Digitalization of Cadastral Services in Albania within the Framework of EU Integration: A Legal–Comparative Analysis

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Abstract

This study explores the digitalization of cadastral services in Albania as a critical element of the country's progress toward European Union integration. The research aims to evaluate how the modernization of land administration and property registration systems contributes to the approximation of Albanian legislation with EU legal and administrative standards. Using a legal comparative and qualitative research methodology, the study systematically examines the alignment of Albania's normative framework and institutional practices with key EU instruments, including the INSPIRE Directive 2007/2/EC, the Public Sector Information Directive 2019/1024, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR 2016/679), and the Land Administration Domain Model (ISO 19152 – LADM). The methodological approach combines document analysis, normative comparison, and institutional assessment, allowing for a structured evaluation of legal convergence, technological development, and governance mechanisms. The findings indicate that Albania has made notable progress in harmonizing its cadastral legislation and establishing a digital land administration infrastructure. However, the research also identifies persistent challenges related to data interoperability, administrative coordination, institutional capacity, and the guarantee of legal certainty within the digital environment. The article concludes by offering evidence based recommendations to strengthen legal alignment with the EU acquis, enhance inter-institutional cooperation, and improve data governance and transparency in cadastral services.

Keywords: *digitalization, cadastre, EU integration, land administration, legal approximation, Albania*

1. Introduction

The digital transformation of cadastral services constitutes one of the most significant structural reforms in Albania's progression toward European Union (EU) membership. Beyond their technical function of recording property rights, cadastral systems serve as foundational instruments for economic development, fiscal governance, and the consolidation of the rule of law. In post-transition contexts, where property rights have often been fragmented, disputed, or inconsistently documented, the modernization of land administration through digital technologies becomes indispensable for ensuring legal certainty, institutional transparency, and public trust.

Over the past decade, Albania has intensified its efforts to reform the national property registration and mapping system, particularly following the establishment of the State Cadastre Agency (AShK) in 2019 pursuant to Law No. 111/2018 "On Cadastre." This legal and institutional restructuring unified the functions of the former Immovable Property Registration Office and the Agency for Legalization, Urbanization, and Integration of Informal Areas (ALUIZNI). The consolidation of these entities into a single authority was designed to facilitate the development of an integrated, digital, and interoperable cadastre aligned with EU standards and best practices in land administration.

The central aim of this research is to evaluate the extent to which Albania's cadastral reforms approximate the legal and administrative requirements of EU law. To achieve this, the study addresses two interrelated analytical dimensions:

1. **The level of conformity between Albanian cadastral legislation and relevant EU legal instruments**, including directives, regulations, and technical standards governing spatial data, public sector information, and personal data protection.
2. **The transformation of administrative practice through digitalization**, with a particular focus on institutional restructuring, service delivery modernization, and mechanisms of interoperability.

By examining these dimensions, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of Albania's progress and the remaining challenges in establishing a modern cadastral system that meets the expectations of the EU acquis and supports the country's broader integration objectives.

2. Legal and Institutional Framework of Cadastral Services in Albania

The Albanian cadastral framework is grounded in several core legal instruments that structure the management and digital transformation of land administration. At its foundation stands Law No. 111/2018 "On Cadastre," which establishes the legal architecture for the creation, administration, interoperability, and dissemination of cadastral data. This law is complemented by other key legislative acts, including the Civil Code (1994, as amended), Law No. 33/2012 "On Registration of Immovable Property," and a series of sub-legal regulations governing geospatial information, electronic identification, electronic signatures, and data protection. Collectively, these instruments form the normative basis for Albania's transition toward a modern, integrated cadastral system.

From an institutional standpoint, the State Cadastre Agency (AShK), operating under the authority of the Prime Minister, is the central body responsible for land administration reform. Its mandate includes:

- maintaining and updating the national register of immovable properties;
- coordinating the national geoinformation and spatial data infrastructure;
- developing and standardizing online services and e-applications for users; and
- ensuring compliance with domestic and international cadastral and geospatial standards.

These reforms operate in parallel with Albania's broader digital governance agenda, led by the National Agency for Information Society (NAIS), which administers the e-Albania platform. Through this digital infrastructure, an expanding range of cadastral services, such as property information certificates, ownership verifications, and archival records, have become accessible online, signaling a substantive shift toward e-government integration.

Despite this progress, the Albanian cadastral system continues to face systemic challenges, particularly the fragmentation between cadastral, fiscal, municipal, and urban-planning databases. Overlapping mandates, heterogeneous data formats, inconsistent metadata, and the incomplete digitization of historical records impede the establishment of a fully interoperable and unified land administration system. As Williamson, Enemark, Wallace, and Rajabifard (2010) emphasize, sustainable land administration depends on the effective integration of legal, institutional, and spatial components within a coherent governance structure. Similarly, Rajabifard et al. (2016) note that interoperability must be understood as an institutional and organizational challenge, rather than purely a technical one, requiring standardized data models and sustained cross-agency coordination.

In the Albanian context, Këlliçi (2020) observes that although digitalization has increased transparency and facilitated access to cadastral data, "the absence of standardized cadastral identifiers and harmonized metadata continues to limit the full automation of property transactions." This observation aligns with findings from the World Bank (2020), which highlights persistent inefficiencies caused by limited coordination between the Cadastre, municipalities, and tax authorities, factors that ultimately constrain service reliability and legal certainty.

Consequently, the digitalization of cadastral services in Albania represents a dynamic but incomplete reform trajectory. Substantial advances have been made in online service provision and institutional integration; however, progress remains constrained by legacy data systems, institutional inertia, and the incomplete harmonization of national legislation with European geospatial and interoperability standards (FAO, 2012; ISO, 2012). Addressing these challenges is essential for Albania to achieve a fully functional, coherent, and EU-aligned land administration environment.

3. Alignment with EU Lex: Assessment of Approximation and Compliance

The alignment of Albania's cadastral legislation with European Union norms can be assessed through its reference to several key EU legal and technical instruments. Foremost among these is the INSPIRE Directive (2007/2/EC), which obliges EU Member States to develop interoperable spatial data infrastructures covering environmental, territorial, and land-related information. While Albania, as a candidate country, is not formally required to implement INSPIRE, its National Strategy for European Integration explicitly incorporates INSPIRE's core principles, standardization, interoperability, and public accessibility. Law No. 111/2018 "On Cadastre" reflects this orientation by mandating unified digital databases, standardized parcel identifiers, and harmonized geocoding mechanisms.

In addition, the Public Sector Information Directive (2019/1024), which modernizes the EU framework for the re-use of public sector data, influences Albania's efforts toward open data governance. Albania's Law No. 119/2014 "On the Right to Information" and related open-data initiatives partially transpose aspects of this directive, though practical implementation remains limited. Despite cadastral data being classified as "public," access is often restricted due to privacy considerations and the absence of secondary legislation defining the scope of reusable geospatial data.

Regarding personal data protection, Albania has transposed substantial elements of the GDPR (2016/679) through Law No. 9887/2008 "On Personal Data Protection," as amended in 2021. This legislation regulates the processing of personal data within cadastral systems—particularly ownership identifiers and transaction records. Nonetheless, full harmonization with GDPR principles, including data minimization, purpose limitation, and data portability, remains incomplete due to weak enforcement mechanisms and limited institutional capacity within the Information and Data Protection Commissioner's Office.

At the technical level, the ISO 19152 Land Administration Domain Model (LADM) serves as an internationally recognized reference standard for developing interoperable land administration systems. Although not yet formally adopted into Albanian legislation, LADM has been incorporated into several pilot initiatives implemented with support from the World Bank and GIZ. These pilot databases demonstrate compatibility with EU geospatial standards and represent an important step toward eventual legal codification.

A comparative analysis with EU Member States such as Croatia and Estonia illustrates Albania's intermediate but advancing level of digitalization. Croatia has developed one of the most integrated and advanced digital cadastral systems in Southeastern Europe. Its State Geodetic Administration (DGU) has achieved full interoperability between cadastral and land registry data, ensuring compliance with INSPIRE and ISO 19152 LADM standards. As Mihajlović and Bennett (2018) observe, Croatia's experience illustrates how institutional integration and standardized data models, supported by EU pre-accession funding, can dramatically reduce administrative delays and increase public confidence in land services. Croatia's One-Stop-Shop (OSS) for land and property information represents a model of user-centered digital governance aligned with the EU digital agenda.

Estonia, by contrast, exemplifies a mature e-governance model. Its property registration system is fully electronic, incorporating blockchain technology to ensure transparency and immutability of records (Drechsler, 2018). The Estonian e-Land Register operates within the X-Road platform, enabling seamless, real-time interoperability among courts, notaries, and public institutions (Tiits, 2020). As Vaher (2021) notes, Estonia demonstrates that technological advancement must be accompanied by institutional culture, public trust, and governance transparency for digital cadastre systems to function effectively.

While Albania draws inspiration from both models, it continues to face persistent structural challenges. Legacy datasets, inconsistent metadata, fragmented administrative competences, and uneven digitization—particularly in rural and peri-urban areas, limit the pace and quality of transformation. These obstacles are consistent with broader regional patterns described by Williamson, Enemark, Wallace, and Rajabifard (2010), who highlight fragmentation and jurisdictional overlap as central barriers in post-socialist land administration. Similarly, Këlliçi (2020) underscores that despite enhanced transparency, "the absence of standardized cadastral identifiers and metadata continues to hinder full automation of property transactions." These findings are reinforced by the World Bank (2020), which identifies insufficient coordination between the Cadastre, municipalities, and tax authorities as a key source of administrative inefficiency and legal uncertainty.

Nevertheless, Albania's hybrid legal and institutional framework, combining continental civil-law traditions with contemporary digital governance reforms, positions the country as an emerging case of modernization among Western Balkan candidates. The harmonization process undertaken within the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) framework has laid the foundational legal conditions for a transparent, interoperable, and EU-aligned cadastral system. In line with Rajabifard, Enemark, and Williamson (2016), the sustainability of this transformation requires not only legal approximation but also the establishment of a robust data-sharing ecosystem grounded in institutional trust, coordination, and clear custodianship of spatial information.

In this respect, Albania's current trajectory resembles Croatia's early-stage reforms and Estonia's foundational phase of e-government development. With targeted investments in interoperability, data standardization, and human capacity building, Albania could achieve comparable levels of integration in the medium term. As the World Bank (2020) notes, the ongoing digital cadastre project represents “a unique opportunity to bridge institutional silos, reduce corruption risks, and enhance the predictability of property rights.”

Ultimately, while the digitalization of cadastral services in Albania remains incomplete, the country’s demonstrated commitment to legal convergence and administrative innovation signals a deeper alignment with the European administrative paradigm, one centered on efficiency, transparency, and the consolidation of the rule of law.

4. Improvement of Administrative Practice within the Digitalization Process

4.1 Institutional Modernization

The digitalization of cadastral services has profoundly transformed Albania’s administrative practice, marking a transition from manual, paper-based workflows toward a more efficient and transparent governance model. The State Cadastre Agency (AShK) has adopted a range of information systems to modernize internal processes, including electronic document management, digital archives, and e-signature authentication, all of which aim to streamline decision-making and reduce bureaucratic delays. Administrative acts related to property registration, legalization, and verification are now issued electronically through the *e-Albania* platform, enabling citizens and professionals to track procedures in real time.

This evolution reflects the broader trend of public administration reform in the Western Balkans, where digitalization is considered a central instrument for improving service quality and fighting administrative discretion. According to Mergel (2019), digital government initiatives “transform not only processes but also mindsets,” shifting bureaucracies from rule-centered entities to data-driven service organizations. Similarly, Kettunen and Kallio (2020) argue that digital transformation in the public sector introduces new standards of accountability, where every administrative action leaves a traceable digital footprint that can be audited for legality and efficiency.

In the Albanian context, these transformations have already produced measurable benefits. The introduction of electronic signatures has accelerated document validation and improved legal certainty in cadastral decision-making. AShK’s digital archive, initiated in 2021, has converted thousands of paper files into scanned, searchable records — significantly reducing the time required to process property transactions (World Bank, 2022). Moreover, the establishment of a centralized database allows for cross-verification of data with other state institutions, thereby mitigating the risks of conflicting records and human error.

Nevertheless, the persistence of manual verification steps in legacy cases continues to delay the issuance of property titles, particularly in areas where historical cadastral maps or ownership documents are incomplete. As Williamson et al. (2010) observe, “the transition to a digital cadastre cannot be achieved without addressing the underlying data quality and institutional trust issues inherited from previous systems” . In Albania, this challenge manifests in inconsistent land parcel identifiers and non-digitized archives that require physical inspection.

Another critical issue concerns the uneven implementation of digital procedures between urban and rural areas. Local offices often differ in terms of technical readiness, internet infrastructure, and staff digital skills. Enemark and Bell (2021) highlight that capacity-building and professional education are indispensable for the sustainability of cadastral digitalization, emphasizing that “technology alone cannot modernize institutions unless human competencies evolve in parallel”. This finding resonates with observations made by the European Commission (2023) in its Progress Report for Albania, which notes that despite significant advancements in online service delivery, “regional disparities in digital infrastructure and administrative capabilities still limit uniform access to e-governance services”.

Therefore, while Albania’s cadastral digitalization represents a substantial leap forward, its administrative modernization remains an asymmetric process — advanced in legislative and technological design, yet lagging in local implementation and capacity development. As Rajabifard and Bennett (2020) contend, achieving institutional transformation in land administration requires not only technological integration but also “a shared culture of innovation, supported by training, leadership, and inter-agency collaboration”.

In this light, the future success of Albania’s cadastral digitalization depends on the institutionalization of digital skills, the consolidation of electronic workflows across all regional offices, and the creation of continuous learning frameworks for civil servants. Only through a comprehensive approach that integrates technology, law, and human capital can the country ensure that digital transformation translates into durable administrative efficiency and legal certainty.

4.2 Transparency and Accountability

Digitalization has enhanced administrative transparency by enabling online tracking of applications through the *e-Albania* portal. Citizens can verify the status of their requests and access cadastral maps digitally. These reforms embody EU principles of good administration, transparency, and service orientation. The introduction of electronic communication channels has also improved procedural predictability and reduced opportunities for informal transactions. As noted by Bannister and Connolly (2014), "transparency, when supported by digital systems, transforms citizen–state relations from dependency to participation", a concept that lies at the core of EU governance reforms.

Nevertheless, the absence of a unified "audit trail" within the cadastral system limits accountability. In several instances, discrepancies between digital and physical records have raised concerns about data integrity and the evidentiary value of cadastral data before administrative courts. These inconsistencies stem primarily from parallel data maintenance practices and the incomplete digitalization of historical archives. Thus, while administrative transparency has improved, legal certainty in property registration still requires further consolidation. As Williamson et al. (2010) emphasize, "the trustworthiness of a digital cadastre depends not only on technological reliability but on the institutional assurance that data cannot be altered without trace".

Moreover, transparency must be complemented by institutional accountability and citizen oversight mechanisms to ensure genuine openness. Establishing a real-time *audit trail* that logs every administrative action—such as data modifications, approvals, and ownership verifications—would align Albania with EU standards of *good governance* and *integrity management* (OECD, 2022). Experiences from the Netherlands and Denmark, where cadastral databases are fully auditable and interlinked with anti-corruption monitoring systems, demonstrate that transparency alone is insufficient without systematic accountability frameworks (Enemark & Bell, 2021). By adopting similar mechanisms, the State Cadastre Agency (AShK) could strengthen both internal control and public trust, transforming transparency from a procedural formality into a cornerstone of institutional legitimacy.

4.3 Capacity Building and Professional Training

Another dimension of administrative improvement involves human-resource development. EU integration reports repeatedly emphasize the importance of building both technical and legal capacities among cadastral officials. Continuous training in digital systems, EU law, and data protection is essential to ensure that legal norms translate effectively into administrative practice. The effectiveness of digital transformation depends not only on infrastructure but also on the professional competencies and ethical standards of the civil servants who operate it (European Commission, 2023).

Developing institutional capacity in land administration requires a systematic approach to professional education and lifelong learning. According to Enemark and Bell (2021), sustainable land governance is contingent upon the creation of a "competence-based professional environment" where training in geospatial technologies, legal frameworks, and customer-oriented service design becomes part of the institutional culture (p. 54). In Albania, initiatives such as the *National Training Center for Public Administration* have begun to include modules on digital governance and e-services management. However, these programs remain largely generic and need to be adapted to the specific legal and technical requirements of cadastral administration. The World Bank (2022) highlights that a targeted curriculum, combining technical GIS training with courses on EU directives (INSPIRE, GDPR), is necessary to build a qualified workforce capable of managing complex digital cadastral infrastructures.

Furthermore, institutional learning should be framed as a continuous, multi-level process that connects local experience with national policy and European best practices. Kettunen and Kallio (2020) note that public-sector digitalization introduces "new professional identities and accountability norms," requiring civil servants to act not only as executors of legal rules but as active mediators between data, law, and citizens. In this regard, Albania could benefit from twinning programs and cross-border exchanges with cadastral agencies in EU Member States, such as Croatia or Slovenia, where staff rotations and joint workshops have accelerated administrative convergence. Rajabifard and Bennett (2020) argue that peer learning and regional cooperation serve as critical accelerators for institutional modernization because they allow developing administrations to internalize EU standards through practical exposure rather than formal transposition alone.

Ultimately, building human capacity is both a technical and cultural transformation. The shift toward a digital cadastre demands not only IT proficiency but also a redefinition of the public-service ethos toward transparency, responsiveness, and accountability. As Mergel (2019) emphasizes, digital transformation requires "learning organizations" that continuously adapt to new technologies and policy frameworks. For Albania, embedding such a culture of learning within the State Cadastre Agency is fundamental to sustaining reform progress and ensuring that legal harmonization with the EU acquis translates into tangible, high-quality public service delivery.

5. Discussion

The comparative analysis indicates that Albania's advancement toward a digital cadastre is broadly consistent with the European Union's framework for e-governance and the Digital Single Market. The process of legal approximation has been relatively effective, particularly in the adoption of digital procedures, transparency requirements, and administrative modernization. Nevertheless, the implementation phase continues to exhibit significant gaps in three interrelated domains:

1. **Legal certainty:**

The parallel existence of analog and digital registers weakens the reliability and evidentiary value of property data. EU best practices emphasize the need for fully electronic, authoritative registers that ensure uniformity and legal validity across all administrative processes.

2. **Interoperability:**

Data exchange among the Cadastre, tax authorities, and municipal institutions remains inconsistent and structurally fragmented. Achieving full alignment with the INSPIRE Directive requires the adoption of standardized metadata schemas, harmonized spatial reference systems, and integrated geospatial workflows.

3. **Administrative coordination:**

Overlapping institutional mandates—particularly between the State Cadastre Agency, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Infrastructure—continue to generate procedural redundancies and undermine policy coherence.

Additionally, Albania's partial harmonization with GDPR principles highlights a persistent tension between public access to cadastral information and the protection of personal data. The EU approach addresses these competing priorities through tiered access models that enable controlled disclosure of non-sensitive geospatial datasets while safeguarding personal identifiers and sensitive attributes.

Overall, the Albanian reform illustrates the dual character of digital transformation in land administration: it entails both technological modernization and legal harmonization. The technological dimension concerns software systems, digital registers, and networked data infrastructures, whereas the legal dimension involves norms, institutional mandates, procedural consistency, and enforcement mechanisms. Sustainable progress in the digitalization of cadastral services requires the synchronization of these two dimensions within the larger framework of European integration.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusions

The digitalization of cadastral services in Albania represents a pivotal moment in the country's broader administrative, legal, and institutional transformation. The findings of this study demonstrate that Albania has achieved substantive progress in aligning its cadastral legislation and practices with the evolving European acquis, particularly in the areas of transparency, digital service delivery, and procedural modernization. The introduction of unified electronic registers, the expansion of online services through the e-Albania platform, and the gradual integration of geospatial standards reflect a clear commitment to European integration and good governance reforms.

Nevertheless, full compliance with key EU frameworks, most notably the INSPIRE Directive (2007/2/EC), the Public Sector Information Directive (2019/1024), and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR 2016/679), remains incomplete. The legal–comparative analysis suggests that Albania has successfully transposed several conceptual and normative principles, but their operationalization is uneven. The coexistence of analogue and digital records continues to compromise legal certainty; metadata inconsistencies hinder interoperability; and institutional overlaps impede coherent policy implementation.

The study underscores that the sustainability of cadastral digitalization is contingent upon addressing three interdependent structural challenges:

1. Strengthening legal certainty:

Ensuring that digital cadastral entries possess full evidentiary value requires the elimination of parallel systems, the formal recognition of electronic records, and the establishment of uniform procedures for updating, verifying, and authenticating cadastral datasets. This shift is essential to align with EU best practices in the legal reliability of property rights.

2. **Enhancing data interoperability:**

A fully functional spatial data ecosystem necessitates standardized metadata, common spatial reference systems, and seamless data flows between the Cadastre, municipalities, tax authorities, and justice institutions. Interoperability is both a technical and institutional reform, requiring shared data models, harmonized workflows, and stable cross-agency coordination mechanisms.

3. **Improving institutional coherence and governance:**

The persistence of overlapping mandates between the State Cadastre Agency and other central bodies reveals the need for clearer custodianship of geospatial information. Effective governance requires delineation of competences, reduction of procedural redundancies, and the establishment of an integrated decision-making architecture grounded in accountability and transparency.

Furthermore, the partial alignment with GDPR reveals the ongoing tension between public access to geospatial information and individual privacy rights. A more nuanced regulatory framework—similar to layered access models in EU Member States—is necessary to balance the principle of open data with the imperative of protecting personal identifiers.

Taken together, these findings highlight that Albania's digital cadastral reform must be understood as a dual transformation: a technological modernization and a legal harmonization process. The former involves digitization of records, database integration, and the deployment of ICT infrastructures; the latter entails coherent legislation, standardized procedures, and institutional discipline. The long-term success of the reform depends on the synchronization of these two dimensions within the broader trajectory of EU integration.

Finally, this study suggests that Albania is positioned at an intermediate but promising stage of cadastral modernization—resembling earlier stages of reform in Croatia and the foundational phase of Estonia's e-government transformation. With targeted investments in interoperability, human capacity building, and legislative refinement, Albania has the potential to reach a level of digital integration comparable to EU Member States in the medium term. Future research should focus on empirical assessments of user satisfaction, the cost–benefit dynamics of digital cadastre implementation, and the socio-legal impact of digital transformation on property rights security.

6.2 Policy and Legislative Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, several targeted policy measures are recommended to advance the digital transformation of Albania's cadastral system and strengthen its alignment with EU legal and technical standards:

1. Formal adoption of the Land Administration Domain Model (LADM, ISO 19152). Incorporating LADM into Albanian legislation would provide a unified conceptual and technical framework for cadastral data modelling. This step is essential for ensuring semantic consistency, database interoperability, and long-term compatibility with EU Member States that already implement LADM-based systems. Formal adoption would also facilitate cross-border data exchange in the context of EU integration and regional land governance initiatives.
2. Consolidation of electronic registers into a single national cadastral platform. The unification of digital records under a central authoritative system would eliminate discrepancies between analog and digital datasets, enhancing legal certainty and evidentiary reliability. A single platform with full legal validity—supported by secure authentication mechanisms and digital signatures—would align Albania with European best practices for authoritative electronic registers.
3. Strengthening inter-institutional interoperability through standardized APIs and metadata catalogues.

Effective coordination between the State Cadastre Agency, fiscal authorities, and urban-planning institutions requires harmonized data standards and real-time information exchange. Developing APIs and metadata catalogues fully compliant with INSPIRE specifications would ensure consistency in spatial data infrastructures, reduce administrative bottlenecks, and improve the accuracy and timeliness of property information.

4. Complete transposition and operationalization of GDPR principles. Full alignment with GDPR necessitates clarifying data-processing responsibilities, enhancing user consent protocols, and implementing data protection impact assessments (DPIAs) for cadastral systems. This would safeguard personal identifiers while allowing controlled public access to non-sensitive geospatial datasets, thus balancing transparency with privacy—a core requirement of EU data governance.
5. Capacity-building initiatives for administrative personnel.

Sustainable reform requires continuous investment in human capital. Training programs focused on EU legislation, digital ethics, cyber-security, and geospatial technologies would strengthen institutional competencies and reduce implementation gaps. Building professional expertise is indispensable for maintaining system integrity and ensuring compliance with European standards.

6. Establishment of an independent monitoring and evaluation unit.

An autonomous body tasked with auditing cadastral performance, data accuracy, and compliance with service-level agreements (SLAs) would enhance accountability and transparency. Regular assessments would identify systemic weaknesses, guide policy revisions, and ensure that cadastral services meet both national expectations and EU benchmarks for public service delivery.

Collectively, these measures would reinforce the digital cadastre as a foundational component of good governance and institutional modernization. Their implementation would not only harmonize Albania's property administration system with European standards but also serve as a critical indicator of the country's readiness for advancing accession negotiations. In this sense, a mature, interoperable, and legally robust digital cadastre represents both a technical achievement and a strategic milestone in Albania's integration trajectory.

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