organization, composed of two or more persons, who have a stable cooperation over time, with the aim of committing offenses with terrorist intent), according to the definitions of the Criminal Procedure Code, was determined to be within the competence of the Special Prosecutor's Office. In cases of proceedings that were connected between them and that could not be separated, as they resulted partly in the competence of the court against corruption and organized crime and partly in the competence of ordinary courts and when it turned out that the subject of the proceedings was a terrorist organization, based on Article 80 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the competence for these cases belonged to the court against corruption and organized crime. Under these conditions, in order to eliminate the difficulties encountered in the criminal prosecution of acts with terrorist purposes and the financing of terrorism, the subject-matter competences of the Special Court against Corruption and Organized Crime were approved by Law No. 41/2021, dated March 23, 2021 "On some additions and amendments to Law No. 7905, dated March 21, 1995, "Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic

of Albania", as amended", based on Article 135 of the Constitution. The jurisdiction of the Special Court against Corruption and Organized Crime also includes the trial of criminal offenses with terrorist intent under the following articles: article 230 "Offenses with terrorist intent", article 230/a "Financing of terrorism", article 230/b "Concealment of Funds and Other Assets that Finance Terrorism", article 230/c "Provision of information by individuals exercising public functions or in the exercise of their duties or profession"; article 230/9 "Performing services and actions with declared individuals"; article 231 "Recruitment of individuals for the commission of offenses with terrorist intent or financing of terrorism"; Article 232 "Training for the Commission of Acts with Terrorist Purposes"; Article 232/a "Incitement, Public Call, and Propaganda for the Commission of Acts with Terrorist Purposes"; Article 232/b "Threat for the Commission of Acts with Terrorist Purposes"; Article 233 "Creation of Armed Crowds"; Article 234 "Production of Military Weapons"; Article 234/a "Terrorist organization"; Article 234/b "Armed gang". The transfer of the competence of investigating acts with terrorist purposes from the prosecutors' offices of general jurisdiction to SPAK has also brought about the need to reflect this new responsibility in the implementation of the measures and activities foreseen in the action plan of the cross-sectoral strategy for the fight against terrorism.

The priority of the Prosecution Office in the fight against terrorism is to strike at all its manifestations and the fulfillment of this commitment focuses on increasing the quality of the investigation and strengthening inter-institutional cooperation with specialized agencies in this field, as well as orientation towards a harsh punishment policy.

This is closely linked to strengthening the capacities for the investigation of criminal offenses related to terrorism through the improvement of technology and the training of prosecutors and judicial police officers who investigate these offenses. Following the best practices of the fight against terrorism, as well as analyzing Albanian legislation, constitutes the basis for the process of training prosecutors and judicial police officers tasked with the investigation of criminal offenses related to terrorism.

2.2.5 Financing of terrorism

Factors that influence the vulnerability (weaknesses) of the system and that can be exploited or can facilitate the activity of terrorists

1. The geostrategic position of Albania (large flows of international movement of people, goods and services) creates conditions for the country to be targeted not only as a potential transit point for trafficking and illegal activities, but also for the spread of the syndrome of terrorism, especially that with fundamentalist bases.

2. The presence of individuals and groups that support or promote violent extremism

In our country, there is data on the existence of specific supporters of radical ideologies. No leading figures have been identified among the supporters and they do not operate in a well-organized manner, but the activity is carried out by fragmented groups that develop uncoordinated activity with each other.

3. Difficulties in border points controls

The low level of declarations at the border points remains a problem. Even during 2015–2018, among other things, it was noted that:

- physical cash has a high use, but declarations at the border points are still low and at isolated border points,
- disproportion between the number of declarations at entry (small number) and declarations at exit;
- sporadic cases of detection of non-declaration, low level of punishment and non-confiscation of amounts.

- Even from a sectoral analysis conducted by the General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering, for the period January–October 2016, it is noted that the situation is the same.

- The large flow of passengers and vehicles, especially during the holiday season, increases the possibility of undeclared amounts of physical cash passing through.

4. Widespread use of physical money (cash)

The existence of an economy where the use of cash is high creates many advantages for individuals involved in criminal activity by providing anonymity and the ability to leave no trace.

5. Use of new means of communication for propaganda

Cyberspace, which anyone can use without time and geographical limits, provides indisputable advantages and opportunities for hackers. Terrorist propaganda is constantly moving to new and different platforms and the amount of information exchanged, whether publicly or in private spaces, is increasing.

In order to recruit new members, funds are sought, which are then used using social networks, which in addition to recruitment also serve as an efficient propaganda and fundraising instrument. The use of the Internet provides a low-cost mechanism in the initial stages of recruitment, while there are additional costs for further steps. The use of social media for the purposes of recruitment and terrorist propaganda has become a priority issue in the fight against terrorist financing, as many terrorist organizations have used social media to secure funds from supporters. More complex terrorist organizations invest significant funds in sophisticated propaganda operations, which include the publication of magazines and newspapers, the management of websites and the use of audiovisual programs to promote their messages and views.

Internal listing

One of the administrative laws on the basis of which the General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering, operates and exercises its duties is Law No. 157/2013, “*On measures against the financing of terrorism*”, which has as its main objective the blocking and sequestration of funds/assets, through the prevention and suppression of the activities of terrorists and those who support and finance terrorism or those who are suspected of having committed, are committing or intend/attempt to commit such activities.

To fulfill this obligation, the law provides for two listing methods (Articles 14 and 15) according to which, in short:

- the first, is related to the approval by the DCM of the lists of individuals declared based on binding decisions/resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, a process which is already carried out in our country.

- the second, is related to the internal declaration procedure, independent of the first, according to which the listing is done with internal indicators by well-defined institutions, based on the principles and/or obligations:

- of resolution 1373 (2001)⁴ of the United Nations Security Council (SC),
- of any international agreement to which Albania is a party or of EU decisions or decisions of another state, related to the fight against terrorism and its financing.

The second procedure, i.e. internal declaration, which is not related to the first, is the essence of the preventive system as it provides for proactive detection, declaration and notification to the UNSC and is unaffected by possible criminal or property proceedings⁵.

⁴ Basic resolution of a general nature which calls on states to cooperate, detect and make proposals for listing in the UN Security Council for individuals suspected of being terrorists/financiers etc.

⁵ Article 26 Criminal and property proceedings. “Regardless of the application of the provisions of this law, the prosecution and the court, in application of the criminal procedural provisions or those of Law No. 10 192, dated December 03, 2009, “On the

During the years 2015–2018, in the implementation of the obligation to propose listing according to the internal procedure, 20 individuals were listed as declared individuals. From 2018 onwards, no other entities have been declared through this procedure.

Tab. 17: List of declared individuals

Year 2015⁶	Year 2016⁷	Year 2017⁸	Year 2018
2 declared individuals	13 declared individuals	5 declared individuals	-

In 2015–2017, out of 20 declared individuals, 2 individuals were included in the internal list based on the proposal of a foreign institution and the rest based on the proposals of domestic institutions.

Suspicious Activity Reports (RAD) for terrorist financing (FT)

The General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering, as a financial intelligence unit has as its core task the collection of suspicious cases/signals, their analysis, provision of additional data when needed and referral of these cases to law enforcement agencies and the State Intelligence Service (SHISH). Below is presented data regarding the suspicious activity reports sent to the General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering, by reporting entities and the cases referred.

Tab. 18: RADs sent to the General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering, by reporting entities and cases referred by the General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering

Year	No. of RAD with suspicions of FT	No. of referrals with suspicions of FT
2015	6	2
2016	29	8
2017	12	5
2018	2	2
2019	5	4
Total	54	21

Referring to the table above, the cases where reporting entities have suspected terrorist financing are few in number.

RADs with these typologies were mainly sent by banking entities (57%) and by non-bank financial entities for money transfer services (38%).

After analyzing the cases sent, the General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering, during 2015–2019 has referred a total of 21 cases. Although after the proper analysis that the General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering, has made of the RADs and the collection of additional data on them, mainly no suspicions of FT have resulted.

Tab. 19: No. of referrals sent by the General Directorate of State Police for the category of criminal offenses in the field of terrorism

Year	No. of referrals
2018	5 cases
2019 (3 M)	3 cases

prevention and suppression of organized crime and trafficking through preventive measures against property”, may proceed with the seizure and confiscation of funds and other assets temporarily blocked or seized, in application of this law”

⁶ DCM No. 589, dated July 01, 2015

⁷ DCM No. 769, dated November 02, 2016

⁸ DCM No. 228, dated March 21, 2017

2.2.6 Data from international reports on the situation in Albania regarding violent extremism and terrorism

Below are presented some data obtained mainly from open sources, regarding the assessments of international institutions on the fight against terrorism in our country.

According to the 2022 European Commission report⁹ it results that:

Albania has a comprehensive legal framework for preventing and fighting the financing of terrorism and has made significant progress in aligning with the main blocks of the EU acquis. It is party to all Council of Europe conventions against terrorism, including those covering confiscation and seizure of proceeds of crime and terrorist financing. The authorities should ensure the effective implementation of targeted financial sanctions mandated by the United Nations Security Council, inter alia, by increasing the involvement of financial institutions and other relevant actors, and through effective inspections, in line with the FATF action plan. Work should continue to prevent the risks of terrorist financing in the event of the instrumentalisation of non-profit organisations by radicalised groups.

As of December 2020, the national cross-sectoral counter-terrorism strategy and action plan continue to be implemented. The National Strategy for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) is outdated and its action plan has expired, and Albania should prioritize the adoption of a new strategy and action plan. The new strategy should be fully in line with EU policy and the key principles of the P/KEDH.

Albania has continued to make good progress in implementing the bilateral agreement with the EU on the operationalization of the Joint Action Plan on Countering Terrorism for the Western Balkans.

The Anti-Terrorism Directorate of the State Police is the main body of the fight against terrorism, under the jurisdiction of the Special Prosecution Office and the Special Courts. The State Intelligence Service and the Defense Intelligence and Security Agency are also functional in this field. The community policing personnel of the State Police are involved in prevention and early warning efforts. The Coordination Center against Violent Extremism is responsible for capacity building, coordinating the activities of the P/KEDH between government institutions and overseeing the implementation of the action plan for the Prevention and Counteraction of Violent Extremism. In April 2022, the Coordination Center against Violent Extremism was transferred from the Prime Minister's Office to the Ministry of Interior. This transition best guarantees that the structural dependence provides continuity of the center's work and that the center will continue to have the authority and resources to carry out its important function of inter-institutional coordination in the field of violent extremism. To this end, the work done in recent years to improve the capacities of institutions to prevent violent extremism at the local level will continue; local communities and local security councils should further strengthen their preventive work. Measures and capacities to address terrorist content online also need to be improved.

Regional cooperation and the exchange of sensitive information with international partners remains satisfactory. Although progress has been made, Albania needs to make more proactive use of the products, services and capacities of the Europol European Counter-Terrorism Centre's communication platforms. It should continue to cooperate with the Europol Internet Referral Unit. It has actively participated in the implementation of the Western Balkans initiative against terrorism, within the framework of the Integrated Internal Security Governance (IISG).

Albania should continue to focus on the reintegration and rehabilitation of returnees from Syria, and on the investigation and prosecution of individuals suspected of criminal offences. It should strengthen case management and referral mechanisms for returnees and individuals at risk of

⁹ <https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2022-10/Albania%20Report%202022.pdf>

radicalisation. Radicalisation in prisons and terrorist content online remain issues that need to be addressed. Albania should also continue to investigate the links between organised crime and terrorism, ensure alignment with EU legislation on explosives and their precursors, and update the indicators for the Firearms Focal Point based on the Council recommendations of July 2021.

On 26 March 2020, the EU Council decided to open accession negotiations with the Republic of Albania, taking into account the progress achieved on reforms and the fulfilment of the conditions set out, based on the Commission's updated report of March 2020, which clearly assesses the progress made by Albania.

According to the 2020 report¹⁰, of US Department of State:

- Albania continued to support international counter-terrorism efforts in 2020 and continued its participation in the Global Alliance to Defeat ISIS,

- Albania penalizes terrorist acts, financing of terrorism, conducting transactions with individuals on the United Nations (UN) sanctions lists, recruiting and training people to commit terrorist acts, inciting terrorist acts, creating and participating in terrorist organizations or in armed conflict abroad.

- The Anti-Terrorism Directorate (ATD) of the State Police has worked closely with U.S. agencies to align the Albanian government's requirements with the expertise and resources offered by the United States. Through participation in the Counter-Terrorism Assistance program at the Department of State, ATD has been trained in counter-terrorism investigations, special investigative methods, and the identification and seizure of digital evidence. The Albanian government has developed with international partners contingency plans and capacities to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks on "soft targets".

- Law enforcement agencies cooperate extensively with Interpol and other international law enforcement bodies. Albania continues to work on the implementation of Resolution 2396 on Advanced Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR), which improves the screening of passengers at airports. The law was adopted in March 2020, and the United States and Albania have strengthened their commitment to implementing this law.

- In 2020, Albania began implementing a stricter prison regime for prisoners considered dangerous, called Article 41-bis, which includes those convicted of terrorist offenses.

- Albania continued to work with FATF and MONEYVAL to address identified weaknesses in the money laundering/countering the financing of terrorism regime. Out of the 40 Financial Action Task Force Recommendations, Albania was assessed as "compliant" on 5 recommendations and "non-compliant" on 1 recommendation. The General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering is part of the Egmond Group.

- The National Center against Violent Extremism is very active in coordinating the action plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and international donors and strives to ensure the cooperation of all ministries by avoiding duplication of efforts.

- The State Police has included in its community policing programs measures to combat violent extremism. Community Policing Chiefs have been trained by the US government to implement projects with local governments aiming to detect radicalization.

- According to the 2017 EUROPOL report on the terrorism situation:

- In some parts of the Western Balkans region, radical Islamic ideology promoted by radical preachers and/or leaders of some Salafist groups, challenging the traditional dominance of moderate Islam in the region, has gained considerable ground. Bosnia and Herzegovina, the so-called **Sanxhak** region (with Serbia and Montenegro), the Albanian-speaking territories in Serbia, the Republic of North Macedonia, Kosovo and Albania have recently been considered as key hotspots for radicalization, recruitment and facilitation activities of FTFs destined for Syria.

¹⁰ <https://www.state.gov/reports/country-reports-on-terrorism-2020/albania/>

In November 2016, the competent authorities of Albania, Kosovo and the Republic of North Macedonia thwarted the occurrence of two terrorist attacks planned to be carried out on their territory, with 19 arrests in Kosovo and six in Albania and the Republic of North Macedonia.

According to the EUROPOL Terrorism Report 2021:

“Albania reported nine investigations conducted for acts with terrorist intent involving 14 individuals. The suspects did not constitute a group and included returnees, radicalised prisoners and supporters of jihadism.”

According to the Europol Terrorism Report 2022:

“In 2021, only one incident of acts with terrorist intent was reported in the Western Balkans. In April 2021, a 34-year-old man was arrested after stabbing five people in a mosque in Tirana. During the trial, the perpetrator was assessed as not having mental health problems and was transferred to a psychiatric hospital.”

2.2.7 Main directions to be addressed in this strategy

The obligation of the prosecution body to, in accordance with domestic criminal legislation, exercise criminal prosecution for foreign fighters, when it becomes aware of the commission of criminal offenses.

Increased attention to supervising the execution of criminal decisions, by cooperating with other state institutions in the implementation of appropriate programs for convicted persons who have committed offenses with terrorist intent.

Special attention should be paid to the time and place assigned for detention and serving the sentence, keeping in mind human rights and security needs.

Taking into account the guarantee of a process that respects human rights and above all non-discrimination, the requirements in determining security measures and punishment as well as the determination of the place of serving the sentence, should ensure appropriate punishment that deters terrorist activity, prevents radicalization within the prison system, reduces recidivism and aims for reintegration.

Protection of witnesses and collaborators of justice.

Witnesses, informants, collaborators must be provided with protection in accordance with the law, in order to guarantee their participation in the criminal process and the protection of their physical integrity and that of their families. In this sense, inclusion in the protection program may be an alternative, as may consideration as a witness with a hidden identity, etc. The victims of these crimes also have an important role in the process and their protection and assistance must be guaranteed.

Coordination and analysis of information from various agencies.

Ensuring cooperation and coordination is crucial to prevent terrorism. The exchange of information in real time from various sources, such as: law enforcement agencies, banking agencies, intelligence services, international partners, etc., and its careful analysis, also using the expertise of these institutions, is an important tool in this regard. Information exchanged between intelligence institutions is in principle “state secret” information and consequently has a number of special protection measures. Where appropriate, appropriate protective measures are required even during the criminal process, such as closed-door trials, special interrogation techniques, etc..

Use of special investigative methods

Our legal framework enables the use of special means for searching and collecting evidence to investigate a criminal case and prevent its consequences. These means are particularly efficient in investigating criminal offenses with terrorist intent.

Fight against other means used to prepare and commit terrorist offenses.

Fight other criminal offenses that serve to prepare the ground for committing terrorist offenses is one of the most important conditions in the fight against terrorism. Thus, information on the financial activities of terrorist suspects can provide valuable data in counter-terrorism investigations, helping to uncover the plans of terrorist networks, identify accomplices, etc.; prosecuting criminal offenses related to drug cultivation and trafficking cuts off a source of income that is converted into funds for training terrorists; investigation and punishment of possession and trafficking of weapons, explosive

weapons and ammunition, possession and trafficking of explosive, flammable, poisonous or radioactive substances, illegal border crossing, cybercrime.

International cooperation

International cooperation should be efficient in time and in the means used, not only through extradition requests, letters rogatory, etc. but also through real-time information sharing through points of contact, the establishment of joint investigation teams, etc., in accordance with the specific legal framework.

3.1 Vision of the strategy

3.1.1 Vision

“Albania, a safe society without terrorist threats, with the reality and image of a peaceful country and with European security standards.”

The vision of the strategy is based on the vision of the National Strategy for Development and Integration 2015–2020 “Albania with a society free from trafficking, organized crime and terrorist threats, and with an image of a peaceful country with European security standards”. Within the pillar of ‘Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law’, the NSDI presents how this vision will be achieved through sectoral policies and priorities aimed at preventing violent extremism and reducing terrorist threats through:

- increasing results in the fight against terrorism through the establishment and use of an efficient risk assessment system, accompanied by the institutional strengthening of units engaged in this field.
- increasing the number of operations using special investigation methods;
- increasing the number of joint international operations; and
- increasing the level of detection and prevention of acts with terrorist intent;
- establishing a secure communication network for the exchange of information between agencies engaged in the fight against terrorism.
- the efficiency of investigations of cybercrimes; with radical, extremist and terrorist content;
- preventing and reducing terrorist threats;
- consolidating the intelligence and investigative services towards a more modern service in procedures, tools and technologies;
- strengthening regional and international cooperation.

The Center against Violent Extremism aims to reform and build its capacities by taking on the appropriate responsibilities in the field of preventing violent extremism, to consolidate and institutionalize its training activities with all state and non-state actors, to further develop strategic communication in the interest of awareness-raising, to expand its analytical products and specialized assessments. In the interest of preventing violent extremism, it will establish institutional mechanisms that will increase and formalize cooperation with law enforcement institutions and will aim to standardize this cooperation with the aim of supporting the fulfillment of its responsibilities as best as possible. The Center against Violent Extremism aims to increase effectiveness by working towards computerization/digitalization for data collection, with the aim of assessing the situation and implementing interventions to prevent various terrorist acts by the relevant institutions, but also by supporting the reintegration of radicalized persons in an efficient manner with an integrated institutional approach.

The emphasis in achieving the vision of this strategy will be on preventing terrorist acts, using a coordinated response by state institutions in close cooperation with the community. Any response must necessarily take into account the fact that a terrorist attack will not be successful if plans for the prevention of terrorist attacks and the necessary structures with a comprehensive approach for the efficient collection and handling of information, interaction, and rapid response are in place.

To achieve this objective, it will be necessary to avoid damage from potential terrorist and extremist acts by:

-Prosecuted according to the legal framework in force and on the basis of reasonable suspicions of persons involved in terrorism.

-Protected areas that are very important for the functioning of the country by reacting effectively in the event of an incident.

To foresee and finalize the necessary legal and normative acts for the country's critical facilities and infrastructure that may be the object of terrorist attacks and that may bring serious consequences for the country. To this end, to foresee ways to resolve situations that may arise from possible terrorist preparations or attempts.

In general, the emphasis of specific objectives related to preventing and countering violent extremism focuses on raising the awareness of various state institutions with responsibilities in this field, strengthening special structures and mandating their additional roles that will help establish a potential state entity for coordinating state-wide efforts in conducting periodic needs assessments, conducting functional analyses and assessments of the phenomenon, and exchanging necessary information with intelligence and law enforcement structures. The expansion of responsibilities will support and guarantee the coordinating and coordinating role at the national level, as a central core, by utilizing the practical experience and positive aspects gained over the past years in the work carried out with communities at risk and families of foreign fighters returned to Albania, and the prevention of the phenomenon. To achieve this goal, a legal and functional analysis will be carried out regarding national capacities and structures in the field of extremism, identifying deficiencies and gaps in preventive and early warning, intelligence and investigative as well as strike and reactive capacities. Depending on the findings, the necessary legal and institutional framework will be drafted to meet national capacities and needs in this regard.

The development of the indicator/signal guide, early signs that radicalized persons display, will be a document that will bring a new approach to the development of indicator reports, aiming to facilitate the work of the NCEDH and line ministries, which are responsible for collecting information and concretizing it in periodic annual reports on the progress achieved towards the priority measures foreseen for the period 2023–2025.

Also, one aspect that the NCEDH intends to focus on is strategic communication, which is a process that requires a balance between giving a clear message, without stigmatizing specific groups, and aiming to raise awareness among frontline actors.

One of the key partners in preventing violent extremism is civil society.

3.1.2 Mission

“Creating capacities, effective national systems, coordination and national, regional and international cooperation for the prevention of radicalization, violent extremism, the fight against terrorism, the investigation and protection from terrorist acts, as well as for the rehabilitation and reintegration of radicalized individuals or returnees from conflict zones.”

3.1.3 Impact indicators and result indicators

- Economic impact

This strategy will have a direct impact on the country's economy, as it will create a safer environment for the private sector through community security and public-private partnerships linked to increased employment and social welfare. Investigating the financing of violent extremism and terrorism and increasing detection capacities has an impact on improving the economic level, reducing unemployment and poverty, and creates conditions for reducing the likelihood of recruitment of certain persons who become a potential risk to commit terrorist acts. Programs related to awareness-raising, raising and increasing the capacities of frontline actors, education, creating opportunities for employment and engaging young people in community-based activities, rehabilitation, reintegration, resocialization and deradicalization of returnees from conflict zones. These factors lead to a decrease in cases of

radicalization and membership in terrorist organizations, thereby also influencing the creation of a safe environment for domestic and foreign investments.

- Social impact

The consequences of violent extremism and terrorism also extend to the social plane of a country. They negatively affect the social and ethical elements of a society, moral values and social norms, the integrity of the individual, the private sphere, the perception of public security, etc. Violent extremism, like organized crime, is a threat to security in the country. The low level of education, the influence of unofficial religious communities with radical tendencies that encourage extreme violence, and the use of online means of religious propaganda have often become factors for the radicalization of individuals who develop a tendency to commit terrorist acts. Individuals who come mainly from remote rural areas, areas without investment in infrastructure, without education, areas that have socio-economic problems, become potential targets for radicalization and committing terrorist acts. However, urban areas, especially the capital, have also become hot spots for the spread of radical ideologies that lead to terrorism, as is the case with citizens who have traveled to conflict zones in Syria and Iraq. From this perspective, the strategy will play an important role in strengthening the social and ethical aspect of Albanian society, by promoting moral values and social norms, integrity and ethics, the private sphere, the perception of public security, etc.

- Environmental impact

Terrorist acts take various forms and some of them have a direct impact on the environment. This occurs when harmful, chemical, radioactive and biological substances are used to carry out these acts. The use of chemical substances in a terrorist attack, the so-called chemical terrorism, is a form of unconventional terrorism. From this point of view, the strategy will play an important role in strengthening the control of substances of a toxic, radioactive, chemical and biological nature and in increasing security to prevent their use in the environment, but also in the use of weapons of mass destruction by controlling their trafficking and transportation. Also, by increasing attention and presence in environmentally protected areas, the protection of their natural resources will be guaranteed.

- Cross-sectoral impact

Engagement of a number of state institutions and human capacities, increasing the exchange of information and its accessibility, as well as increasing inter-institutional cooperation. The implementation and monitoring of the new strategy, due to the wide range of areas it will cover, will engage a number of state institutions and a large number of human capacities. Through intersectoral cooperation, the structures will coordinate efforts to implement measures in the implementation of action plans in the field of violent extremism, organized crime, illicit trafficking, terrorism and cybercrime with a focus on online terrorist content.

The impact indicators for the realization of the vision and approaches of the strategy will be:

- Terrorism Threat Index in the Country (preventive approach – terrorist threat in the country at the “low” level);
- Terrorism Investigation Efficiency Index (investigative approach).

PART II THE PURPOSE OF THE STRATEGY AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The institutions of the Republic of Albania have long identified threats and raised concerns about the possible consequences of the spread of extremist and radical ideologies leading to terrorism in the Republic of Albania.

Based on these concerns and the identified threats, the institutions of the Republic of Albania, among the first in the region, have undertaken concrete actions and activities in confronting violent extremism leading to terrorism, mainly focused on a strategic approach with four components:

- prevention;

- investigation;
- response, rehabilitation and reintegration
- protection.

APPROACH 1: PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM

Preventing terrorism is related to stopping the spread of extremist ideologies and radicalization that leads to terrorism. The country's institutions, in close cooperation and coordination with civil society and the religious community, have drafted the cross-sectoral strategy and action plans for the prevention of violent extremism and the fight against terrorism, which are focused on prevention, minimizing the driving factors that may influence radicalization, deradicalization of radicalized persons, their reintegration into society, investigation and prosecution of perpetrators who commit acts with terrorist intent. To this end, it has been possible to empower frontline actors in cooperation with line ministries, law enforcement agencies, local authorities, religious communities, civil society, the private sector, etc., in accordance with the objectives and goals of the Cross-sectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism 2023–2025.

Preventing radicalization leading to terrorism, violent extremism and terrorism through early warning will be achieved through the following objectives:

- maintaining the level of terrorist threat at a "low" level by preventing terrorist threats, terrorist financing, intensifying measures to track and monitor the situation regarding Albanian LHT citizens who may return from the Syria/Iraq conflict zones, as well as any individual suspected of acts with terrorist intent, strengthening cooperation and coordination within anti-terror structures, intelligence and law enforcement agencies in the country that have obligations in the fight against terrorism;
- preventing radicalization and terrorist recruitment by increasing international, bilateral, regional, national cooperation, preventing radicalization via the internet, increasing the presence of anti-terror structures in the virtual environment through control and monitoring of virtual spaces including the darknet, preventing radicalization and terrorist recruitment by increasing bilateral, regional and international cooperation and with manufacturers of online applications, strategic communication;
- consolidating knowledge and assessing the nature of terrorist threats in our country through early identification of target groups and radical methods by assessing and analyzing the factors that lead to radicalism and violent extremism.;
- increasing the capacities of counter-terrorism structures, the coordination center against violent extremism and intelligence structures/agencies to develop risk assessments, analyses and preliminary verifications for extremism and terrorism;
- awareness, information, development of strategic communication and dissemination of counter-narratives of extremism and terrorism, through the exchange of experience and expertise with countries in the region, the creation of a continuous communication network and exchange of information between institutions and structures involved with the aim of creating programs and manuals for information and awareness on issues related to the risk of radicalism, violent extremism and the consequences of acts of terrorism;
- reducing the risk of radicalization and violent extremism, as well as the risk of recruitment into the prison system and probation service and designing pilot programs for the deradicalization and reintegration into society of radicalized minors after their release from penitentiary institutions and probation service;
- increasing the professional capacities of frontline actors to prevent extremism, violent radicalization and involvement in terrorist acts, mainly of young people.

POLICY PURPOSE 1: MAINTAINING THE TERRORIST THREAT AT A “LOW” LEVEL”

This will be achieved by strengthening and increasing measures to follow up and monitor the situation regarding Albanian LHT citizens who may return from the Syria/Iraq conflict zones, as well as any individual suspected of acts with terrorist intent, and strengthening cooperation and

coordination within the structures of the state police, intelligence and law enforcement agencies in the country that have obligations in the fight against terrorism.

Specific objective 1.1: Prevention of terrorism

Measure 1.1.1: Conducting proactive investigations to prevent possible terrorist acts, against extremist groups and individuals that incite and support violence

Measure 1.1.2: Conducting contemporary training of anti-terror structures in cooperation with international partners, on new technologies and systems for the use of special investigation methods

Measure 1.1.3: Conducting joint analyses of tracking and investigation institutions, related to criminal and terrorist groups under investigation and investigated/tried for terrorism

Measure 1.1.4: Assessment of Local Threats in the permanent deployments of the Armed Forces, as an information instrument for the Command and Management Authorities of the Armed Forces

Measure 1.1.5: Cooperation with the Ministry of Defense/Army in increasing the level of awareness of personnel towards the terrorist threat in our country and in the countries where they are engaged in international missions

Measure 1.1.6: Analysis of risk profiles and rapid response of cross-border structures to prevent persons suspected of terrorism or terrorist acts

Measurable indicators:

- Index of the increase in terrorist cases prevented through proactive investigations
- Index of the increase in professional capacities for the use of special investigation methods

Expected results:

- Increasing the number of prevented cases, among potential terrorist cases in the country or through our country, through proactive investigations against extremist groups and individuals that incite and support violence
- Increasing the number of contemporary trainings of anti-terror structures in cooperation with international partners, on new technologies and systems for the use of special investigation methods
- Increasing the number of prevented cases for potential terrorist acts/deeds in the country or through our country, through joint analyses between tracking and investigation institutions, regarding criminal groups investigated and tried for terrorism.

Specific objective 1.2: Prevention of terrorist financing

Measure 1.2.1: Conducting investigations to prevent terrorist financing.

Measure 1.2.2: Increasing the number of specialized trainings in the field of terrorist financing investigation.

Measure 1.2.3: Conducting analysis on individuals/groups suspected of committing criminal offenses related to terrorism and terrorist financing.

Measure 1.2.4: Increasing the number of information exchanged between the DPPPP, DPT, DPD, and other security institutions with other law enforcement institutions in the country on criminal offenses related to terrorist financing.

Measure 1.2.5: Analyzing Suspected Activity Reports for Terrorist Financing and sending information to law enforcement bodies if, after verification, they contain suspicions of Terrorist Financing.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of increase in referrals for terrorist financing.
- Index of increase in professional capacities to detect and investigate terrorist financing
- Index of increase in joint investigations of anti-terror structures with counterparts and partners.
- Index of increase in interaction between the ASP/DAT, DPT, DPD, DPPPP and other security institutions with other law enforcement institutions in the country for terrorist financing.

Expected results:

- Providing access to anti-terror structures to the databases of each institution part of this strategy and other constituent strategies for the exchange of data that assist in the investigation and prevention of terrorism and its financing

- Implementing appropriate standards and mechanisms for the investigation of terrorist financing, focusing in particular on EU standards, requirements stemming from UNSC resolutions and other international instruments in this field.

- Increasing the number of specialized trainings in the field of investigating terrorist financing.

- Increasing the number of cases prevented through the identification and analysis of the situation of criminal groups that commit or are suspected of committing criminal offenses related to terrorism and terrorist financing.

- Increasing the number of information exchanged between the GDT, PD, DPPPP and other security institutions with other law enforcement institutions in the country on criminal offenses related to terrorist financing.

- Increasing the number of joint investigations of anti-terrorist structures.

Specific objective 1.3: Intensify measures to follow up and monitor the situation regarding Albanian LHT citizens who may return from the Syria/Iraq conflict zones, as well as any individual suspected of acts with terrorist intent.

Measure 1.3.1: Keeping under continuous monitoring returnees and those who may return from conflict zones.

Measure 1.3.2: Entering into cooperation agreements/joint operations with domestic and international intelligence agencies regarding LHT.

Measure 1.3.3: Monitoring social networks and electronic media regarding LHT and individuals suspected of terrorism.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of the increase in the level of prevention of terrorist threats from LHT, as a result of monitoring the situation of returnees from conflict zones.

Expected results

- Establishment of systems for continuous monitoring of returnees and potential returnees from conflict zones.

- Increase the number of cooperation agreements/joint operations with domestic and international intelligence agencies related to LHT.

- Identify and prevent cases of terrorism through monitoring of social networks and electronic media related to LHT and individuals suspected of terrorism.

Specific objective 1.4: Strengthening cooperation and coordination of intelligence and law enforcement agencies to prevent violent extremism and in the fight against terrorism in the country and with counterpart/partner services

Measure 1.4.1: Increasing the number of information exchanged between the structures of the Albanian Police and the intelligence and law enforcement institutions in the country.

Measure 1.4.2: Increasing cooperation and exchange of information for the verification of terrorism based on bilateral agreements with all counterpart and partner services: Europol, SELEC, INTERPOL, Interforza, TSC-US.

Measure 1.4.3: Increasing the number of information exchanged for the identification of the location and capture of persons internationally wanted for acts with terrorist purposes.

Measure 1.4.4: Conducting joint investigations/operations with international partners for individuals/groups suspected of activities related to terrorism at home and abroad.

Measure 1.4.5: Proactive use of the products, services and communication platforms of the European Counter-Terrorism Centre Europol.

Measure 1.4.6: Collection, processing and analysis of information data on indicators of radicalization and extremism of a religious, ethnic and ideological nature in order to signal suspicious activities of a terrorist nature.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of effectiveness of information exchanged between institutions within the country and with partner services.

Expected results

- Increasing the number of information exchanged between institutions within the country as well as with specialized services in the EU, Europol, SELEC and INTERPOL.

- Increasing cooperation and exchange of information for the verification of terrorism based on bilateral agreements with all counterpart services as needed.

- Increasing the number of information exchanged for the identification of the location and capture of persons internationally wanted for acts with terrorist purposes.

- Increasing the number of joint investigations/operations with international partners for individuals/groups suspected of activities related to terrorism at home and abroad.

- Strengthening investigative/identification and preventive capacities through proactive use of the products, services and communication platforms of the European Counter-Terrorism Centre Europol.

Specific objective 1.5: Empowering communities and public institutions to identify and report cases of violent extremism and radicalism (according to the Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism, specific objective no. 1.1 with measures 1.1.1-1.1.32)

Measure 1.5.1: Legal and functional analysis of national capacities and structures in the field of extremism by identifying deficiencies and gaps in preventive and early warning, intelligence and investigative, as well as strike and reactive capacities, as well as preparation of the legal and institutional framework to meet national capacities and needs by making the necessary legal, functional and structural changes to the NCEDH.

Measure 1.5.2: Cooperation and coordination with relevant structures in the prison system and the Probation Service in the Ministry of Justice regarding the identification, analysis, investigation and assessment of the causes that lead to radicalism as well as recruitment methods in the Prison System and the Probation Service.

Measure 1.5.3: Training for personnel of penal institutions (IEVP) and the probation service, on early signs of radicalism and violent extremism.

Measure 1.5.4: Initial and ongoing training to strengthen the capacities of prison and probation officers regarding sign assessment instruments for identifying persons at risk, case management and information exchange.

Measure 1.5.5: Conducting information and awareness-raising sessions for persons treated in the prison system and probation service, regarding violent extremism and radicalism leading to terrorism.

Measure 1.5.6: Group consultations conducted with imprisoned individuals and individuals involved in local probation service institutions regarding issues of violent extremism.

Measure 1.5.7: Developing professional programs for individuals vulnerable to radicalization in the prison system and probation service.

Measure 1.5.8: Supporting youth at risk of radicalization and who are in penitentiary institutions with employment training programs.

Measure 1.5.9: Developing protocols and manuals for preparing for release from prison or probation of children, youth, women (vulnerable groups) and referring cases with problematic potential.

Measure 1.5.10: Designing pilot programs for deradicalization and reintegration into society of radicalized minors after their release from penitentiary institutions and probation services.

Measure 1.5.11: Involvement of pro bono teams (for free legal aid) of students of the Faculty of Law in preventive and informative activities on the risks of radicalism and violent extremism for individuals in penal institutions and the Probation Service.

Measure 1.5.12: Training of prosecutors and judges on issues related to radicalism and violent extremism.

Measure 1.5.13: Informative training aimed at preventing radicalism based on the updated map of hotspots by police structures.

Measure 1.5.14: Conducting an assessment of institutional capacities to identify professional, technical, and infrastructural needs for preventing and countering violent extremism.

Measure 1.5.15: Conducting training for general patrol officers on awareness-raising against violent extremism and early signs of radicalization, with a focus on young people.

Measure 1.5.16: Training of community policing officers on radicalization trends, recruitment methods, radicalization.

Measure 1.5.17: Training of border crossing officers on radicalization trends, recruitment methods, radicalization and referral mechanisms for issues related to these phenomena.

Measure 1.5.18: Preparation of assessment reports on the progress of the reintegration process of families returned from risk areas.

Measure 1.5.19: Development of the concept of regional coordinators by defining their responsibilities, procedures and reporting formats in order to establish and strengthen the position of regional coordinators on issues of violent extremism and radicalism in police stations, local government units, throughout the territory.

Measure 1.5.20: Cooperation and coordination with relevant structures in order to identify, investigate and analyze areas at risk in order to understand the ways of influence, weak points in the system of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Albania that lead to radicalism and violent extremism.

Measure 1.5.21: Updating the curriculum for training personnel of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Albania for new forms of manifestation of extremism and radicalization.

Measure 1.5.22: Conducting capacity assessments in school environments in order to identify cases of violent extremism.

Measure 1.5.23: Harmonizing the activities of the NCEDH with existing programs for engaging young people in the framework of the “Schools as Community Centers” initiative in high-risk areas and implementing them with the support of various civil society actors.

Measure 1.5.24: Creating various programs in schools where first signs of violent extremism and radicalism have been identified with activities that strengthen and strengthen social cohesion, community and personal resilience against violent extremism in communities vulnerable to the phenomenon of violent extremism in cooperation with civil society organizations.

Measure 1.5.25: Training teachers on the identification and management of students involved in radicalism and violent extremism.

Measure 1.5.26: Assessment of socio-health indicators against static, dynamic and circumstantial factors related to the development of the phenomenon of violent extremism and radicalism, in areas/groups at highest risk (persons at risk of radicalization and extremism, persons identified as radicalized and extremist and persons at risk of re-radicalization by cooperating with other actors at the local level)

Measure 1.5.27: Organization of cascade trainings for healthcare/public health and social protection personnel as well as public administration personnel, on the recognition and implementation of these guidelines.

Measure 1.5.28: Creation and operation of a ToT network on mental health and the phenomenon of violent extremism in terms of causes and consequences and mental health related to this phenomenon.

Measure 1.5.29: Analysis and assessment of security criteria and protection of critical infrastructures against the potential risk of violent extremism and terrorism.

Measure 1.5.30: Development of the capacities of the network of coordinators in order to prevent radicalism based on the actors involved according to the updated map by the structures of the Ministry of Interior.

Measure 1.5.31: Assessments, analysis and capacity building for identifying the risks of financing propaganda activities, radicalism, incitement to violent extremism by various entities.

Measure 1.5.32: Raising and strengthening the position and identification and monitoring capacities of coordinators, on issues of violent extremism, financing of terrorism and RRR processes in DVP, Prefectures, LJV, DPPP, IEVD, Municipalities and throughout the territory.

Measurable indicators:

- Number of group counseling sessions conducted with incarcerated individuals and individuals involved in local probation institutions regarding EDH issues completed.
- Number of prisoners vulnerable to radicalization who have completed dedicated employment programs.
- Number of general patrol officers trained annually on counter-violent extremism awareness and early signs of radicalization, with a focus on youth.

Expected results:

- Increasing awareness of employees and specific target groups regarding radicalization and violent extremism;
- Reducing the exposure of age groups to radicalization and violent extremism.

Specific objective 1.6: Analyzing and addressing the driving factors for individuals who are at risk of radicalization or involvement in violent extremism and strengthening vulnerable communities through their inclusion in society and the labor market (according to the Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism, specific objective no. 1.2 with measures 1.2.1-1.2.7)

Measure 1.6.1: Implementation of the national program for exiting the economic assistance scheme for beneficiaries of economic assistance with priority in areas with higher risk of radicalization and violent extremism;

(<http://qeverisjavendore.gov.al/keshillikonsultativ/ep-content/uploads/2021/01/16.-Programi-Kombetar-per-daljen-nga-skema-e-ndihmes-ekonomike.pdf> (2020–2022 and according to the renewal of this plan)

Measure 1.6.2: Sensitization of businesses and the community as a whole in order to be more open and non-judgmental towards radicalized persons and individuals returning from war zones regarding employment issues.

Measure 1.6.3: Capacity building for the identification, assessment, analysis and exchange of information on ideological and political factors with foreign influence on the risk of radicalization leading to violent extremism and terrorism.

Measure 1.6.4: Capacity building for the identification, assessment, analysis and exchange of information on the factors driving radicalization and violent extremism based on religious stereotypes leading to terrorism.

Measure 1.6.5: Capacity building for the identification, assessment, analysis and exchange of information on the socio-economic factors driving radicalization and violent extremism leading to terrorism.

Measure 1.6.6: Strengthening the capacities of members of the referral mechanism of local public safety councils on radicalization and violent extremism.

Measure 1.6.7: Drafting a Standard Operating Procedure for community empowerment, reintegration and rehabilitation of returned or radicalized families.

Measurable indicators:

- Number of people, beneficiaries of economic assistance in hot-spot areas, included in public works programs.

Expected results:

- Increasing awareness among businesses to employ individuals returning from their countries of origin and increasing beneficiaries of economic assistance from public works programs.

POLICY PURPOSE 2: INTERRUPTING THE ACTIVITIES OF DIGITAL WEBSITES AND PLATFORMS AS WELL AS INDIVIDUALS WHO INDUCE PEOPLE TO TERRORISM*Specific objective 2.1: Preventing radicalization via the internet*

Measure 2.1.1: Creating a system of controlled access for young age groups to sites and online pages that may have propaganda content.

Measure 2.1.2: Creating spaces for denouncing suspicious pages/profiles on the official websites of the Albanian Police, AKCESK, QKEDH, etc.

Measure 2.1.3: Developing awareness-raising spots to be distributed to internet users, through official profiles of state agencies or official websites.

Measure 2.1.4: Conducting monitoring of websites by law enforcement agencies for radical, extremist and terrorist messages/profiles.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of decreasing exposure of young age groups to online sites with propaganda content.
- Index of increasing identification of profiles with terrorist content through monitoring of open sources.

Expected results:

- Blocking of all pages (links; in certain cases also domains) or applications containing terrorist propaganda, in the territory of the Republic of Albania, by electronic communications entrepreneurs (internet service providers – ISP), according to legal provisions.

- Increasing control and reducing the exposure of young age groups to propaganda that leads to radicalization through the Internet and pages with this content.

Specific objective 2.2: Increasing the presence of anti-terror structures in the virtual environment through control and monitoring of virtual spaces including the darknet

Measure 2.2.1: Increasing capacities through specific training for identifying profiles on social networks with terrorist content

Specific objective 2.3: Preventing radicalization and terrorist recruitment by increasing bilateral, regional and international cooperation and with online application manufacturers

Measure 2.3.1: Developing bilateral, regional and international meetings

Measure 2.3.2: Signing cooperation agreements within the field

Measure 2.3.3: Participation in conferences, workshops, etc.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of growth in the level of bilateral, regional and international cooperation within the field

Expected results:

- Increase in the number of bilateral, regional and international meetings held.
- Increase in the number of agreements concluded for cooperation within the field of information exchange.

- Increase in participation in conferences, workshops, etc., leading to an increase in the level of information and expertise.

POLICY GOAL 3: RECOGNITION OF TERRORISM THREATS IN OUR COUNTRY THROUGH EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF TARGET GROUPS AND RADICAL METHODS*Specific objective 3.1: Assessing and analyzing factors leading to radicalization and violent extremism*

Measure 3.1.1: Develop protocols and information sharing systems to collect, systematize and share data from a wide range of sources, in order to enable effective and timely responses and preventive efforts against violent extremism.

Measure 3.1.2: Develop specific protocols for radicalized individuals in Albania, adapting to the characteristics and features of this phenomenon in our country and distributing them to frontline professionals, for their early identification and signaling.

Measure 3.1.3: Create a database for identified cases and collect data on school students who exhibit high-risk behavior.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of increased analytical and information processing levels.

Expected results:

- Increased cooperation at regional and international levels to identify factors that lead individuals to radicalization and violent extremism.
- Effective and timely responses and preventive efforts to radicalization.

POLICY PURPOSE 4: EXPANDING THE OPERATIONAL CAPACITIES OF THE POLICE AND THE CAPACITIES OF INTELLIGENCE INSTITUTIONS

Specific objective 4.1: Increase prevention through the development of risk assessments, analysis and research on radicalization and terrorism

Measure 4.1.1: Conduct risk analyses and assessments.

Measure 4.1.2: Create profiles of subjects suspected of radical/extremist and terrorist activities.

Measurable indicators

- Index of increased capacities for assessing the risk of radicalization.

Expected results:

- Increased prevention through the development of risk assessments, analyses and research on radicalization and terrorism.

POLICY PURPOSE 5: DEVELOPING STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION

Specific objective 5.1: Exchange of experience and expertise with countries in the region

Measure 5.1.1: Development of ongoing meetings and webinars with professionals from the countries of the region for the exchange of experiences.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of increased experience and expertise in the field of terrorism and radicalism.

Specific objective 5.2: Creating a continuous communication network for the exchange of information between institutions and structures involved in order to create mechanisms for raising awareness on terrorism and violent extremism

Measure 5.2.1: Creating counter-narratives on terrorism and violent extremism, reflecting the risks and damage that these phenomena cause to society, as well as the treatment of at-risk groups and the most vulnerable groups, to be distributed in the media and social media spaces

Measure 5.2.2: Creating programs and manuals for raising awareness on terrorism

Measure 5.2.3: Raising awareness for healthy behaviors and minimizing the tendency to use violence to resolve any conflict by developing:

- information sessions with teachers and students, conducted by representatives of the organization.
- information and awareness seminars in classrooms.

Measure 5.2.4: Developing information brochures for parents on recognizing and managing the signs of violent extremism.

Measure 5.2.5: Development of the information and awareness-raising activity “Open Educational and Awareness-raising Day” with students, teachers, parents and community representatives
Measure 5.2.6: Development of the program “Introduction to the concept and practice of mediation and conflict resolution”

Indikatorë të matshëm:

- Index of increasing the level of information and awareness of vulnerable groups for exposure to radicalization leading to terrorism

Specific objective 5.3: Strategic communication and online counter-narrative of violent extremism and radicalism (according to the Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism specific objective no. 2.1 with measures 2.1.1-2.1.28)

Measure 5.3.1: Conducting surveys, collecting and sharing data by the NCEDH to identify factors of the spread of the phenomenon of radicalization and violent extremism online in cooperation with civil society organizations.

Measure 5.3.2: Publication of annual reports on the official website of the NCEDH.

Measure 5.3.3: Organizing seminars, forums and conferences.

Measure 5.3.4: Developing trainings with journalists.

Measure 5.3.5: Developing roundtable discussions.

Measure 5.3.6: Conducting field visits.

Measure 5.3.7: Organizing regional meetings.

Measure 5.3.8: Organizing forums with public hearings and human stories.

Measure 5.3.9: Development of meetings with the network of coordinators and stakeholders involved in the issues of preventing radicalism and violent extremism.

Measure 5.3.10: Organization of an exhibition with images (Video/Audio).

Measure 5.3.11: Development of information and educational activities in pre-university education institutions.

Measure 5.3.12: Development of information sessions, viewed from a gender perspective, with the participation of parents/community/students to recognize early signs of extremism and radicalism.

Measure 5.3.13: Development of information/awareness sessions with a multi-sectoral approach, including actors from various institutions at the local/regional level under the Ministry of Health, Social Affairs and Health, with the aim of recognizing early signs of radicalism and violent extremism.

Measure 5.3.14: Development of open lectures in university auditoriums within the framework of the agreement with the Rectorate of the University of Tirana.

Measure 5.3.15: Actively involving students at risk of radicalization in pre-university cycle in extracurricular and school activities where the topics of preventing radicalization and combating violent extremism are creatively addressed and deepened.

Measure 5.3.16: Promoting the “RED LINE” and reporting on illegal content and propaganda of acts of violence.

Measure 5.3.17: Informing and raising awareness of persons treated in the prison system and probation service regarding violent extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism.

Measure 5.3.18: Raising awareness of FARSH personnel about the risk of violent extremism, early signs of radicalization, and categories that are most at risk from this phenomenon.

Measure 5.3.19: Conduct information and training sessions with the heads of pre-university educational institutions, teachers, psychologist, school security officer or school social worker to raise awareness and train them to prevent violent extremism and identify early signs of extremism and radicalization in students.

Measure 5.3.20: Raise awareness among businesses and the community as a whole in order to be more open and non-judgmental towards radicalized persons and individuals returning from conflict areas regarding employment issues.

Measure 5.3.21: Inter-institutional communication for the provision of a range of social, health (physical and psychological), pre-university educational (formal and non-formal education), professional development services.

Measure 5.3.22: Coverage in traditional media: television and radio.

Measure 5.3.23: Coverage in other traditional and online media: newspapers, magazines and online media (portals).

Measure 5.3.24: Development of awareness-raising and counter-narrative campaigns on social networks.

Measure 5.3.25: Construction of an online page as a landing page integrated into the websites of the main actors.

Measure 5.3.26: Creation and production of products with audiovisual content.

Measure 5.3.27: Design, creation and production of products with visual content.

Measure 5.3.28: Establishment of a structure to monitor social media regarding forms of expression of violent extremism, radicalization leading to violent actions, indoctrination, propaganda, recruitment and their analysis for the preparation and development of counter-narratives and positive messages.

Measurable indicators:

- The online website as a landing page integrated into the websites of the main actors has been completed and is functional.

Expected results:

Integration through a “landing page” of the main messages and sections of the website, as well as the denunciation section, of CVE on the pages of Ministries and other state agencies, including the country's municipalities, design, architecture and content as an integrated platform hosting information and traffic coming through other communication channels.

APPROACH 2: INVESTIGATING ACTS OF TERRORISM, DETECTING AND STRIKES AGAINST TERRORISTS/TERRORIST GROUPS BY ELIMINATING THE THREAT OF TERRORISM

POLICY GOAL 6: IDENTIFYING, INVESTIGATING, DETECTING CRIMINAL OFFENCES IN THE FIELD OF TERRORISM AND ITS FINANCING AND STRIKES AGAINST INDIVIDUALS AND TERRORIST GROUPS

This will be achieved through the investigation and detection of criminal offenses in the field of terrorism and its financing while respecting human rights and freedoms.

Cooperation and coordination with the intelligence and law enforcement agencies SHISH, AISM, the Prosecutor's Office, DPPP-FIU, DP Prisons, and CVE as well as institutions that have obligations in the fight against terrorism

Improvement and increase, as needed, the human, professional and logistical capacities of the Anti-Terrorism Directorate.

Specific objective 6.1: Investigating terrorism and its sources

Measure 6.1.1: Preparation and approximation of legislation according to EU standards, regarding the fight against terrorism and violent extremism based on the shortcomings identified from the analysis within the framework of chapters 24 and 31.

Measure 6.1.2: Increasing the number of proactive investigations against individuals/groups suspected of terrorist activity and its financing, through special investigation methods

Measure 6.1.3: Increasing the number of parallel investigations for the financing of terrorism for each case of referral for acts with terrorist purposes according to the recommendation of FAFT/ICRG and Moneyval.

Measure 6.1.4: Increasing the number of investigations and joint operations with international counterpart institutions/partners.

Measure 6.1.5: Conducting joint investigations with law enforcement agencies regarding individuals/criminal groups of organized crime that may also be involved in terrorist activities in Albania, EU countries and beyond.

Measure 6.1.6: Exchange information with international counterparts and partners on Albanian and foreign citizens, part of organized crime groups that may also be involved in terrorist activities in Albania, EU countries and beyond.

Measure 6.1.7: Implementing best practices of EU countries for investigating the financing of terrorism, as well as the requirements arising from UN Security Council resolutions and other international instruments in this field.

Measure 6.1.8: Criminal prosecution of LHT and individuals suspected of terrorism and its financing.

Measurable indicators:

- Terrorism Investigation Efficiency Index
- Index of compliance of domestic legislation with EU legislation on the fight against terrorism under Chapter 24
- Index of the increase in the investigation of terrorist financing in parallel with the investigation of crimes in the field of money laundering

Expected results:

- Conducting proactive investigations against individuals/groups suspected of terrorist activity and its financing
- Referrals for terrorism and terrorist financing
- Increasing the number of parallel investigations for terrorist financing for each referral case for acts with terrorist purposes according to the recommendation of FAFT/ICRG and Moneyval
- Increasing the number of joint investigations and operations with international counterpart/partner institutions
- Increasing the number of cases prevented as a result of the identification of individuals part of criminal organizations or organized crime groups that may also be involved in terrorist activity in Albania and EU countries and beyond
- Criminal prosecution of LHT and individuals suspected of terrorism

Specific objective 6.2: Cooperation and coordination with intelligence and law enforcement agencies and institutions that have obligations in the fight against terrorism

Measure 6.2.1: Conducting joint analyses between tracking and investigation institutions regarding criminal groups investigated and tried for terrorism, in order to take preventive measures

Measure 6.2.2: Exchange of information and joint analyses between the Anti-Terrorism Directorate and the DPPPP, DPT, DPD, and other law enforcement institutions in the country, for investigations of criminal offenses in the field of the fight against terrorism and its financing.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of increased effectiveness of investigation, tracking related to criminal groups investigated and tried for terrorism.

Expected results:

- Increasing the amount of information exchanged between these agencies.
- Joint work analyses in the function of terrorism investigation.

Specific objective 6.3 Improving and increasing the human, professional and logistical capacities of anti-terror structures

Measure 6.3.1: Continuous training with contemporary best practices and techniques of the structures of the Anti-Terrorism Directorate.

Measurable indicators:

- Number of trainings of the structures of the Anti-Terrorism Directorate on contemporary best practices and techniques.

Expected results:

- Increased level of expertise and operational-investigative capacities.

POLICY PURPOSE 7: IMPROVING INFORMATION COLLECTION, STORAGE, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION SYSTEMS

Specific objective 7.1: Establishing a secure communication system for the transmission of information between structures involved in the fight against terrorism

Measure 7.1.1: Improving security standards (physical, information and security of communication networks and information exchange)

Measurable indicators:

- Index of increased security of information transmission between structures involved in the fight against terrorism

Specific objective 7.2: Periodic assessment of the level of risk/ threat of factors and phenomena that produce radicalism or extremism

Measure 7.2.1: Drafting periodic reports assessing the level of risk/threat of factors and phenomena that produce radicalism or extremism.

Measure 7.2.2: Putting into operation the common data system and generating reports with decision-making value.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of increasing the quality of information analysis

Specific objective 7.3 Cooperation and exchange of information with domestic and foreign intelligence and law enforcement agencies responsible for the fight against terrorism to determine the level of the terrorist threat at the international level, modus operandi and its impact in Albania.

Measure 7.3.1: Mutual exchange of information with international counterpart agencies on the modus operandi of terrorists and terrorist groups

Measure 7.3.2: Enabling access to reports or studies of regional or international countries on developments in terrorism on the basis of cooperation agreements

Measure 7.3.3: Participation in meetings, conferences or study visits on the dynamics and new forms of terrorist threats

Measurable indicators:

- Index of increased access to reports/assessments, resources and programs of international organizations or regional or international countries on the modus operandi of the international terrorist threat

Specific objective 7.4: Providing information on terrorism, violent extremism and radicalization, sabotage and Weapons of Mass Destruction and informing decision-making, policy-making institutions, other competent/ responsible state and law enforcement institutions and structures

Measure 7.4.1: Exchange of information, use of resources and programs of international organizations for the detection of terrorism, violent extremism and radicalization, sabotage and trafficking of Weapons of Mass Destruction

Measure 7.4.2: Informing decision-making structures on the issues of risk reports or current/expected national or foreign developments in the field of terrorism

Measure 7.4.3: Proposing solutions and methods based on expertise on contemporary intelligence developments and methods

Measurable indicators:

- Index of increasing the speed of information exchange with decision-making effects

Specific objective 7.5: Consolidation and strengthening of cooperation with: specialized structures of the State Police; institutions of the national security system; intelligence services of allied and partner countries

Measure 7.5.1: Identifying the needs for bilateral or multilateral agreements to enhance cooperation in the field of terrorism investigation and financing

Measure 7.5.2: Establishing a network of common points of contact and secure electronic systems for dynamic information exchange in support of national and international terrorism investigations.

APPROACH 3: RESPONSE, REHABILITATION AND REINTEGRATION
POLITY OBJECTIVE 8: RESPONSE THROUGH STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITIES
OF RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS TO RESPOND TO TERRORIST ATTACKS

Specific objective 8.1: Consolidation of civil protection capacities, at the central and local levels

Measure 8.1.1: Creating capacities to deal with terrorist acts within the Republic of Albania through national and international training of Armed Forces personnel.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of increased response capacities to possible terrorist attacks.

POLICY PURPOSE 9: RESPONDING BY REDUCING AND ALLEVIATING THE
CONSEQUENCES OF RADICALIZATION, VIOLENT EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM

Specific objective 9.1: Capacity building for managing the provision of assistance to victims of terrorism under the European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Terrorism

Measure 9.1.1: Drafting a Plan for inter-institutional coordination in crisis management following a terrorist act.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of the growth of inter-institutional coordination mechanisms in crisis management following a terrorist act.

Specific objective 9.2: Improving infrastructure and building the capacities of public institutions for the rehabilitation and reintegration of radicalized persons or returnees from conflict zones (according to the Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism, specific objective no. 3.1 with measures 3.1.1-3.1.14)

Measure 9.2.1: Coordination with the Local Government Units for the development of a protocol for the management of violent extremism cases at the local level.

Measure 9.2.2: Consolidation of the normative framework for the structural reorganization, review of the mission and responsibilities of the NCEDH, its functioning and inter-institutional interaction with the aim of increasing capacities and strengthening its institutional status and expanding the spectrum of its responsibilities.

Measure 9.2.3: Analysis and assessment of the regulatory framework for the prevention of online radicalism and violent extremism.

Measure 9.2.4: Approval of the protocol and administrative act that determines the responsible institutions and the deadlines for the implementation of measures in the treatment of radicalized individuals and violent extremists.

Measure 9.2.5: Putting into operation at the NCEDH an analytical computer program with a digital database dedicated to processing information on cases and profiles related to violent extremism in the interest of analyses on the risk of radicalization.

Measure 9.2.6: Establishing the responsible structure at the NCEDH for the use of the analytical computer program with a digital database dedicated to cases of violent extremism.

Measure 9.2.7: Building the capacities of the structure responsible for the use of the computer program with a digital database dedicated to cases of violent extremism.

Measure 9.2.8: Training regional and local structures of AKPA for the inclusion of programs to promote the employment of radicalized persons or returnees from conflict zones;

Measure 9.2.9: Training education stakeholders to assist in the deradicalization and reintegration process.

Measure 9.2.10: Development of pilot deradicalization and reintegration programs targeting interventions in problem areas, for basic and upper secondary education.

Measure 9.2.11: Development and implementation of pilot deradicalization and reintegration projects targeting interventions in problem areas.

Measure 9.2.12: Capacity building and interaction between social administrators, CPUs, social workers of the NRU and representatives of the mechanism against domestic violence for early identification of cases of radicalization and DRE and increased cooperation to address them.

Measure 9.2.13: Coordination with the RUV for reporting to the NCEDH of cases managed by the RUV (initial assessment, in-depth assessment, drafting of the intervention plan, and monitoring the implementation of the PIN (individual intervention plan) for cases showing the first signs of radicalization.

Measure 9.2.14: Providing psychosocial support to children returned from war zones who attend pre-university education and children at risk of radicalization, identified as radicalized.

Measurable indicators:

- Number of members of regional and local AKPA structures trained to be involved in programs promoting employment of radicalized persons or returnees from conflict zones;
- Number of pre-university education actors trained to assist in the de-radicalization and reintegration process;
- Number of radicalized cases (families) managed;
- Number of children returned from war zones and attending pre-university education, supported with psychosocial services.

Expected results:

- Increasing the number of state education actors who have been trained;
- Developing programs and modules to train AKPA and programs to support with psychosocial services or case management;

Specific objective 9.3: Economic empowerment of radicalized persons and families returned from war zones through the integration and harmonization of interventions for qualifications and employment (according to the Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism specific objective no. 3.2 with measures 3.2.1-3.2.8))

Measure 9.3.1: Identification and referral of persons at risk of radicalization and extremism for registration as unemployed job seekers, in accordance with the legislation on employment promotion.

Measure 9.3.2: “Ensuring/monitoring the implementation of social integration programs, approved by line ministries, based on the needs of vulnerable categories, according to the legislation in force, to ensure the full reintegration of returnees into the community”

Measure 9.3.3: Drafting protocols for the inclusion of radicalized persons in active labor market programs through employment services, incentive programs and vocational training programs.

Measure 9.3.4: Personalized support for job search applications of radicalized persons and returnees from conflict zones.

Measure 9.3.5: Prioritizing radicalized persons or returnees from conflict zones to benefit from the self-employment incentive program (VKM no. 348, dated 29.4.2020 on the procedures, criteria and rules for the implementation of the self-employment incentive program).

Measure 9.3.6: Organizing trainings (online/in-class) regarding entrepreneurship, opening businesses and business growth of radicalized persons and returnees from war zones.

Measure 9.3.7: Organizing trainings for migration workers (dealing with returned Albanian citizens and working foreigners) in AKPA structures, on the connection between radicalization and violent extremism and different categories of e/migrants.

Measure 9.3.8: Development of seminars with migration officers of AKPA structures and structures of the Ministry of Justice and the National Commission for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, on the method/procedures of cooperation when cases of radicalization or violent extremism or potential are identified.

Measurable indicators:

- Number of radicalized persons and returnees from conflict zones who have benefited from personalized support for job search applications.

-Number of migration officers in AKPA structures covering the entire territory of the country, trained in the elements of identifying radicalized persons or at risk of radicalization or violent extremism.

- Expected results:

- Providing support to radicalized persons and returnees from conflict zones for job search applications.

Specific objective 9.4: Increasing access of reintegrated persons and returnees from war zones to social housing programs (according to the Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism, specific objective no. 3.3 with measures 3.3.1-3.3.2)

Measure 9.3.1: Support with housing programs for families with radicalized individuals returning from conflict areas.

Measure 9.3.2: Coordination with the LGUs to provide assistance for applying and completing documentation in social housing programs for radicalized persons.

Measurable indicators:

- Number of families with radicalized persons and/or families returning from war, included in housing schemes

POLICY PURPOSE 10: PREPAREDNESS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS INVOLVING THE USE OF CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR AND EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS (CBRNE))

Procedures will be developed and modern exercise programs will be implemented to develop skills in preparedness, prevention and response to civil emergencies and disasters, fully testing systems, practices and procedures. To this end, best practices will be identified, weaknesses identified and appropriate and effective responses to a terrorist attack using CBRNE materials will be sanctioned or determined.”.

Specific objective 10.1: Rapid response according to international protocols to terrorist incidents involving the use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRN) materials

Measure 10.1.1: Improving information exchange in cases of emergencies involving CBRN.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of reduction in information exchange time in cases of emergencies involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives (CBRNE)

APPROACH 4: PROTECTION

POLICY GOAL 11: INCREASE THE LEVEL OF SECURITY IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORT, TRADE, EXCHANGE OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Specific objective 11.1: Reduce the risks arising from prohibited transfers of means and materials that could be used to carry out a terrorist attack or act

Measure 11.1.1: “Utilization of national capacities for the timely detection of materials suitable and out of control, for the production or use of Firearms, Explosives, Weapons of Mass Destruction”

Measure 11.1.2: “Utilization of institutional and administrative capacities for the detection of criminal financial networks that attempt to spread Firearms, Explosives, Weapons of Mass Destruction”.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of increased inter-institutional cooperation for the prevention of terrorist acts that endanger critical infrastructure in the country

Specific objective 11.2: Increase capabilities to detect terrorist activity including the control and protection of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) materials)

Measure 11.2.1: Monitoring the commitments of the Republic of Albania in international treaties on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, the transfer of conventional weapons and the implementation of measures aimed at preventing the use of these goods for military purposes.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of fulfillment of obligations in international treaties aimed at preventing the use of these prohibited goods for military purposes.

POLICY PURPOSE 12: INCREASING THE LEVEL OF PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Specific objective 12.1: Drafting cooperation plans between law enforcement structures and responsible institutions that administer the country's critical infrastructure to prevent possible terrorist acts

Measure 12.1.1: Cooperation in sharing critical information on terrorist activities with law enforcement and intelligence agencies in the country and those of partner and NATO member countries.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of increased detectability of suitable and uncontrolled materials for the production or use of firearms, explosives, weapons of mass destruction

POLICY PURPOSE 13: PROTECTION FROM TERRORIST THREATS THAT ATTACK DEPLOYMENTS/INFRASTRUCTURE, CRITICAL EQUIPMENT AND DEFENSE AND EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS

Specific objective 13.1: Identifying needs and standards for protection against terrorist threats

Measure 13.1.1: Review of plans for the protection of deployment sites, critical infrastructure, critical systems and equipment of the Ministry of Defense and the Albanian Armed Forces.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of compliance with European standards for the protection of deployment sites, critical infrastructure, critical systems and equipment of national defense structures.

Specific objective 13.2: Consolidation of informational and professional-operational capacities

Measure 13.2.1: Cooperation and exchange of classified information with law enforcement structures of the Republic of Albania as well as with those of NATO.

Measure 13.2.2: Implementation of continuous training with partners for preventive, reactive structures and participants in peacekeeping missions of the Armed Forces, in the fight against terrorism.

Measurable indicators:

- Index of consolidation of information and operational capacities of national defense structures

PART III: PRIORITY MEASURES

Action plan for cases of terrorist acts

PART IV: IMPLEMENTATION, INSTITUTIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY, ACCOUNTABILITY, REPORTING AND MONITORING

4.1 Strategy implementation/implementation

To effectively implement the Strategy, the aim will be to achieve the strategic objectives, specific objectives and indicators/activities through the implementation of the Action Plan..

4.2 Responsibility and institutional commitments

Ministry responsible for public order and security:

- To take responsibility for drafting initiatives for coordination, as well as interaction between the various institutions mentioned in this strategy regarding the cross-sectoral strategy for the prevention of extremism and the fight against terrorism.

- To collect the action plans or work programs of all other institutions and make them part of this strategy. For this, a special file according to standards shall be administered, which shall be maintained by the Anti-Terrorism Directorate.

- To follow up and take the initiative for the reworking and adaptation of other sectoral strategies with the policies and objectives foreseen in this strategy.

- To enable the building of capacities with well-trained human and logistical resources for the prevention of extremism and the fight against terrorism in order to prevent and combat these phenomena in Albania.

State Police – is an institutional mechanism within the ministry responsible for public order and security which prevents, detects and investigates, in accordance with criminal and procedural criminal legislation, criminal offences and the suspected perpetrators of their commission.

Anti-Terrorism Directorate – to draft tasks that assist in providing information and police and procedural measures for the prevention, protection, prosecution and response to all terrorist activities.

Economic and Financial Crimes Directorate – to draft strategic objectives and activities towards the legal and operational improvement of measures to prevent and crack down on individuals/groups involved in the financing of terrorism, as well as targeting the seizure and confiscation of their assets.

- **Computer Crimes Sector** – to draft strategic objectives and activities towards the legal and operational improvement of measures to prevent and crack down on individuals/groups involved in cybercrime.

- **Interpol National Headquarters Tirana** – to develop objectives and activities towards increasing international cooperation with partner agencies through increasing information exchange and the number of joint investigations and operations against terrorism.

- **Europol National Office Tirana** – to develop objectives and activities towards increasing cooperation with Europol partner agencies through increasing information exchange and the number of joint investigations and operations against terrorism.

Directorate of International Cooperation, Coordination and Public Relations - To develop objectives and activities towards improving the legal, administrative and technical framework of measures for regional and international cooperation.

Department of Public Security – to develop objectives and activities towards measures to expand and increase the capabilities of community policing for the prevention of violent extremism.

Department of Border and Migration – to develop objectives and activities in terms of border security measures, surveillance of the movement of citizens, illegal migration and the flow of refugees and dual-use goods as well as weapons of mass destruction.

Center Against Violent Extremism (CVE) – to develop programs, employment and information in the framework of preventing extremism and radicalization leading to extremism through community policing as well as reducing the impact of extremist propaganda on social networks and online recruitment, using social media as communication channels to promote alternative narratives and positive messages. Following the approval of the Council of Ministers No. 826, dated 26.10.2020 regarding the repatriation process of Albanian citizens returned from conflict zones in Syria and Iraq, the CVE Center is obliged to coordinate inter-institutional, support and monitor the repatriation process and develop rehabilitation and reintegration programs. To conduct legal and functional

analyses regarding capacities and structures in the field of violent extremism, identifying deficiencies and gaps in capacities, as well as preparing the legal and institutional framework to meet national capacities and needs, making the necessary legal, functional and structural changes to the NCEDH.

The Agency for the Administration of Seized and Confiscated Assets – to plan tasks for the administration of seized assets of entities declared as financing terrorism, by blocking the sources of income generated through them.

The Ministry responsible for justice issues – to plan objectives and activities for the necessary cooperation between the Prosecutor's Office, Interpol and foreign justice authorities in matters related to the fight against terrorism and its financing.

The General Directorate of Prisons – to plan and implement tasks related to increasing security around individuals/groups of prisoners for activities related to extremism in order to prevent them from recruiting other prisoners.

Ministry responsible for economic affairs – to plan and implement tasks related to legal and normative acts according to the relevant directions of subordinate institutions, in order to prevent terrorist acts.

General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering – to plan objectives and activities as a specialized financial unit for the prevention and fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as a national center charged with the collection, analysis and distribution to law enforcement agencies of data on possible money laundering and terrorist financing activities.

General Directorate of Customs – to plan tasks of interaction with other law enforcement structures in order to guarantee security and public order in ports and airports, including measures within the framework of the fight against terrorism.

General Directorate of Taxation – to plan tasks for identifying cases of money laundering, as well as crimes in the economic field within the framework of the fight against terrorism.

Bank of Albania – to plan inspections for entities under its jurisdiction, tasks for controlling the implementation of programs for the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism.

Ministry responsible for defense – to draft specific tasks for achieving the objectives of the strategy for this institution, especially in terms of information exchange, in the creation of military capacities and assets, for their integrated use by other state institutions, as well as for making them available to international organizations within the framework of the fight against terrorism.

Defense Intelligence and Security Agency – to develop objectives and activities for the improvement of technical/special methods for the collection, analysis and dissemination of information in order to prevent terrorist activities that are carried out to the detriment of the security of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Albania and partner and allied countries within their legal framework. Deepening institutional cooperation relations with agencies/institutions that have tasks of combating terrorism inside and outside the country.

Armed Forces – to develop objectives and activities for undertaking operational actions in cases of incidents caused by terrorist acts.

State Export Control Authority – to develop objectives and activities for the implementation of the regime and international agreements in the field of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

National Civil Protection Agency – to contribute to the implementation of this strategy through the planning of tasks and activities, which help to cope with civil emergencies and disasters caused as a result of terrorist acts.

Ministry responsible for Europe and foreign affairs:

To assist with specific tasks to achieve the objectives of this strategy, especially in the field of cooperation of Albanian institutions with foreign counterparts and international organizations.

Ministry responsible for education and sports:

To take measures to develop activities on identifying and addressing problems in the community, on how to solve social problems, since one of the reasons for recruitment is also the difficult economic situation and low educational level.

Ministry responsible for environmental protection:

To draft tasks for the follow-up and analysis of environmental problems and dangerous hotbeds from which serious infectious consequences may arise, by informing and taking measures to eliminate and prevent the spread of the consequences.

Ministry responsible for health:

To develop tasks for priority monitoring of the functioning of the notification, isolation or transportation system (of biological samples), as well as the analysis of medications for the prevention of infectious diseases of a special nature.

Radiation Protection Commission – is the national competent authority for radiation protection and the body that recommends protective actions for dealing with radiological emergencies. KMR in cooperation with IFB and DPE and through the National Radiation Monitoring Network” to be reformulated “KMR in cooperation with IFBZ. IFBZ verifies emergency situations and evaluates them through the National Radiation Monitoring Network.

Radiation Protection Office – to supervise the implementation of all rules and procedures related to safety in working with ionizing radiation sources for the avoidance of radiological accidents, to draft and follow up on tasks related to the safety and security of radioactive sources

Institute of Nuclear Physics – provides all necessary technical and scientific services for monitoring emergency situations during any type of radiological accident through its emergency teams in the field and in the laboratory as well as through information provided by the National Radiation Monitoring Network.

Ministry responsible for agricultural issues:

To draft tasks for monitoring legal and normative measures to prevent the spread of bioterrorist risk, mainly the effects of various diseases of environmental origin.

Special Structure against Corruption and Organized Crime (SPAK)

As an institution responsible for the investigation, prosecution of terrorists, their final punishment, confiscation of property and assets acquired through terrorist activities.

State Intelligence Service – in fulfillment of its legal mission, to draft tasks for the intensification of the collection and processing of information in the field of violent extremism and terrorism, in the function of strategic decision-making, as well as timely warning of law enforcement bodies. Periodic preparation of analytical assessments on the threat of violent extremism, terrorism in all its forms, as well as hybrid attacks by state or non-state actors/entities. Strengthening cooperation relations with partner services and NATO intelligence and security structures. To increase cooperation with the State Police and other law enforcement structures, which are involved in the fight against violent extremism and terrorism.

Ministry responsible for infrastructure and energy:

To assist in planning tasks for monitoring and preventing terrorist acts against the energy infrastructure in the country.

To draft activities for the coordination and implementation of relevant security measures for the prevention of illegal acts and interventions in civil aviation, road, rail and port transport.

To draft activities in cooperation with local government mechanisms for the prevention of illegal acts and interventions in the water supply infrastructure of the population. To draft activities and tasks for monitoring legal and normative measures for concessions and privatizations in important infrastructure in the country.

To contribute in cooperation with relevant institutions in the drafting of normative measures and policies for the protection of critical infrastructure, objects of national importance and objects of special importance.

General Directorate of Road Transport Services – to develop activities for the monitoring and implementation of standard control rules, guaranteeing the performance of the activity of road transport of dangerous goods, according to the legal framework in force in accordance with European standards.

Port Security Force – to develop activities for the monitoring of electronic entry and exit control systems of all persons, as well as automatic traffic control systems of maritime vehicles, entering and exiting the territories of the ports of Albania.

Civil Aviation Authority – to develop and supervise activities related to the organization of security in civil aviation in accordance with the national legislation in force and in accordance with international standards. To undertake the necessary measures for the implementation of the National Civil Aviation Security Program.

Central Inspectorate:

Railway Inspection Directorate – to develop follow-up activities to strengthen mechanisms for the security and protection of key installations, plants, important facilities and public transport vehicles (trains) to prevent terrorist acts.

Electronic and Postal Communications Authority (AKEP) – as the regulatory and coordinating institution of electronic communications service distribution networks, mainly internet and telephony services, to oversee the security of physical networks and internet and telephony infrastructures from various attacks, including those with terrorist intentions, in order to prevent the violation, paralysis or misuse of physical networks and services through which legal entities, public or private, as well as citizens, have uninterrupted and quality access to the internet and telephony.

4.3 Accountability and reporting

Accountability

The Ministry of Interior is the responsible institution that leads the drafting of the strategic framework and policies in the field of preventing violent extremism and the fight against terrorism, as well as the coordination and coordination of the institutions included in this strategy.

The approach and review of the strategic document will be according to the requirements of the Council of Ministers No. 290, dated 11.4.2020, “On the creation of the state database of the integrated planning information system (SIPI/IPSIS), to ensure compatibility with the IPSIS System”.

The process of accountability, monitoring and evaluative analysis will be carried out by the coordinating structures, at the national level, as follows:

- Integrated Policy Management Group (IPMG);
- Sectoral Steering Committee (SSC) on public order and security issues, which will review and approve reports on the implementation of the policies and objectives set out in this strategic document.
- Deputy Minister(s) responsible in the role of coordinators for terrorism and violent extremism issues in the Ministry of Interior for any orientation/approval at the political level for the initiation, review and development of policies in these areas during the implementation of the strategic framework.

Monitoring

Monitoring and evaluation of the work of institutions and structures that have obligations for the implementation of the Intersectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism will serve to follow the progress of the strategy, to assess the degree of implementation of its policies, objectives and the fulfillment of measures and activities.

Monitoring of the Action Plan for the fight against terrorism and the Action Plan for the Prevention and Counteraction of Violent Extremism will be carried out by the Integrated Policy Management Group (IPMG), approved by the Prime Minister's Order No. 157, dated 22.10.2018, "On taking measures for the implementation of the broad sectoral/intersectoral approach, as well as the establishment and functioning of the integrated sectoral/intersectoral mechanism".

The Monitoring Process of the Action Plan for the Fight against Terrorism will be coordinated by the structure responsible for drafting and coordinating public order and security strategies in the Ministry of Interior and the Action Plan for the Prevention and Counteraction of Violent Extremism will be coordinated by the responsible institution that follows up on violent extremism issues in the Ministry of Interior according to the legislation in force.

With the aim of ensuring the fulfillment of the strategic objectives based on this strategic document, the following measures will be taken:

- The indicators set out in the strategy will be monitored;
- Changes to sectoral programmes will be recommended, taking into account achievements, circumstances, risks and hazards as well as previous experiences, and in accordance with the recommendations of the European Union progress reports;
- Consultations with stakeholders will be ensured, including the systematic dissemination of information to the public;
- Contribution will be made to increasing the consistency and integration of security policies and measures at all levels of administration, as well as to the best use of resources.

In the framework of the implementation of the objectives and measures of the plans Monitoring will be carried out based on 6-monthly and annual reports for monitoring and coordinating the implementation of the objectives and measures of the action plans.

Improvements in the monitoring and evaluation system aim to facilitate/assist in aligning the strategic framework and priorities in different areas and to inform the country's policies related to community safety. Strengthening and expanding the statistical framework in responsible institutions will facilitate the drafting of policies based on evidence/data, as well as enable objective assessment of the achievement of objectives.

Reporting

Institutions must report periodically on the implementation of measures, with a 6-month periodicity in the Integrated Strategic Planning Information System (IPSIS) in the Council of Ministers and in the Inter-institutional Technical Secretariat.

All institutions tasked with the implementation of the Cross-Sectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism will draft reports on a 6-monthly and annual basis in implementation of the obligations set out in these two action plans, and will enter data into the IPSIS system. The collection, processing, analysis of the 6-monthly and annual periodic reports on the implementation of the Action Plan for the Prevention of Violent Extremism will be coordinated by the structure/institution responsible for violent extremism issues, respecting the requirements of the IPSIS system and the relevant administrative procedures. This report, drafted according to the requirements of the IPSIS system, as well as its findings and recommendations, must be forwarded to the structure responsible for drafting and coordinating strategies in the field of public order and security in the Ministry of Interior, to be integrated with the final strategy monitoring report.

The Ministry of Interior will be the lead institution, which will collect, process and analyze the periodic 6-month and 1-year reports that will be forwarded by all institutions charged with fulfilling the objectives and relevant measures foreseen in the action plan against terrorism.

The Sectoral Steering Committee "internal affairs", headed by the Minister of Interior, in implementation of points 6 and 7, of the Prime Minister's order no. 157, dated 22.10.2018, "On taking measures for the implementation of the broad sectoral/intersectoral approach, as well as the

establishment and functioning of the integrated sectoral/intersectoral mechanism”, will review, discuss and approve the progress reports, monitoring the achievement of goals and priorities in the implementation of this strategic document and the two accompanying action plans. Following the meetings held, the KDS analyzes the situation of fulfillment of obligations by each responsible institution, making relevant suggestions for improvement.

A final evaluation, after the end of the implementation period, will analyze the entire strategy and its overall impact, assessing the results of the measures taken, the resources invested and the extent to which the expected effects have been achieved. The final evaluation will be carried out by analyzing data from various sources, including the findings of performance monitoring and impact assessment of active community safety programs. Impact assessment reports, as well as reports and studies conducted by civil society and donors will also serve in this context.

Internal monitoring will assess the progress made based on the performance of indicators:

As internal indicators, there will be indicators foreseen according to specific objectives.

As external indicators, there will be:

- assessments of the public, citizens and various businesses through measuring public perception using questionnaires, interviews and organizing open forums;
- assessments of international institutions, in periodic reports or bulletins;
- assessments of countries in the region on indicators of minimizing the crime of terrorism in Albania.

The Government will analyze the work of the institutions mentioned in this strategy in the direction of the fight against the crime of terrorism every year, and will make public the achievements after each phase of the implementation of the objectives and action plans, as well as reflect the achievements against the crime of terrorism.

PART V. ACTION PLANS AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The financial effects are calculated by each institution based on the implementation of the activities of the relevant measures that are foreseen in the Action Plan of this Strategy. The financial effects are borne by the respective annual budgets of the institutions in charge, as well as by the budget of the donors for the implementation of the Cross-Sectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism 2023–2025 and the Action Plans 2023–2025, in a detailed manner.

This chapter describes the general distribution of financial resources that finance the products of the Cross-Sectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism 2023–2025 and the Action Plans 2023–2025. The financial effects are calculated by each institution based on the implementation of the activities of the relevant measures that are foreseen in the Action Plan of this Strategy. The financial effects are covered by the respective annual budgets of the institutions in charge, as well as by the donor budget for the implementation of the Cross-Sectoral Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and the Fight against Terrorism 2023–2025 and the Action Plans 2023–2025, in detail.

The costing process is based on the consultation of national documents, including the Medium-Term Budgetary Program 2021–2023 and 2023–2025, as well as consultations with the institutions involved. The Action Plans 2023–2025 are accompanied by an analytical cost of each measure in fulfilling the specific objectives.

The strategy is implemented through two action plans, namely the Action Plan for the Fight against Terrorism 2023–2025 and the Action Plan for the Prevention and Counteraction of Violent Extremism 2023–2025. Costs and expenditures are detailed in the respective action plans according to the budget programs and product codes of the MTBP 2023–2025. The cost of the Action Plan for the Fight against Terrorism has changed as a result of the change in the deadlines for activities which

start in 2023 and extend until 2025. Also based on the change of the responsible institution and the review of the measures foreseen in the budget program of the General Prosecutor's Office, now defining them on the basis of the budget program "Activity of SPAK 03390" of the Special Structure against Organized Crime and Corruption (SPAK), while the budget programs of other institutions remain unchanged.

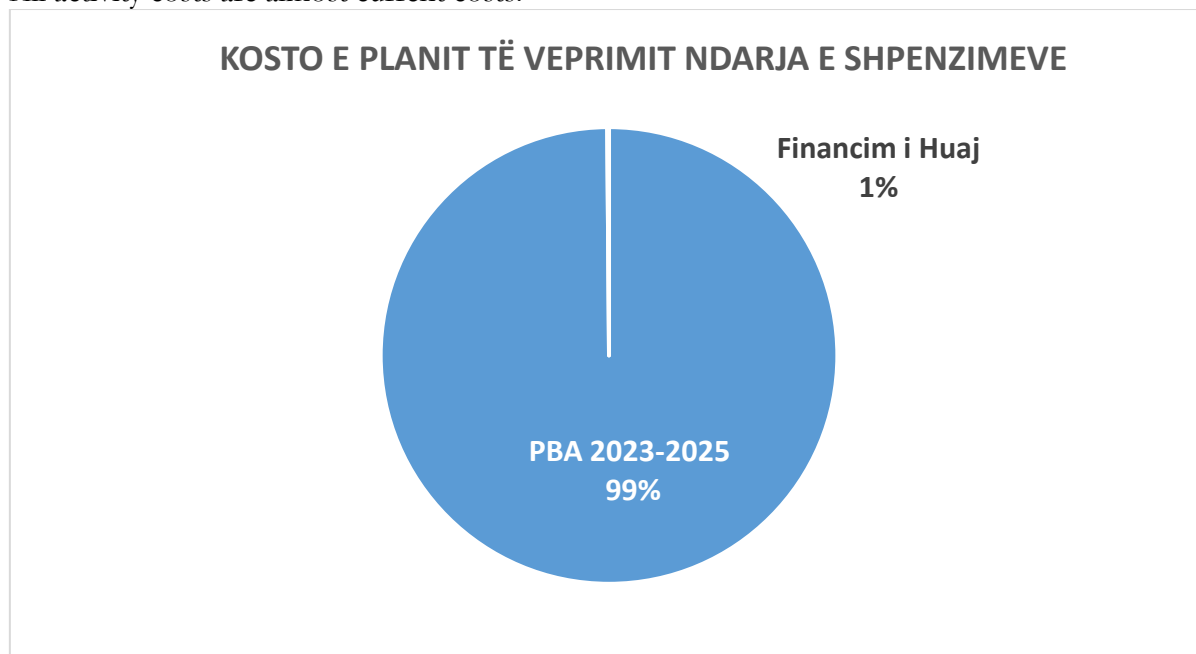
I. Total cost of the strategy

The total cost of the two integrated Action Plans is 2,363,960,315 lekë, of which 99% (or 2,361,033,002 lekë) is financed by the MTBP 2023–2025 and only 1% is supported by donors. The envisaged activities are financed by the budget programs of the responsible institutions and there is no financial gap.

The financing of the Action Plans for the Fight against Terrorism and the Prevention and Counteraction of Violent Extremism for the years 2023–2025 (in lekë) and in euros is presented as follows::

	ALL (Albanian Lekë)	EURO
TOTAL INDICATIVE COST	2,363,960,315	19,219,190
PBA 2023–2025	2,361,033,002	19,195,390
FOREIGN FINANCING	2,927,313	23,799
FINANCIAL GAP 2023–2025	0	0

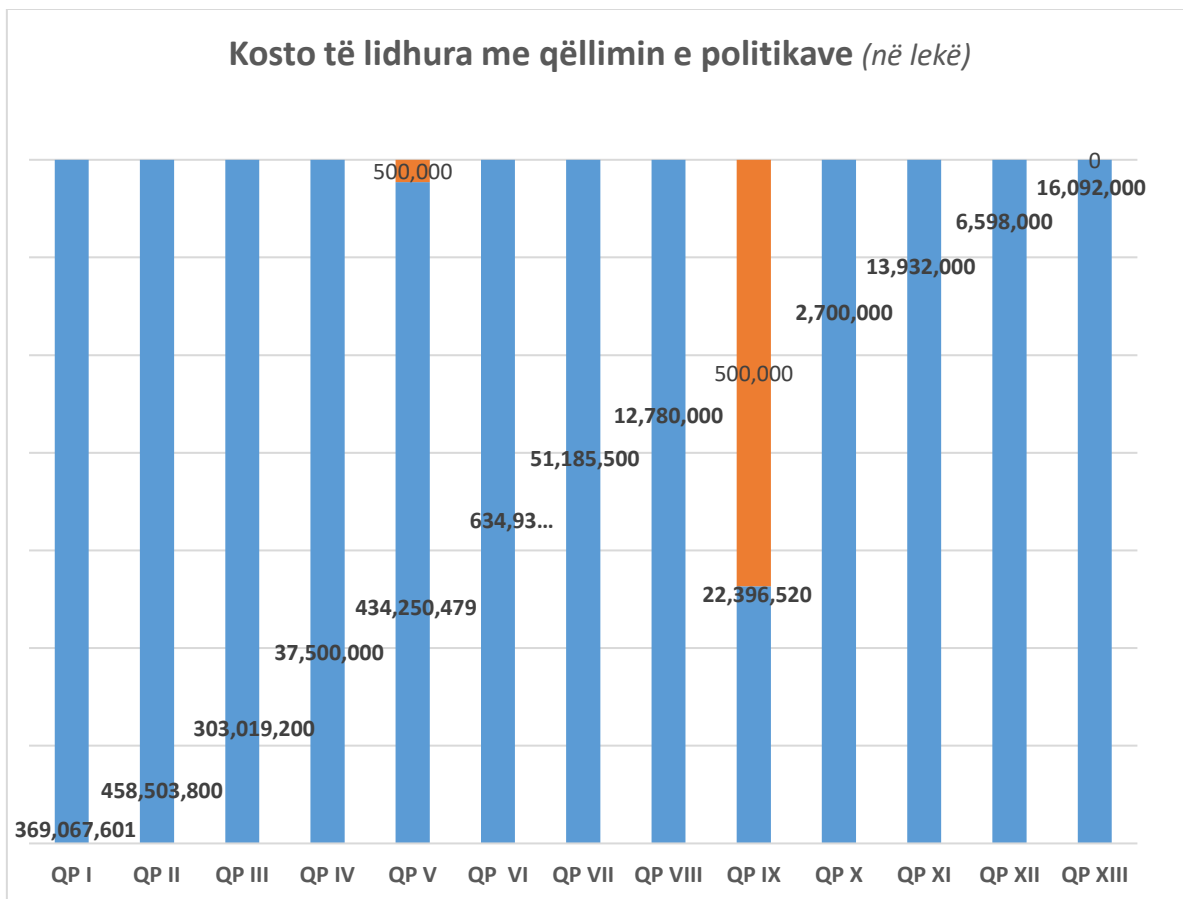
All activity costs are almost current costs.



COST OF THE ACTION PLAN – EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

Foreign Financing – 1%

PBA 2023–2025 – 99%



Costs related to the policy objective (in ALL)

According to the policy goals, the cost of the integrated Action Plans, namely: the Action Plan for the Fight against Terrorism 2023–2025 and the Action Plan for the Prevention and Counteraction of Violent Extremism 2023–2025, is presented as follows:

POLICY OBJECTIVE	NATURE OF COSTS	TOTAL COSTS 2023–2025	PLANNED IN PBA 2023–2025 BUDGET AND DONORS	FINANCIAL GAP 2023–2025
Policy Objective 1: Maintain the terrorist threat at a “low” level	Current	369,067,601	369,067,601	0
	Capital	0	0	
Policy Objective 2: Disrupt the activities of websites, digital platforms, and individuals that attract people to terrorism	Current	458,503,800	458,503,800	0
	Capital	0	0	
Policy Objective 3: Understand terrorism threats in our country through the early identification of targeted groups and radical methods	Current	303,019,200	303,019,200	0
	Capital	0	0	
Policy Objective 4: Expand police operational capacities and intelligence capabilities	Current	37,500,000	37,500,000	0
	Capital	0	0	
Policy Objective 5: Develop strategic communication	Current	434,250,479	434,250,479	0
	Capital	500,000	500,000	
Policy Objective 6: Investigate, detect, and combat criminal offences in the field of terrorism and its financing	Current	634,935,215	634,935,215	0
	Capital	0	0	
Policy Objective 7: Improve systems for collecting, storing, analysing, and disseminating information	Current	51,185,500	51,185,500	0
	Capital	0	0	
Policy Objective 8: Respond by strengthening the capacities of relevant institutions to counter terrorist attacks	Current	12,780,000	12,780,000	0
	Capital	0	0	
Policy Objective 9: Respond by reducing and mitigating the consequences of a terrorist attack	Current	22,396,520	22,396,520	0
	Capital	500,000	500,000	
Policy Objective 10: Prepare for the management of terrorist incidents involving the use of CBRN materials	Current	2,700,000	2,700,000	0
	Capital	0	0	
Policy Objective 11: Increase the level of security in the areas of transport, trade, and the exchange of goods and services	Current	13,932,000	13,932,000	0
	Capital	0	0	
Policy Objective 12: Increase the level of protection of critical infrastructure	Current	6,598,000	6,598,000	0
	Capital	0	0	
Policy Objective 13: Protect against terrorist threats that endanger deployments/infrastructure, critical equipment, and defence systems of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Albania	Current	16,092,000	16,092,000	0
	Capital	0	0	
TOTAL [ALL]		2,363,960,315	2,363,960,315	0
TOTAL [Euro] <i>1 Euro 123 ALL</i>		19,219,190	19,219,190	0

II. Costs according to specific action plans

The total cost of the Counter-Terrorism Action Plan is 2,326,949,515 Lekë, 100% financed by the MTBP 2023–2025. The foreseen activities are fully financed by the budget programs of the responsible institutions and there is no financial gap.

	ALL	EURO
TOTAL COST OF AP	2,326,949,515	18,918,289
PBA 2023–2025	2,326,949,515	18,918,289
FOREIGN FINANCING	0	

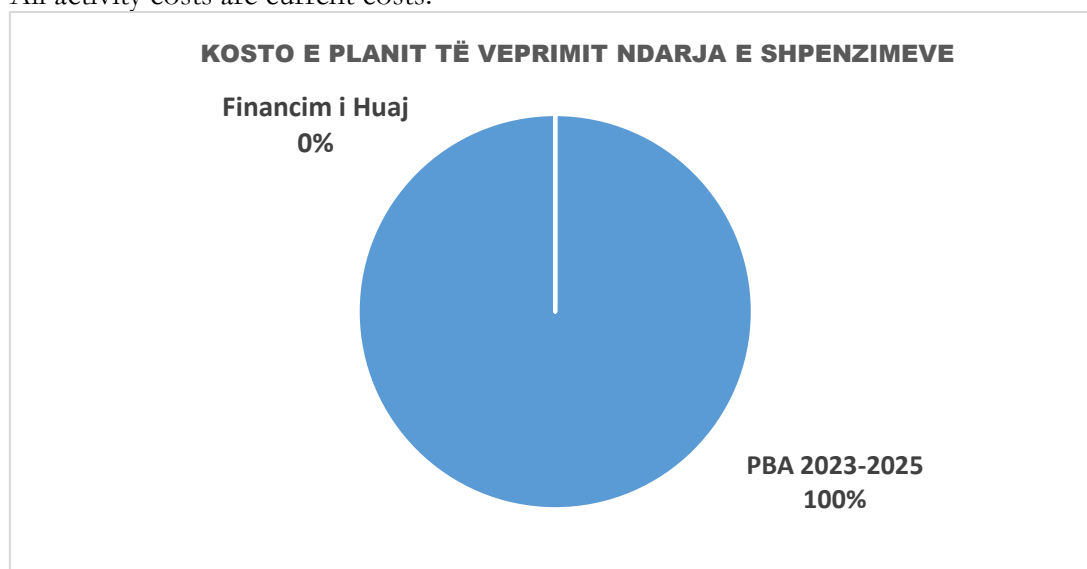
FINANCIAL GAP2023–2025	0	
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According to the policy goals, the cost of the Counter-Terrorism Action Plan 2022–2025 is presented as follows:

	Current cost	Capital cost	% in relation to the total cost of AP
Policy Objective I	354,450,000	0	354,450,000
Policy Objective II	458,503,800	0	458,503,800
Policy Objective III	303,019,200	0	303,019,200
Policy Objective IV	37,500,000	0	37,500,000
Policy Objective V	424,753,800	0	424,753,800
Policy Objective VI	634,935,215	0	634,935,215
Policy Objective VII	51,185,500	0	51,185,500
Policy Objective VIII	12,780,000	0	12,780,000
Policy Objective IX	10,500,000	0	10,500,000
Policy Objective X	2,700,000	0	2,700,000
Policy Objective XI	13,932,000	0	13,932,000
Policy Objective XII	6,598,000	0	6,598,000
Policy Objective XIII	16,092,000	0	16,092,000
Total	2,326,949,515	0	2,326,949,515

Regarding the specific weight that each of the policy goals occupies, policy goal 6 related to investigation measures, has the highest specific weight 27% of the total cost of the action plan, policy goal 2 related to measures to prevent radicalization leading to online terrorism, with 20% of the total cost of the action plan.

All activity costs are current costs.



COST OF THE ACTION PLAN – EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN
Foreign Financing – 0%
PBA 2023–2025 – 100%



ECONOMIC NATURE OF THE ACTION PLAN COSTS

Capital cost – 0%

Current cost – 100%

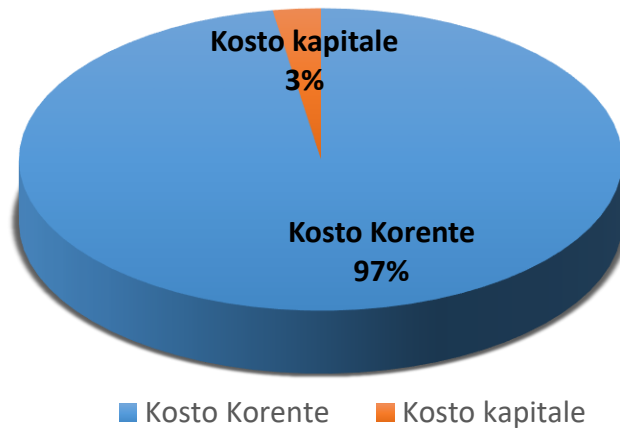
Regarding the Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism 2023–2025, the total cost of the Action Plan is 37,010,800 lekë, of which 92% (or 34,083,487 lekë) is financed by the MTBP 2023–2025 and 8% (or 2,927,313 lekë) by foreign funding from donors. The envisaged activities are fully financed by the budget programs of the responsible institutions or by donors and there is no financial gap.

	ALL	EURO
TOTAL COST OF THE ACTION PLAN	37,010,800	300,901
PBA 2021–2023	34,083,487	277,102
PBA 2023–2025	2,927,313	23,799
FOREIGN FINANCING	0	0
FINANCIAL GAP 2021–2025	0	0

For the most part, the Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism 2023–2025 consists of current costs of about 97% or 36,010,800 lek and 3% or 1,000,000 lek from capital costs.

	ALL	EURO
CURRENT COST	36,010,800	292,771
CAPITAL COST	1,000,000	8,130
TOTAL COST	37,010,800	300,901

NATYRA EKONOMIKE E KOSTOVE TË PLANIT TË VEPRIMIT



ECONOMIC NATURE OF THE ACTION PLAN COSTS

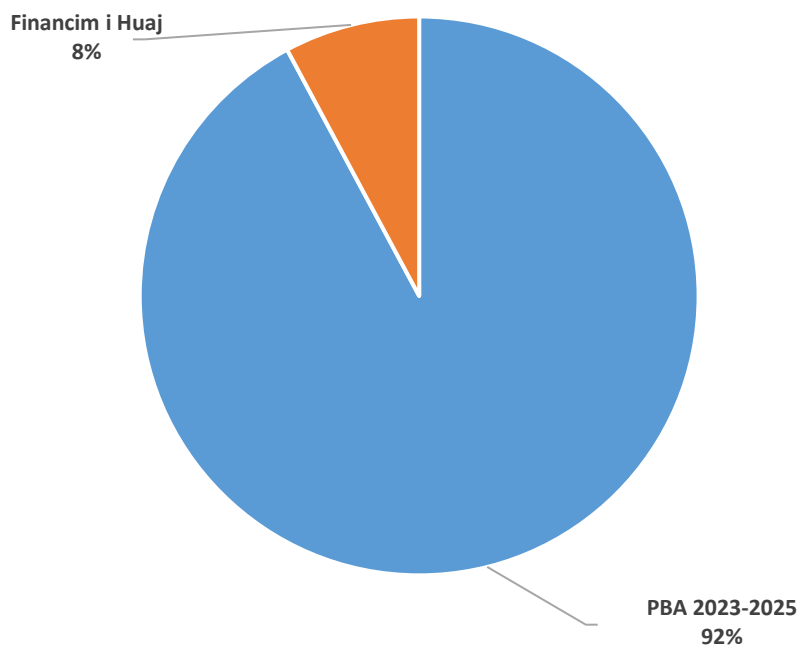
Capital cost – 3%
Current cost – 97%

According to the policy goals, the cost of the Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism 2022–2025 is presented as follows:

	Current Cost	Capotal cost	Total
Policy Objective I (Policy Objective 1 in the AP for the fight against terrorism)	14,617,601	0	14,617,601
Policy Objective II (Policy Objective 5 in the AP for the fight against terrorism)	9,496,679	500,000	9,996,679
Policy Objective III (Policy Objective 9 in the AP for the fight against terrorism)	11,896,520	500,000	12,396,520
Total	36,010,800	1,000,000	37,010,800

Regarding the specific weight of each of the policy goals, policy goal 1 related to preventive measures has the highest specific weight at 39% of the total cost of the action plan, policy goal 3 with 33% of the total cost of the action plan, and policy goal 2 related to strategic communication with 27% of the total cost of the action plan.

KOSTO E PLANIT TË VEPRIMIT NDARJA E SHPENZIMEVE

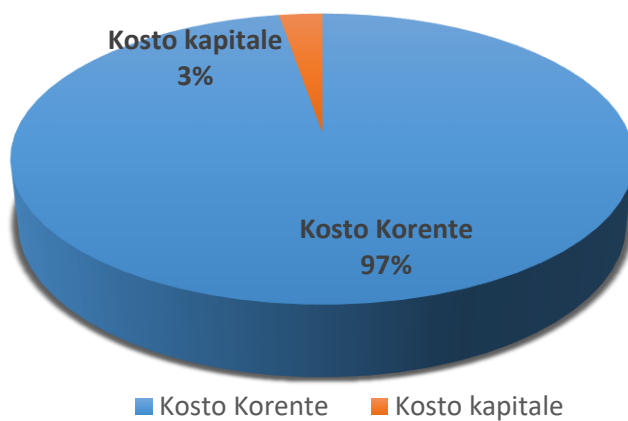


COST OF THE ACTION PLAN – EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

Foreign Financing – 8%

PBA 2023–2025 – 92%

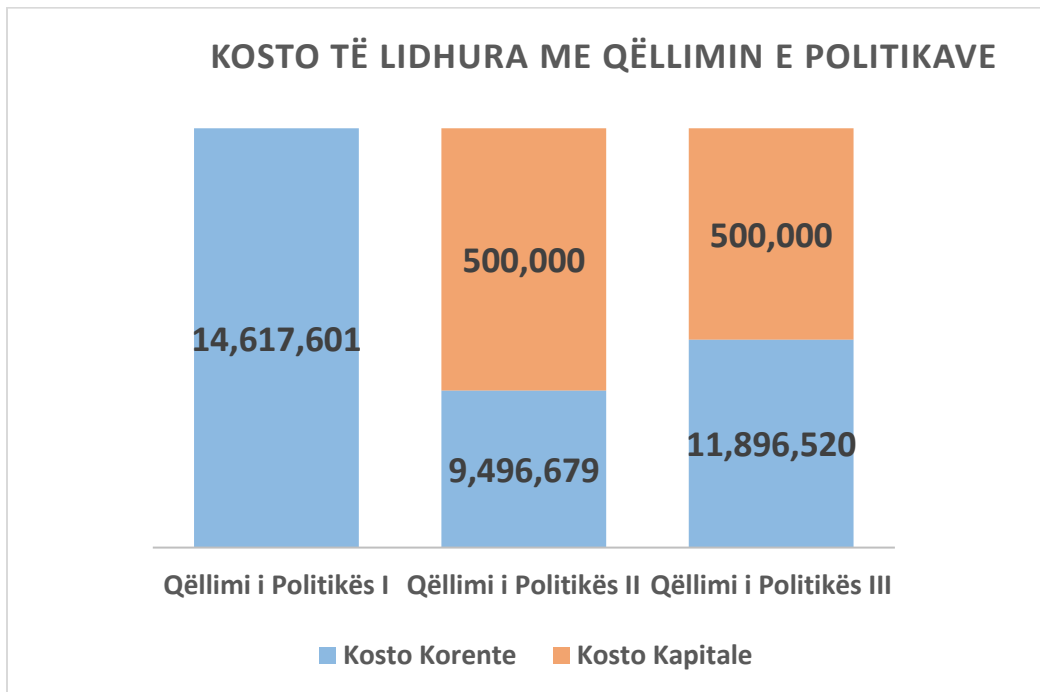
NATYRA EKONOMIKE E KOSTOVE TË PLANIT TË VEPRIMIT



ECONOMIC NATURE OF THE ACTION PLAN COSTS

Capital cost – 3%

Current cost – 97%



COSTS RELATED TO THE POLICY OBJECTIVE

Policy Objective I – Current cost: 14,617,601

Policy Objective II – Current cost: 9,496,679 | Capital cost: 500,000

Policy Objective III – Current cost: 11,896,520 | Capital cost: 500,000

Some of the main projects that finance and support the activities of the Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism 2022–2025 are as follows:

- Implementer: IOM

Title: Reintegration of returned foreign terrorist fighters and their families from conflict zones.

Total value for all countries, regional project value 1,500,000 euros. Average per country 300,000 euros.

Funds: IOM and EU.

Implementation period: 7 August 2020 – 6 August 2023.

- Implementer: IDM

Title: Sustainable community reintegration of Albanian citizens returned from Syria

Purpose: The intervention consists of three main components: capacity building, cross-sectoral cooperation and community empowerment, which aim to create an enabling environment for frontline institutions and professionals and at the same time strengthen social cohesion and resilience to violent extremism.

Total value for Albania 50,000,000 ALL.

Implementation period: 1 June 2021 – 30 November 2023.

- Implementer: SHIS – International Solidarity Association

Title: BRAVE (Building Resilience Against Violent Extremism)

Goal: Building safe and resilient communities against violent extremism, through youth education and activism. Promoting student-teacher-parent partnerships in 8 selected primary schools in

communities at high risk of engaging in violent extremist actions and supporting youth awareness-raising initiatives to increase community resilience against violent extremism.

Total value for Albania \$60,000.

Funds: US Embassy in Tirana

Implementation period October 2021 - September 2022.

- **The implementer:** QKEDH. Local partner: Adriapol Institute. This project is being implemented in partnership with the Coordination Center Against Violent Extremism in five regions: Tirana and Durrës, Dibra, Korça, Elbasan and Kukës, with the financial support of GCERF.

Title: Prevention and safe reintegration. Holistic and sustainable approach to violent extremism

Donor: GCERF(Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund)

Budget: 50,000,000 ALL

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen resilience to violent extremism through a holistic approach to prevent radicalization and support the safe reintegration of women and children returning from war zones. Mobilizing and empowering youth and communities will be another approach to building resilience to prevent violent extremism and radicalization. Capacity-building programs and youth mobilization and engagement methodologies will aim to foster youth participation in setting priorities and implementing youth-designed advocacy initiatives and actions.

Implementation deadline 1.12.2021–30.12.2022

Implementer:

-Women and Girls Counseling Line

-Implementation in geographical areas: Tirana, Bulqizë, Pogradec, Librazhd, Elbasan, Vlorë, Shkodër, nationally

-Adriapol Institute

-Implementation in geographical areas: Tirana, Bulqizë, Pogradec, Librazhd, Elbasan, Vlorë, Shkodër

-Albanian Helsinki Committee

-Implementation in geographical areas: Tirana, nationally

-Interfaith Council of Albania

-Implementation in geographical areas: Tirana, Bulqizë, Pogradec, Librazhd, Elbasan, Vlorë, Shkodër, Berat

Title: Leaving the Past Behind: Building Resilience to Violent Extremism through Support and Education

Start and end date 1.6.2021 – 31.5.2024

Total budget 800,000 dollars

ACTION PLAN FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM 2023–2025																									
I. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME, TERRORISM, AND TRAFFICKING																									
I.1 PREVENTIVE APPROACH: PREVENTION OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM AND TERRORISM																									
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 1: MAINTAIN THE TERRORIST THREAT AT A "LOW" LEVEL																									
III. BUDGET PROGRAM(S): State Police Budget Program, Program Code 03140; Budget Program: Support for Combatting, Program Code 02150; Budget Program: Fight Against Illegal Financial Transactions, Program Code 01160																									
No.	Title	Budget Program	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Indicative Cost /2023			Indicative Cost /2024			Indicative Cost 2025			Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023–2025 (in ALL)						Financial Gap
			Responsible Institution	Supporting Institution	Start Date	End Date	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	PBA 2023–2025 (in ALL)			Foreign Financing (in ALL)			
																			Current	Capital	Donor Name/Project Title	Total Foreign Financing			
1.1	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: PREVENTION OF TERRORISM																								
	Measures																								
1.1.1	Conduct proactive investigations to prevent possible terrorist acts against extremist groups and individuals who incite and support violence	Program 03140 State Police 9160AAC	DPPSHDAT	SHISH/ MMAISM/SPAK/MFE/ DPPP/MD/CPB	2023	2025	12,000.00	0	12,000.00	12,000.00	0	12,000.00	12,000.00	0	12,000.00	36,000.00	0	36,000.00	36,000.00	0	36,000.00			0	
1.1.2	Conduct modern training for anti-terrorism structures, in cooperation with international partners, on new technologies and systems for the use of special investigative methods	Program 03140 State Police 9160AAC	DPPSHDAT	SHISH/ MMAISM/SPAK/MFE/ DPPP/MD/CPB	2023	2025	6,000.00	0	6,000.00	6,000.00	0	6,000.00	6,000.00	0	6,000.00	18,000.00	0	18,000.00	18,000.00	0	18,000.00			0	
1.1.3	Carry out joint analyses by tracking and investigative institutions regarding criminal and terrorist groups under investigation and prosecuted/ tried for terrorism	Program 03140 State Police 9160AAC	DPPSHDAT	SHISH/ MMAISM/SPAK/MFE/ DPPP/MD/CPB	2023	2025	9,000.00	0	9,000.00	9,000.00	0	9,000.00	9,000.00	0	9,000.00	27,000.00	0	27,000.00	27,000.00	0	27,000.00			0	
1.1.4	Assess Local Threats in the permanent deployments of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Albania (FARSH), as an informative tool for the Leadership and Command Authorities of the FARSH	Budget Program: Support for Combatting Program Code: 02150	MM/ANISM		2023	2025	8,484.00	0	8,484.00	8,484.00	0	8,484.00	8,484.00	0	8,484.00	25,452.00	0	25,452.00	25,452.00	0	25,452.00			0	
1.1.5	Cooperation with the Mo/AFRA in increasing the awareness level of personnel regarding the terrorist threat in our country and in countries where they are engaged within the framework of international missions	Budget Program: Support for Combatting Program Code: 02150 91703AL	MM/ANISM	MEPJ	2023	2025	8,484.00	0	8,484.00	8,484.00	0	8,484.00	8,484.00	0	8,484.00	25,452.00	0	25,452.00	25,452.00	0	25,452.00			0	
1.1.6	Analysis of risk profiles and rapid response of cross-border structures to prevent persons suspected of terrorism or terrorist acts	Program 03140 State Police 9160AAC	PSHCKM		2023	2025	800,000	0	800,000	800,000	0	800,000	800,000	0	800,000	2,400,000	0	2,400,000	2,400,000	0	2,400,000			0	
	Cost of Specific Objective 1.1						44,768.00	0	44,768.00	44,768.00	0	44,768.00	44,768.00	0	44,768.00	134,304.00	0	134,304.00	134,304.00	0	134,304.00	0	0	0	
1.2	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: PREVENTION OF TERRORISM FINANCING																								
	Measures																								
1.2.1	Conduct investigations to prevent the financing of terrorism	Program 03140 State Police 9160AAC	DPPSHDAT	SHISH/ MMAISM/SPAK/DP/PPPSH/ MEPJ	2023	2025	7,000.00	0	7,000.00	7,000.00	0	7,000.00	7,000.00	0	7,000.00	21,000.00	0	21,000.00	21,000.00	0	21,000.00			0	
1.2.2	Increase the number of specialized trainings in the field of investigating the financing of terrorism	Program 03140 State Police 9160AAC	DPPSH	SHISH/ANISM/ DPPP	2023	2025	7,500.00	0	7,500.00	7,500.00	0	7,500.00	7,500.00	0	7,500.00	22,500.00	0	22,500.00	22,500.00	0	22,500.00			0	
1.2.3	Carry out analysis on individuals/groups suspected of committing criminal offences related to terrorism and the financing of terrorism	Program 03140 State Police 9160AAC	DPPSH	SHISH/ANISM/ DPPP/SPAK	2023	2025	7,000.00	0	7,000.00	7,000.00	0	7,000.00	7,000.00	0	7,000.00	21,000.00	0	21,000.00	21,000.00	0	21,000.00			0	
1.2.4	Increase the number of information exchanges between the DPP/PP, DPT, DPO, and other security institutions with other law enforcement institutions in the country regarding criminal offences related to the financing of terrorism	Program 03140 State Police 9160AAC	DPPSH	MB/DPPSH/SHISH/ANISM/SPAK	2023	2025	5,000.00	0	5,000.00	5,000.00	0	5,000.00	5,000.00	0	5,000.00	15,000.00	0	15,000.00	15,000.00	0	15,000.00			0	
1.2.5	Analyse Suspicious Activity Reports on the Financing of Terrorism and forward information to law enforcement bodies if, after verification, they	Program 01160 Fight Against Illegal Financial Transactions	DPPPP	SHISH/ANISM/SPAK/DPPSH	2023	2025	98,000	0	98,000	98,000	0	98,000	98,000	0	98,000	294,000	0	294,000	294,000	0	294,000			0	

I.1 PREVENTIVE APPROACH: PREVENTION OF TERRORISM AND RADICALISATION LEADING TO TERRORISM THROUGH EARLY WARNING

POLICY OBJECTIVE 2: DISRUPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF WEBSITES AND DIGITAL PLATFORMS, AS WELL AS INDIVIDUALS, THAT ATTRACT PEOPLE TO TERRORISM																											
III. BUDGET PROGRAM(S): State Police Budget Program, Program Code 03140; Budget Program: "Planning, Management, and Administration," Program Code 01110																											
No.	Title	Budget Program	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Indicative Cost/2023			Indicative Cost/2024			Indicative Cost/2025			Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023-2025 (in ALL)			Foreign Financing (in ALL)				Financial Gap	
			Responsible Institution	Supporting Institution	Start Date	End Date	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Donor Name/Project Title		Total Foreign Financing
2.1	I SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: PREVENTION OF RADICALISATION THROUGH THE INTERNET																										
	Measures																										
2.1.1	Establish a controlled access system for young age groups to sites and online pages that may contain propaganda content	Program Code 01150 – Activities Against Violent Extremism 1087032 Project Code 98704AH	QKEDH	SHSHIMMAISM	2023	2025	50,278.200	0	50,278.200	50,278.200	0	50,278.200	50,278.200	50,278.200	50,278.200	150,834.600	0	150,834.600	150,834.600	0	150,834.600					0	
2.1.2	Create spaces for reporting suspicious websites/profiles on the official pages of the State Police, AKCESK, QKEDH, etc.	Program Code 01150 – Activities Against Violent Extremism 1087032 Project Code 98704AH	QKEDH	AKCESK/AKEPI/QKEDH	2023	2023	50,278.200	0	50,278.200	50,278.200	0	50,278.200	50,278.200	50,278.200	50,278.200	150,834.600	0	150,834.600	150,834.600	0	150,834.600					0	
2.1.3	Develop awareness-raising spots to be distributed to internet users through the official profiles of state agencies or official websites	Program Code 01150 – Activities Against Violent Extremism 1087032 Project Code 98704AH	QKEDH	MB/DPPSHMASIAKCESK	2023	2025	50,278.200	0	50,278.200	50,278.200	0	50,278.200	50,278.200	50,278.200	50,278.200	150,834.600	0	150,834.600	150,834.600	0	150,834.600					0	
2.1.4	Monitoring of websites by law enforcement agencies for radical, extremist, and terrorist messages/profiles	Program 03140 State Police 91604AC	PSH/DAT	SHSHIMMAISM	2023	2025	600,000	0	600,000	600,000	0	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	1,800,000	0	1,800,000	1,800,000	0	1,800,000					0	
	Cost of Specific Objective 2.1						151,434,600	0	151,434,600	151,434,600	0	151,434,600	151,434,600	0	151,434,600	454,303,800	0	454,303,800	454,303,800	0	454,303,800	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2	I SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: INCREASING THE PRESENCE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM STRUCTURES IN THE VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT THROUGH CONTROL AND MONITORING OF VIRTUAL SPACES, INCLUDING THE DARKNET																										
	Measures																										
2.2.1	Increase capacities through specific trainings for identifying social media profiles with terrorist content	Program 03140 State Police 91604AC	PSH	AKCESK/AKEPI/QKEDH	2023	2025	500,000		500,000	500,000		500,000	500,000		500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000					0	
	Cost of Specific Objective 2.2						500,000	0	500,000	500,000	0	500,000	500,000	0	500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	
2.3	I SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: PREVENTION OF RADICALISATION AND TERRORIST RECRUITMENT BY ENHANCING BILATERAL, REGIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, INCLUDING WITH ONLINE APPLICATION PROVIDERS																										
	Measures																										
2.3.1	Organise bilateral, regional, and international meetings	Program 03140 State Police 91604AC	MB/DPPSH	MEP/JQKEDHMASIAKCESK/MFE/DPPPP	2023	2025	300,000	0	300,000	300,000	0	300,000	300,000	0	300,000	900,000	0	900,000	900,000	0	900,000					0	
2.3.2	Conclude cooperation agreements within the field	Program 03140 State Police 91604AC	MB/DPPSH	MEP/JQKEDHMASIAKCESK/MFE/DPPPP	2023	2025	300,000	0	300,000	300,000	0	300,000	300,000	0	300,000	900,000	0	900,000	900,000	0	900,000					0	
2.3.3	Participation in conferences, workshops, etc.	Program 03140 State Police 91604AC	MB/DPPSH	MEP/JQKEDHMASIAKCESK/MFE/DPPPP	2023	2025	300,000	0	300,000	300,000	0	300,000	300,000	0	300,000	900,000	0	900,000	900,000	0	900,000					0	
	Cost of Specific Objective 2.3						900,000	0	900,000	900,000	0	900,000	900,000	0	900,000	2,700,000	0	2,700,000	2,700,000	0	2,700,000	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Cost of Policy Objective 2						152,834,600	0	152,834,600	152,834,600	0	152,834,600	152,834,600	0	152,834,600	458,003,800	0	458,003,800	458,003,800	0	458,003,800	0	0	0	0	0	

No.	Title	Budget Program	Responsible Institution		Implementation Period		Indicative Cost/2023			Indicative Cost/2024			Indicative Cost/2025			Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023-2025 (in ALL)			Foreign Financing (in ALL)				Financial Gap	
			Result Reference with the Outputs of the Budget Program	Responsible Institution	Supporting Institution	Start Date	End Date	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Donor Name/Project Title		Total Foreign Financing
5.1	I. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE WITH COUNTRIES OF THE REGION																										
	Measures																										
5.1.1	Organise continuous meetings and webinars with professionals from countries in the region to exchange experiences	Program Code 01150 – Activities Against Violent Extremism 1087032 Project Code 98704AH	QKEDH		2023	2025	50,278.200		50,278.200	50,278.200		50,278.200	50,278.200		50,278.200	150,834.600	0	150,834.600	150,834.600	0	150,834.600					0	
	Cost of Specific Objective 5.1						50,278.200	0	50,278.200	50,278.200	0	50,278.200	50,278.200	0	50,278.200	150,834.600	0	150,834.600	150,834.600	0	150,834.600	0	0	0	0	0	
5.2	I. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONTINUOUS COMMUNICATION NETWORK FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN INVOLVED INSTITUTIONS AND STRUCTURES																										
	Measures																										
5.2.1	Create counter-narratives for terrorism and violent extremism, reflecting the risks and damages these phenomena cause to society, as well as addressing at-risk groups and the most vulnerable strata, to be disseminated in media spaces and on social media platforms	Program Code 01150 – Activities Against Violent Extremism 1087032 Project Code 98704AH	QKEDH	MAS/ DFB	2023	2025	50,278.200		50,278.200	50,278.200		50,278.200	50,278.200		50,278.200	150,834.600	0	150,834.600	150,834.600	0	150,834.600					0	
5.2.2	Creation of programmes and manuals for raising awareness about terrorism	Program Code 01150 – Activities Against Violent Extremism 1087032 Project Code 98704AH	QKEDH	MAS	2023	2025	40,278.200		40,278.200	40,278.200		40,278.200	40,278.200		40,278.200	120,834.600	0	120,834.600	120,834.600	0	120,834.600					0	
5.2.3	Awareness-raising in favour of healthy behaviours and minimising the tendency to use violence to resolve any conflict by developing: - Information sessions with teachers and students, conducted by representatives of the organisation, - Information and awareness-raising seminars in classrooms	Basic Education Budget Program 09120 91103AE	MAS	Institucionet Animore Pansuivertane/ QN/SHPS	2023	2025	200,000		200,000	200,000		200,000	200,000		200,000	600,000	0	600,000	600,000	0	600,000					0	
5.2.4	Drafting of informative brochures for parents on recognising and managing signs of violent extremism	Basic Education Budget Program 09120 91103AE	MAS	QN/SHPS	2023	2025	150,000		150,000	150,000		150,000	150,000		150,000	450,000	0	450,000	450,000	0	450,000					0	
5.2.5	Organisation of the informative and awareness-raising activity "Open Educational and Awareness Day" with students, teachers, parents, and community representatives	Programi Buxhetor Animore and Baze 09120 91103AE	MAS	ZVAPI QN Institucionet animore	2023	2025	200,000		200,000	200,000		200,000	200,000		200,000	600,000	0	600,000	600,000	0	600,000					0	
5.2.6	Development of the programme "Facilitation with the concept and practice of mediation and conflict resolution"	Basic Education Budget Program 09120 91103AE	MAS	SHPS/QN	2023	2025	200,000		200,000	200,000		200,000	200,000		200,000	600,000	0	600,000	600,000	0	600,000					0	
	Cost of Specific Objective 5.2						91,306.400	0	91,306.400	91,306.400	0	91,306.400	91,306.400	0	91,306.400	273,919.200	0	273,919.200	273,919.200	0	273,919.200	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total Cost of Policy Objective 5						141,584.600	0	141,584.600	141,584.600	0	141,584.600	141,584.600	0	141,584.600	424,753.800	0	424,753.800	424,753.800	0	424,753.800	0	0	0	0	0	
I. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME, TERRORISM, AND TRAFFICKING																											
I.1 INVESTIGATIVE APPROACH: INVESTIGATION OF TERRORISM OFFENCES, DETECTION AND NEUTRALISATION OF TERRORISTS/TERRORIST GROUPS BY ELIMINATING TERRORISM THREATS																											
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 6: INVESTIGATION, DETECTION, AND COMBATING OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES IN THE FIELD OF TERRORISM AND ITS FINANCING																											
III. BUDGET PROGRAM(S): State Police Budget Program, Program Code 03140; Budget Program: Planning, Management, and Administration, Program Code 01110; Budget Program: SPAK Activity, Program Code 03390																											
No.	Title	Budget Program	Responsible Institution		Implementation Period		Indicative Cost/2023			Indicative Cost/2024			Indicative Cost/2025			Total Indicative Cos											

		Result Reference with the Outputs of the Budget Program	Responsible Institution	Supporting Institution	Start Date	End Date													PBA 2023–2025 (in ALL)			Foreign Financing (in ALL)				Financial Gap
							Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Donor Name/Project Title	Total Foreign Financing	
6.1	INVESTIGATION OF THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM AND ITS SOURCES																									
	Measures																									
	Draft and align legislation with EU standards regarding the fight against terrorism and violent extremism, based on shortcomings identified from the analysis within Chapters 24 and 31	Program 03140 State Police 9160AAC	MB/DPPSH/DAT	MD/MFE	2023	2025	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	6,000,000	0	6,000,000					0
6.1.1	Increase the number of proactive investigations into individual groups suspected of terrorist activities and their financing, through special investigative methods	SPAK Activity 03390	SPAK	MFE/DPPPP/PSH/DAT/SHSH	2023	2025	84,905,869	0	84,905,869	84,905,869	0	84,905,869	84,905,869	0	84,905,869	254,717,608	0	254,717,608	254,717,608	0	254,717,608					0
6.1.2	Increase the number of parallel investigations into the financing of terrorism for every referral case of offences with terrorist purposes, in accordance with FATF/ICRG and Mutual recommendations	SPAK Activity 03390	SPAK	MFE/DPPPP/PSH/DAT/SHSH	2023	2025	84,905,869	0	84,905,869	84,905,869	0	84,905,869	84,905,869	0	84,905,869	254,717,608	0	254,717,608	254,717,608	0	254,717,608					0
6.1.3	Increase the number of investigations and joint operations with counterpart/partner international institutions	Program 03140 State Police 9160AAC	DPPSH/DAT	MFE/DPPPP/PSH/DAT/SHSH/SPAK	2023	2025	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	24,000,000	0	24,000,000	24,000,000	0	24,000,000					0
6.1.4	Conduct joint investigations with law enforcement agencies concerning criminal groups of organized crime that may also be involved in terrorist activities in Albania, EU countries, and beyond	Program 03140 State Police 9160AAC	DPPSH/DPK/DAT	MFE/DPPPP/PSH/SHSH/SPAK	2023	2025	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	24,000,000	0	24,000,000	24,000,000	0	24,000,000					0
6.1.5	Exchange of information with international counterparts and partners regarding Albanian and foreign nationals who are part of organized crime groups that may also be involved in terrorist activities in Albania, EU countries, and beyond	Program 03140 State Police 9160AAC	DPPSH/DAT	MFE/DPPPP/SHSH/M/IASM/SPAK	2023	2025	7,000,000	0	7,000,000	7,000,000	0	7,000,000	7,000,000	0	7,000,000	21,000,000	0	21,000,000	21,000,000	0	21,000,000					0
6.1.6	Implementation of EU countries' best practices for investigating the financing of terrorism, as well as compliance with the requirements arising from UN Security Council resolutions and other international instruments in this field	Program 03140 State Police 9160AAC	DPPSH/DAT	MFE/DPPPP/SHSH/SPAK	2023	2025	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	15,000,000	0	15,000,000	15,000,000	0	15,000,000					0
6.1.7	Prosecution of FTIs (Foreign Terrorist Fighters) and individuals suspected of terrorism and its financing	Program 03140 State Police 9160AAC	DPPSH/DAT	MFE/DPPPP/SHSH	2023	2025	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	24,000,000	0	24,000,000	24,000,000	0	24,000,000					0
6.1.8	Cost of Specific Objective 6.1						207,811,738	0	207,811,738	207,811,738	0	207,811,738	207,811,738	0	207,811,738	623,435,216	0	623,435,216	623,435,216	0	623,435,216	0	0	0	0	0
6.2	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: COOPERATION AND COORDINATION WITH INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES – SHSH, ASIM, the Prosecutor's Office, DPPPP, Prison Directorate, and QKEDH – as well as institutions with responsibilities in the fight against terrorism							0																		
	Measures																									
6.2.1	Conduct joint analyses between tracking and investigative institutions regarding criminal groups investigated and prosecuted for terrorism, for the purpose of taking preventive measures	SPAK Activity 03390	SPAK	MFE/DPPPP/PSH/DAT/SHSH/M/IASM	2023	2025	500,000	0	500,000	500,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000					0
6.2.2	Exchange of information and joint analyses between the ASIS-Terror Directorate and the DPPPP, DPT,	Program 03140 State Police 9160AAC	DPPSH/DAT	MFE/DPPPP/SHSH/M/IASM/SPAK	2023	2025	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	4,500,000	0	4,500,000	4,500,000	0	4,500,000					0

[illegible]

III. BUDGET PROGRAM(S)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Policy Objective I: MAINTAINING THE TERRORIST THREAT AT A “LOW” LEVEL																
Specific Objective	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023–2025			Foreign Financing			Financial Gap 2020–2025 (in ALL)	Total Cost in EUR (exchange rate: 1 EUR = 123 ALL)	
	Responsible Institutions	Contributing Institution	Start Date	End Date				Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH			Current
					SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: PREVENTION OF TERRORIST THREATS	DPPSH/DAT MM/AISM PSH/DKM	SHISH/ MM/AISM/PP/SPAK/MFE/ DPPPP/MD/DPB MEPJ							2022	2025	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: PREVENTION OF TERRORISM FINANCING	PSH/DAT DPPPPP	SHISH/ MM/AISM/MFE/PP/SPAK/DPPPP/BSH/ MEPJ/SPAK	2022	2025	79,794,000	0	79,794,000	79,794,000	0	79,794,000	0	0	0	0	648,732	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: INTENSIFICATION OF MEASURES FOR THE PURSUIT AND MONITORING OF THE SITUATION REGARDING ALBANIAN CITIZENS WHO ARE FOREIGN TERRORIST FIGHTERS (FTFs) THAT MAY RETURN FROM THE CONFLICT ZONES IN SYRIA/IRAQ, AS WELL AS ANY INDIVIDUAL SUSPECTED OF COMMITTING ACTS WITH TERRORIST PURPOSES	DPPSH/DAT	SHISH/ MM/AISM/MFE/PP/SPAK/DPPPP/CVE/MASR/MSHMS/MEPJ	2022	2025	11,400,000	0	11,400,000	11,400,000	0	11,400,000	0	0	0	0	92,683	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4: STRENGTHENING COOPERATION AND COORDINATION WITHIN THE STRUCTURES OF THE STATE POLICE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THAT HAVE RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM	PSH/DAT MM/AISM	SHISH/ MM/AISM/MFE/DPPPP/PP/SPAK/ Europol, SELEC dhe INTERPOL	2022	2025	128,952,000	0	128,952,000	128,952,000	0	128,952,000	0	0	0	0	1,048,390	
Total Cost of Policy Objective I (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 + 1.4)					354,450,000	0	354,450,000	354,450,000	0	354,450,000	0	0	0	0	2,881,707	
Policy Objective II: DISRUPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF DIGITAL SITES AND PLATFORMS, AS WELL AS INDIVIDUALS, THAT RECRUIT PEOPLE INTO TERRORISM																
Specific Objectives	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023–2025			Foreign Financing			Financial Gap 2020–2025 (në Lekë)	Total Cost in EUR (exchange rate: 1 EUR = 123ALL)	
	Responsible Institution	Contributing Institution	Start Date	End Date				Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH			Current
					SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: PREVENTION OF RADICALIZATION THROUGH THE INTERNET	CVE PSH/DAT	AKCESK / AKEP/ DPPSH/MB/DPPSH/MASR							2022	2025	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: PREVENTION OF RADICALIZATION AND TERRORIST RECRUITMENT BY INCREASING BILATERAL, REGIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND WITH INTERNET APPLICATION DEVELOPERS	PSH	AKCESK/AKEP/CVE	2022	2025	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	12,195	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: INCREASING THE PRESENCE OF COUNTERTERRORISM STRUCTURES IN THE VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT THROUGH THE CONTROL AND MONITORING OF VIRTUAL SPACES, INCLUDING THE DARKNET	MB/DPPSH	MEPJ/CVE/MASR/AKCESK/MFE/DPPPP	2022	2025	2,700,000	0	2,700,000	2,700,000	0	2,700,000	0	0	0	0	21,951	
Total Cost of Policy Objective II					458,503,800	0	458,503,800	458,503,800	0	458,503,800	0	0	0	0	3,727,673	
Policy Objective III: UNDERSTANDING TERRORISM THREATS IN OUR COUNTRY THROUGH THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF TARGETED GROUPS AND RADICAL METHODS.																
Specific Objectives	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023–2025			Foreign Financing			Financial Gap 2020–2025 (në Lekë)	Total Cost in EUR (exchange rate: 1 EUR = 1245ALL)	
	Responsible Institution	Contributing Institution	Start Date	End Date				Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH			Current
					ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS THAT LEAD TO RADICALIZATION AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM	CVE	MB MM/MFE/MEPJ/ MD/SHISH/PP/CVE/DRAP/ZVA/ Institucionet Arsimore/ SHPS							2022	2025	
Total Cost of Policy Objective III (Specific Objective 3.1)					303,019,200	0	303,019,200	303,019,200	0	303,019,200	0	0	0	0	2,463,571	
Policy Objective IV: EXPANSION OF POLICE OPERATIONAL CAPACITIES AND INTELLIGENCE CAPACITIES																
Specific Objectives	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023–2025			Foreign Financing			Financial Gap 2020–2025 (në Lekë)	Total Cost in EUR (exchange rate: 1 EUR = 123ALL)	
	Responsible Institution	Contributing Institution	Start Date	End Date				Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH			Current
					IMPROVEMENT OF PREVENTION THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF RISK ASSESSMENTS, ANALYSES, AND RESEARCH ON RADICALIZATION AND TERRORISM	PSH/DAT	PSH/DAT/SHISH/ MM/AISM/MFE/DPPPP/PP/SPAK/MD/DPB							2022	2025	

Total Cost of Policy Objective IV (Specific Objective 4.1)						37,500,000	0	37,500,000	37,500,000	0	37,500,000	0	0	0	0	304,878
Policy Objective V: DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION																
Specific Objectives	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023–2025			Foreign Financing			Financial Gap 2020–2025 (nđ Lekđ)	Total Cost in EUR (exchange rate 1 EUR = 123ALL)	
	Responsible Institution	Contributing Institution	Start Date	End Date												
					Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH	Current	Capital	Total FH			
EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE WITH COUNTRIES OF THE REGION	Qendra CVE		2022	2025	150,834,600	0	150,834,600	150,834,600	0	150,834,600	0	0	0	0		1,226,298
CREATION OF A CONTINUOUS COMMUNICATION NETWORK FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN THE INVOLVED INSTITUTIONS AND STRUCTURES	Qendra CVE DPB MASR	Institucioní Arsímorí/ QN/SHPS MASR/ DPB/ZVAP/ QN/	2022	2025	273,919,200	0	273,919,200	273,919,200	0	273,919,200	0	0	0	0		2,226,985
Total Cost of Policy Objective V (Specific Objectives 5.1 + 5.2)					424,753,800	0	424,753,800	424,753,800	0	424,753,800	0	0	0	0		3,453,283
Policy Objective VI: INVESTIGATION, DETECTION, AND PROSECUTION OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES IN THE FIELD OF TERRORISM AND ITS FINANCING																
Specific Objectives	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023–2025			Foreign Financing			Financial Gap 2020–2025 (nđ Lekđ)	Total Cost in EUR (exchange rate 1 EUR = 123ALL)	
	Responsible Institution	Contributing Institution	Start Date	End Date												
					Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH	Current	Capital	Total FH			
INVESTIGATION OF TERRORISM FINANCING AND ITS SOURCE	MB/PSH/DAT/MD/PP / Prosecutor's Offices of General Jurisdiction	MFE/DPPPP/PSH/DAT/SHISH/ MD/MFE/	2022	2025	623,435,215	0	623,435,215	623,435,215	0	623,435,215	0	0	0	0		5,068,579
COOPERATION AND COORDINATION WITH INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES — SHISH, AISM, PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, DPPPPP, PRISON DIRECTORATE, CVE — AS WELL AS INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM	PP / Prosecutor's Offices of General Jurisdiction / DPPSH/DAT	MFE/DPPPP/PSH/DAT/SHISH/MM/AISM / PP / Prosecutor's Offices of General Jurisdiction	2022	2025	5,500,000	0	5,500,000	5,500,000	0	5,500,000	0	0	0	0		44,715
IMPROVEMENT AND, AS NEEDED, INCREASE OF THE HUMAN, PROFESSIONAL, AND LOGISTICAL CAPACITIES OF COUNTERTERRORISM STRUCTURES	PSH/DAT	PP / Prosecutor's Offices of General Jurisdiction / MFE/DPPPP/SHISH/MM/AISM	2022	2025	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	6,000,000	0	6,000,000	0	0	0	0		48,780
Total Cost of Policy Objective VI (Specific Objectives 6.1 + 6.2 + 6.3)					634,935,215	0	634,935,215	634,935,215	0	634,935,215	0	0	0	0		5,162,075
Policy Objective VII: IMPROVEMENT OF SYSTEMS FOR THE COLLECTION, STORAGE, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION																
Specific Objectives	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023–2025			Foreign Financing			Financial Gap 2020–2025 (nđ Lekđ)	Total Cost in EUR (exchange rate 1 EUR = 123ALL)	
	Responsible Institution	Contributing Institution	Start Date	End Date												
					Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH	Current	Capital	Total FH			
CREATION OF A SECURE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION BETWEEN THE STRUCTURES INVOLVED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM	AISM		2022	2025	2,652,000	0	2,652,000	2,652,000	0	2,652,000	0	0	0	0		21,561
PERIODIC ASSESSMENT OF THE LEVEL OF RISK/THREAT OF FACTORS AND PHENOMENA THAT PRODUCE RADICALIZATION OR EXTREMISM AS DERIVATIVES OF TERRORISM	SHISH/MD	MD/PP/AKSHI/PSH/PP	2022	2025	28,330,500	0	28,330,500	28,330,500	0	28,330,500	0	0	0	0		230,329
REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS FROM INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM ON THE DETERMINATION OF THE LEVEL OF TERRORIST THREAT AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL, MODUS OPERANDI, AND ITS IMPACT ON OUR COUNTRY	SHISH/ DPPSH/DAT	MD/PP/AKSHI/PSH/SHISH	2022	2025	12,219,000	0	12,219,000	12,219,000	0	12,219,000	0	0	0	0		99,341
ENSURING INFORMATION AND INFORMING DECISION-MAKING INSTITUTIONS, POLICY-MAKERS, OTHER COMPETENT/RESPONSIBLE STATE INSTITUTIONS, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT STRUCTURES	MM/AISM	PSH/DAT/SHISH/CVE/	2022	2025	6,084,000	0	6,084,000	6,084,000	0	6,084,000	0	0	0	0		49,463
CONSOLIDATION AND STRENGTHENING OF COOPERATION WITH: SPECIALIZED STRUCTURES OF THE STATE POLICE; INSTITUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM; INTELLIGENCE SERVICES OF ALLIED AND PARTNER COUNTRIES	MB/PSH/DAT/ MM/AISM	MM/AISM/PSH/DAT/SHISH/CVE/EUROPOL /INTERPOL /TSC	2022	2025	1,900,000	0	1,900,000	1,900,000	0	1,900,000	0	0	0	0		15,447

Total Cost of Policy Objective VII (Specific Objectives 7.1 + 7.2 + 7.3 + 7.4 + 7.5)						51,185,500	0	51,185,500	51,185,500	0	51,185,500	0	0	0	0	416,142
Policy Objective VIII: RESPONSE THROUGH STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITIES OF RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS TO RESPOND TO TERRORIST ATTACKS.																
Specific Objectives	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023–2025			Foreign Financing			Financial Gap 2020–2025 (nđ Leké)	Total Cost in EUR (exchange rate 1 EUR = 123ALL)	
	Responsible Institution	Contributing Institution	Start Date	End Date				Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH			Current
CONSOLIDATION OF THE CAPACITIES OF INSTITUTIONS WITH THE AIM OF REDUCING THE IMPACT OF TERRORIST ATTACKS, IN ORDER TO MITIGATE THE HUMAN AND ECONOMIC LOSSES CAUSED BY THESE ATTACKS	MM/SHPPA	PSH	2022	2025	12,780,000	0	12,780,000	12,780,000	0	12,780,000	0	0	0	0	103,902	
Total Cost of Policy Objective VIII (Specific Objective 8.1)					12,780,000	0	12,780,000	12,780,000	0	12,780,000	0	0	0	0	103,902	
Policy Objective IX: RESPONSE THROUGH THE REDUCTION AND MITIGATION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF A TERRORIST ATTACK																
Specific Objectives	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023–2025			Foreign Financing			Financial Gap 2020–2025 (nđ Leké)	Total Cost in EUR (exchange rate 1 EUR = 123ALL)	
	Responsible Institution	Contributing Institution	Start Date	End Date				Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH			Current
STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR MANAGING THE PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF TERRORISM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON THE COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM	PSH	MM	2022	2025	10,500,000	0	10,500,000	10,500,000	0	10,500,000	0	0	0	0	85,366	
Total Cost of Policy Objective IX (Specific Objective 9.1)					10,500,000	0	10,500,000	10,500,000	0	10,500,000	0	0	0	0	85,366	
Policy Objective X: PREPARATION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS INVOLVING THE USE OF CBRN MATERIALS																
Specific Objectives	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023–2025			Foreign Financing			Financial Gap 2020–2025 (nđ Leké)	Total Cost in EUR (exchange rate: 1 EUR = 123ALL)	
	Responsible Institution	Contributing Institution	Start Date	End Date				Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH			Current
RAPID RESPONSE ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL PROTOCOLS TO TERRORIST INCIDENTS INVOLVING THE USE OF CBRN MATERIALS	AISM	PSH/DAT/SHISH/AISM	2022	2025	2,700,000	0	2,700,000	2,700,000	0	2,700,000	0	0	0	0	21,951	
Total Cost of Policy Objective X (Specific Objective 10.1)					2,700,000	0	2,700,000	2,700,000	0	2,700,000	0	0	0	0	21,951	
Policy Objective XI: INCREASING THE LEVEL OF SECURITY IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORT, TRADE, AND THE EXCHANGE OF GOODS AND SERVICES																
Specific Objectives	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023–2025			Foreign Financing			Financial Gap 2020–2025 (nđ Leké)	Total Cost in EUR (exchange rate: 1 EUR = 123ALL)	
	Responsible Institution	Contributing Institution	Start Date	End Date				Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH			Current
REDUCTION OF RISKS ARISING FROM PROHIBITED TRANSFERS OF MEANS AND MATERIALS THAT MAY BE USED TO CARRY OUT A TERRORIST ATTACK OR ACT	MM	MIE/DPD/PSH/ MEPJ, MBZHR, MSHMS, MASR, MIE, SHISH	2022	2025	42,000	0	42,000	42,000	0	42,000	0	0	0	0	341	
INCREASING CAPABILITIES TO DETECT TERRORIST ACTIVITY, INCLUDING THE CONTROL AND PROTECTION OF CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND EXPLOSIVE (CBRNE) MATERIALS	MM/AKSHE	MFE/DPD	2022	2025	13,890,000	0	13,890,000	13,890,000	0	13,890,000	0	0	0	0	112,927	
Total Cost of Policy Objective XI (Specific Objectives 11.1 + 11.2)					13,932,000	0	13,932,000	13,932,000	0	13,932,000	0	0	0	0	113,268	
Policy Objective XII: INCREASING THE LEVEL OF PROTECTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.																
Specific Objectives	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023–2025			Foreign Financing			Financial Gap 2020–2025 (nđ Leké)	Total Cost in EUR (exchange rate: 1 EUR = 123ALL)	
	Responsible Institution	Contributing Institution	Start Date	End Date				Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH			Current
DRAFTING COOPERATION PLANS FOR THE PREVENTION OF POSSIBLE TERRORIST ACTS BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT STRUCTURES AND RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS THAT ADMINISTER THE COUNTRY'S CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	MM/AISM		2022	2025	6,598,000	0	6,598,000	6,598,000	0	6,598,000	0	0	0	0	53,642	
Total Cost of Policy Objective XII (Specific Objective 12.1)					6,598,000	0	6,598,000	6,598,000	0	6,598,000	0	0	0	0	53,642	

Policy Objective XIII: PROTECTION AGAINST TERRORIST THREATS THAT TARGET DEPLOYMENTS/INFRASTRUCTURE, CRITICAL EQUIPMENT, AND THE DEFENSE SYSTEMS OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA (FARSH)															
Specific Objectives	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Total Indicative Cost									Financial Gap 2020–2025 (në Lekë)	Total Cost in EUR (exchange rate 1 EUR = 123ALL)
	Responsible Institution	Contributing Institution	Start Date	End Date				PBA 2023–2025			Foreign Financing				
					Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH	Current	Capital	Total FH		
IDENTIFIKIMI I NEVOJAVE DHE STANDARDEVE TË MBROJTJES NGA KËRCËNIMET TERRORISTE.	MM/SHPPFA		2022	2025	7,890,000	0	7,890,000	7,890,000	0	7,890,000	0	0	0	0	64,146
KONSOLIDIMI I KAPACITETEVE INFORMATIVE DHE PROFESIONALE-OPERACIONALE	MM/SHPPFA/AISM	SHISH/NATO	2022	2025	8,202,000	0	8,202,000	8,202,000	0	8,202,000	0	0	0	0	66,683
Kosto totale Qëllimi I Politikës XIII (objektiva specifike 13.1+13.2)					16,092,000	0	16,092,000	16,092,000	0	16,092,000	0	0	0	0	130,829
Kosto Totale e PV					2,326,949,515	0	2,326,949,515	2,326,949,515	0	2,326,949,515	0	0	0	0	16,918,269

Total Cost of the A	2,326,949,515
PBA 2023–2025	2,326,949,515
Foreign Financing	0
Financial Gap 2023–2025	0

100
0

	Current Cost	Capital Cost	Total	
Policy Objective I	354,450,000	0	354,450,000	15
Policy Objective II	458,503,800	0	458,503,800	20
Policy Objective III	303,019,200	0	303,019,200	13
Policy Objective IV	37,500,000	0	37,500,000	2
Policy Objective V	424,753,800	0	424,753,800	18
Policy Objective VI	634,935,215	0	634,935,215	27
Policy Objective VII	51,185,500	0	51,185,500	2
Policy Objective VIII	12,780,000	0	12,780,000	1
Policy Objective IX	10,500,000	0	10,500,000	0
Policy Objective X	2,700,000	0	2,700,000	0
Policy Objective XI	13,932,000	0	13,932,000	1
Policy Objective XII	6,598,000	0	6,598,000	0
Policy Objective XIII	16,092,000	0	16,092,000	1

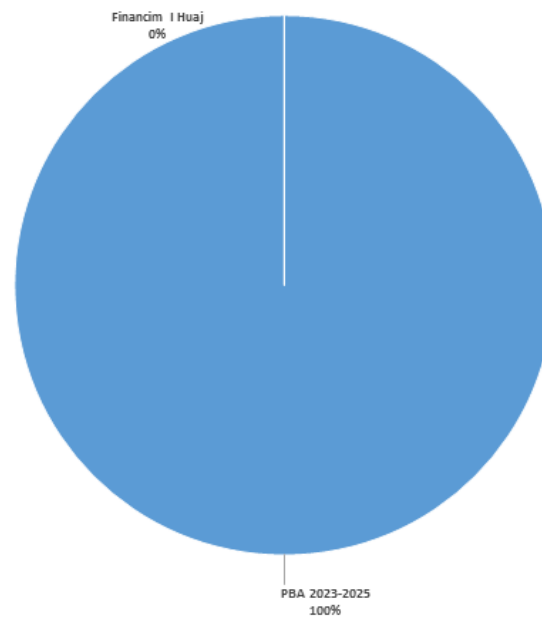
Current Cost	2,326,949,515
Capital Cost	0
Total cost	2,326,949,515

2,326,949,515

Capital Needs (in ALL)

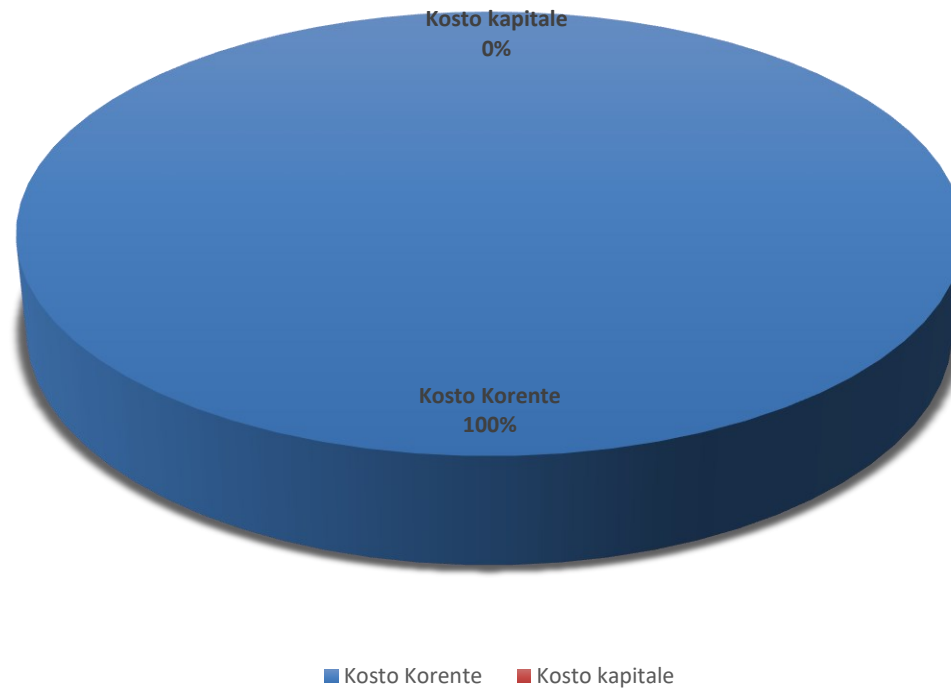
Policy Objectives	Nature/Typology of Costs	Total Costs 2023–2025	Planned Costs innë PBA 2023–2025 Budget and Donors	Financial Gap 2023–2025
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 1: MAINTAINING THE TERRORIST THREAT AT A “LOW” LEVEL”	Current	354,450,000	354,450,000	0
	Capital	0	0	
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 2: DISRUPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF DIGITAL SITES AND PLATFORMS, AS WELL AS INDIVIDUALS, THAT RECRUIT PEOPLE INTO TERRORISM	Current	458,503,800	458,503,800	0
	Capital	0	0	
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 3: UNDERSTANDING TERRORISM THREATS IN OUR COUNTRY THROUGH THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF TARGETED GROUPS AND RADICAL METHODS	Current	303,019,200	303,019,200	0
	Capital	0	0	
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 4: EXPANSION OF POLICE OPERATIONAL CAPACITIES AND INTELLIGENCE CAPACITIES.	Current	37,500,000	37,500,000	0
	Capital	0	0	
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 5: DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION	Current	424,753,800	424,753,800	0
	Capital	0	0	
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 6: INVESTIGATION, DETECTION, AND PROSECUTION OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES IN THE FIELD OF TERRORISM AND ITS FINANCING	Current	634,935,215	634,935,215	0
	Capital	0	0	
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 7: IMPROVEMENT OF SYSTEMS FOR THE COLLECTION, STORAGE, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION	Current	51,185,500	51,185,500	0
	Capital	0	0	
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 8: RESPONSE THROUGH STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITIES OF RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS TO RESPOND TO TERRORIST ATTACKS	Current	12,780,000	12,780,000	0
	Capital	0	0	
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 9: RESPONSE THROUGH THE REDUCTION AND MITIGATION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF A TERRORIST ATTACK	Current	10,500,000	10,500,000	0
	Capital	0	0	
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 10: PREPARATION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS INVOLVING THE USE OF CBRN MATERIALS	Current	2,700,000	2,700,000	0
	Capital	0	0	
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 11: INCREASING THE LEVEL OF SECURITY IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORT, TRADE, AND THE EXCHANGE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	Current	13,932,000	13,932,000	0
	Capital	0	0	
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 12: INCREASING THE LEVEL OF PROTECTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	Current	6,598,000	6,598,000	0
	Capital	0	0	
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 13: PROTECTION AGAINST TERRORIST THREATS THAT TARGET DEPLOYMENTS/INFRASTRUCTURE, CRITICAL EQUIPMENT, AND THE DEFENSE SYSTEMS OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA (FARSH)	Current	16,092,000	16,092,000	0
	Capital	0	0	
TOTAL [ALL]		2,326,949,515	2,326,949,515	0
TOTAL [Euro] 1 Euro 123 ALL		18,918,289	18,918,289	0

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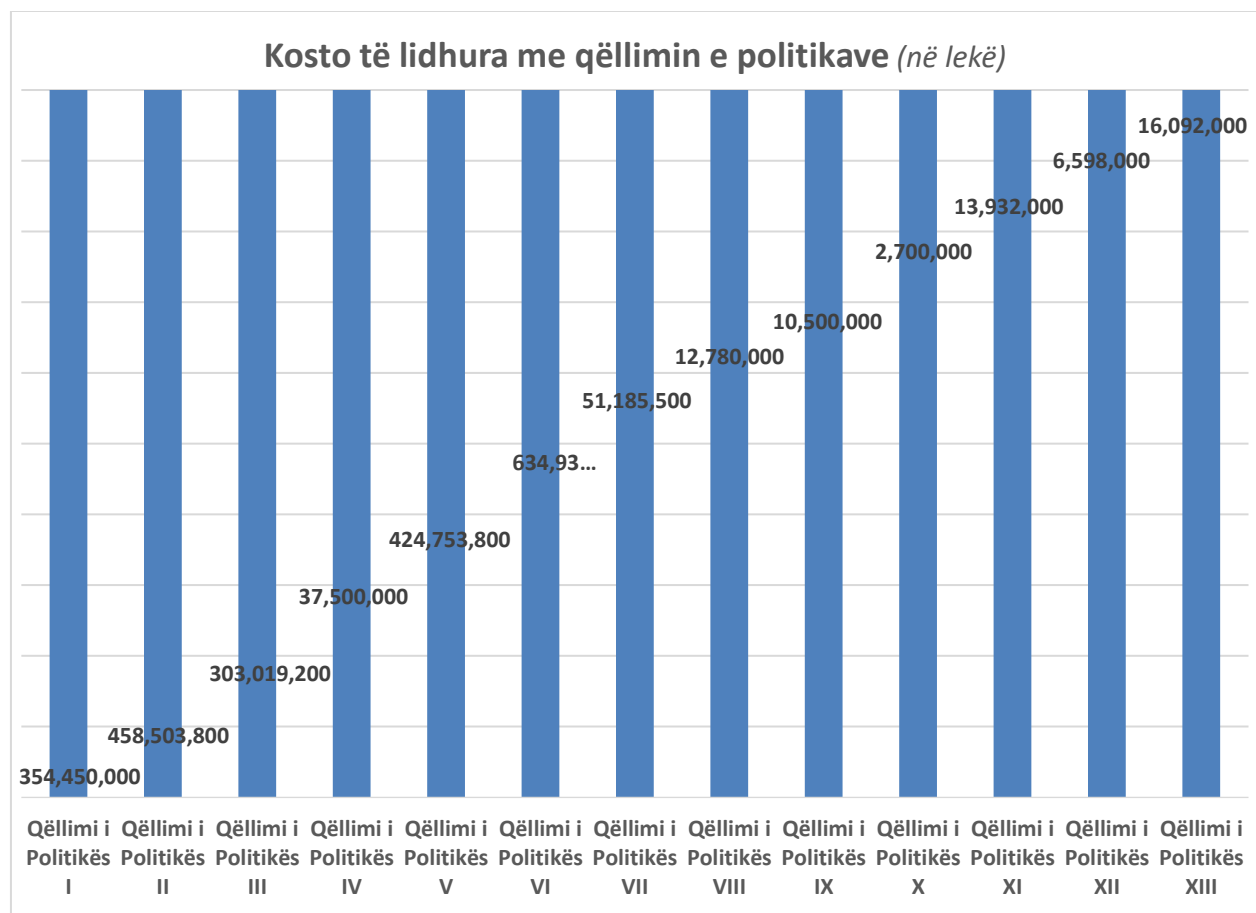


Cost of the Action Plan – Breakdown of Expenditures.

NATYRA EKONOMIKE E KOSTOVE TË PLANIT TË VEPRIMIT



Economic Nature of the Action Plan Costs.



Costs Related to Policy Objectives (in ALL)

Policy Objective I: 354,450,000 ALL

Policy Objective II: 458,508,800 ALL

Policy Objective III: 303,019,200 ALL

Policy Objective IV: 37,500,000 ALL

Policy Objective V: 424,753,800 ALL

Policy Objective VI: 634,933,000 ALL

Policy Objective VII: 51,185,500 ALL

Policy Objective VIII: 12,780,000 ALL

Policy Objective IX: 10,500,000 ALL

Policy Objective X: 2,700,000 ALL
Policy Objective XI: 13,932,000 ALL
Policy Objective XII: 6,598,600 ALL
Policy Objective XIII: 16,092,000 ALL

ACTION PLAN FOR THE PREVENTION AND COUNTERING OF VIOLENT EXTREMISM 2023–2025																											
I. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME, TERRORISM, AND TRAFFICKING																											
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 1: Maintaining the terrorist threat at a low level																											
III. BUDGET PROGRAM(S): Budget Program "Planning and Management", Program Code 01110; Budget Program "Academic Activity", Program Code 09820; Budget Program "State Police", Program Code 03140; Budget Program "Support to Fight", Program Code 02150; Budget Program "Basic Education", Program Code 09120; Budget Program "Prison System", Program Code 03440; Budget Program "Probation Service", Program Code 03490																											
No.	Title	Budget Program Result Reference with the Outputs of the Budget Program	Responsible Institutions		Implementation Period		Indicative Cost /2023			Indicative Cost /2024			Indicative Cost /2025			Total Indicative Cost			Source of Financing								Financial Gap
			Responsible Institution	Supporting Institution	Start Date	End Date	Indicative Cost /2023			Indicative Cost /2024			Indicative Cost /2025			Total Indicative Cost			PBA 2023–2025 (në lekë)				Foreign Financing (in ALL)				
							Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total Cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH	Current	Capital	Donor Name/Project Title	Total Foreign Financing		
	Mesat																										
1.1	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: Empowering communities and public institutions to identify and report cases of violent extremism and radicalization																										
1.1.1	Legal and functional analysis regarding national capacities and structures in the field of extremism, identifying shortcomings and gaps in preventive, early warning, intelligence, investigative, offensive, and responsive capacities, as well as preparing the legal and institutional framework to meet national capacities and needs by making the necessary legal, functional, and structural changes to the CVE Center	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration", Program Code 01110, Product Code 91601AA	QKEDH	Donatorë	2023	2025	20,480	0	20,480	20,480	0	20,480	20,480	0	20,480	61,440	0	61,440	20,880	0	20,880	40,560	0		40,560	0	
1.1.2	Cooperation and coordination with the relevant structures in the prison system and the Probation Service within the Ministry of Justice regarding the identification, analysis, and assessment of the causes leading to radicalization, as well as recruitment methods in the Prison System and the Probation Service	Budget Program "Prison System", Budget Program Code 03440, Budget Product Code 91408AA, Budget Program "Probation Service", Budget Program Code 03490, 91409AA	Ministry of Justice / General Directorate of the Probation Service / Internal Prison Control Service / General Directorate of Prisons	QKEDH; Center; Donors	2023	2025	60,920	0	60,920	60,920	0	60,920	60,920	0	60,920	182,760	0	182,760	127,920	0	127,920	54,840	0		54,840	0	
1.1.3	Training for the staff of institutions responsible for the execution of criminal judgments (IEVP) and the Probation Service on the early signs of radicalization and violent extremism	Budget Program "Prison System", Budget Program Code 03440, Budget Product Code 91408AA, Budget Program "Probation Service", Budget Program Code 03490	Ministry of Justice / General Directorate of the Probation Service / General Directorate of Prisons	QKEDH; Center; Donors; General Directorate of Prisons / General Directorate of the Probation Service	2023	2025	23,844	0	23,844	23,844	0	23,844	23,844	0	23,844	71,532	0	71,532	29,532	0	29,532	42,000	0		42,000	0	

1.1.9	Drafting protocols and manuals for preparing the release from prison or probation service of children, youth, and women (vulnerable groups) and referring cases with potential problems.	01110, Budget Program "Prison System", Budget Program Code 03440, Budget Product Code 91408AA Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration", Budget Program Code 01110, Budget Product Code 91401AD	Ministry of Justice / General Directorate of Prisons / Center for the Prevention of Youth and Juvenile Crime	Ministry of Health and Social Protection; Ministry of Finance and Economy; Ministry of Education and Sports, CVE Center; Donors	2023	2023	26,210	0	26,210	26,210	0	26,210	26,210	26,210	78,630	0	78,630	48,210	0	48,210	30,420	0	30,420	0
1.1.10	Drafting pilot programs for the deradicalization and reintegration into society of radicalized minors after their release from penitentiary institutions and the probation service	Budget Program "Prison System", Budget Program Code 03440, Budget Product Code 91408AA Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration", Budget Program Code 01110, Budget Product Code 91401AD	Ministry of Justice / General Directorate of Prisons / Center for the Prevention of Youth and Juvenile Crime	AMVV/NJVV;	2023	2025	758,980	0	758,980	758,980	0	758,980	758,980	758,980	2,276,940	0	2,276,940	2,276,940	0	2,276,940	0	0	0	0
1.1.11	Involvement of pro bono legal aid teams of Law Faculty students in preventive and informative activities on the risks of radicalization and violent extremism for individuals in penitentiary institutions and the Probation Service.	Budget Program "Prison System", Budget Program Code 03440, Budget Product Code 91408AA Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration", Budget Program Code 01110, Budget Product Code 91401AD	Ministry of Justice / General Directorate of Prisons / Center for the Prevention of Youth and Juvenile Crime	Faculty of Law; CVE Center	2023	2025	75,890	0	75,890	75,890	0	75,890	75,890	75,890	227,670	0	227,670	227,670	0	227,670	0	0	0	0
1.1.12	Training of prosecutors and judges on issues related to radicalization and violent extremism.	Budget Program "Academic Activity", Program Code 09620	School of Magistrates	High Judicial Council (KLGJ); High Prosecutorial Council (KLP); CVE Center; Donors	2023	2025	553,620	0	553,620	553,620	0	553,620	553,620	553,620	1,660,859	0	1,660,859	1,660,859	0	1,660,859	0	0	0	0
1.1.13	Informative trainings aimed at preventing radicalization based on the updated map of hotspots prepared by police structures	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration",	QKEDH	Ministry of Education and Sports; Ministry of Justice, NJVV;	2023	2025	189,740	0	189,740	189,740	0	189,740	189,740	189,740	569,220	0	569,220	569,220	0	569,220	0	0	0	0

		Budget Program Code 09120, Product Code 91103AF																							
1.1. 23	Alignment of CVE Center activities with existing programs for youth engagement within the framework of the "Schools as Community Centers" initiative in high-risk areas, and implementation of these activities with the support of various civil society actors	Budget Program "Basic Education", Budget Program Code 09120, Product Code 91103AF	MAS	OKEDH; Donatorė (per vizita ne teren apomobiliųteje promovimi teaktiviteve tsharmonizu ara);	20 23	20 25	22,77 0	0	22,77 0	22,77 0	0	22,77 0	22,77 0	22,77 0	68,31 0	0	68,31 0	68,31 0	0	68,31 0	0	0	0	0	0
1.1. 24	Creation of various programs in schools where early signs of violent extremism and radicalization have been identified, with activities that strengthen and reinforce social cohesion, community and personal resilience against violent extremism in communities vulnerable to the phenomenon, in cooperation with civil society organizations.	Budget Program "Basic Education", Budget Program Code 09120	MAS	Donatorė; QKEDH;	20 23	20 25	53,13 0	0	53,13 0	53,13 0	0	53,13 0	53,13 0	53,13 0	159,3 90	0	159,3 90	159,3 90	0	159,3 90	0	0	0	0	0
1.1. 25	Training of teachers for the identification and management of students involved in radicalization and violent extremism	Budget Program "Basic Education", Budget Program Code 09120	MAS	Donatorė; QKEDH;	20 23	20 25	37,95 0	0	37,95 0	37,95 0	0	37,95 0	37,95 0	37,95 0	113,8 50	0	113,8 50	113,8 50	0	113,8 50	0	0	0	0	0
1.1. 26	Assessment of socio-health indicators against static, dynamic, and circumstantial factors related to the development of violent extremism and radicalization in high-risk areas/groups (individuals at risk of radicalization and extremism, individuals identified as radicalized and extremist, and individuals at risk of re-radicalization), in cooperation with other actors at the local level.	Budget Program 01110 "PMA", Product Code 91301 AA	MSHM S	Donatorė; QKEDH; SHSSH; ASHDMPF; OSHKSH; ISHP	20 23	20 25	58,10 0	0	58,10 0	58,10 0	0	58,10 0	58,10 0	58,10 0	174,3 00	0	174,3 00	174,3 00	0	174,3 00	0	0	0	0	0
1.1. 27	Organization of cascade trainings for healthcare/public health and social protection personnel, as well as public administration staff, on the understanding and implementation of these guidelines	Budget Program 01110 "PMA", Product Code 91301 AA	MSHM S	Donatorė; QKEDH; SHSSH; ASHDMPF; OSHKSH; ISHP;	20 23	20 25	48,00 0	0	48,00 0	48,00 0	0	48,00 0	48,00 0	48,00 0	144,0 00	0	144,0 00	144,0 00	0	144,0 00	0	0	0	0	0
1.1. 28	Creation and operation of a ToT (Training of Trainers) network on mental health and the phenomenon of violent extremism, addressing its causes and consequences, and the mental health aspects related to this phenomenon	Budget Program 01110 "PMA", Product Code 91301 AA	MSHM S	Donatorė; QKEDH; MAS; ISHP; SHSSH; ASHDMPF; AMVJV; NJVV;	20 23	20 25	37,80 0	0	37,80 0	37,80 0	0	37,80 0	37,80 0	37,80 0	113,4 00	0	113,4 00	113,4 00	0	113,4 00	0	0	0	0	0
1.1. 29	Analysis and assessment of security and protection criteria for critical infrastructures against the potential risk of violent extremism and terrorism	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program code 01110 Product code 91601AA	QKEDH	Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy; Ministry of Interior; Municipali ties, KESH; OST; OSHEE. Water Supply and Sewerage Enterprise; Donors	20 23	20 23	56,00 0	0	56,00 0	56,00 0	0	56,00 0	56,00 0	56,00 0	168,0 00	0	168,0 00	108,0 00	0	108,0 00	60,00 0	0	0	60,00 0	0
1.1. 30	Capacity development of the coordinator network with the aim of preventing radicalization, based on the actors involved according to the updated map prepared by the structures of the Ministry of Interior	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program code 01110 Product code 91601AA	QKEDH	Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Justice; Local Government; Ministry of Health and Social Protection; Prefecture s	20 23	20 25	150,0 00	0	150,0 00	150,0 00	0	150,0 00	150,0 00	150,0 00	450,0 00	0	450,0 00	450,0 00	0	450,0 00	0	0	0	0	0

1.1.31	Assessments, analyses, and capacity building for identifying the risks of financing activities related to propaganda, radicalization, and the incitement of violent extremism by various entities	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program code 01110 Product code 91601AA	QKEDH	Ministry of Economy and Finance; General Directorate of Money Laundering; Donors	2023	2025	125,000	0	125,000	125,000	0	125,000	125,000	0	125,000	375,000	0	375,000	300,000	0	300,000	75,000	0	75,000	0
1.1.32	Establishment and strengthening of the position and the identification and monitoring capacities of coordinators for issues of violent extremism, terrorism financing, and RRR (Repatiation, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration) processes in Local Police Directorates (DVP). Prefectures, Local Public Safety Councils (NUJV), Border and Migration Directorates (DPPP), Institutions for the Execution of Criminal Judgments (IEVP), Municipalities, and across the entire territory	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program code 01110 Product code 91601AA	QKEDH	MB/SP/DP; Municipalities; Prefecture s; AMVV/NUJV; V; DPPP; IEVP; Donors	2023	2025	560,000	0	560,000	560,000	0	560,000	560,000	0	560,000	1,680,000	0	1,680,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	180,000	0	180,000	0
	Cost of Specific Objective 1.1						4,234,640	0	4,234,640	4,177,720	0	4,177,720	4,177,720	0	4,177,720	12,590,081	0	12,590,081	11,971,741	0	11,971,741	618,340	0	618,340	0
1.2	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: Analyzing and addressing the driving factors for individuals at risk of becoming radicalized or involved in violent extremism, and strengthening vulnerable communities through their inclusion in society and the labor market																								
1.2.1	Implementation of the national program for exiting the economic assistance scheme for beneficiaries of economic assistance, with priority in areas at higher risk of radicalization and violent extremism (http://seversjavendore.gov.al/xshtml/consultativwp-content/uploads/2021/01/16-Programi-Kombetar-per-daljen-nga-skema-e-ndihmes-ekonomike.pdf (2020-2022 and according to the renewal of this plan)	Budget Program "Social Care" Product Code 91307AA	MSHMS	MFE; NUJV (Municipal Social Services Office); State Social Service; AKPA; AMVV; QKEDH;	2023	2025	159,300	0	159,300	159,300	0	159,300	159,300	0	159,300	477,900	0	477,900	477,900	0	477,900	0	0	0	0
1.2.2	Raising awareness among businesses and the community at large to be more open and non-prejudiced toward radicalized individuals and individuals returning from conflict zones, particularly regarding employment issues	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Budget Program Code 01110	MFE	Chambers of Commerce; AIDA; UJVV; QKEDH	2023	2025	37,050	0	37,050	37,050	0	37,050	37,050	0	37,050	111,150	0	111,150	111,150	0	111,150	0	0	0	0
1.2.3	Capacity building for the identification, assessment, analysis, and exchange of information on ideological, political, and foreign influence factors affecting the risk of radicalization leading to violent extremism and terrorism.	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program code 01110 Product code 91601AA	QKEDH	Donatorë	2023	2025	43,800	0	43,800	43,800	0	43,800	43,800	0	43,800	131,400	0	131,400	60,000	0	60,000	71,400	0	71,400	0
1.2.4	Capacity building for the identification, assessment, analysis, and exchange of information on the driving factors of radicalization and violent extremism based on religion-related stereotypes that lead to terrorism	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program code 01110 Product code 91601AA	QKEDH	Donatorë	2023	2025	55,000	0	55,000	55,000	0	55,000	55,000	0	55,000	165,000	0	165,000	120,000	0	120,000	45,000	0	45,000	0
1.2.5	Capacity building for the identification, assessment, analysis, and exchange of information on the socio-economic driving factors of	Budget Program "Planning, Management and	QKEDH	Donors	2023	2025	68,000	0	68,000	68,000	0	68,000	68,000	0	68,000	204,000	0	204,000	120,000	0	120,000	84,000	0	84,000	0

[illegible]

2.1.5	Organization of roundtable discussions.	Budget Program "Planning Management" Program code 01110 Product code 91601AA	QKEDH	Donors; All line ministries	2023	2025	51,860	0	51,860	51,860	0	51,860	51,860	0	51,860	155,580	0	155,580	155,580	0	155,580	0	0	0	0
2.1.6	Conducting field visits.	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program code 01110 Product code 91601AA	QKEDH	Donors; All line ministries	2023	2025	155,570	0	155,570	155,570	0	155,570	155,570	0	155,570	466,710	0	466,710	466,710	0	466,710	0	0	0	0
2.1.7	Organization of regional meetings.	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program code 01110 Product code 91601AB	QKEDH	AMVV/NJ/V; Donors; All line ministries;	2023	2025	103,710	0	103,710	103,710	0	103,710	103,710	0	103,710	311,130	0	311,130	311,130	0	311,130	0	0	0	0
2.1.8	Organization of forums with public hearings and human-interest stories.	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program Code 01110 Product Code 91601AB	QKEDH	MB; NJ/V	2023	2025	51,860	0	51,860	51,860	0	51,860	51,860	0	51,860	155,580	0	155,580	155,580	0	155,580	0	0	0	0
2.1.9	Development of meetings with the network of coordinators and actors involved in issues of preventing radicalization and violent extremism	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program Code 01110 Product Code 91601AB	QKEDH	Donatorë; Te gjitha ministratë e linjës;	2023	2025	51,850	0	51,850	51,850	0	51,850	51,850	0	51,850	155,550	0	155,550	155,550	0	155,550	0	0	0	0
2.1.10	Organization of an exhibition with images (Video/Audio).	Budget Program "Planning Management" Program Code 01110 Product Code 91601AB	QKEDH	Kryeministria; Ministria e Kulturës; Donatorë	2023	2025	129,640	0	129,640	129,640	0	129,640	129,640	0	129,640	388,919	0	388,919	388,919	0	388,919	0	0	0	0
2.1.11	Implementation of informative and educational activities in pre-university education institutions.	Budget Program "Basic Education", Budget Program Code 09120	MAS	AMVV/NJ/V; QKEDH; Donatorë;	2023	2025	103,700	0	103,700	103,700	0	103,700	103,700	0	103,700	311,100	0	311,100	311,100	0	311,100	0	0	0	0
2.1.12	Implementation of informative sessions, viewed from a gender perspective, with the participation of parents/community/students to recognize the early signs of extremism and radicalization.	Budget Program "Basic Education", Budget Program Code 09120, Product Code 91103AF	MAS	MAS; AMVV/NJ/V; AMA; Donatorë;	2023	2025	103,770	0	103,770	103,770	0	103,770	103,770	0	103,770	311,310	0	311,310	311,310	0	311,310	0	0	0	0
2.1.13	Development of informative/awareness sessions with a multisectoral approach, involving actors from various institutions at the local/regional level under the Ministry of Health and Social Protection.	Budget Program "Social Care", Budget Program	MSHMS	Donatorë; AMVV/NJ/V; SHISH; OSHKSH;	2023	2025	155,560	0	155,560	155,560	0	155,560	155,560	0	155,560	466,680	0	466,680	0	0	0	466,680	0	466,680	0

	aimed at recognizing the early signs of radicalization and violent extremism	Code 10430 Product Code 91307AA																								
2.1. 14	Delivery of open lectures in university auditoriums within the framework of the agreement with the Rectorate of the University of Tirana	Budget Program Planning, Management and Administration" Program Code 01110 Product Code 91601AA	QKEDH	MAS; IAL	20 23	20 25	103,7 00	0	103,7 00	103,7 00	0	103,7 00	103,7 00	0	103,7 00	311,1 00	0	311,1 00	311,1 00	0	311,1 00	0	0	0	0	0
2.1. 15	Active involvement of pre-university students at risk of radicalization in extracurricular and school activities that creatively address and deepen themes of preventing radicalization and combating violent extremism	Budget Program "Basic Education", Budget Program Code 09120, Product Code 91103A	MAS	IAL; QKEDH;	20 23	20 25	51,85 0	0	51,85 0	51,85 0	0	51,85 0	51,85 0	0	51,85 0	155,5 50	0	155,5 50	155,5 50	0	155,5 50	0	0	0	0	0
2.1. 16	Promotion of the "RED LINE" and reporting of illegal content and violence	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program Code 01110 Product Code 91601AB	QKEDH	AKCESK; Donatorë	20 23	20 25	114,0 80	0	114,0 80	114,0 80	0	114,0 80	114,0 80	0	114,0 80	342,2 40	0	342,2 40	342,2 40	0	342,2 40	0	0	0	0	0
2.1. 17	Raising awareness among FARSH personnel about the risk of violent extremism, the early signs of radicalization, and the categories most at risk from this phenomenon	Budget Program "Military Education" Budget Program Code 09430	Ministry of Defense	Armed Forces Academy (Department of Strategy of Terrorism and Violent Extremism); Training Center in Vlora; Security and Defense Intelligence Agency (SDA)	20 23	20 25	103,7 10	0	103,7 10	103,7 10	0	103,7 10	103,7 10	0	103,7 10	311,1 30	0	311,1 30	311,1 30	0	311,1 30	0	0	0	0	0
2.1. 18	Developing information and training sessions with heads of educational institutions, teachers, psychologists, school security officers, or school social workers for awareness and training on the prevention of violent extremism and the identification of early signs of extremism and radicalization in students.	Budget Program Code 09120 Basic Education, Product Code 91103AF	MAS	ASCAP; Donatorë	20 23	20 25	259,2 80	0	259,2 80	259,2 80	0	259,2 80	259,2 80	0	259,2 80	777,8 40	0	777,8 40	777,8 40	0	777,8 40	0	0	0	0	0
2.1. 19	Raising awareness among businesses and the community at large to be more open and non-prejudiced toward radicalized individuals and individuals returning from conflict zones regarding employment issues	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program Code 01110	MFE	AMVV/NJV V; Chambers of Commerce ; AIDA; QKEDH; Donors	20 23	20 25	51,85 0	0	51,85 0	51,85 0	0	51,85 0	51,85 0	0	51,85 0	155,5 50	0	155,5 50	155,5 50	0	155,5 50	0	0	0	0	0
2.1. 20	Inter-institutional communication for the provision of a range of social, health (physical and psychological), pre-university educational (formal and non-formal), and professional development services	Budget Program "Basic Education", Budget Program Code 09120	MAS	MSHMS; MD; MB; MFE; AMVV/NJV V; QKEDH;	20 23	20 25	103,7 00	0	103,7 00	103,7 00	0	103,7 00	103,7 00	0	103,7 00	311,1 00	0	311,1 00	311,1 00	0	311,1 00	0	0	0	0	0
2.1. 21	Coverage in traditional media: television and radio	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program Code 01110	QKEDH	AMA; AMVV/NJV V	20 23	20 25	259,3 00	0	259,3 00	259,3 00	0	259,3 00	259,3 00	0	259,3 00	777,9 00	0	777,9 00	777,9 00	0	777,9 00	0	0	0	0	0

2.1. 22	Coverage in other traditional and online media: newspapers, magazines, and online media (portals).	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program code 01110 Product code 91601AB	KQEDH	Ministritë e lirinjës; AMVV/NJV V	2023	2025	103,700	0	103,700	103,700	0	103,700	103,700	0	103,700	311,100	0	311,100	311,100	0	311,100	0	0	0	0	
2.1. 23	Zhvillimi i fushatave ndërgjegjëse dhe kundër narrativave në rrjetet sociale.	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program code 01110 Product code 91601AB	KQEDH	Ministritë e lirinjës; AMVV/NJV V	2023	2025	56,000	0	56,000	56,000	0	56,000	56,000	0	56,000	168,000	0	168,000	168,000	0	168,000	0	0	0	0	
2.1. 24	Creation of an online landing page integrated into the websites of key actors..	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program code 01110 Product code 91601AB	KQEDH	Donatorë	2023	2023	0	500,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	
2.1. 25	Production and creation of audiovisual content products.	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program code 01110 Product code 91601AB	KQEDH	AMA; Donatorë	2023	2023	15,560	0	15,560	15,560	0	15,560	15,560	0	15,560	46,680	0	46,680	46,680	0	46,680	0	0	0	0	
2.1. 26	Design, creation, and production of visual content products.	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program Code 01110 Product Code 91601AB	KQEDH	Donatorë	2023	2023	103,700	0	103,700	103,700	0	103,700	103,700	0	103,700	311,100	0	311,100	240,000	0	240,000	71,100	0	71,100	0	
2.1. 27	Establishment of a structure to monitor social media regarding forms of expression of violent extremism, radicalization leading to violent acts, indoctrination, propaganda, recruitment, and their analysis for the preparation and development of counter-narratives and positive messages.	Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program Code 011110 Product Code 91601AA	KQEDH	Donatorë	2023	2023	207,500	0	207,500	207,500	0	207,500	207,500	0	207,500	622,500	0	622,500	510,000	0	510,000	112,500	0	112,500	0	
	Cost of Specific Objective 2.1						3,185,560	500,000	3,665,560	3,165,560	0	3,165,560	3,185,560	0	3,185,560	9,496,679	500,000	9,996,679	9,146,399	0	9,146,399	850,280	0	850,280	0	
	Total Cost of Policy Objective 2						3,185,560	500,000	3,665,560	3,165,560	0	3,165,560	3,185,560	0	3,185,560	9,496,679	500,000	9,996,679	9,146,399	0	9,146,399	850,280	0	850,280	0	
I. STRATEGIC GOAL: FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME, TERRORISM AND TRAFFICKING																										
I.1 PREVENTIVE APPROACH: PREVENTING TERRORISM AND RADICALIZATION LEADING TO TERRORISM THROUGH EARLY WARNING POLITICAL GOAL																										
POLITICAL GOAL III: Responding by reducing and mitigating the consequences of the phenomena of radicalism, violent extremism and terrorism																										
III. BUDGET PROGRAM(S) Budget Program "Planning, Management and Administration" Program Code 01110; Budget Program "Prefectures and Delegated Functions", Program Code 01160;																										
No.	Title	Budget program Referenca e Rezultatit me produktet e prodhuara nga institucione	Responsible institutions Responsible Institutions	Supporting institution Supporting institution	Afati i Zbatimit Start dateEnd date		Indicative cost /2023			Indicative cost /2024			Indicative cost /2025			Total Indicative cost			PBA 2023–2025 (në lekë)			Foreign Financing (in ALL)				The financial gap
					Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH	Current	Capital	Donor name/P	Total Foreign			

[illegible]

[illegible]

Policy Objective I: MAINTAINING THE TERRORIST THREAT AT A “LOW” LEVEL																
Specific Objectives	Responsible Institutions		Implementation period		Total indicative cost									The financial gap 2021–2025 (në Lekë)	Total cost in EUR (exchange rate: 1 EUR = 123ALL)	
	Responsible Institution	Contributing institution	Start date	End date				PBA 2023–2025			Foreign financing					
					Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH	Current	Capital	Total FH			
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: Empowering communities and public institutions to identify and report cases of violent extremism and radicalization			2022	2025	12,590,081	0	12,590,081	11,971,741	0	11,971,741	618,340	0	618,340	0	102,358	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: Analyzing and addressing the			2022	2025	2,027,520	0	2,027,520	1,752,120	0	1,752,120	275,400	0	275,400	0	16,484	

driving factors for individuals at risk of becoming radicalized or involved in violent extremism, and strengthening vulnerable communities through their inclusion in society and the labor market															
Total Cost of Policy Objective I					14,617,601	0	14,617,601	13,723,861	0	13,723,861	893,740	0	893,740	0	118,842
Policy Objective II: DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION															
Objektivat Specifik	Responsible Institutions		Implementation period		Total indicative cost			PBA 2023–2025			Foreign financing			The financial gap 2021–2025 (në Lekë)	Total cost in EUR (exchange rate: 1 EUR = 123ALL)
	Responsible Institution	Contributing institution	Start date	End date											
					Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH	Current	Capital	Total FH		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: Strategic communication and online counter-narrative to violent extremism and radicalization			2022	2025	9,496,679	500,000	9,996,679	9,146,399	0	9,146,399	850,280	0	850,280	0	81,274
Total Cost of Policy Objective II (2.1)					9,496,679	500,000	9,996,679	9,146,399	0	9,146,399	850,280	0	850,280	0	81,274
Policy Objective III: Response through the reduction and mitigation of the consequences of the phenomena of radicalization, violent extremism, and terrorism															
Objektivat Specifik	Responsible Institutions		Implementation period		Total indicative cost			PBA 2023–2025			Foreign financing			The financial gap 2021–2025 (në Lekë)	Total cost in EUR (exchange rate: 1 EUR = 123ALL)
	Responsible Institution	Contributing institution	Start date	End date											
					Current	Capital	Total cost	Current	Capital	Total BSH	Current	Capital	Total FH		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: Improvement of infrastructure and capacity building of public institution employees for the development of rehabilitation and reintegration programs for radicalized individuals or those returning from conflict zones			2022	2025	5,173,040	500,000	5,673,040	4,813,097	0	4,813,097	859,943	0	859,943	0	46,122
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: Economic empowerment of radicalized individuals and families returned from conflict zones through the integration and harmonization of interventions for qualifications and employment			2022	2025	5,423,730	0	5,423,730	5,100,380	0	5,100,380	323,350	0	323,350	0	44,095
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: Increasing access			2022	2025	1,299,750	0	1,299,750	1,299,750	0	1,299,750	0		0	0	10,567

for radicalized individuals and those returned from conflict zones to social housing programs															
Total Cost of Policy Objective III (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3)					11,896,520	500,000	12,396,520	11,213,227	0	11,213,227	1,183,293	0	1,183,293	0	100,785
Total Cost of the Action Plan					36,010,800	1,000,000	37,010,800	34,083,487	0	34,083,487	2,927,313	0	2,927,313	0	300,901

300,901

277,102

23,799

Total cost of AP	37,010,800
PBA 2023–2025	34,083,487
Foreign Financing	2,927,313
Financial Gap2023–2025	0

0

%

92

8

	Current Cost	Capital cost	Total
Policy Objective I	14,617,601	0	14,617,601
Policy Objective II	9,496,679	500,000	9,996,679
Policy ObjectiveIII	11,896,520	500,000	12,396,520
	36,010,800	1,000,000	37,010,800

%

39

27

33

292,771

8,130

300,901

Current Cost	36,010,800
Capital cost	1,000,000
Total cost	37,010,800

97%

3%

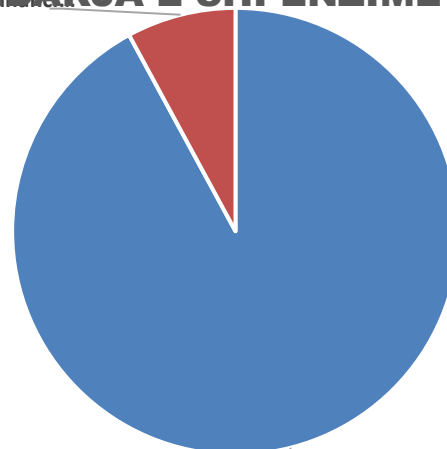
100%

37,010,800

Capital Needs (in ALL)

Policy Objectives	Nature/Typology of Costs	Planned Costs in PBA 2023–2025 Budget and Donors	Financial Gap 2021–2025
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 1: Maintaining the threat at a low level	Current	14,617,601	0
	Capital	0	
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 2: Development of strategic communication	Current	9,496,679	0
	Capital	500,000	
II. POLICY OBJECTIVE 3: Response through the reduction and mitigation of the consequences of the phenomena of radicalization, violent extremism, and terrorism	Current	11,896,520	0
	Capital	500,000	
TOTAL [ALL]		37,010,800	0
TOTALI [Euro] <i>1 euro 123 ALL</i>		300,901	0

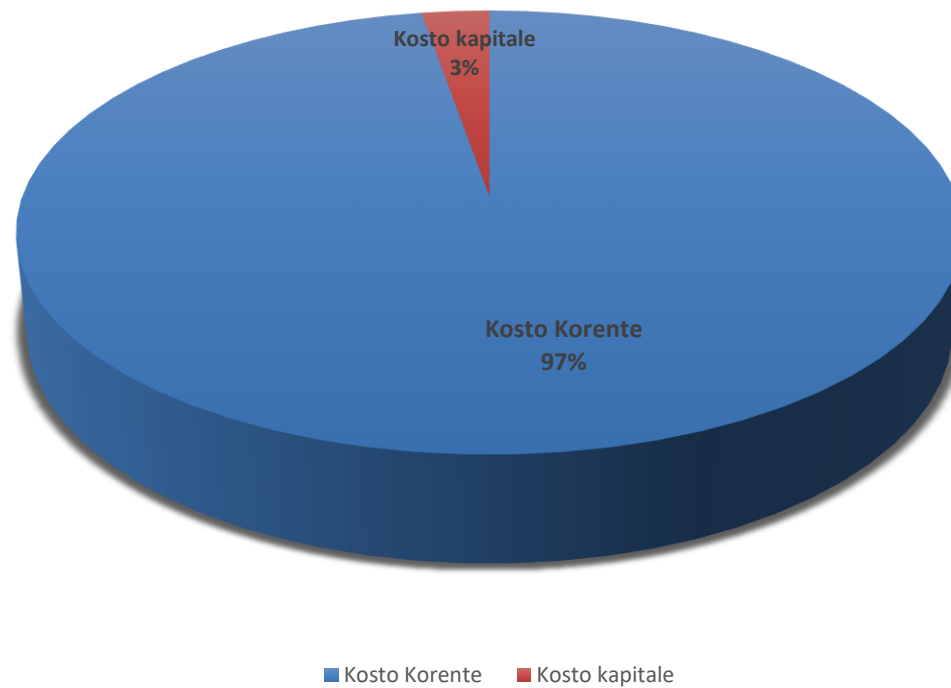
KOSTO E PLANIT TË VEPRIMIT NDARJA E SHPENZIMEVE



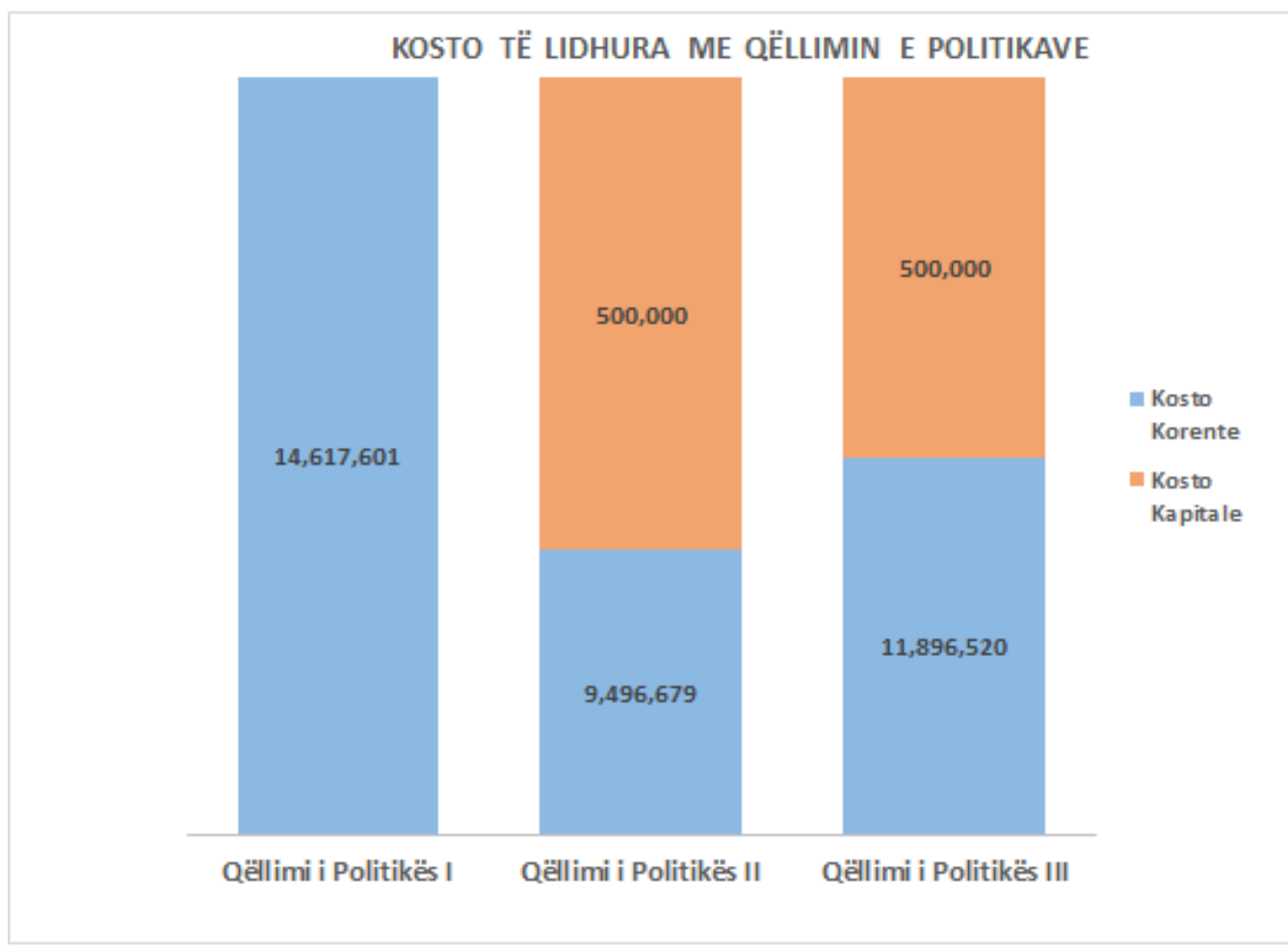
PBA 2023-...

COST OF THE ACTION PLAN – BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURES

**NATYRA EKONOMIKE E KOSTOVE TË PLANIT TË
VEPRIMIT**



THE ECONOMIC NATURE OF THE COSTS OF THE ACTION PLAN



COSTS RELATED TO POLICY OBJECTIVES

[illegible]

List of Strategic Document Indicators/Indicators

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]