## ANNEX I –IPA III Action Fiche

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|  | Indicative title of the Action | **EU FOR ENHANCED SECURITY AND FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME, TERRORISM AND RADICALISATION** |
|  | Programming year | **2023** |
| CRITERIA FOR RELEVANCE ASSESSMENT | IPA III Window and thematic priorit(y)/(ies) | **WINDOW 1 - RULE OF LAW, FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY**  ***Thematic Priority 3: Fight against organized crime/security*** |
| Links with specific policy instruments of the enlargement process | The overall objective of the Action is **to improve the security architecture of North Macedonia**.  The proposed Action aims at **strengthening the legislative and institutional framework to combat organised crime, terrorism and radicalisation and ensure internal security with modern operational tools.**  The Action encompasses four components:  **Component 1: Cyber security**  This component will strengthen the capacities of North Macedonia to address cyber security challenges associated with global connectivity and increasing risks of accessing, stealing or misusing sensitive information by malicious users and criminal organisations. It will encompass the following activities:   1. Developing national procedures in times of peace, crisis, and state of emergency to manage incidents that will enable efficient intra-institutional cooperation. Every institution has a pre-defined role and will employ appropriate protocols and procedures and information exchange, communication, and coordination channels. 2. Building and strengthening the national capacities for active cyber prevention and taking appropriate countermeasures to handle and respond to cyber threats. 3. Support the establishment of a National Operation Centre to coordinate all cyber activities. 4. Providing response, directions, and guidelines in case of cyber incidents and cyber crises at all levels in society, including daily operations. 5. Improving the existing and establishing new mechanisms and tools (hardware and software) for identifying, investigating and preventing cybercrime and cyber incidents. 6. Providing education and training to public administration on cyber security, 7. Raising public awareness of cyber security in the private sector. 8. Technical assistance for supporting the identification, investigation, and prevention of cyber incidents and cybercrime. 9. Providing assistance in performing a national cyber risk assessment. 10. Organising tabletop exercise (TTX) for cybersecurity-related with national experience and needs.   **Component 2: Addressing crime and terrorism**  This component aims at improving the performance of the police and the other law enforcement agencies and the in addressing organised crime and terrorism. It encompasses the following activities:   1. Upgrading the human resource management and retention policy with the objective to boost the motivation of the police and law enforcement officers through analysis and revision of the current recruitment and promotion methodology. 2. Analysis of the system of cooperation between institutions in the fight against organized crime, and formulation and implementation of measures for strengthening the legal framework for joint investigations involving more than one law enforcement agency, enlarging the number and scope of joint investigations and increasing the transparency of joint investigations. 3. Improving the investigative skills in criminal investigations by promoting pre-emptive, preventive, strategic and tactical approaches, stimulating proactivity in gathering intelligence, refining, and modernising the investigative methods and techniques (interviews, informants, searches, surveillance, and other special investigative techniques), and upscaling the forensic knowledge and hybrid investigations. 4. Support for creating of mechanisms to ensure an appropriate response by the criminal justice system towards vulnerable groups, especially juveniles and women. 5. Enhance the cooperation with regional and international organisations in the fight against organised crime 6. Strengthening the capacities of the National Committee for Countering Violent Extremism and Countering Terrorism. Devise, and conduct a national counter terrorism and counter hybrid threat exercise to assess the functionality, proactiveness and efficiency of the National Counter Terrorism Action Team to coordinate all the institutional agencies and non-governmental bodies in tackling national and transnational terrorism threats 7. Enhancing capacities and cooperation of law enforcement personnel to address the issue of violent extremism and radicalisation in prisons, and in the same time reintegration and resocialisation of former prisoners   **Component 3: Community policing framework**  This component aims at putting in place (in a mid-term perspective) a community policing as a collaboration between the police and the community that identifies and solves community problems linked to security.  The component will consist of the following activities:   1. Establishing of the framework for community policy involving:    * Analysis of the police stations jurisdictions.    * Development of a manual for preventive policing with special emphasis on the concept "Community policing" and Problem-oriented policing.    * Development of a concept for the development of Local Prevention Councils (LSPs) (experiences and opportunities for implementation). 2. Establishment of pilot community policing in 3 locations involving:  * Establishing and building the capacities of Local Prevention Councils for open networking and robust dialogue with local communities, and with a focus on distinctive communities, minorities, and vulnerable groups. * Training of the Prevention Units in 8 sectors of the interior (total of 32 police officers) and enhancing the role of the patrol officers’.   The proposed Action will contribute to addressing the findings and recommendations of the **EC Country Report 2021 (SWD(2021)294 final)** (Chapter 24: Justice, freedom and security) as concerns the fight against organised crime: 1. Further improve the track record of investigations, prosecutions and convictions for organised crime and money laundering, and demonstrate the ability to effectively dismantle large criminal networks; 2. Adopt and implement the necessary legislation that would regulate the activity of the Asset Recovery office and enhance the effectiveness of the national asset recovery system; and 3. Allocate the necessary financial and human resources to the investigative centres, set up in the Basis Public Prosecution Office, allowing them to increase the efficiency of the investigations and improve inter-institutional cooperation.  Furthermore, this Action will contribute to the implementation of the **Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SSA)** regarding the statements stipulated in article 78 concerning trafficking in human beings; illegal economic activities, preventing and combating crime and other illicit activities. Additionally, the action is also in line with the recommendations of the Conclusions of the **16th meeting of the Subcommittee on Justice, Liberty and Security** of the **SSA** held in November 2021, related with the police reform; fight and track record on organised crime; and prevention/counter violent extremism and counter terrorism.  Regarding the Commission Communication **"A credible enlargement perspective for and enhanced EU engagement with the Western Balkans" (COM (2018)65),** this Action supports its strategic purpose related to the socio-economic development and the necessity to increase the financial assistance in the social sector, notably investments in education and health to support social inclusion. As well, the Action is in line with the need to provide support to capacity building in the area of cyber-security and fight against cyber-crime; increase the strategic and operational cooperation between the EU and the Western Balkans on security, including through relevant agencies; and counter threats originating from organised crime and terrorism, among other secure aspects.  The proposed Action will contribute as well to achieve the objectives of the **Economic and Investment Plan (EIP) for the Western Balkans (COM (2020) 641 final).** Boosting investment and economic growth is only possible if the fundamental reforms, particularly those that strengthen or improve human and entrepreneurial capacity to innovate and develop an economic niche. In this sense, cooperation among the partners in the region as well as with the EU is essential to address specific security challenges, such as countering terrorism and extremism, money laundering, human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Therefore, the EIP recommends, in the digital sector, to enhance cybersecurity capacity and the fight against cybersecurity for surveillance purposes, in line with the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and in view of a dynamic alignment with future EU legislation in this area. |
| Contribution to the IPA III Programming Framework objectives | The Action is designed to contribute to the achievement of the specific objective of the IPA III Programming Framework, thematic priority **3: Fight against organised crime/security** within **Window 1: Rule of law, fundamental rights, and democracy.**  The Action will contribute to the achievement of specific objectives of the sector Home Affairs, as defined in the **IPA III Programming Framework[[1]](#footnote-1) (Window 1, Thematic Priority 3)**, which aim at:   * strengthening the legislative and institutional framework for combating organised crime and * Modernising the operational tools for combating organised crime   Overall, the proposed action is aligned with the area of interventions of **IPA III 2021-2027 Strategic Response for North Macedonia[[2]](#footnote-2), under Window 1, Thematic Priority 3,** in regard to:   * Continue the reform in the legal and institutional framework in line with the EU and international standards. * Develop a more strategic approach to address various forms of organised crime, including better prioritisation and appropriate allocation of resources, better reporting to the public. * Improve the inter-institutional coordination, cooperation and synergy of the different institutions/agencies involved in the sector. * Increase the transparency and accountability of the police and other law enforcement bodies, enhance the reporting to the public on the sector reforms and operations of the police and the law enforcement bodies. * Enhance the link society-law enforcement bodies, invest in community-based police, build public trust in the operations of police and the law enforcement bodies. * Strengthen capacities to cooperate with international partners and participate in international investigations; including cooperation within the region and Western Balkan countries. * Strengthen the capacities for the fight against terrorism, countering terrorism financing, prevent and counter radicalisation, including coordination with the regional and EU Member State/s. * Promote the concept of human rights across police and law enforcement bodies, train the officers ongoing basis, regularly assess the application of standards. * Strengthen cooperation within the region and Western Balkan countries to fight organised crime. * Introduce and enhance the use of modern investigative methods and techniques, including hot spot identification, crime mapping, geospatial prediction, and social network analysis, etc., and build effective police respond to identified threat and risks. * Investment in modernisation of the data management systems and interoperability of the various IT tools used in the law enforcement agencies, enhanced data mining and predictive analytics allowing a gradual shift to a new quality of police working based on anticipating, preventing and responding effectively to crime. * Investments in new equipment increasing the efficiency of the investigation process and the response. * Improve the capacities for effective seizure, confiscation of assets, and management of confiscated assets in respect of the public interest. * Build up institutional capacities in cyber-security and fight against cyber-crime. * Enhance community-based police practices based on more robust dialogue between the police and local communities, restorative processes, and alternative justice. |
| Links with national, regional and global strategies | The Action is contributing to the objectives of **United Nation’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**; more specifically, the action contributes to **SDG 16 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.** More specifically, North Macedonia is implementing SDG 16 within its strategic framework through the specific objectives and measures related to the reduction of illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime, strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime, etc.  The Action is totally in line with the **Joint Action Plan on Counterterrorism for the Western Balkans[[3]](#footnote-3)** which establishes five objectives to be supported by the EU: 1. A robust framework for countering terrorism and preventing/countering violent extremism: institutional set-up and legal alignment, implementation and enforcement capacities; 2. Effective prevention and countering of violent extremism; 3. Effective information exchange and operational cooperation; 4. Build capacity to combat money laundering and terrorism financing; 5. Strengthen the protection of citizens and infrastructure.  The Action is also in line with the **Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation with EUROPOL**, which purpose is to regulate the cooperation between Europol and North Macedonia in combating serious forms of international crime, through the exchange of information and regular contacts. It is also contributing to the implementation of the agreement that North Macedonia has with EUROJUST that establishes a framework for structural judicial cooperation in the fight against serious cross-border crime between EU Member States and North Macedonia. The agreement allows for the partner States to take part in all the practical cooperation tools offered through Eurojust to prosecute serious, transnational crime cases.  More broadly, the Action will contribute to the regional **Southeast Europe 2020 Strategy** whose goal is to establish a cross-border working group consisting of border security agencies from Albania, Kosovo, North Macedonia, and Montenegro to combat corruption, illicit cross-border trafficking, transnational crime, and terrorism.  The Action also takes in consideration the short-term and medium-term priorities set out in the **National Programme for Adoption of the *Acquis*** as concern the police cooperation and fight against organised crime and combating terrorism.  The Action supports the implementation of key **national priorities**, defined in several strategic documents focused on addressing the challenges in the justice and home affairs sectors. Overall, the national priorities target to enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to prevent and combat crime by using contemporary investigation methods; modernize the police in line with EU good practices; strengthening law enforcement national and international cooperation; strengthen the capacity for conducting financial investigations and asset confiscation; reduce demand and drug supply; detect and prosecute the perpetrators of trafficking of human beings and illegal migration; protect the integrity of the national financial sector and the economy from money laundering and financing of terrorism threats; strengthen the national capacities for cyber threat management and improving the cyber security; ensure a safe, secure and sovereign country, through prevention of flows of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs), protection of people, property and critical infrastructures, etc.  An overall strategy in the fight against organized crime and security is missing, however North Macedonia has developed a set of individual strategies that cover a wide range of specific issues:   * **National Strategy against Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism 2021-2024.** The strategic objectives of this National Strategy are to be standardised with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Fifth Money Laundering EU Directive on the prevention of the use of the financial system for money laundering or terrorist financing to protect the integrity of the financial sector effectively and the economy from threats of money laundering and financing terrorism and to contribute to the strengthening of the national safety and security. * **National Strategy on building resilience and confronting hybrid threats (2021-2025).**   The strategy for building resilience and dealing with hybrid threats is a document that should results in the creation of a national capacity to  successfully deal with multifaceted threats or crises, which aim to endanger our society and democratic values, and to destabilize the functioning of state institutions. The purpose of this strategy is to create a common awareness of the nature of hybrid threats, mapping responsibilities and stakeholders, identifying ways to act as well as create resources for building national resilience by engaging the whole society. It also means building a society ready for early detection, response and rapid recovery, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders.   * **National Strategy for Capacity Building for Financial Investigations and Property Confiscation 2021-2023.** The Strategy and the Action Plan are an important step in the fight against crime and are expected to contribute to strengthening the coordination between the competent institutions for conducting financial investigations. * **National Strategy for Combating Corruption and Conflict of Interest 2021-2025.** The Strategy is prepared following the vision of a society based on the highest ethical values and integrity that gives all citizens equal access to responsible and transparent institutions and respect for human rights and freedoms. * **Strategy for inclusion and communication with the community of the Ministry of Interior 2020-2022.** The intention of the Strategy for inclusion and communication with the community is to define the organisational approach in the partnership work of the critical stakeholders of the strategy for inclusion and communication with the community in the field of security, considering the current relevant strategic documents of the police. * **National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration 2021-2025.** The National Strategy and Action Plan aim to act as a tool and a mechanism for uniting all relevant state and non-state stakeholders, as well as the international partners, in the common understanding of the situation regarding the trafficking of human beings and illegal migration and to facilitate a resolution of the challenges. * **National Strategy for Fight against Terrorism 20218-2022.** The National Strategy and Action Plan for Combating Terrorism confirm the commitment of the Republic of North Macedonia to a comprehensive and transparent approach through prevention, protection, prosecution, and response to the threat of terrorism and terrorist activities. These documents identify the existing shortcomings but also how capacities and institutional capacities need to be strengthened. * **National Strategy for Prevention of Violent Extremism 2018-2022.** This strategy is based on a holistic approach with greater engagement of civil society representatives’ society, with preventive measures to address the issue of violent extremism instead of reaction to its consequences. Prevention is not an instant solution but an ongoing process long. The dangers from foreign terrorist fighters remain a unique, top-notch concern for our country and its citizens. * **National Integrated Border Management Strategy 2022-2025.** The main goal of this Strategy is to achieve safe and open borders for the fast and secure flow of passengers and goods and for effective suppression of illegal cross-border activities to a level that does not pose a threat to border security and the safety of citizens. * **Resolution on the Migration Policy 2021-2025.** The creation of the Resolution is based on the knowledge of changes in the specificities of external migration, then the measures and activities implemented from the previous resolution and understanding of changes in the migration policies of the countries at reception. |
| Coherence with the Sector Approach | The Action is envisioned under the sector Home Affairs.  The sector **strategic framework** is well established, and the Action correlates with the country's strategic objectives of policies in fight against organized crime, terrorism, and radicalisation as well as reform of the Police. North Macedonia benefits of well-established monitoring system, allowing regular feedback to the decision-makers and the public on the level of implementation of strategic objectives and actions. As of 2019, the country has put in place a **Performance Assessment Framework (PAF),** streamlining the policy objectives, the indicators, and the targets. The PAF is available under [PAF (pafnorthmacedonia.mk)](https://pafnorthmacedonia.mk/PAF/). The Action contribute to meeting several key impact and outcome indicators of the Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) included in the log frame.  The Ministry of Interior is the lead institution responsible for the creation and implementation of the security policies, as well approximation and implementation of *acquis* across the sector and for overall **coordination** of development assistance to the sector. While the institutional capacity of Ministry of Interior and other relevant institutions in this sector has been improving, more targeted investments are needed for strengthening their capacity in fight against organized crime, terrorism and radicalisation and Police reform.  The policy dialogue is channelled through the Sector Working Groups (SWG) for Home Affairs, which comprises all relevant national authorities, donors, partners, and civil society organisations. The SWG HA also embeds the IPA programming. The SWG meets regularly twice a year in plenary session and it is chaired by the Minister of Interior and co-chaired by the NIPAC. The SWG meets at technical level whenever it is necessary too. The public dialogue is smooth and intensive as centred on the definition and implementation of the country's sector priorities.  The contents of this AF was discussed at the SWG meeting held on the **<please insert date as soon as the meeting is organised>.**  The sector policy **budgeting** needs improvement. North Macedonia does not yet benefit from a robust Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) to anchor the costs for the major reforms and ensure their credibility. The ongoing Public Financial Management (PFM) reform programme is expected to address this issue through the adoption of the new organic budget law. Significant IPA support is already allocated, and its implementation is ongoing.  As assessed so far, North Macedonia has demonstrated continuous progress performance in PFM and Domestic Revenue Mobilisation. Improvements are evident in the Fiscal Framework, budget planning, budget execution, revenue mobilisation, transparent reporting of the Budget, public financial internal control, external control, and Parliamentary oversight. |
| Regional dimension | Not applicable |
| Indicative budget (in EUR) | | Total: EUR 5.2 million  EU funding: EUR 5 million  National co-financing: EUR 0.2 million |
| Implementation Modality | | Direct Management (services or twinning/grant to member states/ and supply) |
| Budget Support Readiness (only in the action is implemented through Budget Support) | | Not applicable |

**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX**

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| **OVERALL OBJECTIVE(S) / (IMPACT(S))** | **OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS** | **BASELINES (VALUE AND YEAR[[4]](#footnote-4))** | **MILESTONES (OPTIONAL)** | **TARGETS** | **SOURCES & MEANS OF VERIFICATION** |  |
| To improve the security architecture of North Macedonia | Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism[[5]](#footnote-5) (as measured by the World Bank Worldwide Governance indicators)[[6]](#footnote-6) | 50.47 (2020) | / | ≥ 50 (2027) | World Bank |
| Crime rate (Crimes over population 100.000 inhabitants. Considered crimes: intentional homicide; -attempted intentional homicide; -assault; -kidnapping; -sexual violence; -rape; -robbery)[[7]](#footnote-7) | 38,10 (2017) | / | ≤ 30 (2027) | Eurostat |
| Delayed investigation rate[[8]](#footnote-8) | 40% (2019) |  | ≤ 20 (2027) | PPO |
| **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE(S) / OUTCOME(S)** | **OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS** | **BASELINE** | **MILESTONES** | **TARGETS** | **SOURCES OF VERIFICATION** | **ASSUMPTIONS** |
| To strengthen the legislative and institutional framework to combat organised crime, terrorism and radicalisation and ensure internal security with modern operational tools. | Level of trust in the police (EU Public Opinion)[[9]](#footnote-9) | 48% (2019) | / | ≥ 57% (2026) | Eurobarometer | Stable political situation and consistent reform orientation of any new government.  Relevant national strategic and regulatory frameworks in place.  Good cooperation in place between law enforcing agencies |
| Financial investigation rate (Proportion of person under financial investigation over persons investigated for organised crime)[[10]](#footnote-10) | Numerator: Number of people under financial investigation within DSOSC 57 (43 individuals and 14 legal entities)  Denominator: Total number of persons under investigation within DSOSC- 148  57/148 = 38.5% | / | ≥42% (2026) | Financial Police CIU |
| Financial Investigation Rate on OCC by the PPOOCC[[11]](#footnote-11) | 26/126 = 21% (2019) | / | ≥ 37% (2026) | Financial Police |
| Percentage of executed confiscation sentences since 2011 for crimes related to organized crime, money laundering, abuse official duty (cumulative indicator)[[12]](#footnote-12) | 50% (till 2019) |  | ≥ 75% (till 2026) | Agency for confiscation of assets |
| Number of Computer cybercrimes[[13]](#footnote-13) | 160 (2020) |  | ≥ 120 (2026) | European Commission’s Report on North Macedonia |
| **OUTPUTS** | **OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS** | **BASELINE** | **MILESTONES** | **TARGETS** | **SOURCES OF VERIFICATION** | **ASSUMPTIONS** |
| 1. Cyber security strengthened | Number of national procedures in times of peace, crisis, and state of emergency to manage incidents prepared and adopted | 0 (2022) |  | 1 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report | The outputs of the project are promptly transformed in legal acts of the Macedonian enforcement agencies |
| Number of National operation centre established and operational | 0 (2022) |  | 1 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| Number of manuals for handling case of cyber threat and attack prepared and adopted | 0 (2022) |  | 1 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| Number of people (public administration) trained on cybersecurity (cumulative indicator) | 0 (2022) |  | ≥ 100 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| Number of tabletop exercises (TTX) for cybersecurity related with national experience and needs (cumulative indicator) | 0 (2022) |  | ≥ 2 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| Number of public awareness events organised on cybersecurity | 0 (2022) |  | ≥ 2 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| 2. Police and other law enforcement agencies performance, including fight against organised crime and terrorism, strengthened | Number of analysis and review of the methodology for recruiting and promoting police and law enforcement | 0 (2022) |  | 1 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report | The output of the project is promptly transformed in legal acts of the Macedonian enforcement agencies  The Agency for the confiscation of assets properly cooperate with the judiciary system  The level of trust into the institutions is stable |
| Number of additional cooperation protocols with regional and international organisations in the fight against organised crime related to the Internet prepared and adopted | 0 (2022) |  | ≥ 3 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| Number of national cooperation protocols on investigations against organised crime prepared and adopted | 0 (2022) |  | ≥ 3 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| Number of people trained on modern investigation techniques and methods including forensic skills for criminal investigations | 0 (2022) |  | ≥ 50 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| Number of protocols on conducting investigations against perpetrators of crimes related to youths and women prepared and adopted | 0 (2022) |  | ≥ 2 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| Number of law enforcement agents trained on modern counter terrorism and hybrid investigations skills, with pre-emptive, preventive, strategic and tactical approaches | 0 (2022) |  | ≥ 30 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| Number of tabletop exercises (TTX) for terrorism (cumulative indicator) | 0 (2022) |  | ≥ 2 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| Number of radicalised inmates trained | 0 (2022) |  | ≥ 30 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| Number of terrorists whose assets are frozen | 0 (2022) |  | ≥ 5 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| 3 Community policing framework established | Number of manuals on preventive policing (with special emphasis on the concept "Community policing" and Problem-oriented policing) prepared and adopted | 0 (2022) |  | 1 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report | The outputs of the project are promptly transformed in legal acts of the Macedonian enforcement agencies  The local communities are willing to cooperate with the Police |
| Number of municipalities with an enhanced capacities and sustainability of LSPs | 0 (2022) |  | ≥ 10 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| Number of concepts to strengthen the Local Prevention Councils (LSPs) prepared and adopted | 0 (2022) |  | ≥ 3 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| Number police officers trained (realized specialized training) | 0 (2022) |  | ≥ 32 (2026) | Progress Report  Project Report |
| **BROAD ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION (IF AVAILABLE)** |  | | | | | |

1. <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/system/files/2022-01/C_2021_8914_COMMISSION_IMPLEMENTING_DECISION_EN.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Two <https://www.sep.gov.mk/data/file/IPA/IPA%20III%20STRATEGIC%20RESPONSE.docx> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/36546/joint-action-plan-on-ct-for-wb.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The baseline value may be “0” (i.e. no reference values are available as the Action represents a novelty for the beneficiary) but cannot be left empty or include references such as “N/A” or “will be determined later”. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=crim_off_cat&lang=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. PPO Annual Report [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/browse/all/series/4961> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Financial Police-Criminal Intelligence Unit. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Financial Police [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Report of the Agency for confiscation of Assets [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/system/files/2021-10/North-Macedonia-Report-2021.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)