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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ANTI-
CORRUPTION MEASURES: ALBANIA AND
NORTH MACEDONIA

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Introduction	03
<hr/>	
Institutional Reforms	04
<hr/>	
Legal Frameworks	05
<hr/>	
International Cooperation	05
<hr/>	
Justice Reform in Albania and North Macedonia	07
• Justice Reform in Albania	07
• Justice Reform in North Macedonia	10
<hr/>	
Conclusions	11
<hr/>	
References	12

Corruption is a pervasive issue in both Albania and North Macedonia, threatens the integrity of state institutions and the socio-economic fabric of society. Its damaging effects undermine public trust, weaken democratic governance, hinder economic growth, and perpetuate social disparities. Combatting corruption requires a comprehensive approach targeting both its root causes and manifestations.

In response to these challenges, Albania and North Macedonia have undertaken significant efforts to tackle corruption and enhance transparency and accountability within their systems. Guided by national anti-corruption strategies, legislative reforms, and international collaboration, these countries aim to fortify their institutional frameworks and foster a culture of integrity.

The adoption of comprehensive anti-corruption strategies has provided a roadmap for action, outlining objectives, priorities, and mechanisms for implementation. These strategies emphasize institutional capacity-building, legal reforms, public awareness campaigns, and international cooperation to address corruption holistically.

Legislative reforms play a pivotal role in strengthening the legal framework for combating corruption by imposing stricter penalties, improving asset recovery mechanisms, and enhancing transparency in government operations. These reforms aim to create a deterrent against corrupt behaviour, ensure accountability, and hold perpetrators accountable

International cooperation is essential in supporting anti-corruption efforts, given the transnational nature of corruption. Albania and North Macedonia actively engage with international organizations, such as the European Union and the United Nations, to receive technical assistance and financial support for anti-corruption initiatives.

Despite progress, challenges persist, including weak enforcement, lack of political will, judicial inefficiency, and entrenched interests. Additionally, new forms of corruption, like cybercrime and money laundering, add complexity to combating corruption in the digital age. This paper aims to assess the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures in both countries, identify success factors and lessons learned, and explore opportunities for future improvements. Through analysis of recent developments and empirical evidence, this study seeks to contribute to the discourse on anti-corruption strategies and inform policy decisions in Albania, North Macedonia, and beyond.

Institutional Reforms

In Albania, institutional reforms have been integral to the country's anti-corruption agenda, aiming to bolster the independence and efficacy of key institutions responsible for combating corruption[1]. One notable case study is the establishment of specialized anti-corruption units within the police and prosecution offices, such as the Serious Crimes Prosecution Office and the Anti-Corruption Investigation Unit. These units have been tasked with investigating and prosecuting high-level corruption cases, enhancing the capacity and expertise of law enforcement agencies to tackle complex corruption schemes.

Furthermore, the reform of the judiciary has been a focal point of Albania's anti-corruption efforts, with initiatives aimed at strengthening judicial independence, integrity, and accountability. For instance, the establishment of the High Prosecutorial Council and the High Judicial Council has aimed to depoliticize the judiciary and insulate it from undue influence, ensuring fair and impartial adjudication of corruption cases. Additionally, the introduction of performance evaluation mechanisms and disciplinary measures for judges and prosecutors has contributed to enhancing transparency and accountability within the judiciary[2].

In North Macedonia, similar institutional reforms have been pursued to fortify the country's anti-corruption framework and enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement and judicial institutions[3]. One illustrative case study is the establishment of specialized anti-corruption units within law enforcement

agencies, such as the Organized Crime and Corruption Prosecution Office and the Financial Police. These units have been tasked with investigating and prosecuting corruption offenses, focusing on high-profile cases involving public officials and private sector actors.

Additionally, the adoption of a new Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of Interest represents a milestone in North Macedonia's anti-corruption efforts, providing a comprehensive legal framework for preventing, detecting, and sanctioning corrupt practices. The law emphasizes preventive measures, such as integrity testing, asset declaration requirements, and conflict of interest regulations, aimed at fostering a culture of transparency and accountability in both the public and private sectors. Moreover, provisions for whistleblower protection have been introduced to encourage reporting of corruption-related misconduct and enhance the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures[4].

These case studies highlight the importance of institutional reforms in strengthening anti-corruption efforts in Albania and North Macedonia. By enhancing the independence, capacity, and accountability of key institutions responsible for combating corruption, both countries have taken significant strides towards building more resilient and transparent governance systems. However, challenges remain in ensuring the effective implementation and enforcement of anti-corruption measures, underscoring the need for sustained commitment and concerted action by all stakeholders involved.

Legal Frameworks

Legal reforms play a crucial role in combating corruption by providing a robust legal framework for investigation, prosecution, and punishment of corrupt practices. In Albania, legislative reforms have been instrumental in strengthening anti-corruption efforts and enhancing the legal framework for combating corruption[5]. These reforms have focused on amending the Criminal Code to introduce stricter penalties for corruption offenses, including bribery, embezzlement, and abuse of power. Additionally, measures have been taken to enhance asset recovery mechanisms, facilitate the tracing and confiscation of illicitly acquired assets, and strengthen anti-money laundering provisions.

Moreover, the adoption of new laws on public procurement and public financial management has aimed to increase transparency and accountability in government spending.[6] These legislative initiatives have introduced stricter regulations and oversight mechanisms to prevent corruption and ensure the efficient and equitable allocation of public resources. By enhancing transparency, competition, and integrity in procurement processes, these reforms seek to reduce the risk of corruption and foster public trust in government institutions.

In North Macedonia, legal reforms have similarly aimed to enhance transparency and accountability in public procurement processes, political financing, and asset declaration requirements.[7] One notable reform is the adoption of a new Law on Public

Public Procurement, which has introduced stricter criteria for procurement processes, including enhanced transparency, competition, and oversight mechanisms.[8] These measures are designed to prevent corruption, promote fair competition, and ensure the efficient and effective use of public funds.

Additionally, amendments to the Criminal Code have been introduced to increase penalties for corruption offenses and expand the scope of asset forfeiture and confiscation. These legal reforms aim to deter corrupt practices, strengthen the legal framework for combating corruption, and enhance the accountability of public officials and private sector actors.

Overall, legal reforms in both Albania and North Macedonia have played a critical role in strengthening anti-corruption efforts and enhancing transparency, accountability, and integrity in governance. By adopting comprehensive legal frameworks and implementing effective enforcement mechanisms, both countries have taken significant steps towards combating corruption and promoting good governance.

International Cooperation

International cooperation serves as a cornerstone for effective anti-corruption efforts, recognizing that corruption often transcends national boundaries and necessitates concerted action at regional and global levels. Both Albania and North Macedonia have proactively engaged with

prominent international organizations, including the European Union (EU), the United Nations (UN), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), to leverage technical expertise, capacity-building support, and financial resources for their anti-corruption endeavours. [9]

Within the framework of the EU integration process, Albania and North Macedonia have sought alignment with EU standards and requirements, thereby enhancing their anti-corruption frameworks and governance mechanisms. Through participation in EU-funded programs and initiatives, such as the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) and the Stabilization and Association Process, both countries have accessed valuable resources and expertise to strengthen their institutional capacity and legislative frameworks in combating corruption. These programs often include specific components dedicated to enhancing transparency, accountability, and integrity in public administration, judiciary, and law enforcement sectors.

Moreover, engagement with EU institutions provides a platform for policy dialogue, peer learning, and monitoring mechanisms to assess progress and compliance with anti-corruption commitments. Regular reporting mechanisms, such as the annual progress reports and country-specific assessments, enable Albania and North Macedonia to track their advancements in anti-corruption reforms, identify areas for improvement, and address challenges in a structured and transparent manner. Additionally, participation in EU-led initiatives, such as the High-Level Conference on the Western Balkans, offers opportunities

for Albania and North Macedonia to showcase their achievements, share best practices, and engage in dialogue with EU member states and other stakeholders on anti-corruption priorities and strategies.[10]

Similarly, collaboration with the United Nations and its specialized agencies has facilitated technical assistance and capacity-building support for anti-corruption initiatives in Albania and North Macedonia. Through partnerships with entities such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), both countries have benefited from tailored training programs, expert advice, and best practice exchange opportunities to enhance their anti-corruption strategies, strengthen institutional frameworks, and promote transparency and accountability in governance processes. These partnerships often focus on priority areas such as public procurement, asset recovery, whistleblower protection, and access to information, reflecting the multifaceted nature of anti-corruption efforts and the need for comprehensive approaches to address systemic challenges.[11]

Moreover, active participation in regional platforms, such as the Southeast Europe Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (SEERACI) and the Network of National Anti-Corruption Authorities (NACAs), has facilitated collaboration, information exchange, and mutual learning among countries in the Western Balkans region. Through joint initiatives and working groups, Albania and North Macedonia have shared experiences, best practices, and challenges in combating corruption, thereby fostering regional

cooperation and solidarity in addressing common threats to good governance and the rule of law. These platforms serve as valuable forums for dialogue, coordination, and joint action, enabling countries to leverage collective expertise, resources, and political commitment to achieve tangible results in the fight against corruption.[12]

Bilateral cooperation between Albania and North Macedonia has played a crucial role in strengthening cross-border efforts to combat corruption, particularly in areas such as law enforcement cooperation, information sharing, and mutual legal assistance. The signing of bilateral agreements and the establishment of joint task forces have provided a legal framework and operational mechanisms for cooperation between the two countries in investigating and prosecuting transnational corruption cases. By enhancing coordination and collaboration between law enforcement agencies, judicial authorities, and other relevant stakeholders, bilateral cooperation initiatives have contributed to building trust, sharing intelligence, and streamlining efforts to combat corruption across borders. These initiatives often involve joint investigations, coordinated operations, and capacity-building activities aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of anti-corruption measures in both countries.

International cooperation, both at the regional and bilateral levels, is indispensable for effective anti-corruption efforts. By engaging with international organizations, participating in regional initiatives, and fostering bilateral cooperation, both countries demonstrate a commitment to addressing the transnational nature of corruption and advancing good governance, transparency, and accountability.

Justice Reform in Albania and North Macedonia

I. Justice Reform in Albania

In 2024, Albania's justice reform continues to be a pivotal aspect of the country's efforts to align with European Union (EU) standards and combat corruption. This reform is characterized by several key developments:

- Vetting Process for Judicial Officials

In 2024, Albania's vetting process for judicial officials stands as a cornerstone of its judicial reform efforts, aiming to uphold integrity, competence, and ethical standards within the judiciary. Initiated under the Justice Reform Strategy, this rigorous vetting process has intensified, reflecting Albania's commitment to aligning with European Union (EU) standards and combating corruption. The vetting process is overseen by the Independent Qualification Commission (IQC), which evaluates the backgrounds and performance of judges and prosecutors. By 2024, the IQC has reviewed a significant number of judicial officials, resulting in the dismissal of over 60 judges and prosecutors who did not meet the required ethical and professional standards. This proactive approach aims to restore public trust in the judiciary and ensure that only individuals of high integrity and competence serve in judicial roles.[13]

- Strengthening Judicial Institutions

Central to this initiative are the High Judicial Council (HJC) and the High Prosecutorial Council (HPC), which have been empowered to oversee the judiciary effectively and ensure its independence and accountability. The High Judicial Council (HJC) now plays a pivotal role in the appointment, evaluation, and

disciplinary actions of judges. By enhancing its authority and transparency in these processes, Albania aims to mitigate political influence and promote merit-based appointments, crucial for fostering public trust in the judiciary. Similarly, the High Prosecutorial Council (HPC) has been strengthened to oversee prosecutorial appointments and disciplinary measures. This reform is designed to uphold the integrity and effectiveness of the prosecution service, ensuring that prosecutors uphold high standards of professionalism and ethics in their roles.[14]

- Special Anti-Corruption Structures

In 2024, Albania's Special Structure Against Corruption and Organized Crime (SPAK) have emerged as pivotal entities in the country's efforts to combat high-level corruption. This specialized body have demonstrated proactive measures in investigating and prosecuting cases that involve significant political figures and organized crime elements.

The Special Structure Against Corruption and Organized Crime (SPAK) was established to address Albania's systemic corruption challenges robustly. SPAK operates independently and is mandated to investigate and prosecute corruption and organized crime cases involving high-profile individuals, including politicians, public officials, and business figures. The Special Prosecution Office (SPAK) has been commended for its high-level investigations but faces challenges in preventive measures, particularly in vulnerable sectors. Regarding organized crime, Albania demonstrates good preparation and ongoing cooperation with EU Member States and agencies.

Following the EU's recommendations, SPAK immediately engaged with EU-funded projects after the report's release to discuss necessary sub-legal acts, such as the General Guidance on financial investigations. SPAK, in collaboration with EU4FOCAL, has established a working group to draft this guidance. Additionally, a strategy to prioritize and reduce pending cases is being prepared in collaboration with international assistance projects, which will soon appoint an expert to aid in this strategy's development. Moreover, SPAK is in the process of formulating a communication strategy, consulting international experts for guidance.[15]

In implementing Parliament's resolutions and Council of Ministers' priority recommendations in the fight against crime, the Special Prosecutor's Office has ensured effective execution of its constitutional and legal duties in 2023. This includes rigorous registration of predominantly primary proceedings. Specifically, in 2023, SPAK registered 67 criminal cases involving 23 individuals under investigation, marking a positive upward trend compared to 2022.

SPAK has intensified proactive investigation methods, including increased use of wiretapping and other specialized investigative techniques like surveillance, control operations, simulations, and material evidence seizures. In 2023 alone, SPAK employed wiretapping in 186 criminal proceedings, intercepting 3335 communication devices, showcasing a significant increase from 2022. Notably, cases related to corruption offenses dominated wiretapping applications. The

Office has also strengthened its financial and asset investigations, achieving substantial success in seizing and confiscating criminal assets resulting from corruption and organized crime both domestically and internationally. For instance, in accordance with legislative acts, SPAK executed 22 asset investigations in 2023, resulting in various seizures and confiscations, including immovable property, monetary assets, and cryptocurrency portfolios.[16]

Furthermore, SPAK has enhanced cooperation with the High Inspectorate of Justice and evaluates referrals from the public, media, and civil society regarding potential corrupt practices among judges, prosecutors, and high-level judicial officials. This effort aims to ensure accountability and uphold professional integrity and ethics within the justice system. Regarding administrative case management improvements, SPAK has prioritized the establishment of a Case Management System to streamline prosecutors' and investigators' daily workflow. This system will facilitate better task allocation and responsibility sharing among stakeholders, enhancing operational efficiency and reporting accuracy.

- Legislative and Structural Reforms

Legislative and structural reforms in Albania are part of a comprehensive strategy aimed at aligning the country's legal framework with European Union standards, ensuring that its judicial system operates with increased transparency, accountability, and efficiency. These reforms entail a series of targeted legislative amendments designed to address specific shortcomings and align Albanian laws more closely with EU norms.[17] Key among

these amendments is the adoption of laws that not only enhance whistleblower protections but also specify mechanisms for reporting and protecting whistleblowers from reprisals.[18] This initiative not only encourages individuals to report corruption and misconduct but also strengthens mechanisms for investigating and prosecuting such cases effectively.[19]

Moreover, Albania has implemented measures to increase the penalties for corruption-related offenses, signalling a robust response to combat graft and malfeasance. By imposing stricter sanctions, the government aims to deter corrupt practices and hold offenders accountable more effectively.[20] These legislative changes are part of broader structural reforms that include enhancing the independence and professionalism of judicial institutions, ensuring impartiality in decision-making processes, and promoting a culture of integrity within public administration. Additionally, Albania's commitment to aligning with EU standards extends beyond legislative amendments to include institutional capacity building and the adoption of best practices in governance. This includes reforms in administrative procedures, procurement practices, and judicial training programs aimed at equipping legal professionals with the skills and knowledge necessary to uphold the rule of law effectively.[21] Overall, these legislative and structural reforms underscore Albania's proactive approach to addressing systemic challenges, promoting good governance, and enhancing its legal framework to meet international standards. By strengthening its judicial system and regulatory framework, Albania aims to foster an environment conducive to sustainable development, foreign investment, and greater public trust in governmental institutions.

II. Justice Reform in North Macedonia

In parallel, North Macedonia has also pursued extensive justice reforms to strengthen its judiciary and combat corruption. The main highlights of these reforms include:

- **Judicial Independence and Efficiency**

North Macedonia has prioritized enhancing the independence and efficiency of its judiciary as foundational to its reform efforts. Key measures include reducing political influence over judicial appointments and decisions. A significant milestone in 2024 was the establishment of a non-partisan Judicial Council, marking a critical step towards depoliticizing the judiciary and ensuring fair and impartial adjudication.[22]

- **Institutional Enhancements**

To bolster its anti-corruption efforts, North Macedonia has established specialized units within law enforcement agencies dedicated to combating corruption. These include the Organized Crime and Corruption Prosecution Office and the Financial Police, which focus on investigating and prosecuting high-profile corruption cases involving public officials and the private sector. Notably, in 2024, several senior officials were indicted for embezzlement and abuse of power, underscoring the effectiveness of these specialized units.[23]

- **Comprehensive Legal Framework**

The adoption of the Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of Interest represents a cornerstone in North Macedonia's legal framework against corruption. This law provides a comprehensive set of measures aimed at preventing, detecting, and punishing corrupt practices. It includes stringent

provisions such as integrity testing, mandatory asset declarations for public officials, and regulations on conflict of interest, all designed to promote transparency and accountability across all sectors of society.[24]

- **Whistleblower Protection**

Recognizing the importance of whistleblowers in exposing corruption, North Macedonia has implemented robust protections to encourage reporting without fear of retaliation. These protections aim to strengthen anti-corruption measures by providing safeguards for individuals who disclose corrupt activities. In recent years, the number of whistleblowers coming forward has increased, leading to significant investigations and prosecutions, thereby demonstrating the effectiveness of these safeguards.[25]

- **EU Integration and International Cooperation**

North Macedonia's justice reform efforts are closely intertwined with its aspiration for EU integration. The country has aligned its legal and institutional frameworks with EU standards, facilitated by technical assistance and financial support from EU-funded programs. This collaboration has been instrumental in bolstering North Macedonia's capacity to combat corruption effectively and align with international best practices in judicial reform.[26] North Macedonia's comprehensive approach to justice reform underscores its commitment to strengthening democratic institutions, enhancing transparency, and combating corruption. By implementing robust legislative measures, enhancing institutional capabilities, and fostering international cooperation, it aims to consolidate its judicial independence while advancing its EU integration.

This comparative analysis of anti-corruption measures in Albania and North Macedonia underscores the multifaceted nature of the challenge and the complex interplay of factors influencing the effectiveness of efforts to combat corruption. Both countries have made significant strides in implementing institutional reforms, strengthening legal frameworks, and engaging in international cooperation to address corruption and promote transparency, accountability, and integrity in governance. Institutional reforms have been instrumental in enhancing the capacity and independence of key institutions responsible for combating corruption in both countries. Initiatives such as the establishment of specialized anti-corruption units and the reform of the judiciary aim to strengthen law enforcement and judicial integrity, thereby enhancing the credibility and effectiveness of anti-corruption measures.

Legal reforms have provided a robust legal framework for investigating, prosecuting, and punishing corrupt practices. Stricter penalties, enhanced asset recovery mechanisms, and improved transparency in public procurement processes are essential components of anti-corruption efforts in both Albania and North Macedonia.

International cooperation has played a crucial role in supporting anti-corruption efforts, providing technical assistance, capacity-building support, and financial resources. Engagement with international organizations, participation in regional platforms, and bilateral cooperation initiatives have facilitated collaboration and information exchange, fostering a coordinated approach to combatting corruption across borders.

However, challenges remain, including weak enforcement mechanisms, lack of political will, and entrenched interests. Addressing these challenges requires sustained commitment, political leadership, and coordinated action by all stakeholders involved.

Moving forward, it is essential for Albania and North Macedonia to build on their progress, identify areas for improvement, and implement targeted interventions to strengthen anti-corruption measures. Enhancing transparency, accountability, and integrity in governance processes, fostering a culture of integrity, and promoting citizen engagement and participation are critical steps towards achieving sustainable progress in the fight against corruption.

By learning from each other's experiences, sharing best practices, and leveraging international support, Albania and North Macedonia can continue to advance their anti-corruption agendas and contribute to building more transparent, accountable, and resilient societies in the Western Balkans region and beyond.

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