

## THE PLACE OF RELIGION IN EDUCATION IN ALBANIA

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### *I. Religious instruction organised during the school hours (in lower and in secondary education) in state funded schools*

**I. Question: Religious instruction organised during the school hours (in lower and in secondary education) in state funded schools. Is – and if affirmative please refer to the provisions in the law (add the text separately) – the teaching of religion in your country organised during school time in public educational institutions: in primary education, in secondary education.**

**Answer:** The public education in Albania is secular. This feature of the public education is determined by Constitution of the Republic of Albania.

Based on the Constitution some others law regulate the relationship between education and religion. (See Annex 1)

The main legal documents<sup>3</sup> that regulate the right to religious education and freedom of religion in schools in Albania are:

- Law No.7952, date 21.6.1995 On Pre-University Education System, changed by Law No.8387, date 30.7.1998 For Some Changes in the Law No.7952, date 21.6.1995 On Pre-University Education System;
- Decision of Council of Ministers No. 248, date 28.05.1999 On Criteria and Procedures of giving permission for functioning of non-public education institutions and complementary education institutions that teach religious subjects or the language of instruction is a foreign language;
- Law No. 8902, date 23.05.2002 For Ratification of the "Agreement Between the Holy See and the Republic of Albania on the regulation of the mutual relations";
- Law No. 9365, date 31.05.2005 On Procedures of Recognizing of the Legal of the religious of the Holy See;
- Agreement between Government and Islamic Community (Muslim Sunni), Government and Orthodox Community, Government and Bektashi (Muslim Shiite), 2008.

The legislation regulates the right to religion and religious education; the relationship between the state and the non-public schools that offer religious subjects as well; relationship between the state and the religion communities; set the requirements for establishing and controlling the activity of non-public schools that offer religious subjects; foresees rules to the teachers and parents in exercising the right to religion.

Based on this legislation, in Albania there are two types of schools of the pre-university education system: public secular and non-public that offer religious subjects as well.

Article 10, points 1, 2 and 4 of the Constitution sanction the principles: The Republic of Albania shall have no official religion. The State shall be impartial regarding issues of religion and conscience, and shall guarantee the freedom to express them in public life..." "The state and religious communities ... cooperate to the good of each and all."

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<sup>3</sup> Qendra e Publikimeve Zyrtare (Official Publication Centre), available at <http://www.qpz.gov.al>

The Article 24 sanction : “Freedom of conscience and religion shall be guaranteed. Each and every citizen shall be free to choose or change religion or belief, as well as to display them individually or collectively, in public or in private life, through cult, education, practices, or rituals.”

So, the article 24 of the Constitution permits the exercise of religion through education. This establishes the freedom of religious education both through religious schools and by permitting information of religion to be treated in public schools.

This means that the position of the Albanian state in the field of religious education must be not only a neutral and unbiased one, but must also include positive interventions to ensure freedom of education in the religious field. The legal formula of the solution is given by the Constitution and it is realized through agreements between the state and four main religious communities in Albania.

Article 57, paragraph 6 of the Constitution of Republic of Albania, which recognizes the right of students to education in non-public schools at all levels, must be seen as closely linked to Article No. 5 of the Law No.7952, date 21.6.1995 On Pre-University Education System, changed by Law No.8387, date 30.7.1998 For Some Changes in the Law No.7952, date 21.6.1995 On Pre-University Education System, states that the Ministry of Education and Sciences (hereinafter MOES) is responsible for the enforcement of the state policy on secular education, approved by the Council of Ministers. So, MOES is not taking responsibility for the religious part of the private schools that offer religious subjects as well nor for the religious schools.

Article No. 14 of the Law No.7952, date 21.6.1995 On Pre-University Education System, changed by Law No.8387, date 30.7.1998 For Some Changes in the Law No.7952, date 21.6.1995 On Pre-University Education System, prohibits teachers from influencing students’ social, political and religious beliefs.

The procedure for establishing a secular private school, according to the Pre-University Education Law and the Decision of Council of Ministers No. No. 248, date 28.05.1999, is different from establishing a religious school. While a secular private school, where classes are taught in Albanian, receives its license from the Ministry of Education, the approval of the Council of Ministers is needed for a non-public school that offer religious subjects and for a non-public school where classes are taught in a foreign language.

Currently, according to the MOES data<sup>4</sup>, the main religious communities in Albania have established institutions for the respective religious education. For example, the Albanian Muslim Community (Sunni version) has under its subordination 4 medresses and 3 joint schools (elementary and secondary). The Orthodox community administers 1 secondary school.

## **I.2 Question: What choices amongst the religious education possibilities are offered in public educational institutions , e.g. catholic religion, Islamic teaching, ....**

### **Answer:**

Regarding the access that religious information has in public school programs at the pre-university level, it must be emphasized that significant improvements have been made in comparison with the past. Once, such information was “heretical.” Currently, the public

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<sup>4</sup> Ministria e Arsimit dhe Shkences se Republikes se Shqiperise (Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Albania), available at <http://www.mash.gov.al>

school curricula of all levels of schooling transmit knowledge on religious philosophy, on the history of the development of religions, their geographical distribution and actual problems of cohabitation in different regions. The information on religion is integrated in the different subjects that are compulsory and students can't opt out. Optional religious subjects are not a case in Albanian schools.

The place that religions have in pre-university public school textbook systems are limited and conditioned by plans and programs developed by the Institute of Curriculum and approved by MOES.

Problems related to religion: the birth of religions, their essence, their role in history, etc., are partially addressed in the textbooks of a 9-year history system of secondary education (Gymnasium) and in texts "Social Education" "Knowledge Society", "History of Literature" and texts related to the arts. Religions do not represent any point of reference<sup>5</sup>.

## **II. State funded denominational schools and state supervision**

**II.1. Question: Are there state funded denominational schools in your country? If affirmative, what is the numeric importance of state funded schools. If affirmative, what is the numeric importance of Islamic state funded schools. Please refer to statistical information on-line**

**Answer:**

No, there are no state funded denomination schools in Albania.

**II.2. Question: Are there non-state funded denominational schools in your country (private)?**

**Answer:**

Yes, there are non-public schools that offer religious subjects and private religious schools funded by religion communities.

The Ministry of Education and Science declares that during 2009-2010 school year, from 518 private educational institutions only 8 (equal to 1,9 %) are non - state denominational schools. From 8 non-state denominational private schools only one belongs to Orthodox religion.

From 2079 students that attend non-public schools that offer religious subjects 2044 equal to 98% attend Islamic private schools.

See the attached file in Annex 2. Source: Ministry of Education and Science (rmerdani@mash.gov.al)

**II.3. Question: How do the authorities control the teaching in state funded denominational schools and are there any special questions about the control of the content of teaching in state-funded denominational schools? Please refer to the provisions in the law.**

**Answer:**

In Albania there are foreseen some rules on controlling the non-public schools that offer religious subjects. The following are two main articles related to this issues taken from the Law No.7952, date 21.6.1995 On Pre-University Education System, changed by Law No.8387, date 30.7.1998 For some Changes in the Law No.7952, date 21.6.1995 On Pre-University Education System  
Article 45

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<sup>5</sup> Adrian Klosi *at all*, *Feja dhe shkolla ne Shqiperi (The religion and schools in Albania)*, Soros Foundation in Albania, 2010, available at <http://www.soros.al>

45.1 MOES determines equivalency for recognition of the transcript of a private grade or a private school. If the private school offers the religious subjects as well, the MOES determines the equivalency for the recognition of the laic part of the curriculum at the end of a private grade or a private school.

#### Article 47

Ministry of Education and Science and its education organs in districts control regularly the laic education process in the private school in order to verify accomplishment of the requirements of the curricula and the education programs approved by the Ministry of Education and Sciences.

More detailed requirements related to the control are included in the Decision of Council of Ministers No. 248, date 28.05.1999 On Criteria and Procedures of Giving Permission for Functioning of Non-public Education Institutions and Complementary Education Institutions that Offer Religious Subjects or Instruction is given in a Foreign Language.

Point 2 of this document requires from non-public school that offer religious subjects, submitting to the MOES the following documents:

- Curriculum and syllabi. Structure of the school year of non-public education institutions that offer religious subjects or instruction is given in a foreign language has to be equivalent to the structure of the public school of the same level. The complementary non-public institutions that offer religious subjects or instruction is given in a foreign language, it is required the determination of the duration, structure, levels and modules will be taught.
- List of main texts will be used from that institution. The set of texts will be in disposal of the education organs if it is required by them.
- List of compulsory subjects that are the same as of the public schools.
- List of subjects that differ from the curriculum of the public schools of the same level.
- List of optional and elective subjects.
- Approval by the State Religion Secretariat of the religious part of the curriculum, syllabi of religious subjects, texts that will be used for the religious subjects.

Non-public education institution and complementary non-public education institution that offer religious subjects or that offer instruction in a foreign language are required to inform educational organs on various extracurricular activities that they organize.

### **III. Refusal or limitations on the number of pupils of another conviction/belief by the governing board of a confessional (catholic) school**

**III.1 and 2 Question: Does the head of a state funded denominational (e.g. Catholic) school has the right to refuse pupils from other religious beliefs? Please refer to the provisions in the law.**

**Does the head of a state funded denominational (e.g. Catholic) school the authority to limit the number of pupils from other religious beliefs (e.g. Muslim pupils) in order to support the specificity of the project?**

#### **Answer:**

In Albania there are no legal provisions related to the right to refuse pupils from other religious beliefs.

### **IV. Point of views of the authorities concerning the teaching of Islam in denominational (Catholic) education, Islam instruction or instruction on other convictions/beliefs in denominational (catholic) schools for (a number of pupils requesting it) and alternative ethical course**

**IV.1 and 2. Question. Is there a legal obligation to organise, if parents ask for, classes of Islamic religion in denominational (Catholic) education funded by public authorities? a. for any pupil for whom a request has been made? b. from a minimum number of pupils for whom a request has been made?**

**Does the same obligation exist for the offer of (a) other religions and/or philosophical convictions, (b) an alternative class of conception of life, philosophy, ethics**

**Can you shortly mention the pro and contra standpoints that have been expressed concerning the respect of fundamental rights (among others, freedom of education and right to education) in relation with this obligation?**

**Reference to the legal basis, with Website address, and also if possible to the parliamentary preparation of texts.**

**Answer:**

There are no legal provisions and there are no practices of this approach in Albania.

There is a rare practice that pupils attend study in a non-public school that offer religious subjects different from their religion. According to a testimony of an inspector of the Ministry of Education and Sciences, ten students that belonged to the Christian religion were accepted to study in the school that belonged to Islamic community in Kavaja city. The reason of this choice was the quality of that school.

**IV.3. Question. Can you shortly mention the pro and contra standpoints that have been expressed concerning the respect of fundamental rights (among others, freedom of education and right to education) in relation with this obligation?**

**Answer:**

The religion tolerance is one of the best values of the Albanian society. Two major religions: Christianity (catholic & orthodox) and Islam (Muslim Sunni & Muslim Shiite) have co-existed in Albania, historically. Tolerance and the fact that Albanians are not fanatic believers have created a positive background for the respect of different religions. But the fact that the right to religion was forbidden for 23 years created a passive attitude to religious education. In Albania there is no discussion on including the religious education in the public schools.

**IV.4. Question. Reference to the legal basis, with Website address, and also if possible to the parliamentary preparation of texts.**

**Answer:**

See bibliography

#### ***V. Teaching of Islam in denominational (e.g. Catholic) schools at their own initiative***

**V.1. Question: Is there in your country a general guideline for teaching of Islam in denominational (e.g. Catholic) schools at their own initiative defined by (a) the Bishops' Conference, (b) another body, namely. . .**

**V.2. If affirmative, does the guideline implies that (a) the teaching of other religions is organised when: one parent asks for, or a sufficient number of parents ask for (how many?), (b) only teaching of Islam is offered as alternative religion when one parent asks for or a sufficient number of parents ask for (how many?)**

**V.3. There is no guideline and: (a) in fact, teaching of Islam is never proposed in Catholic schools, or (b) the teaching of Islam is organised in some schools, which have taken themselves the initiative. If possible, explain the importance of this option**

**Answer:**

In practice, non-public schools that offer subjects of one religion do not teach the subjects of another religion.

#### ***VI. Religious symbols in public schools***

**VI.1. Question: Are religious symbols (e.g. crucifix) in public schools compulsory, allowed, or forbidden?**

**Answer:**

The Public education in Albania is secular and it is conditioned by the secular character of the state. In this context, the religious symbols are forbidden in our public schools.

In the Law No.7952, date 21.6.1995 "On Pre-university Education System", Article 7 sanctions:

7.1 Public pre-university education is secular.

7.2 In public education institution the ideological and religious indoctrination is forbidden.

**VI.2. Question: Is a teacher allowed to wear the Islamic headscarf and manifest her religion? Please explain if not allowed on which grounds.**

**Answer:**

There is an expressed rule prohibiting the wearing of Islamic headscarf teachers. But on the other hand, there is the practice where a citizen who had applied for work as a teacher and was wearing the Islamic headscarf, was denied the right to work as a teacher.<sup>6</sup>

**VI.3. Question: Is a pupil allowed to wear the Islamic headscarf and manifest her religion? Please explain if not allowed on which grounds.**

**Answer:**

The wearing of the Islamic headscarf and manifestation of religion in public schools, is one of the more debated questions in Albanian reality.

The pupils, who wear the Islamic headscarf are allowed in the areas of the schools, based on the provisions of law " On Pre-University Education System " which sanctions the secular character of public education in Albanian (Art.6) and "Normative Provisions For Pre-University education", which in Article 40, letter (j) entitled the duties of student, sanctions: His/her dress and appearance is correct, without excess, appropriate to the age that he/she has, in accordance with the norms of coexistence in society and domestic regulation school.

**VI.4. Question: Who decides on the dress code in schools. Please refer to the law.**

**Answer:**

As mentioned above (VI.3), the public school is obliged to respect the law for secularism of the education. According to Art. 5 of the Law "On Pre-University Education System": The Ministry of Education and Sciences is responsible for the enforcement of the state policy on secular education, approved by the Council of Ministers.

On the other hand, every school has its "Regulations", which describe the rights, duties and responsibility for pupils and teachers. These Regulations, sanction the responsibility of pupils to respect the dress code of the school according to the standards established by the Directorate of School.

**VI.5. Question: Can a pupil and/or a teacher be exempted from the dress code when she considers it her religious duty to wear the Islamic headscarf?**

**Answer:**

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<sup>6</sup> The People's Advocate. Annual reports of 2001, 2004, 2006, 2007, and 2008. Avokati i Popullit, available at <http://www.avokatipopullit.gov.al>

In reality, there are cases where pupils who wear the Islamic headscarf are not allowed to participate in the educational process, but there is no official data that they are forced to remove the Islamic headscarf.

**VI.6. Question: Who is the regulatory authority in this sphere?**

**Answer:**

**VI.7. Question: What kind of disciplinary measures and proceedings are taken if the pupil or teacher fails to comply with the rules on dress codes?**

**Answer:**

The pupils / teachers that fail to comply with the rules on dress codes are forbidden to participate in the educational process.

**VI.8. Question: Please describe the case-law in your country.**

**Answer:**

There are no such law- cases that have become the subject of proceedings in the Albanian courts.

But these cases have become the object of activity of the People's Advocate.

**VII. After-school education in private religious institutions. Islamic instruction organised after the school hours (age 6-18)**

**There is no official data to give answers to the following questions.**

**VII.1. Question: Is there any form of Islamic teaching (for children and youngsters of age 6-18) in your country organised after school time in private religious institutions:**

**VII.2. Question: Is there any form of Islamic teaching in your country organised in primary education age (6-12)**

**VII.3. Question: Is there any form of Islamic teaching in your country organised in secondary education age (12-18)**

**VII.4. Question: How many such institutions are there in your country providing Islamic instruction organised after the school hours?**

**VII.5. Question: How many children take part in the activities of Islamic instruction organised after the school hours?**

**VII.6. Question: How is the pedagogical quality of Islamic instruction organised after the school hours safeguarded?**

**VII.7. Question: How would you characterize the public debate about this form of Islamic instruction organised after the school hours?**

**VIII. Additional comments**

As mentioned above the wearing of the Islamic headscarf and manifestation of religion in public schools is one of the more debated questions in Albanian reality.

The only institutional documents which deal with this issue are the annual reports of the People's Advocate<sup>7</sup>.

The People's Advocate issued its first annual report in 2001 and then it was followed by the annual reports of 2004, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

Making reference to these 5 reports issued by the People's Advocate, the problems related to the issue of religious symbols in Albania's public schools, including secondary education, pre-university education, and higher education may be classified in two main groups:

1. Wearing of the Islamic veil from Muslim believers, such as pupils, students, and teachers;
2. Distinctive appearance, such as a beard peculiar to Muslim believers.

On the other hand, in the coherence of the activity of the People's Advocate through recommendations proposed in the course of time, it can be said that the treatment of the above mentioned cases was dealt with only in the context of administrative violation or not. The lack of the administrative act in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Administrative Procedure of the Republic of Albania has eventually produced the invalidity of the above mentioned actions. The majority of cases presented as complaint to the People's Advocate, have not been dealt with comprehensively. The lack of formality served always as the necessary legal basis to consider whether the actions made by state institutions were valid or not.

It is understandable that in its constitutional position, the People's Advocate can only make recommendations in the event it observes violations of the fundamental human rights and freedoms (Article 63, point 3, Constitution of the Republic of Albania), but they remain just to serve as recommendations and the experience has shown these recommendations have not been considered in time or have not been considered at all<sup>8</sup>.

## ***XI. Bibliography***

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Decision No. 248, date 28.05.1999 On Criteria and Procedures of Giving Permission for Functioning of Non-public Education Institutions and Complementary Education Institutions that Teach Religious Subjects or the Language of Instruction is a Foreign Language, available at <http://www.mash.gov.al/VKMnr.248,dt.28.05.1999.htm>

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<sup>7</sup> The People's Advocate, as a constitutional institution was established pursuant to Law No.8454 of 04.02.1999 "On the People's Advocate" (as amended). Official webpage of The People's Advocate of the Republic of Albania, available at <http://www.avokatipopullit.gov.al>

<sup>8</sup> People's Advocate 2008 annual report. Recommendation: "On the initiation of issuing a law on the regulation of religious symbols in public schools." To the Prime Minister and the Minister of Education and Science, 26.04.2001.

Recommendations to the Parliament of Albania in the 200-2008 period, on additions or amendments to laws. Official webpage of The People's Advocate of the Republic of Albania, available at <http://www.avokatipopullit.gov.al>



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Law No. 9365, date 31.05.2005 On Procedures of Recognizing the Legal Ability of the Religious Legal Persons of the Catholic Church, available at [http:// www.qpz.gov.al](http://www.qpz.gov.al)

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<http://www.ligjet.org>

[www.instat.gov.al](http://www.instat.gov.al)

## **Annex 1: Normative acts**

### **Constitution of Republic of Albania**

#### **Article 10**

1. In the Republic of Albania there is no official religion.
2. The state is neutral in questions of belief and conscience, and also, it guarantees the freedom of their expression in public life.
3. The state recognizes the equality of religious communities.
4. The state and the religious communities mutually respect the independence of one another and work together for the good of each of them and for all.
5. Relations between the state and religious communities are regulated on the basis of agreements entered into between their representatives and the Council of Ministers. These agreements are ratified by the Assembly.
6. Religious communities are juridical persons. They have independence in the administration of their properties according to their principles, rules and canons, to the extent that interests of third parties are not infringed.

#### **Article 24**

1. Freedom of conscience and of religion is guaranteed.
2. Everyone is free to choose or to change his religion or beliefs, as well as to express them individually or collectively, in public or private life, through cult, education, practices or the performance of rituals.
3. No one may be compelled or prohibited to take part or not in a religious community or in religious practices or to make his beliefs or faith public.

#### **Article 57**

1. Everyone has the right to an education.
2. Mandatory school education is determined by law.
3. General high school public education is open for all.
4. Professional high school education and higher education can be conditioned only on criteria of abilities.
5. Mandatory education and general high school education in public schools are free.
6. Pupils and students may also be educated in private schools of all levels, which are created and operated on the basis of law.
7. The autonomy and academic freedom of higher education institutions are guaranteed by law.

**Law No.7952, date 21.6.1995 “On Pre-University Education System”, changed by Law No.8387, date 30.7.1998 “For some Changes in the Law No.7952, date 21.6.1995 On Pre-University Education System”**

#### **Article 5**

Ministry of Education and Sciences is responsible for the enforcement of the state policy on secular education, approved by the Council of Ministers.

#### **Article 7**

- 7.1 Public pre-university education is secular.
- 7.2 In public education institution ideological and religious indoctrination is forbidden.

#### **Article 14**

14.1. The teacher is the main pedagogical and scientific personality in the public preschool and primary institutions. He/she implements the programs approved by the Ministry of Education and Sciences. A teacher has the right to choose appropriate methods and mechanisms for the implementation of the main program, through his/her professional

abilities and knowledge, through providing an harmonized education respecting students personality and through avoiding any influence based on his/her social, political and religious beliefs.

#### Article 44

44.1 Private secular education institutions, that offer instruction in Albanian language can be established based on the permission given by the Ministry of Education and Sciences. The private education institutions that offer instruction in a foreign language or offer religious subjects, can be established based on the permission of the Council of Minister taking the consideration of the Ministry of Education and Science proposal.

44.2 The permission is given if curriculum, syllabi and circumstances of their implementation do not contradict the national interests, national legislation, public order, moral norms and hygiene, and if the necessary material conditions and teaching staff are provided.

44.4 Permission criteria and procedures for secular private schools that offer instruction in Albanian language, are regulated by bylaws issues by the Ministry of Education and Sciences. Permission criteria and procedures for other private schools that offer religious subjects or that offer instruction in a foreign language are regulated by bylaws issues by the Council of Ministers taking the consideration of the Ministry of Education and Science proposal. The permission of establishment of a private education institution is not given before three months and later one year from the date the request is submitted.

#### Article 45

45.1 MOES determines equivalency for recognition of the transcript of a private grade or a private school. If the private school offers the religion subjects as well, the MOES determines the equivalency for the recognition of the laic part of the curriculum at the end of a private grade or a private school.

#### Article 47

The Ministry of Education and Science and its education organs in districts control regularly the laic education process in the private schools in order to verify accomplishment of the requirements of the curricula and the education programs approved by the Ministry of Education and Sciences.

### **Normative Provisions “For Pre-University Education”**

#### **Article 40, letter (j): The duties of student**

His/her dress and appearance is correct, without excess, appropriate to the age that he/she has, in accordance with the norms of coexistence in society and domestic regulation school.

### **Decision of Council of Minister No. 248, date 28.05.1999 “On Criteria and Procedures of Giving Permission for Functioning of Non-public Education Institutions and Complementary Education Institutions that Offer Religious Subjects or Instruction is given in a Foreign Language”.**

Point 2 of this document requires from non-public school that offer religious subjects, submitting to the MOES the following documents:

Curriculum and syllabi. The structure of the school year of non-public education institutions that offer religious subjects or instruction which is given in a foreign language has to be equivalent to the structure of the public school of the same level. The complementary non-public institutions that offer religious subjects or instruction which is given in a foreign language it is required the determination of the duration, structure, levels and modules will be thought.

List of main texts will be used from that institution. The set of texts will be in disposal of the education organs if it is required by them.

List of compulsory subjects that are the same as of the public schools.

List of subjects that differ from the curriculum of the public schools of the same level.

List of optional and elective subjects.

Approval by the State Religion Secretariat of the religious part of the curriculum, syllabi of religious subjects, texts that will be used for the religious subjects.

Point 6: Non-public education institution and complementary non-public education institution that offer religious subjects or that offer instruction in a foreign language are required to inform educational organs on various extracurricular activities that they organize.

**Law No. 8902, date 23.05.2002 For the rectification of the "Agreement between the Holy See and the Republic of Albania on the regulation of the mutual relations"**

**Article 7**

Christian Church has the right to establish and lead its schools, clinics, and social centres according to Canonist Rights and in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Albania.

**Law No. 9365, date 31.05.2005 "On Procedures of Recognizing the Legal Ability of the Religious Legal Persons of the Catholic Church"**

**Article 10**

**Licensing**

Legal religious persons, apart from their religious activity, have the right to organize other activities like in the field of education, social, and health in accordance with Albanian legislation for getting the license or relevant permissions.

## Annex 2: Religious schools (2009-2010 school year)<sup>9</sup>

	School	District	Local unit	City/Town	Public/Non public	Type	Level of school	No. of stud.	Religion community to what belong	Date of est.
1	MUSTAFA VAROSHI	Durres	Durres	City	Non public	Rel.	Sec.	118	Islamic	29.12.1999
2	LIRIA	Elbasan	Cerrik	Town	Non public	Rel.	Sec.	163	Islamic	29.11.1995
3	KRYQI I NDERUAR	Gjirokast	Gjirokast	City	Non public	Rel.	Sec.	35	Orthodox	10.06.1999
4	MEDRESE	Korçë	Korçë	City	Non public	Rel.	Prim & sec.	228	Islamic	2008
5	HAFIZ ALI KORÇA	Kavaje	Kavaje	Town	Non public	Rel.	Sec.	200	Islamic	29.11.1995
6	SAADI	Tirane	Tiranë	City	Non public	Rel.	Sec.	47	Islamic	01.12.2000
7	MEDRESE	Tirane	Tiranë	City	Non public	Rel.	Prim. & sec.	361	Islamic	29.11.1995
8	HAXHI SH.SHAMIA	Shkoder	Shkoder	City	Non public	Rel.	Prim. & sec.	927	Islamic	29.11.1995

The table presents an overview of educational institutions managed by religious communities in Albania up to 2010<sup>10</sup>

No	Category of institution	Muslim	Orthodox	Catholic	Bektashi (Muslim Shiite)	Protestant	Others
1	High Schools	—	—	1	—	—	—
2	Religious High Schools	—	1	1	—	—	—
3	General Secondary School religious	7	1	1	—	—	—
4	Education 9 years	2	-	6	—	2	—
5	Primary Education	—	2	6	—	2	—
6	Pre-school Education	—	14	21	—	4	—
7	Different Courses	5	1	16	—	1	4
8	Orphanage	—	1	2	—	—	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>54</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>

<sup>9</sup> Ministria e Arsimit dhe Shkences se Republikes se Shqiperise (Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Albania), available at <http://www.mash.gov.al>

<sup>10</sup> Adrian Klosi *at all, ibid.*