At the beginning, in the Albanian Parliament, it was first discussed and voted on the abolition of the death penalty in Albania, in 1993. Out of 250 deputies, 70 voted in favor of the abolition of the death penalty (28%), while 180 of them voted in favor of holding it.

On June 29, 1995, the Albanian Parliament approved the law no. 7959, dated 11.07.1995 "On the accession of the Republic of Albania to the Statute of the Council of Europe". This law of the parliament automatically banned the death penalty, due to the criteria imposed by the new statute. With the adoption of this act, Albania entered the phase of "indefinite suspension" of the death penalty.

Of course, the moratorium period was necessary in Albania, in order to give time to public opinion, the albanian society and the political class in examining and taking a mature and right decision.

Through the popular referendum of November 22, 1998 and the approval of the Assembly, the Constitution of the Republic of Albania was the first deeply democratic document and the embodiment of international acts and conventions that protected fundamental human rights and freedoms. Article 21 stipulates that a person's life is protected by law.

In 1999, the Constitutional Court gave a final decision on the case, completely removing the death penalty from the Criminal Code and abolishing a total of 18 articles of the Criminal Code. Decision no. 65, dated 10.12.1999 declared unconstitutional the death penalty in peacetime provided in the Criminal Code, and the Military Criminal Code.

During 1999-2007, Albanian legislation is next in another paradox in relation to international acts and conventions that had ratified. This happened because in the Military Criminal Code there were still articles which provided the death penalty sentence.

This issue was denounced by the People's Advocate in 2006, who officially addressed the Assembly. The parliament finally abolished the death penalty sentence in the Military Criminal Code.

By the law No. 9722, dated 30.04.2007, the Assembly of Albania approved the relevant amendments to the law no. 8003, dated 28.9.1995, the Military Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania, as amended, by which it repealed the death penalty from the provisions of the Military Criminal Code, provided in a state of war or state of emergency, marking a progress in criminal legislation for the abolition of the death penalty in Albania, in all circumstances.

These drastic measures certified as the maximum punishment in our country the penalty with "imprisonment for life". This rule is also applied to serious crimes.

Undoubtedly the international community has the main role at this point.

The abolition of the death penalty came as a result of the fulfillment of Albania's international commitments, which had just emerged from a dark period of communism after the 1990s.

Its accession to the Statute of the Council of Europe, the signing and ratification of the European Convention on Human Rights, some of its protocols and the fulfillment of many other obligations set by the Assembly and the Committee of Ministers at the Council of Europe were important steps on the road to the abolition of the death penalty.

Ratification of Protocol No. 13 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms for the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances.

The Albanian Parliament, with Law no. 9639, dated 09.11.2006, ratified Protocol No. 13 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms for the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances.

In this protocol the obligation of the signatory states parties to abolish the death penalty in all national legal provisions, even in those cases which provide for this punishment in a state of war or state of emergency, is expressly determined.

Article 122 of the Albanian Constitution, among others, stipulates that any ratified international agreement is part of the domestic legal system after being published in the Official Gazette. An international agreement approved by the law has precedence over domestic laws that do not comply with it.

With the publication of law no. 9639, dated 09.11.2006 in the Official Gazette no. 127, dated 06.12.2006, the abolition of the death penalty from the provisions of the Military Criminal Code provided in a state of war or state of emergency was a constitutional obligation.