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**METANI: INDEPENDENCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF
MAGISTRATES, AN ORGANIC DUALITY THAT MAKES
THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE A PUBLIC SERVICE**



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METANI: INDEPENDENCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF MAGISTRATES, AN ORGANIC DUALITY THAT MAKES THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE A PUBLIC SERVICE

The High Inspector of Justice, Mr. Artur and beyond.

Metani, participated in the national conference “The dimension of integrity in the function of the magistrate. Commitment to justice”, organized by the School of Magistrates, with contributors from leading justice institutions, magistrates, lawyers, educators and representatives of civil society.

Mr. Metani spoke on the topic “The Rule of Law put up to the test: Independence or Accountability?” analyzing the dynamic and delicate relationship that exists between the independence of the judiciary and the legitimate need for public accountability, a subject of debate today among legal professionals, also in Europe

The formal legal independence of magistrates requires institutional guarantees, but must be accompanied by a high standard of integrity and professionalism of the magistrates themselves, said the High Inspector of Justice in his speech.

“In Albanian practice, this principle has often been put to the test. Magistrates have often been exposed to direct or indirect interference, which has manifested itself through personal intimidation, media pressure, polarized political discourses, the use of political rhetoric to influence judicial perception and decision-making, conflict of interest, or centralized

administrative decision-making, not always based on clear legal criteria or procedures. Addressing this issue requires building an institutional culture of protecting the independence of magistrates, establishing independent oversight and accountability mechanisms, as well as establishing clear standards on political deontology, in relation to its relationship with the judiciary.... The most important consequence of the principle of independence of magistrates is the lack of responsibility for the decisions they make, according to their judgement based on the law.

In judging a case, they make decisions based on the law and according to their internal thought. Functional and personal independence does not imply immunity or lack of checking. Therefore, the consequence of power and the trust that society gives to magistrates is such that there must be some way to hold them accountable. Any attempt to protect the independence of the judiciary is not legitimate if it is not accompanied by a reaction on the form, essence and limits of the exercise of the accountability system of magistrates, since without clear rules for the checking of judicial power, we risk turning magistrates into silent sovereigns. Therefore, the

increase in the competence and independence of magistrates must be accompanied by an effective accountability system.

The Office High Inspector of Justice, said Mr. Metani, represents the fundamental mechanism that connects the independence of the magistrate with the accountability system and their public responsibility.

“The greatest challenge today of the High Inspector of Justice is to maintain its institutional independence, as well as to be an important contributor to guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary, in an environment where direct or indirect influence or interference with the judiciary are not unknown. In order not to become a means of pressure on magistrates and the judiciary, the HIJ is trying to implement the highest standards of due process, to ensure transparency in the procedures carried out by the institution and to demonstrate integrity in every decision-making.

The HIJ is trying to conceive and apply this accountability mechanism in an institutional, fair and sustainable manner, as the highest form of public accountability of magistrates. The role of the HIJ should not be seen simply in the disciplinary punitive

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dimension, but in a broader educational and preventive aspect, in order to create a high ethical and professional culture in the judiciary. In this way, this institution is committed to becoming a true supporter of the principles of the rule of law, while maintaining the sensitive balance between accountability and independence of the judiciary. “

Seeing independence and accountability as an organic duality, which helps consolidate the rule of law, Mr. Metani noted that we must reflect on building a justice system that guarantees both, while administration of justice should be a public service.

“Today more than ever, justice in Albania needs magistrates and professionals with high moral integrity, aware of their constitutional role and committed to justice, as a public service, while preserving its pure interests.

There is a need for magistrates who truly believe, not only in social values, but also in their personal mission to serve the justice system. This is naturally linked to the further strengthening of accountability and responsibility. All of us, as members of the justice system, have the duty to prove through our work, institutional behavior and professional culture that independence is not a personal privilege of magistrates, but a tool at the service of the citizens and that accountability is not a limitation or violation of the independence of the judicial power, but a mechanism to exercise this independence responsibly. At the same time, I believe that it is equally important to respect the functioning of the constitutional mechanism of this important balance, as a tool, perhaps the only one, for the revival of the judicial system.”



**Full speech of the High Inspector of Justice
Mr. Artur Metani as follows**

Hello everyone!

First of all, let me congratulate the organizers of this conference, Mr. Rakipi and the School of Magistrates, for bringing to the debate one of the most fundamental issues of the constitutional debate and the democratic order today, not only in Albania, but also in Europe and beyond, such as the dynamic and delicate relationship that exists between the independence of the judiciary and the legitimate need for public accountability. An issue that has become the real test of the rule of law, as part of the challenges that justice is going through everywhere.

Therefore, I would like to use this opportunity to share with you some of my reflections on the very important and fundamental issues that are currently related to the engagement of magistrates and their essential role in the justice system.

The independence of the judiciary constitutes in itself a cornerstone of a democratic state and is inseparable from the very meaning of the functioning of the rule of law. But just as important as this principle, it should be noted that in our societies today, as the former French High Inspector describes it, a strange paradox is being observed: "Never has the demand for justice been so strong and never have justice systems been in such a fragile state".

Perhaps for this reason, or in its name, some societies are facing an aggressive

"influence" of the executive (or legislative) power on the judicial power and in the meantime, the search for and application of the necessary mechanisms to protect the independence of the judicial system still remains a challenge, even in countries with advanced democracies.

This reality makes it even more necessary to consolidate an institutional architecture that guarantees magistrates not only formal legal independence, but also moral and social support to exercise their function in an independent, impartial, courageous and fair manner. This is a natural process of transformation and continuous development. Of course, each institutional model is different and must be understood in light of the stage of development of a given country.

The independence of the judiciary contains two dimensions, the institutional aspect and the ethical-personal one. Thus, the independence of the judiciary requires clear guarantees in the institutional aspect, but on the other hand this independence must be accompanied by a high standard of integrity and professionalism of the magistrates themselves.

In Albanian practice, this principle has often been put to the test. Magistrates have often been exposed to direct or indirect interference, which has manifested itself through personal intimidation, media pressure, polarized political discourses, the use of political rhetoric to influence judicial perception and decision-making, conflicts of interest, or centralized administrative decision-making, not always based on clear legal criteria or procedures.



Addressing this issue requires building an institutional culture of protecting the independence of magistrates, establishing independent oversight and accountability mechanisms, and establishing clear standards on political deontology, in its relation with the judiciary. At the same time, the lack of independence has also resulted from biased behavior on the part of magistrates themselves, as a result of lack of professional training, behavior committed with direct malice, or as a result of their lack of ethics and integrity.

For this purpose, it is necessary for our legal system to have an active and dynamic response to the challenges that arise, as well as a systematic adaptation to the ongoing needs to guarantee this independence and accountability. This process should begin with increased attention, from the early stages of the education of

magistrates at the School of Magistrates and continuing throughout their professional career.

The most important consequence of the principle of independence of magistrates is the lack of responsibility for the decisions they issue, according to their judgement based on the law. In judging a case, they make decisions based on the law and according to their inner thought.

Nevertheless, functional and personal independence does not imply immunity or lack of check. Therefore, the consequence of the power and trust that society gives to magistrates is such that there must be some way to hold them accountable.

Any attempt to protect the independence of the judiciary is not legitimate if it is not accompanied by a reaction on the form,

essence and limits of the exercise of the accountability system of magistrates, since without clear rules for the checking of judicial power, we risk turning magistrates into silent sovereigns.

Therefore, increasing the competence and independence of magistrates must be accompanied by an effective accountability system.

The accountability of the judiciary should not be seen as a limitation to its independence, but as a prerequisite for guaranteeing institutional legitimacy and strengthening public trust in justice. It should not be conceived as a limitation of independence, but as a mechanism that strengthens it. Respect for justice does not lie only in its decisions, but also in the way judicial decisions are made. Therefore, the form in which justice is administered is as important as its content.

In this sense, accountability represents not only the highest level of commitment to citizens and respect for the fundamental mission of justice, but also represents the ability of the judiciary to reflect on its activity, to justify institutional behavior, to improve the quality of justice and to act in accordance with the highest standards of eth-

ics and professionalism.

In Albania, the justice reform brought a radical institutional transformation aiming to restore public trust in justice through the establishment of new institutions and the strengthening of professional standards. Among these institutions, a key role is played by the High Inspector of Justice (HIJ), which represents the fundamental mechanism that links the independence of the magistrate with the accountability system and their public responsibility.

The greatest challenge today of the High Inspector of Justice is to maintain its institutional independence, as well as to be an important contributor in guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary, in an environment where direct or indirect influence or interference with the judiciary is not unknown. In order not to become a tool of pressure on magistrates and the judiciary, the HIJ is trying to implement the highest standards of due process, to ensure transparency in the procedures developed by it, and to demonstrate integrity in every decision-making.

The HIJ is trying to conceive and apply this accountability mechanism in an institutional, fair and sustainable manner, as the high-

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est form of public accountability of magistrates. The role of the HIJ should not be seen simply in the disciplinary punitive dimension, but in a broader educational and preventive aspect, in order to create a high ethical and professional culture in the judiciary.

In this way, this institution is committed to becoming a true supporter of the principles of the rule of law, while maintaining the sensitive balance between accountability and independence of the judiciary.

This is not just rhetoric, but an important principle in which HIJ truly believes. It is also a difficult challenge, which can only be faced through a measured and careful approach, not succumbing to the heated debates of the moment, but taking into account the long-term effects and a single

goal, which is the establishment and functioning in the future of the judiciary on strong foundations of independence and accountability. This not only requires time, but also sustainability. I truly believe that we are on the right track.

Following this reflection on the balance between the independence and accountability of magistrates, I feel obliged to emphasize that these two principles are not in conflict with each other, but in a healthy symbiosis, which guarantees the functioning of the rule of law. The classic dilemma between independence and accountability is essentially a challenge to build a functional symmetry between them, a balance that is not only a legal requirement, but an important prerequisite for maintaining the legitimacy of the judiciary.



Finding a sustainable balance between these two values is an ongoing challenge. Absolute independence, in the absence of effective accountability mechanisms, risks leading to a lack of efficiency, a lack of transparency and a violation of the principles of institutional and public accountability of magistrates.

At the same time, the establishment of an accountability mechanism for magistrates, not based on legal criteria or standards and not within the framework of the carrying out of procedures according to due process, may pose a serious risk to the independence of the judiciary and expose it to inappropriate influences, including interferences of a political nature.

At first glance, this relationship may appear as an inevitable conflict between the right to judicial independence and institutional checking over the exercise of judicial functions. In a consolidated constitutional order, judicial independence and accountability are constructed as two complementary dimensions of the same institutional architecture, representing an organic and irreplaceable duality that helps consolidate the rule of law.

So, in this context, the question that arises is not “Independence or accountability?”, but “How do we build a justice system that guarantees both?”, since the relationship between them is not only theoretical, but also practical and existential for the very functioning of the rule of law.

A constitutional order that aims to guarantee equality in front of the law, protection of fundamental human rights and the proper functioning of democratic institutions cannot be imagined without an independent judiciary that is simultaneously accountable to society. Only through the right balance between these two fundamental principles can a justice system be built that is both independent in decision-making and functions efficiently and with integrity.

Dear colleagues!

Today, Albania is at an important moment, where the challenge to consolidate new justice institutions cannot be won without a deep institutional and social awareness of the role of justice in the rule of law.

The rule of law does not represent only an

The challenge regarding the rule of law is not only legal within the framework of a legislative process, but also historical, institutional, cultural or social. It requires a joint effort of all powers to cultivate a system where everyone is equal in front of the law and where the citizens have real faith in the protective function of justice.

aspect of legal rules and norms, but also a social order where the law prevails, where the functional separation of powers is not only a theoretical principle, but a real and “living” checking mechanism, where fundamental human rights have an inalienable status and are protected through effective legal tools.

The challenge regarding the rule of law is not only legal within the framework of a legislative process, but also historical, institutional, cultural or social. It requires a joint effort of all powers to cultivate a system where everyone is equal in front of the law and where the citizens have real faith in the protective function of justice. Meanwhile, it is worth noting that the courts, in this paradigm, are not only interpreters of the law, but also guarantors of the constitutional order and defenders of the principle of the rule of law.

The judicial reform, adopted in 2016, represents a major structural undertaking in the legal and institutional life of our country, aiming to restore public trust in the judiciary. It was conceived as a comprehensive intervention to address the systemic problems of corruption, inefficiency and political influence regarding the functioning of the justice system for a long period of transition.

Nevertheless, the judicial reform cannot remain an initiative limited in legal acts or formal institutional structures. It must find embodiment in the functioning of the judicial bodies, as well as in the ethical behavior of magistrates, in the independence of their decision-making and in the rejection

and punishment of any attempt to instrumentalize it.

The reform of the judiciary has been a major step, but not enough. In order for effects to be tangible, it must be accompanied by a deep professional reflection and commitment to building institutions that have the trust of Albanian citizens. This requires not only legal reforms, but also a transformation of institutional culture, a new awareness of justice and a permanent commitment to honesty and professionalism.

Therefore, reform cannot be only the totality of legal changes or the establishment of new institutions. It must be accompanied by a cultural transformation, which requires institutional cohesion, political stability and the maturity of our society.

Let us be aware that the failure to protect this important balance between the independence and accountability of magistrates does not only constitute a deviation from the implementation of the spirit of the principles and standards of democracy and the rule of law, but a crisis of confidence, which undermines the essence of the constitutional legitimacy of the organization and functioning of our society.

For this reason, my call today is for a joint commitment of all of us, as legal professionals, as magistrates, heads of the institutions of governance of the justice system, academics, civil society organizations, to cultivate a professional culture based on dignity, self-restraint and civic courage, in order to contribute as much as possible to

maintaining this balance in the function of democracy and the rule of law, with the aim of serving its citizens and future generations.

Today more than ever, justice in Albania needs magistrates and professionals with high moral integrity, aware of their constitutional role and committed to justice, as a public service, while keeping its interests pure. There is a need for magistrates who truly believe, not only in social values, but also in their personal mission to serve the justice system. This is naturally linked to the further strengthening of accountability and responsibility.

All of us, as members of the justice system, have the duty, through our work, institutional behavior and professional culture, to

prove that independence is not a personal privilege of magistrates, but a tool at the service of the citizens and that accountability is not a limitation or violation of the independence of the judicial power, but a mechanism to exercise this independence responsibly.

At the same time, I believe that it is equally important to respect the functioning of the constitutional mechanism of this important balance, as a tool, perhaps the only one, for the revival of the judicial system.

Thank you !





METANI: A NEW APPROACH IS NEEDED, AS PROVIDING JUSTICE IS A PUBLIC SERVICE WITH A DEEP IMPACT ON SOCIETY

The High Inspector of Justice, Mr. Artur Metani, participated in the first joint meeting of the High Judicial Council and the High Prosecutorial Council with a focus on thematic inspections. This initiative of the High Prosecutorial Council was supported by the EU4Justice project.

In his welcoming speech, Mr. Metani said that the justice system in Albania is not only facing the challenge of its re-establishment and reorganization, after a deep reform, but must also maintain a fair balance between the problems and difficulties it experiences, as well as the

public's trust or demands for a quality, efficient, fast and integrity-based justice system.

And for this, Mr. Metani noted, a new approach is needed, through orientation to the quality and performance of the judicial system. "Today, I think that the time has come for all of us to direct the goals, as well as the activity of our institutions, from the model of inspection bodies focused on the individual evaluation of judges and prosecutors towards the evaluation of the quality and performance of the judicial system as a whole, through a

model based on the inspection of courts and prosecutors.”

Focusing on the thematic inspections carried out by HIJ, Mr. Metani underlined that their aim has been to ascertain the problems in the justice system and recommend solutions, recommendations, that have served to improve the functionality of courts and prosecution offices in the service of delivering justice to the public.

On the other hand, the High Inspector of Justice emphasized the interaction and coordination between justice institutions, as a necessary element, not only in presenting proposals for conducting thematic inspections, but also in the areas with an impact on the activity of magistrates.

Welcoming speeches at the beginning of the meeting were delivered by the Chair-

woman of the High Prosecutorial Council, Ms. Mirela Bogdani, the Chairman of the High Judicial Council, Mr. Ilir Rusi, and the Prosecutor General, Olsian Çela.

The chairman of the Permanent Disciplinary Commission of the HPC, Mr. Zeqir Hoda, and on behalf of the Permanent Disciplinary Commission of the HJC, Ms. Emolina Muci, spoke about the perspective of the Councils, their role, involvement, and cooperation on thematic inspections.

The High Inspector of Justice, Mr. Metani, made a presentation on “The Current Situation of Thematic Inspections – Historical Summary, State of Inter-Institutional Cooperation, Main Findings, and Recommendations.”

The meeting concluded with discussions and proposals on improving institutional coordination and cooperation for thematic inspections.



The full welcoming speech of the High Inspector of Justice:

Dear Ms. Bogdani,

Dear Mr. Rusi,

Dear Mr. Çela,

Dear members of the Councils,

Dear participants.

Thank you for the invitation and the opportunity to participate in this activity!

Personally, I greatly appreciate its organization, as the development of this meeting is a clear indicator of the due attention that our institutions are devoting to the process of developing thematic or institutional inspections of the judicial power bodies.

Listening to the words of my colleagues at

this moment, the expression of a colleague of mine, an expert at the Council of Europe (Delbos) who has assisted the HIJ Office in several working processes on the development of thematic or institutional inspections came to mind: “Today we live in a strange paradox: never has the demand for justice been so strong and never have the justice systems been in such a fragile state”.

This dilemma of many other countries is now also found its place in Albania. This is due to the fact that, today, the justice system in Albania is not only facing the challenge of its re-establishment and reorganization, after a deep reform, but also must maintain a fair balance between the problems and difficulties it experiences, as well as the public’s trust or demands for a qualitative, efficient, fast and integrity-based justice.

Without wanting to underestimate the accountability system of magistrates, which



In the spirit of this approach, the Office of the High Inspector of Justice has assessed thematic and institutional inspections as an essential function of this institution with a direct impact on increasing the transparency and effectiveness of the justice system, responding to the public's needs for an independent, efficient and impartial justice system.

is an important and necessary mechanism in a state of law, today I think that the time has come for all of us to direct the goals, as well as the activity of our institutions, from the model of inspection bodies focused on the individual evaluation of judges and prosecutors (magistrate-based inspections) towards the evaluation of the quality and performance of the judicial system as a whole, through a model based on the inspection of courts and prosecutors (institution-based inspections).

The need for this new approach is important for two reasons: First, the provision of justice is a public service with a profound impact on a society, but in many cases not in the proper quality or efficiency, not fulfilling its function or purpose. At the same time, its dysfunction has also affected the activity and performance of magistrates, who often face workloads and working conditions, which have not only affected their professional ability, communication skills, professional care, efficiency or integrity, but also the quality of justice provided.

In the spirit of this approach, the Office of the High Inspector of Justice has assessed thematic and institutional inspections as an essential function of this institution

with a direct impact on increasing the transparency and effectiveness of the justice system, responding to the public's needs for an independent, efficient and impartial justice system.

The primary goal of the thematic inspections, completed and in progress, has not been to identify failures in the system or to ascertain concrete disciplinary violations by magistrates or to initiate disciplinary proceedings, as the HIJ primarily assesses that a number of issues may require a clear address and careful solution, in a systemic aspect, and cannot be addressed solely by the HIJ Office, within the framework of disciplinary proceedings, as is constantly claimed, on the role and functions of the institution of the High Inspector of Justice.

On the contrary, the thematic inspections carried out have had as their main focus the ascertainment of issues in the justice system and the recommendation of solutions, which are expected to serve to improve the work of prosecution offices and courts.

The recommendations issued at the end of these inspections have served to improve the functionality of courts and prosecution

offices in the service of delivering justice to the public.

Dear colleagues,

At a time when public expectations are high and challenges are growing, our common task is to build a culture of fair and objective assessment of the functioning of the judiciary, as well as the work of magistrates. In this regard, it is worth emphasizing that thematic or institutional inspections are one of the most effective mechanisms to make this objective a reality.

This is a complex process and cannot be the sole object of the HIJ Office activity. Interaction and coordination between the institutions of the governance of the justice system in identifying issues that affect the justice system and that should be subject to inspection is essential.

In this regard, interaction and coordination

between our institutions is necessary not only in presenting proposals for conducting thematic inspections, but also in areas with an impact on the activity of magistrates.

First of all, this process requires, a clear strategic vision of all our institutions on the importance of developing thematic or institutional inspections. It requires a proper implementation and enforcement plan, or a strict monitoring and implementation process of recommendations.

In this context, I appreciate today's activity and believe that this will be only the beginning of a long process of cooperation in this direction, with the aim of engaging all our institutions in building a justice system that serves our citizens and society in a dignified manner.

Thank you !



REFERENCE OF THE HIGH INSPECTOR OF JUSTICE: CURRENT SITUATION OF THEMATIC INSPECTIONS, HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE, INTER-INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION, MAIN FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The High Inspector of Justice, through the mechanisms of thematic inspections, is active in the system of checking of the work of magistrates, by setting standards for an accountable, responsible, impartial and integrity-based justice system.

The continuous improvement of work processes and the implementation of new mechanisms for collecting information in order to address the inspection topics have served to increase the number of inspections, but also to address issues that are currently of public concern. More specifically, the High Inspector of Justice:

- Has established the administrative mechanism for monitoring the activity of magistrates by receiving periodic information from courts and prosecutors' offices. This periodic information serves to identify phenomena related to the quality and efficiency of the system that are included in the inspection topics.
- This mechanism is considered a priority in identifying system problems that are the subject of thematic inspections. Here it is worth emphasizing the need to harmonize the data that courts and prosecutors' offices submit to the Councils and the Prosecutor General. This coordination and harmonization of the reporting method is necessary to increase the efficiency in the way statisti-



Inspektori i Lartë i Drejtësisë ka siguruar jo vetëm përgjegjësinë e magjistratëve, duke hetuar shkeljet e dyshuara, por edhe adreson sistemin gjyqësor me rekomandime për masa të karakterit rregullator, të karakterit administrativ dhe institucional për t'u ndjekur nga subjektet e inspektimit, si dhe organet e tjera që kanë funksione qeverisëse ndaj sistemit.

cal data is reported, while also reducing the workload on these institutions to report in different formats to several institutions.

- Participation in the annual analysis of the courts, becoming closely acquainted with the challenges of the system during the year.
- Participation in working meetings with the councils to discuss and strengthen cooperation through thematic proposals.

Through thematic and institutional inspections, the High Inspector of Justice has not only ensured the accountability of magistrates by investigating suspected violations, but also addresses the judicial system with recommendations for regulatory, administrative and institutional measures to be followed by the inspection subjects, as well as other bodies that have governing functions towards the system. The recommendations made are not penal in nature, but aim to systematically address the problems faced by the justice system today.



Inspektimet tematike kanë nxjerrë në pah edhe veprime apo mosveprime të magistratëve, ndaj të cilëve Inspektori i Lartë i Drejtësisë ka filluar verifikimin, rezultatet e të cilit kanë çuar në përgjegjësi disiplinore për disa magistratë dhe vijon puna për verifikimin e rasteve të tjera.

During the period February 2020 – April 2025, the High Inspector of Justice has conducted 10 thematic inspections at courts and prosecutor’s offices. In total, 108 recommendations have been proposed, which have been addressed to the inspection subjects but also to other bodies.

The HIJ, in addition to the recommendations made for the inspection subjects, has also given recommendations for other bodies, whose activity affects the performance of the judicial system, such as measures for:

- Proposal for amendments to acts or their issuance;
- Change of the administrative practice followed by proposing measures for administrative actions;
- Strengthening of human resources capacities by proposing the following of certain topics in the continuous training of magistrates. Some methods in the administrative aspect can be applied by the courts themselves to temporarily promote the acceleration of the trial of cases.

Thematic inspections have also highlighted actions or inactions of magistrates,

against whom the High Inspector of Justice has initiated verification, the results of which have led to disciplinary responsibility for some magistrates and work continues on the verification of other cases. Below we provide an overview and a summary of some of the thematic inspections carried out by the High Inspector of Justice.

a. At the beginning of the exercise of its functional activity, the HIJ decided to carry out the thematic inspection “On early conditional releases”. This inspection, which began in 2020, has addressed requests for “Conditional Release” by the courts of the judicial districts, courts of appeal and the prosecution offices under them, in relation to the implementation of the substantive and procedural criminal law in force.

The inspection has brought significant effects in the framework of the accountability and responsibility of magistrates. During its conduct, several magistrates were investigated and disciplinary proceedings were initiated against whom the High Judicial Council and the High Prosecutorial Council have imposed the disciplinary measure of dismissal from office. These disciplinary measures have also been left in force by the Appeal Chamber, with final decision-making, thus confirm-



ing the standard of work of the HIJ Office. In addition to this result in terms of identifying the individual responsibilities of magistrates, there has been an effect observed in terms of more careful use of the institute of “Conditional release” and increased quality of decision-making. At the end of the inspection, several recommendations of a normative, regulatory and administrative nature were drafted for the respective prosecutor’s offices and courts subject to inspection, the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General, the High Judicial Council, the High Prosecutorial Council and the School of Magistrates, and at the same time, verifications were initiated mainly for the facts that resulted in the conclusion of this inspection.

b. Inspection with the subject: “On the procedure for the announcement and

reasoning of judicial decisions of the Court of First Instance of General Jurisdiction of Tirana, (Civil Chamber) and the Administrative Court of First Instance of Tirana”, for the period 01.09.2022-30.12.2022. Taking into account the average workload of a judge at the Court of First Instance of General Jurisdiction of Tirana with 1361 cases and the submission of the announced decisions to the secretariat, it resulted that 89% of the decisions were submitted within the 120-day deadline, thus being considered in most cases, as the reasonable time needed by the judge to submit the final reasoned decision.

Through this thematic inspection, HIJ has taken a snapshot of the situation of the submission of judicial decisions by the Civil Chamber of the Court of First Instance of General Jurisdiction of Tirana.

The 120-day deadline resulted as the reasonable time needed for the magistrate to submit the final reasoned decision, as only this deadline can make the difference, as well as serve as a reasonable time in the concrete situation of the workload, organizational structure and number of magistrates, or typology of cases tried, between the need to justify and submit all judicial decisions according to the deadline provided for in Article 308 of the Code of Civil Procedure and the current possibility and capacities of the Court of First Instance of General Jurisdiction of Tirana to respect this deadline.

This deadline does not replace the legal deadline in any case, but constitutes a finding by the HIJ at the time of conducting the inspection, in that court, to assess the undertaking of further verification or disciplinary investigation initiatives for magistrates who have not followed this deadline in reasoning of judicial decisions. It is worth emphasizing that the workload cannot be used to justify delays that exceed any reasonable deadline in the reasoning of the decision, since in this case the essence of the constitutional right to a due process of law

would be violated and the notion of providing independent and impartial justice would lose its essence.

The results of this thematic inspection have served to initiate an investigation and disciplinary proceedings against a magistrate, which was concluded by the High Judicial Council with a decision to dismiss the request for disciplinary measures.

c. Delays in the reasoning of judicial decisions as an element that affects the essence of the right to a fair legal process have been in the attention of the HIJ on a continuous basis. With the thematic inspection carried out during 2024, two other courts were subjected to inspection, respectively the Courts of First Instance of General Jurisdiction Fier and Shkodra, for the period 01.01.2023-01.06.2023. From the data obtained from this inspection it results that, for the Court of First Instance of General Jurisdiction Fier 97.8% of decisions were submitted within the 60-day deadline, for the Court of First Instance of General Jurisdiction Shkodra 80.2% of civil decisions were submitted within the 60-day deadline, thus being considered in most cases,

Delays in the reasoning of judicial decisions as an element that affects the essence of the right to a fair legal process have been in the attention of the HIJ on a continuous basis. With the thematic inspection carried out during 2024, two other courts were subjected to inspection, respectively the Courts of First Instance of General Jurisdiction Fier and Shkodra, for the period 01.01.2023-01.06.2023.



as the reasonable time needed by the judge to submit the final reasoned decision. Even in this case, the 60-day deadline has been assessed as a reasonable deadline in the conditions of the concrete situation of the workload and vacancies in the respective courts and a proportional balance between the fulfillment of the legal obligation on the one hand and the current capacities of the courts subject to inspection.

On the other hand, this deadline does not replace the legal deadline in any case but constitutes a finding by the HIJ at the time of conducting the inspection, in that court, to assess the undertaking of further verification or disciplinary investigation initiatives for magistrates who have not followed this deadline in the reasoning of judicial decisions. The findings of this thematic inspection are in the process of verification by the HIJ

on a case-by-case basis to assess whether there are factual and legal elements to initiate a disciplinary investigation in the first instance.

d. Another important topic included in the inspection plan for 2024 is the informing of the parties by the court about the right to resolve cases through mediation. This topic has been included as a measure within the integration process and the rule of law roadmap for this purpose. This thematic inspection has been extended to four courts, namely the Courts of First Instance General Jurisdiction of Tirana, Durrës, Vlorë and Elbasan. At the end of these Inspections, the HIJ has recommended the use of a proactive approach by the court, to inform and instruct the parties about the possibility of resolving the case through mediation, providing full information on the type of process and the

In function of the recommendation issued in the resolution of the Assembly of Albania, in the annual inspection plan for 2025, it has been decided to conduct an institutional inspection, with the objective of checking specific aspects of the activity in the administration of documentation from the moment of registration in the secretariat until the completion of its treatment.

procedural and time benefits that the parties have as a mechanism for increasing the efficiency of the justice system, accelerating the adjudication of cases and reducing the backlog in the courts.

e. In determining the inspection topics, an important role is played by the fulfillment of legal obligations provided for by the regulatory framework in force. Specifically, thematic inspections regarding:

- Allocation of cases by draw, as well as electronic checking of electronic system reports;
- “On the practice and causes of the replacement of the prosecutor;
- “On the assignment of cases to the prosecutor’s office.

These are inspections that must be carried out annually by the HIJ in the context of respecting legal provisions. At the end of these inspections, recommendations were issued:

i. of a regulatory nature: which include recommendations for issuing sub-legal acts by court presidents or heads of prosecutor’s offices;

ii. administrative, which include assessments on aspects of activity efficiency; internal work procedures; distribution of work; respect for ethics; discipline; relationship with parties/public; electronic systems,

iii. disciplinary, which includes verifications of actions or inactions of magistrates that give rise to verification or even disciplinary investigation.

f. Inspection with the object: “On taking administrative and procedural measures within the framework of the implementation of general instruction no. 12, dated 20.07.2020, of the Prosecutor General “On regulating relations between prosecutors and heads of prosecution offices, information, transparency and guaranteeing independence in prosecution offices with general jurisdiction”, as amended. This inspection aimed to implement the orders of the Prosecutor General, on maintaining the stability of the prosecution body through institutional cohesion and uniformity of activity in all prosecution offices, in guaranteeing the functional independence of the prosecutor in decision-making on specific issues. This inspection is expected to continue in the future, as the monitoring of the implementation of the

recommendations made, as well as the verifications carried out within the framework of the complaints review process, have again identified problems.

g. From the data administered within the framework of the review of complaints, at the initiative of the High Inspector of Justice, it has been decided to conduct a thematic inspection on the duration of the trial of judicial cases, taking into account issues of increasing the quality and efficiency of the judicial system, as a priority to the claims of the public. This inspection has been decided to be carried out at the Court of First Instance of General Jurisdiction in Tirana and is currently in the phase of concluding it with concrete recommendations.

h. In function of the recommendation issued in the resolution of the Assembly of Albania, in the annual inspection plan for 2025, it has been decided to conduct an institutional inspection, with the objective of checking specific aspects of the activity in the administration of documentation from the moment of registration in the secretariat until the completion of its treatment. This inspection has been decided to be carried out at the Prosecutor's Office at the First Instance Court of General Jurisdiction in Dibër and is currently in the data collection phase.

The monitoring of the implementation of the issued recommendations is ensured by the High Inspector of Justice through the monitoring mechanism of the implementation of the recommendations issued. Monitoring is carried out

by receiving information from the inspected bodies and evaluating the information received.

Monitoring the implementation of the recommendations also constitutes a challenge for the High Inspector of Justice, as each inspection requires a high level of human resource involvement, in the face of the call to increase the number of qualitative inspections related to the quality and efficiency of the justice system. Following up on recommendations is a process that requires continuous efforts and professional growth both at the level of human resources and in capacity building, which the High Inspector of Justice aims to improve in the future in line with the best European practices in this regard.

In conclusion, the above data shows that the accountability checking mechanism towards the justice system is functioning, with established and confirmed standards, without excluding the need for continuous strengthening and improvement by increasing the quality and efficiency of the system, towards the individual and the rule of law. In this context, the High Inspector of Justice is aiming to draft a working methodology that will regulate the monitoring of the implementation of these recommendations. In this regard, the contribution and assistance of the EUIVJustice project with the best European practices and standards in drafting this methodology constitutes an added value.

Thank you



**METANI: SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MEDIA IS NEEDED,
NOT TO FAVOR JOURNALISTS PERSONALLY, BUT TO BE
ALLIES OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION**

The High Inspector of Justice, Mr. Artur Metani, participated in the roundtable “Advancing the Safety and Protection of Journalists — Sharing Best Practices and Tackling Ongoing Challenges”, organized by the Council of Europe and the European Union within the framework of the project on freedom of expression and media freedom in Albania.

Mr. Metani was part of the panel with the institutions to discuss “Challenges and Solutions for domestic authorities to meet international standards on the protection of journalists”

In his remarks, Mr. Metani praised the organization of the meeting, which brought together the media and institutions with communication and public interest as the common denominator. “Of course, not everyone may agree on every issue, but communication remains essential, through addressing concerns within institutions as well as through meetings and roundtables that foster mutual understanding of specific challenges. By remembering the constitutional principles that guide our professional and public lives, I believe we can find quicker and more effective solutions.”



In his speech, Mr. Metani referenced statistics on how the media interacted with HIJ during the institution's first five years. The media primarily took on the roles of initiators of verifications, complainants, and informers of public opinion.

“Over the past five years, there have also been accurate indications from the media that led the HIJ to initiate ex officio 12 disciplinary investigations concerning 13 individuals: 6 judges, 6 prosecutors, and 1 member of the Council. Eleven magistrates were referred by the HIJ for disciplinary proceedings to the High Judicial Council or the High Prosecutorial Council. In two other cases, the investigation was closed. In 7 of those 11 cases, the HIJ requested the disciplinary measure of “Dismissal from Office.”

The Councils accepted the request in 5 cases. In one case, the Council decided on “Suspension from Office for a period of 6 months,” and in another, proceedings were suspended pending a decision by the Special Appeals Chamber. In 4 cases, the HIJ requested the disciplinary measure of “Public Reprimand.” One of these was accepted, while three were rejected.

During these five years of HIJ's functioning, the media itself has submitted 17 complaints alleging disciplinary violations. The HIJ issued 11 final decisions: 2 were archived following initial review, 7 after verification, and 2 following disciplinary investigation. Six other complaints are currently under review.

Considering that access to information

plays a vital role in supporting journalistic work, and based on our data, the media has submitted 46 information requests to HIJ. In only 6 cases the information was restricted in accordance with the law, and the reasons were clearly explained. I am pleased to note that, in relation to the HIJ, media outlets generally respect the legal principle of confidentiality regarding investigative actions, including preliminary review and early-stage disciplinary proceedings. This confidentiality serves to protect both the integrity of the process and the reputation of magistrates, particularly when allegations prove unfounded," said Mr. Metani.

FULL SPEECH OF THE HIGH INSPECTOR OF JUSTICE, MR. ARTUR METANI

Dear participants,

First, I would like to thank you for the invitation to this event, and I would like to begin my remarks by expressing my strong appreciation for discussion roundtables on such important topics. Not merely because freedom of expression, the press, and the media are the foundation of a free society, but also because the current state of societal values, both globally and in Albania, requires continuous discussion and sincere reflection from each of us, seeing this as a contribution to the democratic consolidation of our society in the years ahead, and not just as a topic of the day.

In this context, I see engagements between journalists and institutions as an important opportunity to exchange ideas on what more we can do to improve and en-



hance the safety and protection of journalists.

Of course, not everyone may agree on every issue, but communication remains essential, through addressing concerns within institutions as well as through meetings and roundtables that foster mutual understanding of specific challenges. By remembering the constitutional principles that guide our professional and public lives, I believe we can find quicker and more effective solutions.

I followed with great interest the presentations of the first panel regarding the situation of journalists and the conditions in which they perform their duties. I want to commend each speaker for the overview they provided. This is primary information, sensitive and personal in nature, which can-

not easily be found in the everyday public debate and, as such, holds particular value.

Personally, I believe that the commitment to ensuring a safe working environment for journalists should not be seen merely in terms of compliance with international conventions or as a benchmark in our European integration path. If we do not genuinely value the freedom of journalists to carry out their role, as a safeguard for a healthy society, and only comply formally with our duties toward the media, then we are creating a heavier burden for our own future.

Understandably, among the primary public institutions that play a fundamental role in the protection of journalists and the promotion of media freedom are the justice institutions, which have a special role. A



determined response to crimes committed against journalists, from stigmatization, attacks, and threats, to the most severe, such as murder, which fortunately is not the case in Albania, is both an institutional and human duty. Institutions must perform their responsibilities, but at the same time, they must maintain a heightened sensitivity toward the very specific values represented by the media in society. Each of us understands that all social categories and values are equal before the law.

Yet, in our daily professional lives, we may rightfully devote special attention to the media, not to favor journalists personally, but to be allies of freedom of expression, to be attentive to the needs of journalists due to the nature of their work and the societal role they play as

the voice of the public. This is a practice we follow at the Office of the High Inspector of Justice.

We apply special attention when engaging with journalists, and in the context of this roundtable, I had the opportunity to review statistics on media interaction with the High Inspector of Justice which I would like to share in three dimensions: as public informants, as complainants, and as actors engaged directly through requests for information addressed to our institution.

As I mentioned, we strive to treat the media as a category of special attention at the HIJ. This is not always easy, as the institution faces human resource limitations, particularly in disciplinary inspection. However, during these five years of





activity, we have tried our best to respect the public's right to be informed about how justice is administered in the country, an expectation often conveyed through the media. Of course, the media's access to institutional information is essential for journalists to carry out their mission freely.

In five years, there has been only one case where a journalist submitted a complaint to the High Inspector of Justice alleging obstruction in the exercise of duties due to the media being excluded from a court session (during the Covid-19 period).

The case was verified by HIJ inspectors and was archived, as there was insufficient evidence to justify the initiation of disciplinary proceedings. However, in the decision, HIJ inspectors emphasized that, even though there were no grounds for disciplinary liability under Law no. 96/2016 "On the Status of

Judges and Prosecutors in the Republic of Albania," the High Inspector of Justice finds it necessary to highlight the importance of transparency with the media.

Through the guarantees and opportunities, we provide journalists to perform their duties, we are not simply safeguarding them but protecting their mission, the public's right to monitor and evaluate governance, including the judiciary.

It is society that must ultimately assess whether the justice system's performance or a particular media report is accurate, not institutions, and certainly not through information restriction. Respect for the justice system is earned not only by the system itself but also through the contributions of other societal actors, especially the media, who serve as key links with the public.



On the other hand, I consider it important to highlight the institution's mandate and competencies. The High Inspector of Justice can be addressed with complaints about actions or inactions constituting failure to perform duty, or professional or ethical misconduct, during or outside of function, which discredits the position and figure of judges and prosecutors of all levels in the Republic of Albania.

This is provided by law, and we have continuously simplified the complaint process. Anyone can access our website at ild.al, where there is a dedicated option to submit an online complaint, which can be completed in just a few minutes, even via mobile phone.

Furthermore, traditional and digital media, through publicly shared information, have initiated verifications that led to in-

vestigations and even disciplinary proceedings against judges and prosecutors since HIJ began operating in 2020. Of course, there have also been cases where media reports did not constitute legal violations. Nine such cases were identified, in which HIJ initiated verifications based on information reported in print or visual media. HIJ verified 14 magistrates, 6 judges and 8 prosecutors, and issued 9 archiving decisions.

As we clarify in our public communications, the actions or inactions of magistrates that may constitute disciplinary violations, according to Law no. 96/2016 "On the Status of Judges and Prosecutors in the Republic of Albania," are not only those presented in public information but those assessed by the High Inspector of Justice through verification or disciplinary investigation processes.

Public reports may raise factual allegations that suggest disciplinary violations, but the HIJ determines the precise legal qualification of those facts.

Over the past five years, there have also been accurate indications from the media that led the HIJ to initiate ex officio 12 disciplinary investigations concerning 13 individuals: 6 judges, 6 prosecutors, and 1 member of the Council.

Eleven magistrates were referred by the HIJ for disciplinary proceedings to the High Judicial Council or the High Prosecutorial Council. In two other cases, the investigation was closed. In 7 of those 11 cases, the HIJ requested the disciplinary measure of “Dismissal from Office.”

The Councils accepted the request in 5 cases. In one case, the Council decided on “Suspension from Office for a period of 6 months,” and in another, proceedings were suspended pending a decision by the Special Appeals Chamber. In 4 cases, the HIJ requested the disciplinary measure of “Public Reprimand.” One of these was accepted, while three were rejected.

During these five years of HIJ’s functioning,

the media itself has submitted 17 complaints alleging disciplinary violations. The HIJ issued 11 final decisions: 2 were archived following initial review, 7 after verification, and 2 following disciplinary investigation. Six other complaints are currently under review.

Considering that access to information plays a vital role in supporting journalistic work, and based on our data, the media has submitted 46 information requests to HIJ. In only 6 cases the information was restricted in accordance with the law, and the reasons were clearly explained.

I am pleased to note that, in relation to the HIJ, media outlets generally respect the legal principle of confidentiality regarding investigative actions, including preliminary review and early-stage disciplinary proceedings.

This confidentiality serves to protect both the integrity of the process and the reputation of magistrates, particularly when allegations prove unfounded.

Over the last five years, HIJ has prioritized transparency toward the public as a vital tool for building trust in the justice system,

Media outlets generally respect the legal principle of confidentiality regarding investigative actions, including preliminary review and early-stage disciplinary proceedings. This confidentiality serves to protect both the integrity of the process and the reputation of magistrates, particularly when allegations prove unfounded.



while maintaining the necessary balance between the public interest in justice administration and the need to uphold judicial independence. Both these constitutional principles are equally protected, neither superior to the other, but clearly delineated in a democratic society. Here again, I stress the importance of communication between media and institutions.

A strong commitment from all public actors, through systematic dialogue, is necessary not only to monitor and respond promptly but also to educate and inform the public about the shared responsibility of creating a safe environment for the media.

Over the last five years, HIJ has prioritized transparency toward the public as a vital tool for building trust in the justice system, while maintaining the necessary balance between the public interest in justice administration and the need to uphold judicial independence.



CONTINUOUS TRAINING AS A WORKING PHILOSOPHY TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE INSPECTION UNITS IN THE HIJ

The Unit of Inspectors and the Unit of Assistant Inspectors of the High Inspector of Justice conducted a three-day training on the specific stages of carrying out thematic and institutional inspections. Conducted by two international short-term experts, Prosecutor María del Carmen de la Fuente Méndez, Inspector at the General Inspectorate of Justice in Spain, and Prosecutor Maria Nieves Pujal, Head of the Barcelona Prosecution Office, with the support of EU4Justice, the training was based on the HIJ's working models and best practices from Spain and EU countries.

“This training is carried out within the framework of thematic inspections, but I insisted that it be conducted more as a comparison of experiences and working practices between Albania and Spain”, said the High Inspector of Justice Mr. Artur Metani in his

welcoming speech, underlining the importance that the institution he leads gives to the continuous training of the staff, to strengthen capacities and update with the best working models and standards from international counterparts and experts.

During the three days of training, the role of inspections in courts and prosecution offices was addressed in detail, respecting judicial independence by finding a balance so that inspections do not interfere with judicial decision-making, ethical and procedural guarantees during inspections, the effective use of inspection instruments and selection techniques, addressing practical challenges and improving the overall quality and efficiency of inspections. The theoretical part was combined with case studies and dilemmas from European practices on thematic and institutional inspections.

PHOTOS FROM THE ACTIVITY





HJC DOES NOT ACCEPT HIJ'S REQUEST FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST JUDGE A.P.

The High Judicial Council rejected in today's meeting the request of the High Inspector of Justice for disciplinary proceedings with the measure "Public reprimand" against magistrate A.P., who is a judge at the Court of First Instance of General Jurisdiction of Tirana, for failure to respect the reasonable deadline for issuing the reasoned decision.

the Administrative Court of First Instance of Tirana", for the final decisions issued by these courts for the period 01.09.2022 – 30.12.2022. After a case-by-case analysis, this inspection resulted in the fact that in the Court of First Instance of General Jurisdiction of Tirana, 89% of the decisions were issued within the deadline of 120 days.

HIJ has launched an investigation on its own initiative against the judge, based on the findings of the HIJ's thematic inspection report, "On the procedure for announcing and reasoning judicial decisions of the Court of First Instance of General Jurisdiction of Tirana (Civil Chamber) and

This deadline was assessed as the reasonable time needed by the judge/court to submit the final reasoned decision, as only this deadline can make the difference and serve as a reasonable time in the concrete situation of the workload, the structure and number of magistrates, or the typolo-

The disciplinary investigation against Judge A.P. for failure to comply with the reasonable deadline for issuing the reasoned decision, included 21 decisions which were issued late. Related to of the delay of 2 years and 4 months, the HIJ has requested proceedings, while for the other delays, the HIJ has closed the investigation and sent the materials to the HJC for professional assessment of the magistrate.

gy of cases reviewed, considering the need for the reasoning and issuance of all judicial decisions according to the deadline provided for in Article 308 of the Code of Civil Procedure and also the current resources/capacities of the Court of First Instance of General Jurisdiction of Tirana to respect this deadline.

The inspection was followed by the start of verifications for judges of the First Instance Court of General Jurisdiction of Tirana, for decisions announced and issued with reasons to the secretariat after 120 days from the announcement.

The disciplinary investigation against Judge A.P. for failure to comply with the reasonable deadline for issuing the reasoned decision, included 21 decisions which were issued late. Related to of the delay of 2 years and 4 months, the HIJ has requested proceedings, while for the other delays, the HIJ has closed the investigation and sent the materials to the HJC for professional assessment of the magistrate.

The investigation found that the magistrate committed a disciplinary violation with carelessness in the form of negligence; the delays recorded for a long time in the reason-

ing of three judicial decisions; delays in the reasoning of judicial decisions are not justified by reasonable personal, health, or family matters, despite the fact that they are directly related to the magistrate. As a result of the judge's inaction, the prestige of the judge's image has been damaged, as well as the public's trust in justice, even in the conditions when the magistrate has over 19 years of experience in office as a judge, which is an indicator of her very good knowledge regarding the role of exercising the duties with ethics and discipline of a magistrate.

During the investigation, the High Inspector of Justice considered as mitigating circumstances the fact that the magistrate had not had any other disciplinary measure and the cooperative behavior during the disciplinary investigation, concluding that the actions/inactions of Judge A.P. constitute a "Minor Violation" of discipline and proposing to the High Council of Justice the disciplinary measure "Public reprimand" for Judge A.P., provided for by Article 105, point 1, letter "b", section "i" and Article 107 of Law No. 96/2016 "On Status", as amended.

In today's session, the High Judicial Council decided to reject the request of the High Inspector of Justice.

JUNE OF HIJ IN NUMBER

During **June 2025**, the Office of the High Inspector of Justice administered **172 complaints which were submitted by 171 citizens and 1 (one) by institution**. The Office ensured the standardized confirmation process of receiving complaints for newly submitted complaints in accordance with procedural requirements.

Complaints involving judges and prosecutors were assigned to Inspectors and are currently at different stages of processing, including initial review, archiving, verification, or draft decision issuance.

ARCHIVED	VERIFICATION	DISCIPLINARY PROCESS
<p>Out of 95 cases reviewed, 156 decisions were rendered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 66 archiving decisions after initial review • 29 archiving decisions after verification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 verification decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 decision for closing the disciplinary investigation for one magistrate (prosecutor)

COMPLAINT PROCESS AT HIJ

The Office of the High Inspector of Justice continues with intensive work to confirm the complaints carried and those administered since February 1, 2020, when it was established as an institution.

- To facilitate this process for interested persons, HIJ has published on the official website a special complaint form, which:
- Can be completed directly and submitted online;
- Can be downloaded, completed and sent by email to info@ild.al or by mail at the address **Boulevard "Dëshmorët e Kombit"**,

Building no.13, Tirana.

It can also be completed by being present personally at the Office of the High Inspector of Justice and if necessary, asking assistance by the team of the Complaints and Public relations Office. Within 5 days Upon receiving the complaint, the High Inspector of Justice confirms in writing its receiving.

The criteria for the admissibility of the complaint are published on the official website of HIJ www.ild.al, in the section **"How complaints are accepted"**.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF DECISIONS

Even during the month of **June 2025**, the Office of the High Inspector of Justice made public announcements of archiving decisions for **5 complainants**, who were unreachable at the addresses communicated by them. In addition to the stands of the HIJ, according to the law, these announcements are also found on our official website and posted in the stands of the municipalities where the complainants come from.





While assisting the complainants

The team of complaints office welcomes citizens-complainants every working day from 09:00 am to 02:00 pm, while for increased communication with interested citizens, in addition to communication through

the website and official address, the Office of the High Inspector of Justice has made available the phone number +355 4 2217217. Coordinator for the right to information is part of this sector.



During the month of June 2025, the Complaints and Public Relations Sector:

- ⇒ **Welcomed 34 complainants, who were present personally at the premises of the Office of the High Inspector of Justice, and**
- ⇒ **Has had 16 phone calls from citizens, who requested information on the stage of their complaints or Information on completing the complaint form.**



COORDINATOR FOR THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION

In accordance with the principles and rules provided for in law no. 119/2014 "On the right to information", the coordinator for the right to information in the Office of the High Inspector of Justice, enables every applicant the right to be familiar with public information, as well as communicates according to the need with the applicant regarding the processing of the request for public information.

Requests for information are filed by

citizens, legal entities, interested groups, and can be send through the "Albanian Post", e-mail at the address: info@ild.al, as well as the e-mail of the coordinator for the right to information: amanta.jasa@ild.al.

The information provided in the transparency program is published and continuously updated in the register of requests and responses, within the legal deadline.

MONTHLY NUMBERS

*During **June 2025**, at the Office of High Inspector of Justice, **20 requests for information** were received, which were processed in all cases within 5 days (the law provides that a response must be return to the applicant within 10 days).*

HIJ ON TWITTER

Inspektori i Larte i Drejtesise Artur Metani @ILD_Albania · Jun 20 · ...
 HIJ prioritises the continuous training of inspectors and supporting them in updating their professional skills to ensure the highest standards in magistrate inspections. #EU4Justice #HIJ



From ild.al

1 retweet 4 likes 87 views

Inspektori i Larte i Drejtesise Artur Metani @ILD_Albania · Jun 12 · ...
 During February 2020 – April 2025 the High Inspector of Justice has conducted 10 thematic inspections at courts and prosecutor’s offices recommendations have been proposed which have been addressed to inspection subjects but also to other bodies.



From ild.al

1 retweet 1 like 34 views

Inspektori i Larte i Drejtesise Artur Metani @ILD_Albania · Jun 12 · ...
 The thematic inspections carried out have had as their main focus the ascertainment of issues in the justice system and the recommendation of solutions, which are expected to serve to improve the work of prosecution offices and courts. #HIJ #HJC #HPC



From ild.al

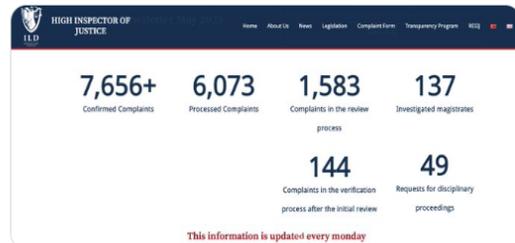
1 retweet 1 like 27 views

Very glad to meet and discuss today with Judge Esther de Rooij of the Amsterdam District Court and Anne Tahapary from the Training and Study Centre for the Judiciary about misconduct, judicial ethics, and more. #HIJ #Netherlands #judiciary



Inspektori i Larte i Drejtesise Artur Metani @ILD_Albania · 2h · ...
 Përpunimi javor i ankesave #ILD

- ✓ 7656 të konfirmuara
 - ✓ 6073 të trajtuara
 - ✓ 1583 në proces trajtimi
 - ✓ 144 në proces verifikimi pas shqyrtimit fillestar
- Më shumë ild.al
 Si procedohet me ankimin në ILD? ild.al/sq/pyetje-te-s...



11 views

Inspektori i Larte i Drejtesise Artur Metani @ILD_Albania · Jun 9 · ...
 Kohë e shpenzuar mirë për sigurinë e gazetarëve. Patjetër mund të mos bihet dakord për gjithcka, por e rëndësishme është të komunikohet, sepse zgjidhjet gjenden më shpejt në këtë mënyrë. #tryezë #siguriaemedia #KIE #BE



2 likes 63 views

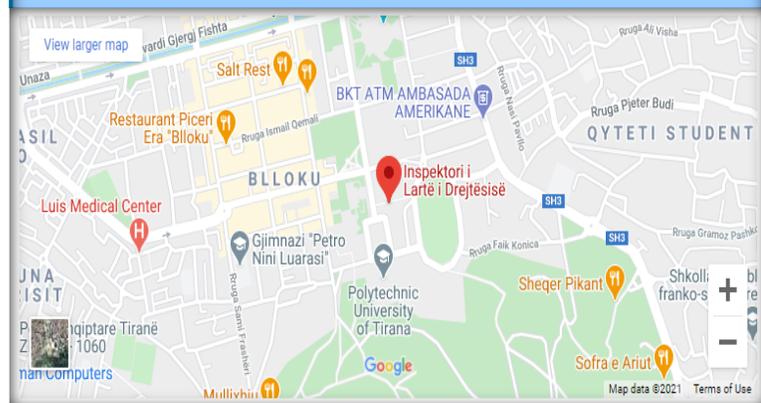
June 2025

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Kombit”, Building nr.13 Tirana,
Albania



Spot prezantues ILD
Prezantimi i Inspektorit të Lartë të Drejtësisë
[youtube.com](https://www.youtube.com)

*[Kliko për të ndjekur spotin
prezantues të ILD](#)*



Më skano!