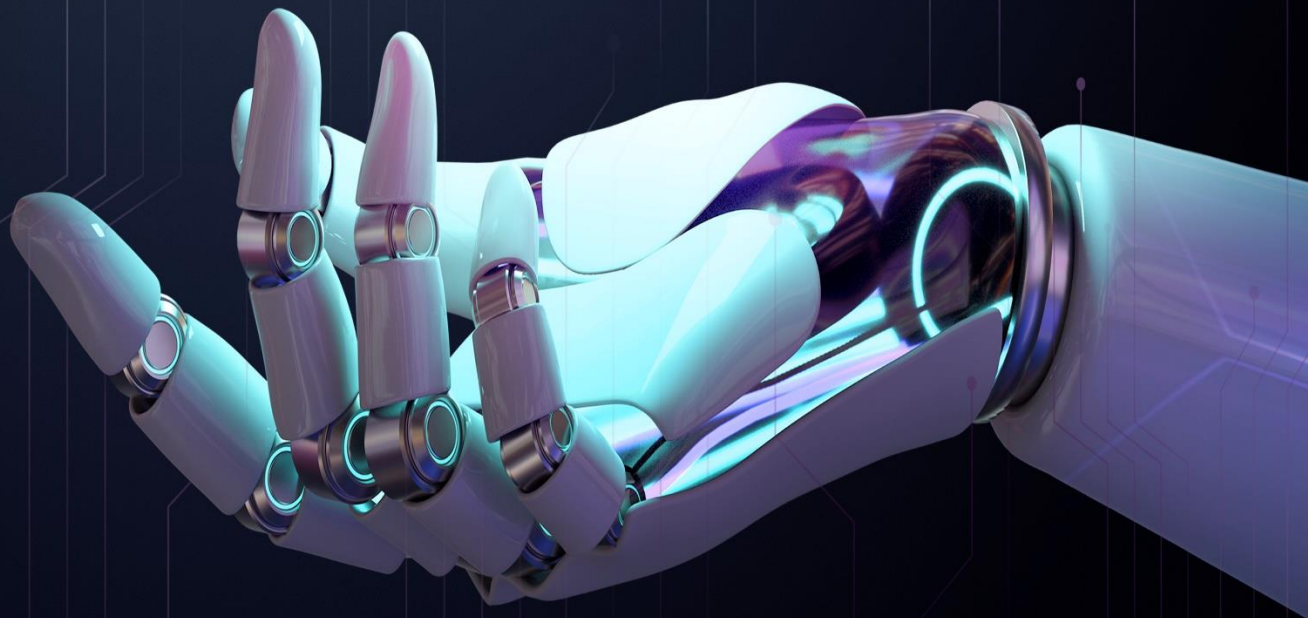


Draft Law “On Artificial Intelligence”

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# Newsletter



On May 29, 2026, the National Agency of Information Society (NAIS) submitted for public consultation the draft law “On Artificial Intelligence” (the Draft Law), marking a significant step towards establishing Albania's first comprehensive legal framework governing artificial intelligence ("AI").

The Draft Law is fully aligned with Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonized rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828.

### Scope of Application

The provisions of the Draft Law apply to a broad range of stakeholders involved in the development, commercialization, deployment, and use of AI systems, including providers, deployers, importers, distributors, authorized representatives, and affected people.

Its territorial scope extends beyond Albania, applying not only to entities established in Albania but also to providers and deployers located outside Albania where the output of an AI system is used within the Albanian territory.

It does not apply to AI systems developed or used exclusively for military, defense, or national security purposes, nor to certain research and development activities conducted prior to placing AI systems on the market.

### Prohibited AI Practices

Following the risk-based approach adopted by the EU AI Act, the Draft Law prohibits several AI practices considered to present an unacceptable risk to individuals and society.

Among others, prohibited practices include:

- AI systems using subliminal, manipulative, or deceptive techniques capable of materially distorting a person's behavior;
- AI systems exploiting vulnerabilities related to age, disability, or socio-economic circumstances;
- AI-based social scoring systems used to evaluate or classify individuals based on social behavior or personal characteristics;
- AI systems assessing the risk of criminal behavior solely on the basis of profiling or personality traits;
- the untargeted scraping of facial images from the internet or CCTV footage to create facial recognition databases;
- emotion recognition systems used in workplaces and educational institutions, subject to limited exceptions;
- biometric categorization systems that infer sensitive characteristics such as political opinions, religious beliefs, racial or ethnic origin, sexual orientation, or trade union membership.

Furthermore, the Draft Law further imposes strict limitations on the use of real-time remote biometric identification systems by law enforcement authorities, permitting their use only under narrowly defined circumstances and subject to specific procedural safeguards.

### High-Risk AI Systems

AI systems will be classified as high-risk where they are used as safety components of regulated products or where they fall within specific sectors and use cases identified by the Draft Law.

Providers of high-risk AI systems will be subject to extensive compliance obligations, including:

- implementation of a risk management system throughout the lifecycle of the AI system;
- compliance with data governance and data quality requirements;

- preparation and maintenance of technical documentation;
- record-keeping and traceability obligations;
- human oversight measures;
- accuracy, robustness, and cybersecurity requirements;
- post-market monitoring and incident reporting obligations.

Particular emphasis is placed on the quality, relevance, representativeness, and governance of training, validation, and testing datasets to reduce bias and mitigate discriminatory outcomes.

### **Transparency and AI Literacy Requirements**

The Draft Law introduces transparency obligations for certain AI systems, requiring users to be informed when interacting with AI-generated or AI-manipulated content.

It also requires providers and deployers to ensure adequate AI literacy among personnel using AI systems, reflecting the increasing focus on responsible AI governance and risk awareness.

### **Regulation of General-Purpose AI Models**

The Draft Law introduces a dedicated regulatory framework for general-purpose AI (GPAI) models. Providers of GPAI models are required to prepare and maintain technical documentation, provide relevant information to downstream providers, comply with applicable copyright obligations, and make publicly available sufficiently detailed

summaries of the content used for training, where required.

Additional obligations apply to providers of GPAI models presenting systemic risk, including enhanced requirements relating to risk assessment and mitigation, model evaluation, adversarial testing, cybersecurity, monitoring, and incident reporting.

### **Governance, Enforcement and Next Steps**

The Draft Law also establishes the institutional framework responsible for its implementation and enforcement, designating **NAIS** as the AI coordinating authority.

Other competent authorities include the market surveillance authority, the notifying authority, and the Commissioner for the Right to Information and Protection of Personal Data, each exercising supervisory and regulatory functions within their respective areas of competence.

Administrative sanctions may be imposed for breaches of key obligations, including the use of prohibited AI practices, non-compliance with high-risk AI requirements, and failures to meet transparency and governance obligations.

Comments and recommendations on the Draft Law may be submitted until **June 26, 2026** through the [Electronic Register for Public Notification and Consultation](#) (RENJKP), or through an official written submission to the National Agency for Information Society (AKSHI).

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