



Inhabitants
2 793 592

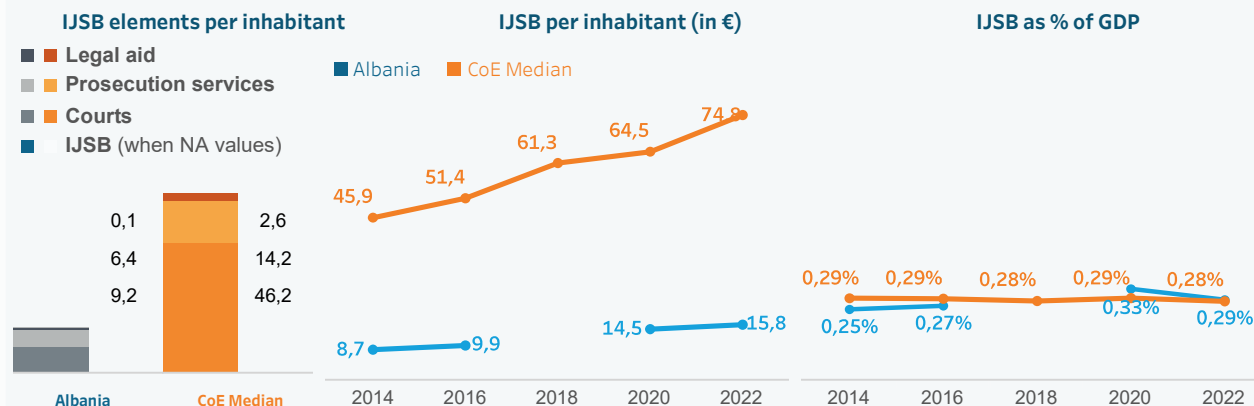


GDP per capita
5 489 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
6 888 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



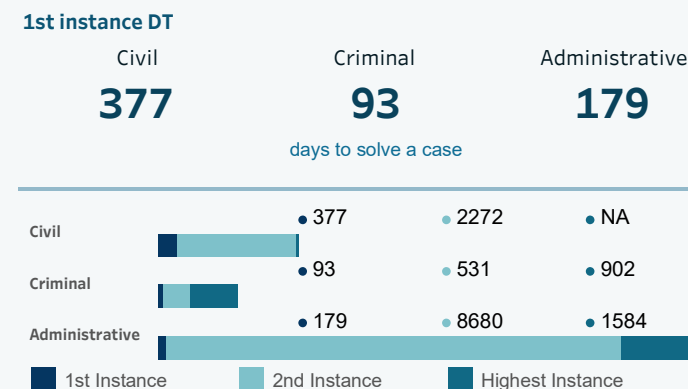
Budget : In 2022, Albania's judicial system budget is 44 032 621 €, representing 15,8 € per inhabitant, well below the CoE median and one of the lowest in Europe. However, as a percentage of GDP at 0,29%, it aligns with the CoE median. The court budget is 9,2 € per inhabitant in 2022, up from 8,3 €. Despite this increase, Albania still has one of the lowest court budgets per inhabitant in Europe.

Professionals: The re-evaluation of judges and prosecutors (vetting process) that started in 2014 and is ongoing has impacted their numbers. Many were dismissed or resigned voluntarily. In 2022, Albania had significantly fewer judges than the CoE median: 11,38 per 100 000 inhabitants. However, between 2020 and 2022, the total number of Supreme Court judges increased from 4 to 16.

Court users: In 2022, the Tirana Court introduced a "Questionnaire for Court User Satisfaction" for lawyers and non-legal users. This pilot phase precedes potential expansion of the initiative.

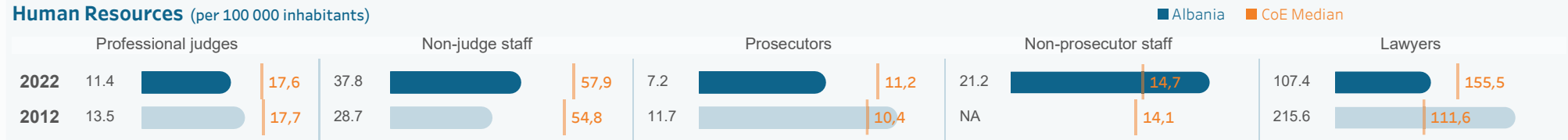
Judicial map reform: A reform concerning the reorganization of the country's courts is implemented since 2022 and was finalised in 2023. This reorganization led to the closure of 18 courts, leaving 13 courts of first instance of general jurisdiction, along with 1 Court of Appeal of General Jurisdiction and 2 administrative courts of first instance.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

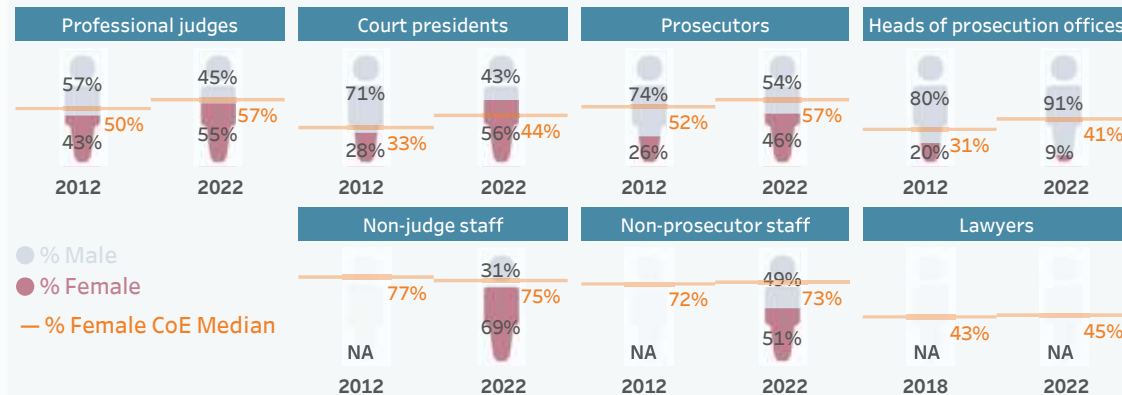


Efficiency : In 2022, first instance courts continue to exhibit significantly higher efficiency compared to second instance courts. Extremely long Disposition Times are found in second instance courts, particularly in civil and commercial litigious, and administrative cases, because of a lack of judges due to the vetting process. Criminal justice appears to be the area of law where the combined efficiency of all three instances is most pronounced, while administrative law remains the least efficient domain. Improvements in Disposition Times are noticeable for first instance criminal cases and first instance administrative cases, as well as for second instance criminal cases.

Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



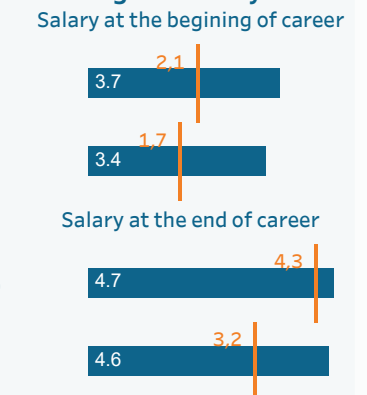
Gender Balance



Absolute gross salaries

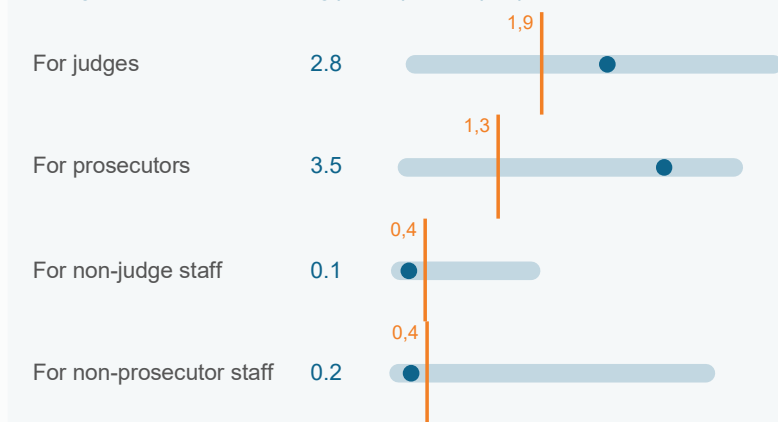


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

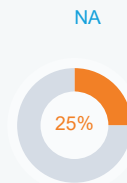


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

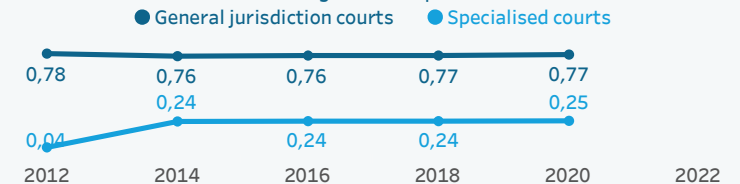


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

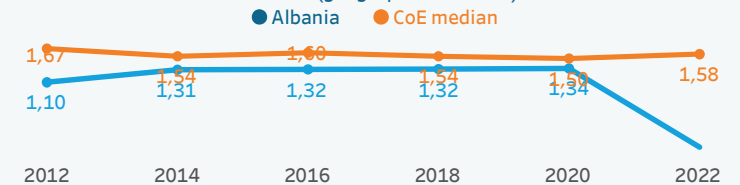


● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)



* This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, if the CoE Median for judges is 3,9, this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3,9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) * 100

CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing

CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) * 365

The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work of the courts

■ Albania

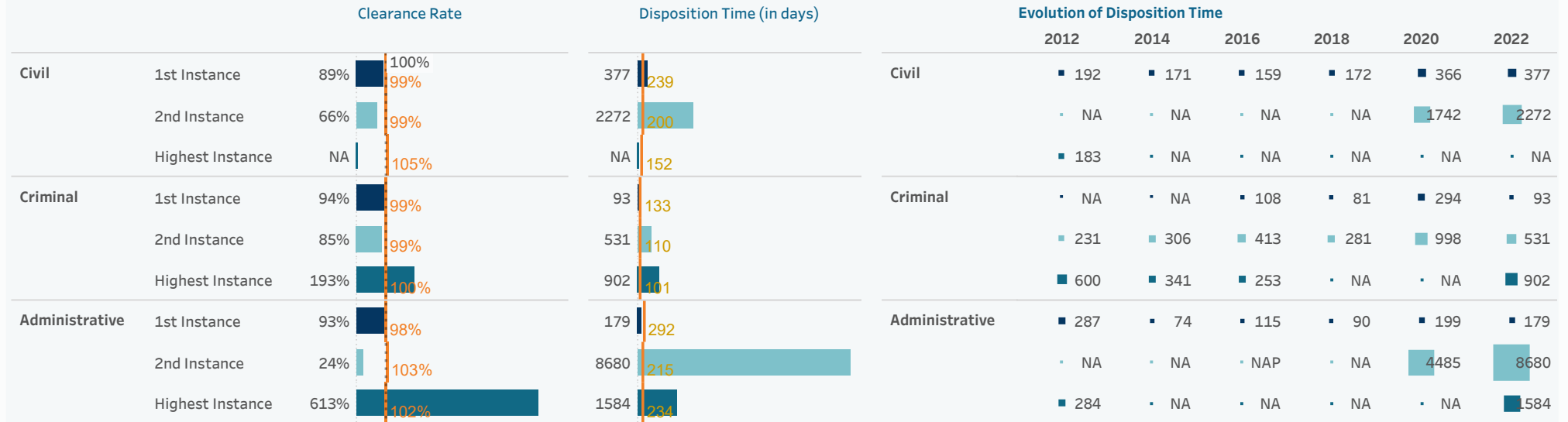
■ CoE Median

Instance

■ 1st Instance

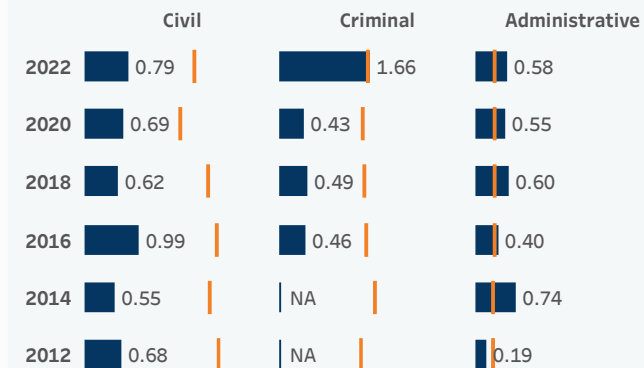
■ 2nd Instance

■ Highest Instance

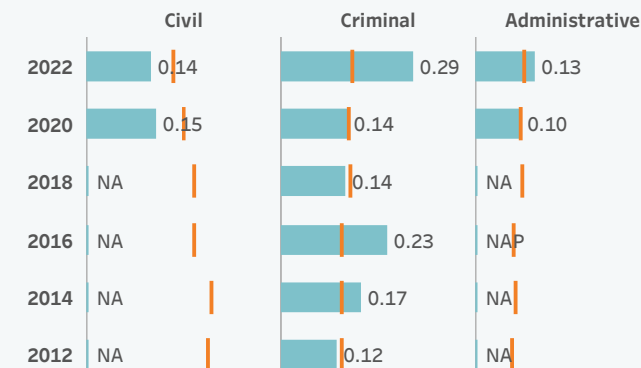


Incoming Cases

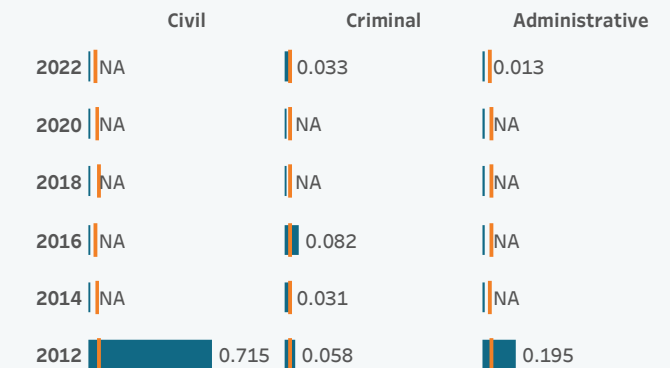
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

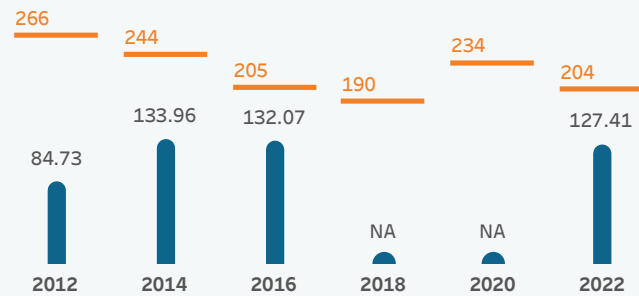


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor

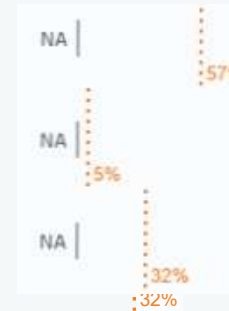


Distribution of processed cases in %

Discontinued during the reference year

Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor

Cases brought to court



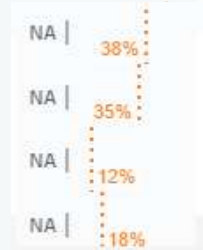
Distribution of discontinued cases in %

Discontinued because the offender could not be identified

Discontinued due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation

Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity

Discontinued for other reasons



Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

ICT Deployment and Usage Index
(from 0 to 10)

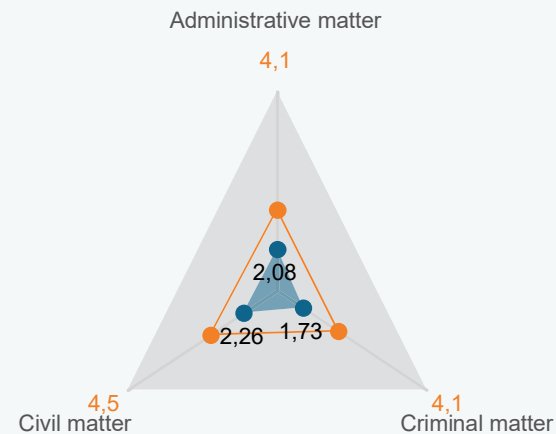
Total deployment rate : **2,04**



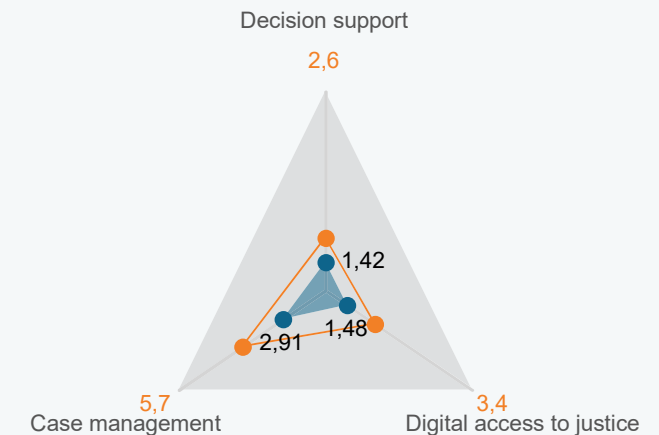
Total usage rate : **1,61**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

[NA](#)

Case-law of the higher court/s

[NA](#)

Information about the judicial system

[NA](#)