

LAW
NO. 9636, dated 06 Nov. 2006

ON HEALTH PROTECTION FROM TOBACCO PRODUCTS

(As amended by Law No. 49/2013, dated 14 Feb. 2013; No. 76/2014, dated 10 Jul. 2014; No. 56/2019, dated 18 Jul. 2019; No. 92/2024, dated 27 Jun. 2024; No. 99/2024, dated 12 Sep. 2024)
(as updated)

In accordance with Articles 78 and 83, item 1 of the Constitution, upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers,

THE ASSEMBLY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

DECIDED:

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
Purpose

The purpose of this law is to protect public health from the use of tobacco products and from secondhand exposure to their smoke.

Article 2
Scope

The scope of this law is:

- a) establishing measures to restrict the use of tobacco products and protect the public from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke exposure;
- b) to establish measures that raise public awareness of the harms of tobacco and ensure effective and ongoing information for tobacco products users regarding these risks;
- c) to implement measures aimed at preventing the initiation of tobacco use, encouraging and supporting cessation efforts, and reducing tobacco consumption.

Article 3
Definitions

(Item 12 has been amended, item 13 has been supplemented with additional wording, and item 18 has been added pursuant to Law No. 49/2013, dated 14 Feb. 2013; amended items 1 and 7, added words to item 18 and added items 19-36 with Law No. 56/2019, dated 18 Jul. 2019; amended items 8 and 10 and added items 37, 38, 39 and 40 with Law No. 92/2024, dated 26 Jul. 2024)

For the purposes of this law, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- 1. "Tobacco products" means products that can be consumed and consist, even partly, of tobacco, whether genetically modified or not;
- 2. "Packet or pack" means any sealed box, bag, or container that holds tobacco products and is intended for retail sale.
- 3. "Tar" means the raw anhydrous nicotine-free condensate of smoke;

4. "Nicotine" are poisonous nicotinic alkaloids found in tobacco smoke that act on the nervous system.

5. "Carbon monoxide" is a chemical compound produced during combustion and released with tobacco smoke.

6. "Trading in tobacco products" refers to the import, export, storage for sale, and purchase of tobacco products.

7. "Smoking" refers to the lighting, inhalation, or holding of any tobacco product, including electronic cigarettes and water pipes (hookahs).

8. "Advertising" refers to any form of commercial or non-commercial communication intended—directly, indirectly, or covertly—to promote a tobacco product.

9. "Brand" means a distinctive sign placed on tobacco products to indicate their type, quality, and manufacturer, including names, letters, numbers, visual symbols, color combinations or shades, or any combination thereof.

10. "Sponsorship" means any form of public or private support for an event, activity, or individual, with the direct, indirect, or concealed intent or effect of promoting a tobacco product.

11. "Tobacco promotion" refers to any activity, event, or action intended to introduce the public to novel tobacco products that have been or will be launched on the market.

12. "Public environment" is any environment open to the public.

13. "Work environment" refers to any enclosed space where employees perform their job duties, including meeting rooms, hallways, staircases, elevators, restrooms, and any other enclosed area within the workplace.

14. "Tobacco ashtray/cigarette ashtray" is a small container used to collect the ashes and butts of smoked tobacco products.

15. "Smoking prevention measures" are systematic actions designed to protect public health, extend life expectancy, and improve quality of life.

16. "ICHPTP" stands for the Intersectoral Committee for Health Protection from Tobacco Products.

17. "ISO (International Organization for Standardization)" is a reference system that sets out specifications and criteria to be consistently applied in the classification of materials in industry, product supply, testing and analysis, terminology, and service delivery.

18. "Enclosed environment" is:

a) an environment that has a ceiling or roof, with doors, windows, or passageways—whether open or closed—and is entirely enclosed by walls or any other type of permanent or temporary material;

b) an environment that has a ceiling or roof, doors, windows, or passageways—whether open or closed—and is enclosed by permanent or temporary walls, where the walls have permanent openings that cannot be opened or closed, covering less than 50 percent of the total wall area.

19. "Cigarette" means a rolled tobacco product that is consumed by burning, excluding cigars, cigarillos, and other rolled tobacco products.

20. "Rolling tobacco" refers to tobacco shredded into fine threads, used for smoking without any further industrial processing.

21. "Pipe tobacco" refers to coarsely ground tobacco intended for consumption by smoking in a pipe.

22. "Cigar" is shredded tobacco wrapped in tobacco leaves or tobacco-colored paper, with or without a filter, consumed through the process of burning.

23. "Hookah tobacco (shisha)" refers to tobacco intended for consumption in the form of smoke or vapor that is inhaled after passing through a container of water. It may be flavored or mixed with fruit, sugar, or molasses.

24. "Snuff" refers to a type of smokeless tobacco product intended to be inhaled through the nose.

25. "Tobacco for oral use" means all tobacco products for oral use, except those intended to be inhaled or chewed, made wholly or partly of tobacco, in powder or in particulate form or in any combination of those forms together, presented in porous sachets.

26. "Smokeless tobacco product" means a tobacco product not involving a combustion process, including chewing tobacco, nasal tobacco, tobacco for oral use or heated tobacco.

27. "Smoke" refers to solid or liquid particles in the air, as well as gases that are produced when a material burns, along with the amount of air that is absorbed or mixed with the burning mass. This includes the smoke that is exhaled from the lungs during smoking.

28. "Combustion" means a chemical oxidation process that occurs at a rate sufficient to generate heat and typically light in the form of incandescence or flame.

29. "Novel tobacco products" mean those tobacco products which:

a) do not fall into any of the following categories: cigarettes, roll-your-own tobacco, pipe tobacco, waterpipe tobacco, cigars, cigarillos, chewing tobacco, nasal tobacco or tobacco for oral use; and

b) are placed on the market after the entry into force of this law.

30. "Electronic cigarette" means a product that can be used for consumption of nicotine-containing vapor via a mouthpiece, or any component of that product, including a cartridge, a tank and a device without cartridge or tank. Electronic cigarettes can be disposable or refillable by using a refill container and a tank, or rechargeable with single use cartridges.

31. "Refill container" means a receptacle that contains a nicotine-containing liquid, which can be used to refill an electronic cigarette.

32. "Heated tobacco" means a tobacco product specifically designed to be heated, which releases an aerosol containing nicotine and other substances, inhaled by users through the mouth.

33. "Characteristic flavor" means a clearly noticeable smell or taste other than one of tobacco, resulting from an additive or a combination of additives, including, but not limited to, fruit, spice, herbs, alcohol, candy, menthol or vanilla, which is noticeable before or during the consumption of the tobacco product.

34. "Cigarillo" means a type of cigar, weighing no more than 3 grams.

35. "Additive" means a substance, other than tobacco, that is added to a tobacco product, to a unit packet or to any external packaging.

36. "Flavoring" refers to an additional substance that imparts aroma and/or taste.

37. "Tobacco" means leaves and other natural processed or unprocessed parts of tobacco plants, including expanded and reconstituted tobacco.

38. "Chewing tobacco" means a smokeless tobacco product exclusively intended for chewing purposes only.

39. "Tobacco products for smoking" refers to tobacco products that are intended to be smoked, excluding smokeless tobacco products.

40. "Herbal product for smoking" means a product based on plants, herbs or fruits which contains no tobacco and that can be consumed via a combustion process.

CHAPTER II MANDATORY HEALTH WARNINGS ON TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Article 4

(Added words in the first paragraph and changed words in the second paragraph by Law No. 49/2013, dated 14 Feb. 2013)

Each unit packet or packaging of tobacco products must feature warning messages, in text and/or images, regarding the health risks of tobacco use. Such messages shall be written in Albanian, in a clear, visible, and legible manner. They shall cover 50 percent or more of the displayed area, with at least 30 percent of the main surface area.

The form and content of the messages shall be determined by the ICHPTP and shall be periodically reformulated.

Article 5

(Items 4, 5, and 6 have been added pursuant to Law No. 56/2019, dated 18 Jul. 2019)

1. Packets and packaging containing tobacco products shall also include, written in Albanian:

- a) product name;
- b) name, address of the manufacturer and the license holder;
- c) the number of tobacco product units in the packet or pack;
- ç) the nicotine content in the smoke;
- d) the tar content in the smoke;
- dh) the carbon monoxide content in the smoke.

2. If the product is not packaged by its manufacturer, the package shall also include the name of the packager. The information specified in items 1 and 2 of this article shall cover 10 percent of the external surface of the packet and be displayed on its sides.

3. It shall be prohibited to produce domestically, import, or trade tobacco products that contain more than:

- 10 mg of tar per cigarette;
- 1 mg of nicotine per cigarette;
- 10 mg of carbon monoxide.

Tests to determine the levels of tar, nicotine, and carbon monoxide shall be conducted in laboratories accredited by the competent authorities, in accordance with ISO standards.

4. Each unit package of electronic cigarettes and nicotine-containing liquid refills shall include an information leaflet in the Albanian language, containing: instructions for use and storage of the product, including a statement that the product is not recommended for use by young people and non-smokers; the contraindications for use; the warnings intended for specific risk groups, as well as warnings regarding potential side effects; the level of addictiveness and toxicity; the contact details of the manufacturer or importer.

5. Nicotine-containing liquid shall be placed on the market only in dedicated refill containers with a maximum volume of 10 ml, or in the form of disposable electronic cigarettes with a maximum volume of 2 ml.

6. The placing on the market of liquid containing nicotine in concentrations exceeding 20 mg/ml shall not be permitted.

Article 6

It shall be prohibited to include on packets or tobacco product packaging any terms such as 'low tar content', 'light', 'ultra light', 'mild', or other similar expressions, signs, images, drawings, or elements that may mislead consumers into believing that the product is less harmful to health than other tobacco products.

Article 7

The Ministry of Health shall be responsible for informing the public about the levels of tar, nicotine, and carbon monoxide in tobacco product production, their impact on health, and any effects that may cause or are believed to cause addiction to the tobacco product.

Article 8

(As amended by law No. 56/2019, dated 18 Jul. 2019)

1. Manufacturers and/or importers of new tobacco products, including electronic cigarettes and heated tobacco, are required to notify the competent authority in the Ministry of Health regarding tobacco products placed on the domestic market, as well as for any instance in which a new tobacco product is placed on the market. Such notification shall be submitted in electronic form, no later than 30 days prior to the placement of the product on the market. The notification shall include:

- a) contact details of the manufacturer or importer in Albania;
- b) a detailed description of the product;
- c) instructions related to its use;
- d) a list of all ingredients used in the manufacture of the tobacco product and their quantities, the purpose or reason for using these ingredients, as well as the determination of the function and category of the ingredients. Such list shall be accompanied by toxicological data, available from the manufacturer or importer, for these ingredients, in both burnt and unburnt form, specifically indicating their effects on health and assessing any effects that may cause or are believed to cause addiction to the tobacco product.

e) available scientific research materials, the risk of addiction, and product recall information.

CHAPTER III

RESTRICTIVE MEASURES REGARDING THE USE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Article 9

(As amended by law No. 92/2024, dated 26 Jul. 2024)

1. The sale or supply of tobacco products, cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, water pipes/hookahs, and any other products listed in Article 3, "Definitions," of this law, for commercial purposes, to individuals under the age of 18 is prohibited.

2. The free distribution or sale of tobacco products, cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, water pipes/hookahs, and any other products listed in Article 3, "Definitions," of this law, for commercial purposes, to individuals under the age of 18 is prohibited.

3. All points of sale shall be required to display a visible and legible sign stating: "The sale of tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, and water pipes/hookahs to individuals under the age of 18 is prohibited."

Article 9/1

Tobacco for oral use

(Added by Law No. 92/2024, dated 26 Jul. 2024)

The placing on the market of tobacco for oral use is prohibited.

Article 10

(As amended by law No. 92/2024, dated 26 Jul. 2024)

The sale of tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, water pipes/hookahs, and all products defined in Article 3, "Definitions," of this law is prohibited:

- a) in health institutions;
- b) in educational institutions;
- b) in educational institutions;
- ç) in automatic vending machines;
- d) through self-service;
- dh) on the street by street vendors;
- e) through the postal service.

Article 11

(Paragraph added after the first paragraph by Law No. 56/2019, dated 18 Jul. 2019)

The retail sale of unpackaged or damaged tobacco products is prohibited.

The placing on the market of tobacco products with characteristic flavors is prohibited. The use of additional substances required for the manufacture of tobacco products, such as sugars used to replace those lost during the tobacco processing, shall not be prohibited, provided that such substances do not impart a characteristic taste and do not result in a significant or measurable increase in the levels of addiction, toxicity, or the carcinogenic, mutagenic, or reproductive toxic properties of the tobacco product.

The Ministry responsible for Health shall determine whether a tobacco product is to be considered as having a characteristic flavor. The procedures for determining whether a tobacco product has a characteristic flavor shall be established by decision of the Council of Ministers.

The placing on the market of tobacco products that contain flavorings in any of their components—such as filters, papers, packaging, capsules—or that include any technical feature enabling the modification of the aroma or taste of the tobacco product or the intensity of the smoke, is prohibited. Filters, papers, and capsules shall not contain tobacco or nicotine.

A unit packet of cigarettes shall contain no fewer than 20 cigarettes. A unit packet of rolling tobacco shall contain no less than 30 grams net weight of the tobacco product.

Article 12

The free distribution of tobacco products by entities engaged in their manufacture, import, or trade is prohibited.

CHAPTER IV
ADVERTISING, PROMOTION AND SPONSORSHIP

Article 13

(As amended by law No. 92/2024, dated 26 Jul. 2024)

1. The following shall be prohibited for tobacco, tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, and all products defined in this law:

- a) Advertising and promotion through print media, television and radio broadcasts, and information society services;

b) Any other form of advertising, including indirect promotion through colors representing company logos/emblems or promotion through the display of products that imitate external packaging; as well as

c) The publication of photographs, drawings, etc., for advertising or promotional purposes, in which persons or images appear that create a false impression on the public;

ç) Any public activity of an artistic, musical, sporting, or similar nature, where advertising is carried out directly, indirectly, or covertly, with public or entirely private funding.

2. Technical books, magazines, and other professional publications for tobacco shall not be considered as advertising or promotion of tobacco products.

Article 14

(As amended by law No. 92/2024, dated 26 Jul. 2024)

The following shall be prohibited for tobacco, tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, and all products defined in this law:

Sponsorship of printed media, radio and television programs, information society services, and any other activity aimed at the direct, indirect, or covert promotion or advertising of tobacco products by companies engaged in their production, importation, or trade is prohibited, except in cases where such sponsorship is for other beneficial purposes, including investments, which do not constitute advertising of tobacco products.

Article 14/1

(Added by Law No. 76/2014, dated 10 Jul. 2014)

1. The Albanian Public Radio and Television shall broadcast monthly educational programs on health protection from tobacco products, in compliance with the law on audiovisual media in the Republic of Albania. Such educational programs shall have a total duration of 90 minutes and shall be broadcast between 8 AM and 10 PM. One of these programs, with a duration of 30 minutes, shall be broadcast between 5 PM and 10 PM.

2. Informative messages about the health impacts of smoking and the risks associated with tobacco products shall be prominently displayed on the official websites of public institutions. These messages shall be easily accessible to the public in order to raise awareness and provide essential information on the dangers of tobacco use.

CHAPTER V

PROTECTION FROM SECONDHAND EXPOSURE TO TOBACCO SMOKE

Article 15

(As amended by letter 'dh' with Law No. 49/2013, dated 14 Feb. 2013; as amended by Law No. 76/2014, dated 10 Jul. 2014)

1. Smoking is prohibited in:

- a) workplaces;
- b) health institutions, with the exception of mental health institutions (for patients only);
- c) educational institutions, including nurseries;
- ç) public transport vehicles, including taxis;
- d) indoor commercial premises, bars, restaurants, discos and nightclubs;
- dh) enclosed cultural and sports facilities;
- e) shared spaces in multi-apartment buildings with mandatory co-ownership;
- ë) other enclosed public spaces.

2. In the aforementioned premises/institutions, an internal regulation shall be issued, highlighting the prohibition of smoking and clearly defining the person responsible for addressing any violations.

Article 16

(A sentence was added at the end of the article by Law No 49/2013, dated 14 Feb. 2013; as amended by Law No. 76/2014, dated 10 Jul. 2014)

The owner or administrator of the premises specified in Article 15 of this Law, or the person designated by them, shall be responsible for displaying in a visible location the list of inspection bodies for the protection of health from tobacco products, placing visible signs indicating that smoking is prohibited in these premises, and for ensuring the removal of tobacco ashtrays and preventing their placement within these premises. The form and content of warning signs shall be determined by the ICHPTP.

CHAPTER VI ORGANIZATION OF HEALTH PROTECTION STRUCTURES FROM TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Article 17

The Intersectoral Committee for the Health Protection from Tobacco Products (ICHPTP) is established within the Ministry of Health. The Chairman of ICHPTP is the Minister of Health.

The method of organization, functioning, composition, and the remuneration of the Committee members shall be determined by a decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 18

The ICHPTP is responsible for:

- a) directing policies and strategies aimed at protecting public health from tobacco products;
- b) reviewing the existing legislation related to the protection of public health from tobacco products and proposing improvements to the law;
- c) proposing programs and projects aimed at reducing the use of tobacco products and protecting public health, as well as monitoring and evaluating the implementation and effectiveness of such programs and projects;
- ç) allocating resources to programs and projects focused on reducing tobacco product use and safeguarding public health from its effects;
- d) ensuring cooperation with both governmental and non-governmental institutions, domestically and internationally, on tobacco control policies;
- dh) submitting annual reports to the relevant parliamentary committee.

CHAPTER VII CONTROL, MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES

Article 19

(Names changed and a paragraph added by Law No. 49/2013, dated 14 Feb. 2013; as amended by Law No. 76/2014, dated 10 Jul. 2014; changed names with Law No. 56/2019, dated 18 Jul. 2019; changed the wording to the letters "a", "c", "ç", "dh", "e", "ë", "f", "g", "h", "j" of item 1, item 2, repealed point 3 with Law No. 99/2024, dated 12 Sep. 2024)

1. The institutions responsible for controlling the implementation of this law are:
 - a) the office responsible for health inspection, customs administration bodies, and tax bodies, for violations of Articles 4, 5, and 6. In cases where these institutions conduct joint controls, they shall coordinate their work for this purpose;
 - b) tax bodies, for violations of Article 9;
 - c) the office responsible for health inspection, for violations of letter "a" of Article 10;
 - ç) the office responsible for education inspection, for violations of letters "b" and "c" of Article 10;
 - d) tax bodies, for violations of letters "ç", "d", and "dh" of Article 10;
 - dh) the office responsible for health inspection and tax bodies, for violations of Articles 11, 12, 13, and 14;
 - e) the office responsible for labor inspection, the office responsible for health inspection, and the office responsible for fire safety, for violation of letter "a" of Article 15;
 - ë) the office responsible for health inspection, for violation of letter "b" of Article 15;
 - f) the structure responsible for education inspection and the office responsible for health inspection, for violation of letter "c" of Article 15;
 - g) the State Police and the municipal/communal police, for violation of letter "ç" of Article 15;
 - gj) the office responsible for labor inspection, the structure responsible for health inspection, and the structure responsible for the inspection and official control of food and feed, for violation of letter "d" of Article 15;
 - h) the office responsible for health inspection and the area police inspector, for violation of letter "dh" of Article 15;
 - i) the municipal/communal police and the area police inspector, for violation of letter "e" of Article 15;
 - j) the office responsible for health inspection, for violation of letter "ë" of Article 15.
2. The offices responsible for health inspection shall verify compliance with the legal requirements and undertake administrative measures arising from this law, in accordance with the Law on Inspection in the Republic of Albania. In cases where other inspection bodies identify violations of Articles 10 and 15 of this law, they shall take the necessary steps to notify the competent office, in accordance with the methodology established by the General Inspectorate.
3. Repealed.

Article 20

(Amended letters "c" and "d", added a paragraph after letter "ë", and amended the last paragraph by Law No. 49/2013, dated 14 Feb. 2013; as amended by Law No. 76/2014, dated 10 Jul. 2014; added letter a/ and item 1/1 with Law No. 56/2019, dated 18 Jul. 2019; amended letter "b" of item 1 by Law No. 92/2024, dated 26 Jul. 2024)

1. Violations of the provisions of this law, insofar as they do not constitute a criminal offense, shall be considered administrative offenses and shall be subject to penalties as follows:
 - a) violation of Articles 4 and 5, item 1, letters "ç", "d" and "dh", and item 3, as well as Article 6, shall be punishable by the confiscation and destruction of the goods, and a fine of 5,000,000 (five million) ALL, as applicable, imposed on the importer or domestic producer of the product;
 - a/a. Violation of Article 8 shall be punishable by a fine of 500,000 (five hundred thousand) ALL, imposed on manufacturers and/or importers of new tobacco products.
 - b) violation of Article 9 shall be punishable as follows:
 - i. confiscation of tobacco products, cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, and all products defined in Article 3, "Definitions," of this law, and a fine of 200,000 (two hundred thousand) ALL shall be imposed on the wholesale or retail entity, or on any entity that offers such products free of charge, in violation of the provisions set out in Article 9/1 and Article 10 of this law;

ii. A fine of 500,000 (five hundred thousand) ALL shall be imposed in cases of repeated violations by the entity, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 and Article 10 of this law;

iii. doubling of the fine provided for in letter "i", in the case of selling or offering electronic cigarettes to persons under the age of 15.

c) violation of Article 10 shall be sanctioned with the confiscation of tobacco products and a fine of 100,000 (one hundred thousand) ALL, as applicable, imposed on the retail entity or the taxable person carrying out the relevant activity;

ç) violation of Article 11 shall be sanctioned with the confiscation of tobacco products and a fine of 20,000 (twenty thousand) ALL, imposed on the retailer;

d) violation of Article 12 shall be sanctioned with the confiscation of tobacco products and a fine of 100,000 (one hundred thousand) ALL, as applicable, for the manufacturing, importing, or trading entity responsible for the violation;

dh) violation of Article 13, paragraphs one and two, shall be punishable by a fine of 3,000,000 (three million) ALL, imposed on the taxable entity engaged in advertising activities, print media, television, radio broadcasting, or information society services;

e) violation of Article 14 shall be punishable by a fine of 3,000,000 (three million) ALL for the entity engaged in the production, importation, or trade of tobacco products that has committed the violation;

ë) violation of Article 15 shall be punishable by a fine as follows:

i) a fine of 300,000 (three hundred thousand) lek, imposed on the taxable entity;

ii) a fine of 50,000 (fifty thousand) ALL, imposed on the responsible person in public institutions;

iii) a fine of 50,000 (fifty thousand) ALL, imposed on the administrator in apartments with mandatory co-ownership;

iv) a fine of 5,000 (five thousand) ALL, imposed on the smoker;

f) violation of Article 16 shall be punishable by a fine as follows:

i) 300,000 (three hundred thousand) ALL, imposed on the taxable entity;

ii) 50,000 (fifty thousand) ALL, imposed on the administrator or the designated responsible person.

1/1. For a second violation of Article 15 within a 3-month period, the taxable entity shall be fined double the amount specified in subsection "i", letter "ë", of this Article.

If the taxable entity penalized for the second time is found in violation of Article 15 again within a 1-year period, the entity shall be fined six times the amount specified in subsection "i", letter "ë", of this Article, and its activity shall be suspended until the fine is paid.

2. The measures of confiscation and destruction are considered primary penalties, while the imposition of a fine constitutes a primary penalty when specified as a standalone sanction and an additional penalty when imposed alongside the measures of confiscation or destruction.

3. Appeals against decisions of inspection bodies, as defined in this law, shall be made in accordance with the law on inspections, while appeals against tax and customs authorities, the State Police, municipal or commune police, shall be made in accordance with the applicable legislation. After completing the administrative appeal procedures, an appeal may be filed with the administrative court, within the time limits and according to the procedures set forth in the provisions of Law No. 49/2012, "On the organization and functioning of administrative courts and the adjudication of administrative disputes".

4. The revenues from fines imposed pursuant to this article shall be paid into the State Budget.

Article 21

The third paragraph of Article 19/a and the third paragraph of Article 19/b of Law No. 8691, dated 16 Nov. 2000, "On the production and trade of tobacco and cigarettes", as amended, are hereby repealed.

Article 22

The Council of Ministers is tasked with issuing sub-legal acts for the implementation of this law, in accordance with Articles 17 and 19.

Transitional provision

(As provided for in Law No. 49/2013, dated 14 Feb. 2013)

The existing inspection body shall continue to exercise its functions in accordance with the current organization until the establishment of the new body, as provided for in the amendments to this law.

Article 23

This law shall enter into force six months after its publication in the Official Gazette, while the implementation of Article 6 of this law shall have retroactive effect from January 1, 2009.

Promulgated by Decree No. 5122, dated 20 Nov. 2006 of the President of the Republic of Albania, Alfred Moisiu