



**REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
THE ASSEMBLY**

DRAFT LAW

No. _____, date _____ 2026

**ON DIGITAL SERVICES
IN THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA¹**

Pursuant to Articles 78, 83 point 1, of the Constitution, upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers, the Parliament of the Republic of Albania,

DECIDED:

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

**Article 1
Aim of the law**

1. The aim of this Law is to contribute to the proper functioning of the market for intermediary services in the Republic of Albania by setting out harmonized rules for a safe, predictable and trusted online environment that facilitates innovation and in which fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Albania and the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, including the principle of consumer protection, are effectively protected.
2. This Law lays down rules on the provision of intermediary services in the Republic of Albania, harmonized with relevant European Union practice and establish in particular:
 - a) a framework for the conditional exemption from liability of providers of intermediary services;

¹ This draft act is partially aligned with Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council, dated 19.10.2022, on a single market for digital services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act); CELEX Number 32022R2065, Official Journal of the European Union, series L, No. 277, dated 27.10.2022, pp. 1–102

- b) rules on specific due diligence obligations tailored to specific categories of providers of intermediary services;
- c) rules on the implementation and enforcement of this Law, including as regards the cooperation of and coordination between the competent authorities of the Republic of Albania, harmonized with the practice of the European Union.

Article 2

Scope

1. This Law shall apply to intermediary services offered to recipients of the service that have their place of establishment or are located in the Republic of Albania, irrespective of where the providers of those intermediary services have their place of establishment.
2. This Law shall not apply to any service that is not an intermediary service or to any requirements imposed in respect of such a service, irrespective of whether the service is provided through the use of an intermediary service.
3. This Law shall not affect the application of e-commerce law no.10128 dated 11.5.2009, as amended.
4. This Law shall be without prejudice to the rules laid down by other national legal acts established by the legislation regulating other aspects of the provision of intermediary services or specifying and supplementing this Law, in particular in the following areas:
 - a) media and audiovisual services according to Law no. 97/2013 as amended;
 - b) copyright and related rights according to law no. 35/2016 as amended;
 - c) the prevention of the dissemination of terrorist content online;
 - d) marketing and use of explosives precursors;
 - e) the promotion of fairness and transparency for business users of online intermediation services;
 - f) consumer protection and product safety;
 - g) protection of personal data according to law no. 124/2024 and the Chapter XIX, of law no. 54/2024, on electronic communications;
 - h) international judicial cooperation in civil matters, in accordance with the Civil procedure Code of Albania;
 - i) International judicial cooperation in criminal matters.

Article 3

Definitions

1. In this law, the following terms have the following meanings: “Competent authority” means the authorities specified in point 1 of Article 49 of this law, and which, based on the relevant legislation for the exercise of its activity, is responsible for the supervision of providers of intermediary services according to their field of responsibility.
2. “Substantial to the territory of the Republic of Albania” means the connection between a provider of intermediary service and the territory of the Republic of Albania, arising from the fact that the provider is established in the Republic of Albania, or from specific factual criteria, such as:
 - a) the provider has a significant number of recipients of the service in the Republic of Albania in relation to the population or,
 - b) targeting activities towards the Republic of Albania.
3. “Consumer” is any natural person acting for purposes outside his or her trade, business, craft or profession.
4. “Distance contract” has the same meaning as the definition given in point 22, of article 3, of law no. 9902, dated 17.4.2008, “On consumer protection”, as amended.

5. "Commercial communication" has the same meaning as the definition given in Article 3, of Law No. 10128/2009 "On electronic commerce" as amended.
6. "Digital Services Coordinator" is the independent regulatory body designated as the Digital Services Coordinator in accordance with Article 49, and according to the criteria set out in Article 50 of this law.
7. "Terms and conditions" mean all terms, regardless of their name or form, governing the contractual relationship between the provider of intermediary services and the recipients of the service.
8. "Active recipient of an online platform" means a recipient of the service that has interacted with an online platform either by requesting the online platform to host information or by exposing it to information hosted by the online platform and disseminated through its online interface.
9. "Active recipient of an online search engine" means a recipient of the service that has entered a query in an online search engine and has been exposed to information indexed and presented through its online interface;
10. "Recipient of the service" is any natural or legal person using an intermediary service, in particular for the purpose of seeking information or making it accessible.
11. "Content moderation" means activities, automated or non-automated, undertaken by providers of intermediary services with the aim, in particular, of detecting, identifying and addressing illegal content or information incompatible with their terms and conditions, provided by recipients of the service, including measures taken that affect the availability, visibility and accessibility of that illegal content or information, such as demotion, demonetization, disabling of access to or removal of that content and information, or measures taken that affect the ability of recipients of the service to provide that information, such as the termination or suspension of the recipient's account.
12. "Online search engine" means an intermediary service that allows users to enter queries to search, in principle, all websites or websites in a given language on the basis of a query on any subject in the form of a word, voice prompt, phrase or other input and that provides results in any format in which information related to the content searched can be found;
13. "Online interface" means any software, including a website or part thereof, and applications, including mobile applications.
14. "Persons with disabilities" means 'persons with disabilities' as referred to in Law no 93/2014 for inclusion and accessibility of persons with disabilities.
15. "Illegal content" means any information which, in itself or in relation to an activity, including the sale of products or the provision of services,-does not comply with the law, irrespective of the precise subject matter or nature of the law;
16. "Online platform" means a hosting service which, at the request of a recipient of the service, stores and disseminates information to the public, unless that activity is a minor and purely ancillary feature of another service or a minor function of the main service and, for objective and technical reasons, cannot be used without that other service, and the integration of the feature or function into that other service is not a means to circumvent the application of this Law;
17. "Turnover" means the total revenue generated by an undertaking on an annual basis, in accordance with Albanian legislation.
18. "Advertising" means information intended to promote the message of a legal or natural person, whether for commercial or non-commercial purposes, and presented by an online platform on its online interface for remuneration, with the specific purpose of promoting that information.
19. "Recommender system" means a fully or partially automated system used by an online platform to suggest specific information to recipients of the service in its online interface or to priorities that information, including as a result of a search initiated by the recipient

of the service or otherwise determining the relative order or prominence of the information displayed.

20. “Information society service” means a service as defined in Article 4, point 70, of Law No. 54/2024 on electronic communications.
21. “Intermediary service” means one of the following information society services:
 - a) a ‘mere conduit’ service, consisting of the transmission in a communication network of information provided by a recipient of the service or the provision of access to a communication network;
 - b) a ‘caching’ service consisting of the transmission in a communication network of information provided by a recipient of the service, involving the automatic, intermediate and temporary storage of the information transmitted, the sole purpose of which is to make the onward transmission of information to other recipients more efficient at their request;
 - c) a ‘hosting’ service consisting of the storage of information provided by a recipient of the service at his or her request;
22. “Dissemination to the public” means making information available to a potentially unlimited number of third parties at the request of the recipient of the service who provided the information.
23. “To offer services in the national territory” means to allow natural or legal persons located in the territory of the Republic of Albania to use the services of a provider of intermediary services that has a substantial connection with the territory of the Republic of Albania;
24. “Trader” means any natural or legal person, irrespective of whether privately or publicly owned, who is acting, including through any other person acting in his name or on his behalf, for purposes relating to his trade, business, craft or profession;

CHAPTER II

LIABILITY REGIMES FOR INTERMEDIARY SERVICES

Article 4

Mere conduit

1. Where provision of the information society service consists in the transmission in a communication network of information provided by a recipient of the service or the provision of access to a communication network, the service provider shall not be liable for the information transmitted or accessed, provided that the provider:
 - a) does not initiate the transmission;
 - b) does not select the recipient of the transmission; and
 - c) does not select or modify the information that is the subject of the transmission.
2. The acts of transmission and of providing access, according to point 1, of this article, include the automatic, intermediate and temporary storage of the transmitted information, for as long as the storage serves exclusively for carrying out the transmission in the communication network and on condition that the duration of the storage does not exceed the reasonably necessary time to carry out the transmission.
3. This Article shall not affect the possibility for the court or a competent authority, to require the service provider to terminate or prevent an infringement in accordance with legislation in force.

Article 5

Caching

1. Where an information society service is provided that consists of the transmission in a communication network of information provided by a recipient of the service, the service provider shall not be responsible for the automatic, intermediate and temporary storage of that information, as long as the storage serves solely to make the onward transmission of the information to other recipients of the service more efficient or secure at their request, if the provider:
 - a) does not modify the information;
 - b) complies with the conditions of access to information;
 - c) complies with rules on updating information, specified in a manner that is recognized and widely used in industry;
 - d) prevent the unlawful use of technology, recognized and widely used in industry, for the purpose of obtaining data on the use of the information; and
 - e) act expeditiously to remove or to disable access to the information it has stored as soon as it becomes effectively aware that the information at the origin of the transmission has been removed from the network or access to it has been disabled, or that a judicial or competent authority has ordered the removal of or disabling of access to that information.
2. This Article shall not affect the possibility for the court or a competent authority, in accordance with applicable national legislation, to require the service provider to terminate or prevent an infringement.

Article 6

Hosting

1. Where an information society service consists in the storage of information provided by a recipient of the service, the provider of the information society service shall not be liable for the information stored at the request of a recipient of the service, if the provider:
 - a) does not have actual knowledge of the illegal activity or illegal content, and, as regards actions for damages, not to have knowledge of facts or circumstances from which the illegal activity or content results; or
 - b) upon obtaining such knowledge, act expeditiously to remove or disable access to illegal content.
2. Point 1, of this article, shall not apply where the recipient of the service is acting under the authority or control of the provider.
3. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply with regard to liability under consumer law of online platforms allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders, where such online platform presents the specific information or otherwise facilitates the specific transaction concerned in such a way that an average consumer believes that the information, product or service that is the subject of the transaction is provided either by the online platform itself or by a recipient of the service acting under its authority or control.
4. This Article shall not affect the possibility for a court or a competent authority, in accordance with the applicable national law requires the service provider to terminate or prevent an infringement.

Article 7

Voluntary own-initiative investigations

Providers of intermediary services shall not be deemed ineligible for the exemptions from liability referred to in Articles 4, 5 and 6 solely because they, in good faith and in a diligent manner, carry out voluntary own-initiative investigations into, or take other measures aimed at detecting, identifying and removing, or disabling access to, illegal content, or take the necessary measures to comply with the requirements of national law, including the requirements set out in this Law.

Article 8

No general monitoring or active fact-finding obligations

Providers of intermediary services have no general obligation to monitor the information they transmit or store, nor an obligation to actively seek facts or circumstances indicating activities that are illegal.

Article 9

Orders to act against illegal content

1. Upon the receipt of an order to act against one or more specific items of illegal content, issued by the relevant national judicial or administrative authorities, on the basis of the applicable national law, providers of intermediary services shall inform the authority issuing the order, or any other authority specified in the order, of any effect given to the order without undue delay, specifying if and when effect was given to the order.
2. The order referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must meet at least the following conditions:
 - a) the order contains the following elements:
 - i. a reference to the legal basis under national law for the order;
 - ii. a statement of reasons explaining why the information is illegal content, by reference to one or more specific provisions under the relevant legislation in force;
 - iii. information for the identification of the competent authority that issued the order;
 - iv. clear information enabling the provider of intermediary services to identify and locate the illegal content concerned, such as one or more exact URL and, where necessary, additional information;
 - v. information about redress mechanisms available to the provider of intermediary services and to the recipient of the service who provided the content;
 - vi. where applicable, information about which authority is to receive the information about the effect given to the orders;
 - b) the territorial scope of that order, on the basis of the applicable rules of national law, and, where relevant, general principles of international law, is limited to what is strictly necessary to achieve its objective;
 - c) the order is drafted in the Albanian language if the provider is an Albanian company and when it is a foreign company, the order translated into the English language is sent to the online contact point, designated by the service provider, in accordance with the provisions of Article 11, of this law.
3. The authority issuing the order or, where applicable, the authority specified therein, informs the Digital Services Coordinator and sends the order together with any information received from the provider of intermediary services, regarding the effect given to that order.
4. For the purpose of ensuring the implementation of this article, the Digital Services Coordinator requests cooperation from the Digital Services Coordinators, or other relevant authorities of other states.
5. At the latest when effect is given to the order or, where applicable, at the time provided by the issuing authority in its order, providers of intermediary services shall inform the recipient of the service concerned of the order received and to the effect given to it. Such information provided to the recipient of the service shall include a statement of reasons, the possibilities for redress that exist, and a description of the territorial scope of the order, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.
6. The conditions and requirements laid down in this Article shall be without prejudice to requirements under civil and criminal procedural law.

Article 10

Orders to provide information

1. Upon receipt of an order to provide specific information about one or more specific individual recipients of the service, issued by the relevant national judicial or administrative authorities on the basis of the applicable national law providers of intermediary services shall, without undue delay inform the authority issuing the order, or any other authority specified in the order, of its receipt and of the effect given to the order, specifying if and when effect was given to the order.
2. The order under point 1 of this Article, transmitted to the provider, shall meet at least the following conditions:
 - a) that order contains the following elements:
 - i. a reference to the legal basis under national law for the order;
 - ii. information identifying the issuing authority;
 - iii. clear information enabling the provider of intermediary services to identify the specific recipient or recipients on whom information is sought, such as one or more account names or unique identifiers;
 - iv. a statement of reasons explaining the objective for which the information is required and why the requirement to provide the information is necessary and proportionate to determine compliance by the recipients of the intermediary services with applicable national law, unless such a statement cannot be provided for reasons related to the prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of criminal offences;
 - v. information about redress mechanisms available to the provider and to the recipients of the service concerned;
 - vi. where applicable, information about which authority is to receive the information about the effect given to the orders.
 - b) that order only requires the provider to provide information already collected for the purposes of providing the service and which lies within its control;
 - c) the order is drawn up in the Albanian language, if the provider is an Albanian company, with a translation into the English language if the provider is a foreign company and is sent to the electronic point of contact designated by that provider, in accordance with Article 11, of this law.
3. The authority issuing the order or, where applicable, the authority specified therein, shall transmit it, along with any information received from the provider of intermediary services concerning the effect given to that order to the Digital Services Coordinator.
4. The Digital Services Coordinator seek to cooperate with Digital Services Coordinators, or other relevant authorities from other States for the purpose of ensuring the implementation of this article.
5. No later than the moment when the order is given effect or, where applicable, at the time provided by the issuing authority in its order, intermediary service providers inform the recipient of the service concerned of the order received and the effect that has been given to it. Such information given to the recipient of the service includes a statement of reasons and the possibilities for compensation that exist, in accordance with point 2, of this Article.
6. The conditions and requirements set out in this Article shall be without prejudice to requirements under civil and criminal procedural law.

CHAPTER III

DUE DILIGENCE OBLIGATIONS FOR A TRANSPARENT AND SAFE ONLINE ENVIRONMENT

SECTION 1

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL PROVIDERS OF INTERMEDIARY SERVICES

Article 11

Points of contact for authorities

1. Providers of intermediary services shall designate a single point of contact to enable them to communicate directly, by electronic means, with the authorities of the Republic of Albania.
2. Providers of intermediary services shall make public the information necessary to easily identify and communicate with their single points of contact. That information shall be easily accessible, and shall be kept up to date.
3. Competent and judicial authorities shall communicate with providers of intermediary services in Albanian if the provider is an Albanian company, with an English translation if it is a foreign company.

Article 12

Points of contact for recipients of the service

1. Providers of intermediary services shall designate a single point of contact to enable recipients of the service to communicate directly and rapidly with them, by electronic means and in a user-friendly manner, including by allowing recipients of the service to choose the means of communication, which shall not solely rely on automated tools.
2. Providers of intermediary services shall make public the information necessary for the recipients of the service in order to easily identify and communicate with their single points of contact. That information shall be easily accessible, and shall be kept up to date.

Article 13

Legal representatives

1. Providers of intermediary services which do not have an establishment in the Republic of Albania but which offer services in the Republic of Albania shall designate, in writing, a legal or natural person to act as their legal representative for the Republic of Albania. For the purposes of this Law, the legal representative for the Republic of Albania may be located in Albania or in a Member State of the European Union.
2. Providers of intermediary services shall mandate their legal representatives for the purpose of being addressed in addition to or instead of such providers, by the competent administrative or judicial authorities and the Digital Services Coordinator of the Republic of Albania, on all issues necessary for the receipt of, compliance with and enforcement of decisions issued in relation to this Law. Providers of intermediary services shall provide their legal representative with necessary powers and sufficient resources to guarantee their efficient and timely cooperation with the competent administrative or judicial authorities and the Digital Services Coordinator of the Republic of Albania, and to comply with such decisions.
3. It shall be possible for the designated legal representative to be held liable for non-compliance with obligations under this Law, without prejudice to the liability and legal actions that could be initiated against the provider of intermediary services

4. Providers of intermediary services shall notify the name, postal address, email address and telephone number of their legal representative to the Digital Services Coordinator in the Republic of Albania.
5. The designation of a legal representative pursuant to paragraph 1, of this article shall not constitute an establishment in the Republic of Albania.

Article 14

Terms and conditions

1. Providers of intermediary services shall include information on any restrictions that they impose in relation to the use of their service in respect of information provided by the recipients of the service, in their terms and conditions. That information shall include information on any policies, procedures, measures and tools used for the purpose of content moderation, including algorithmic decision-making and human review, as well as the rules of procedure of their internal complaint handling system. It shall be set out in clear, plain, intelligible, user-friendly and unambiguous language, and shall be publicly available in an easily accessible and machine-readable format.
2. Providers of intermediary services shall inform the recipients of the service of any significant change to the terms and conditions
3. Where an intermediary service is primarily directed at minors or is predominantly used by them, the provider of that intermediary service shall explain the conditions for, and any restrictions on, the use of the service in a way that minors can understand
4. Providers of intermediary services shall act in a diligent, objective and proportionate manner in applying and enforcing the restrictions referred to in paragraph 1, with due regard to the rights and legitimate interests of all parties involved, including the fundamental rights of the recipients of the service, such as the freedom of expression, freedom and pluralism of the media, and other fundamental rights and freedoms as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Albania and the European Charter of Human Rights.
5. Providers of very large online platforms and of very large online search engines shall provide recipients of services with a concise, easily-accessible and machine-readable summary of the terms and conditions, including the available remedies and redress mechanisms, in clear and unambiguous language.
6. Very large online platforms and very large online search engines within the meaning of Article 33, of this law, shall publish their terms and conditions in the official languages of all the Member States in which they offer their services.

Article 15

Transparency reporting obligations for providers of intermediary services

1. Providers of intermediary services shall make publicly available, in a machine-readable format and in an easily accessible manner, at least once a year, clear, easily comprehensible reports on any content moderation that they engaged in during the relevant period. Those reports shall include, in particular, information on the following, as applicable:
 - a) for providers of intermediary services, the number of orders received from the authorities of the Republic of Albania including orders issued in accordance with Articles 9 and 10 of this law, categorized by the type of illegal content concerned, the authority issuing the order, and the median time needed to inform the authority issuing the order, or any other authority specified in the order, of its receipt, and to give effect to the order;
 - b) for providers of hosting services, the number of notices submitted in accordance with Article 16, categorized by the type of alleged illegal content concerned, the number of notices submitted by trusted flaggers, any action taken pursuant to the notices by differentiating whether the action was taken on the basis of the law or the terms and

- conditions of the provider, the number of notices processed by using automated means and the median time needed for taking the action;
- c) for providers of intermediary services, meaningful and comprehensible information about the content moderation engaged in at the providers' own initiative, including the use of automated tools, the measures taken to provide training and assistance to persons in charge of content moderation, the number and type of measures taken that affect the availability, visibility and accessibility of information provided by the recipients of the service and the recipients' ability to provide information through the service, and other related restrictions of the service; the information reported shall be categorized by the type of illegal content or violation of the terms and conditions of the service provider, by the detection method and by the type of restriction applied;
 - d) for providers of intermediary services, the number of complaints received through the internal complaint-handling systems in accordance with the provider's terms and conditions and additionally, for providers of online platforms, in accordance with Article 20, the basis for those complaints, decisions taken in respect of those complaints, the median time needed for taking those decisions and the number of instances where those decisions were reversed;
 - dh) any use made of automated means for the purpose of content moderation, including a qualitative description, a specification of the precise purposes, indicators of the accuracy and the possible rate of error of the automated means used in fulfilling those purposes, and any safeguards applied.
2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to providers of intermediary services that qualify as SMEs according to the Law 43/2022 "For development of micro, small and medium enterprises".
 3. The Digital Services Coordinator, in coordination with competent authorities, adopts implementing acts on determining the templates related to the form, content and other details of the reports in accordance with point 1, of this article, including the reporting periods harmonized with the practice adopted by the European Commission.

SECTION 2

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO PROVIDERS OF HOSTING SERVICES, INCLUDING ONLINE PLATFORMS

Article 16

Notice and action mechanisms

1. Providers of hosting services shall put mechanisms in place to allow any individual or entity to notify them of the presence on their service of specific items of information that the individual or entity considers to be illegal content. Those mechanisms shall be easy to access and user-friendly and shall allow for the submission of notices exclusively by electronic means.
2. The mechanisms referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be such as to facilitate the submission of sufficiently precise and adequately substantiated notices. To that end, the providers of hosting services shall take the necessary measures to enable and to facilitate the submission of notices containing all of the following elements:
 - a) a sufficiently substantiated explanation of the reasons why the individual or entity alleges the information in question to be illegal content;
 - b) a clear indication of the exact electronic location of that information, such as the exact URL or URLs, and, where necessary, additional information enabling the identification of the illegal content adapted to the type of content and to the specific type of hosting service;

- c) the name and email address of the individual or entity submitting the notice, except in the case of information considered to involve one of the offences referred to in Articles 3 to 7 of Directive 2011/93/EU an offence relating to the sexual abuse of minors, sexual exploitation of minors, child pornography, solicitation of minors for sexual purposes or other offences with similar content, as well as incitement, aiding and abetting and attempt to commit the said offences.
 - d) a statement confirming the bona fide belief of the individual or entity submitting the notice that the information and allegations contained therein are accurate and complete.
3. Notices referred to in this Article shall be considered to give rise to actual knowledge or awareness for the purposes of Article 6 in respect of the specific item of information concerned where they allow a diligent provider of hosting services to identify the illegality of the relevant activity or information without a detailed legal examination.
 4. Where the notice contains the electronic contact information of the individual or entity that submitted it, the provider of hosting services shall, without undue delay, send confirmation of receipt of the notice to that individual or entity.
 5. The provider shall also, without undue delay, notify that individual or entity of its decision in respect of the information to which the notice relates, providing information on the possibilities for redress in respect of that decision.
 6. Providers of hosting services shall process any notices that they receive under the mechanisms referred to in paragraph 1 of this article and take their decisions in respect of the information to which the notices relate, in a timely, diligent, non-arbitrary and objective manner. Where they use automated means for that processing or decision-making, they shall include information on such use in the notification referred to in paragraph 5 of this article.

Article 17

Statement of reasons

1. Providers of hosting services shall provide a clear and specific statement of reasons to any affected recipients of the service for any of the following restrictions imposed on the ground that the information provided by the recipient of the service is illegal content or incompatible with their terms and conditions:
 - a) any restrictions of the visibility of specific items of information provided by the recipient of the service, including removal of content, disabling access to content, or demoting content;
 - b) suspension, termination or other restrictions of monetary payments;
 - c) suspension or termination of the provision of the service in whole or in part;
 - ç) suspension or termination of the recipient of the service's account.
2. Paragraph 1 shall only apply where the relevant electronic contact details are known to the provider. It shall apply at the latest from the date that the restriction is imposed, regardless of why or how it was imposed. Paragraph 1 shall not apply where the information is deceptive high-volume commercial content.
3. The statement of reasons referred to in paragraph 1 shall at least contain the following information:
 - a) information on whether the decision entails either the removal of, the disabling of access to, the demotion of or the restriction of the visibility of the information, or the suspension or termination of monetary payments related to that information, or imposes other measures referred to in paragraph 1 with regard to the information, and, where relevant, the territorial scope of the decision and its duration;
 - b) the facts and circumstances relied on in taking the decision, including, where relevant, information on whether the decision was taken pursuant to a notice submitted in

- accordance with Article 16 of this law or based on voluntary own-initiative investigations and, where strictly necessary, the identity of the notifier;
- c) where applicable, information on the use made of automated means in taking the decision, including information on whether the decision was taken in respect of content detected or identified using automated means;
 - ç) where the decision concerns allegedly illegal content, a reference to the legal ground relied on and explanations as to why the information is considered to be illegal content on that ground;
 - d) where the decision is based on the alleged incompatibility of the information with the terms and conditions of the provider of hosting services, a reference to the contractual ground relied on and explanations as to why the information is considered to be incompatible with that ground;
 - dh) clear and user-friendly information on the possibilities for redress available to the recipient of the service in respect of the decision, in particular, where applicable through internal complaint-handling mechanisms, out-of-court dispute settlement and judicial redress.
4. The information provided by the providers of hosting services in accordance with this Article shall be clear and easily comprehensible and as precise and specific as reasonably possible under the given circumstances. The information shall, in particular, be such as to reasonably allow the recipient of the service concerned to effectively exercise the possibilities for redress referred to letter f, of point 3, of this article.
5. This Article shall not apply to any orders referred to in Article 9 of this law.

Article 18

Notification of suspicions of criminal offences

1. Where a provider of hosting services becomes aware of any information giving rise to a suspicion that a criminal offence involving a threat to the life or safety of a person or persons has taken place, is taking place or is likely to take place, it shall promptly inform the law enforcement or judicial authorities of the Republic of Albania.
2. Where the provider of hosting services cannot identify with reasonable certainty whether the offence was committed within the Republic of Albania but has a reasonable doubt about it, shall inform the competent authority, the judicial authority and the digital service coordinator of the Republic of Albania.

SECTION 3

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO PROVIDERS OF ONLINE PLATFORMS

Article 19

Exclusions for micro and small enterprises

1. This section, with the exception of point 3, of Article 24, of this law, shall not apply to:
 - a) providers of online platforms that qualify as small and micro enterprises as defined by Law 43/2022 “For development of micro, small and medium enterprises” as well as,
 - b) providers of online platforms that previously qualified for the status of a small enterprise and micro-enterprise during the 12 months following their loss of that status except when they are very large online platforms in accordance with Article 33, of this law.
2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, this Section shall apply to providers of online platforms that have been designated as very large online platforms in accordance

with Article 33, of this law irrespective of whether they qualify as a small enterprise and micro-enterprise.

Article 20

Internal complaint-handling system

1. Providers of online platforms shall provide recipients of the service, including individuals or entities that have submitted a notice, for a period of at least six months following the decision referred to in this paragraph, with access to an effective internal complaint-handling system that enables them to lodge complaints, electronically and free of charge, against the decision taken by the provider of the online platform upon the receipt of a notice or against the following decisions taken by the provider of the online platform on the grounds that the information provided by the recipients constitutes illegal content or is incompatible with its terms and conditions:
 - a) decisions whether or not to remove or disable access to or restrict visibility of the information;
 - b) decisions whether or not to suspend or terminate the provision of the service, in whole or in part, to the recipients;
 - c) decisions whether or not to suspend or terminate the recipients' account;
 - ç) decisions whether or not to suspend, terminate or otherwise restrict the ability to monetize information provided by the recipients.
2. The period of at least six months referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall start on the day on which the recipient of the service is informed about the decision in accordance with Article 16 (5) or Article 17.
3. Providers of online platforms shall ensure that their internal complaint-handling systems are easy to access, user-friendly and enable and facilitate the submission of sufficiently precise and adequately substantiated complaints.
4. Providers of online platforms shall handle complaints submitted through their internal complaint-handling system in a timely, non-discriminatory, diligent and non-arbitrary manner. Where a complaint contains sufficient grounds for the provider of the online platform to consider that its decision not to act upon the notice is unfounded or that the information to which the complaint relates is not illegal and is not incompatible with its terms and conditions, or contains information indicating that the complainant's conduct does not warrant the measure taken, it shall reverse its decision referred to in paragraph 1 without undue delay.
5. Providers of online platforms shall inform complainants without undue delay of their reasoned decision in respect of the information to which the complaint relates and of the possibility of out-of-court dispute settlement provided for in Article 21 of this law, and other available possibilities for redress.
6. Providers of online platforms shall ensure that the decisions, referred to in paragraph 5, of this article are taken under the supervision of appropriately qualified staff, and not solely on the basis of automated means.

Article 21

Out-of-court dispute settlement

1. Recipients of the service, including individuals or entities that have submitted notices, addressed by the decisions referred to in point 1, of Article 20, of this law shall be entitled to select any out-of-court dispute settlement body that has been certified in accordance with point 3, of this Article in order to resolve disputes relating to those decisions, including complaints that have not been resolved by means of the internal complaint-handling system referred to in that Article.

2. Providers of online platforms shall ensure that information about the possibility for recipients of the service to have access to an out-of-court dispute settlement, as referred to in point 1 of this Article, is easily accessible on their online interface, clear and user-friendly. Point 1 of this Article is without prejudice to the right of the recipient of the service concerned to initiate, at any stage, proceedings to contest those decisions by the providers of online platforms before a court in accordance with the applicable law.
3. Both parties shall engage, in good faith, with the selected certified out-of-court dispute settlement body with a view to resolving the dispute. Providers of online platforms may refuse to engage with such out-of-court dispute settlement body if a dispute has already been resolved concerning the same information and the same grounds of alleged illegality or incompatibility of content. The certified out-of-court dispute settlement body shall not have the power to impose a binding settlement of the dispute on the parties.
4. The Digital Services Coordinator shall, for a maximum period of five years, which may be renewed, certify the body, at its request, where the body has demonstrated that it meets all of the following conditions:
 - a) it is impartial and independent, including financially independent, of providers of online platforms and of recipients of the service provided by providers of online platforms, including of individuals or entities that have submitted notices;
 - b) it has the necessary expertise in relation to the issues arising in one or more particular areas of illegal content, or in relation to the application and enforcement of terms and conditions of one or more types of online platform, allowing the body to contribute effectively to the settlement of a dispute;
 - c) its members are remunerated in a way that is not linked to the outcome of the procedure;
 - ç) the out-of-court dispute settlement that it offers is easily accessible, through electronic communications technology and provides for the possibility to initiate the dispute settlement and to submit the requisite supporting documents online;
 - d) it is capable of settling disputes in a swift, efficient and cost-effective manner;
 - e) the out-of-court dispute settlement that it offers takes place in accordance with clear and fair rules of procedure that are easily and publicly accessible, and that comply with applicable law, including this Article.
5. The Digital Services Coordinator shall, where applicable, specify in the certificate:
 - a) the particular issues to which the body's expertise relates, as referred to letter b, of point 4, of this article; and
 - b) that the language for the dispute resolution procedure is Albanian.
6. Certified out-of-court dispute settlement bodies shall report to the Digital Services Coordinator that certified them, on an annual basis, on their functioning, specifying at least the number of disputes they received, the information about the outcomes of those disputes, the average time taken to resolve them and any shortcomings or difficulties encountered. They shall provide additional information at the request of that Digital Services Coordinator.
7. Digital Services Coordinators shall, every two years, draw up a report on the functioning of the out-of-court dispute settlement bodies that they certified. That report shall in particular:
 - a) list the number of disputes that each certified out-of-court dispute settlement body has received annually;
 - b) indicate the outcomes of the procedures brought before those bodies and the average time taken to resolve the disputes;
 - c) identify and explain any systematic or sectoral shortcomings or difficulties encountered in relation to the functioning of those bodies;
 - d) identify best practices concerning that functioning;
 - e) make recommendations as to how to improve that functioning, where appropriate.

8. Certified out-of-court dispute settlement bodies shall make their decisions available to the parties within a reasonable period of time and no later than 90 calendar days after the receipt of the complaint. In the case of highly complex disputes, the certified out-of-court dispute settlement body may, at its own discretion, extend the 90-calendar day period for an additional period that shall not exceed 90 days, resulting in a maximum total duration of 180 days.
9. If the out-of-court dispute settlement body decides the dispute in favor of the recipient of the service, including the individual or entity that has submitted a notice, the provider of the online platform shall bear all the fees charged by the out-of-court dispute settlement body, and shall reimburse that recipient, including the individual or entity, for any other reasonable expenses that it has paid in relation to the dispute settlement.
10. If the out-of-court dispute settlement body decides the dispute in favor of the provider of the online platform, the recipient of the service, including the individual or entity, shall not be required to reimburse any fees or other expenses that the provider of the online platform paid or is to pay in relation to the dispute settlement, unless the out-of-court dispute settlement body finds that that recipient manifestly acted in bad faith.
11. The fees charged by the out-of-court dispute settlement body to the providers of online platforms for the dispute settlement shall be reasonable and shall in any event not exceed the costs incurred by the body. For recipients of the service, the dispute settlement shall be available free of charge or at a nominal fee.
12. Certified out-of-court dispute settlement bodies shall make the fees, or the mechanisms used to determine the fees, known to the recipient of the service, including to the individuals or entities that have submitted a notice, and to the provider of the online platform concerned, before engaging in the dispute settlement.
13. Out-of-court dispute settlement bodies may be established for the purposes of paragraph 1 or support the activities of some or all out-of-court dispute settlement bodies that they have certified in accordance with paragraph 4, of this article.
14. The Digital Services Coordinator that has certified an out-of-court dispute settlement body shall revoke that certification if it determines, following an investigation either on its own initiative or on the basis of the information received by third parties, that the out-of-court dispute settlement body no longer meets the conditions set out in paragraph 3 of this article. Before revoking that certification, the Digital Services Coordinator shall afford that body an opportunity to react to the findings of its investigation and its intention to revoke the out-of-court dispute settlement body's certification.
15. The Digital Services Coordinator shall publish on its website the list of out-of-court dispute settlement bodies that were certified and whose certification has been revoked.

Article 22

Trusted flaggers

1. Providers of online platforms shall take the necessary technical and organizational measures to ensure that notices submitted by trusted flaggers, acting within their designated area of expertise, through the mechanisms referred to in Article 16 of this law, are given priority and are processed and decided upon without undue delay.
2. The status of 'trusted flagger' under this law shall be awarded, upon application by any entity, by the Digital Services Coordinator to an applicant that has demonstrated that it meets all of the following conditions:
 - a) it has particular expertise and competence for the purposes of detecting, identifying and notifying illegal content;
 - b) it is independent from any provider of online platforms;
 - c) it carries out its activities for the purposes of submitting notices diligently, accurately and objectively.

3. Trusted flaggers shall publish, at least once a year easily comprehensible and detailed reports on notices submitted in accordance with Article 16 of this law, during the relevant period. The report shall list at least the number of notices categorized by:
 - a) the identity of the provider of hosting services,
 - b) the type of allegedly illegal content notified,
 - c) the action taken by the provider.
4. Those reports shall include an explanation of the procedures in place to ensure that the trusted flagger retains its independence. Trusted flaggers shall send those reports to the awarding Digital Services Coordinator, and shall make them publicly available. The information in those reports shall not contain personal data.
5. Digital Services Coordinators shall publish on its website the names, addresses and email addresses of the entities to which they have awarded the status of the trusted flagger in accordance with paragraph 2 or whose trusted flagger status they have suspended in accordance with paragraph 6 or revoked in accordance with paragraph 7 of this article. The list published by the DSC may be sent to the EU Commission for exchange of information and coordination purposes.
6. Where a provider of online platforms has information indicating that a trusted flagger has submitted a significant number of insufficiently precise, inaccurate or inadequately substantiated notices through the mechanisms referred to in Article 16, including information gathered in connection to the processing of complaints through the internal complaint-handling systems referred to in Article 20(4), it shall communicate that information to the Digital Services Coordinator that awarded the status of trusted flagger to the entity concerned, providing the necessary explanations and supporting documents. Upon receiving the information from the provider of online platforms, and if the Digital Services Coordinator considers that there are legitimate reasons to open an investigation, the status of trusted flagger shall be suspended during the period of the investigation. That investigation shall be carried out without undue delay.
7. The Digital Services Coordinator that awarded the status of trusted flagger to an entity shall revoke that status if it determines, following an investigation either on its own initiative or on the basis information received from third parties, including the information provided by a provider of online platforms pursuant to paragraph 6, that the entity no longer meets the conditions set out in paragraph 2. Before revoking that status, the Digital Services Coordinator shall afford the entity an opportunity to react to the findings of its investigation and its intention to revoke the entity's status as trusted flagger.
8. The Digital Services Coordinator, in coordination with the competent authorities, in order to assist providers of online platforms in the implementation of points 2, 5, 6 and 7 of this article, has the right to issue guidelines based on the relevant guidelines of the European Commission.

Article 23

Measures and protection against misuse

1. Providers of online platforms shall suspend, for a reasonable period of time and after having issued a prior warning, the provision of their services to recipients of the service that frequently provide manifestly illegal content.
2. Providers of online platforms shall suspend, for a reasonable period of time and after having issued a prior warning, the processing of notices and complaints submitted through the notice and action mechanisms and internal complaints-handling systems referred to in Articles 16 and 20 of this law, respectively, by individuals or entities or by complainants that frequently submit notices or complaints that are manifestly unfounded.
3. When deciding on suspension, providers of online platforms shall assess, on a case-by-case basis and in a timely, diligent and objective manner, whether the recipient of the service,

the individual, the entity or the complainant engages in the misuse referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances apparent from the information available to the provider of online platforms. Those circumstances shall include at least the following:

- a) the absolute numbers of items of manifestly illegal content or manifestly unfounded notices or complaints, submitted within a given time frame;
 - b) the relative proportion thereof in relation to the total number of items of information provided or notices submitted within a given time frame;
 - c) the gravity of the misuses, including the nature of illegal content, and of its consequences;
 - d) where it is possible to identify it, the intention of the recipient of the service, the individual, the entity or the complainant.
4. Providers of online platforms shall set out, in a clear and detailed manner, in their terms and conditions their policy in respect of the misuse referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, and shall give examples of the facts and circumstances that they take into account when assessing whether certain behavior constitutes misuse and the duration of the suspension.

Article 24

Transparency reporting for online platforms

1. In addition to the information referred to in Article 15 of this law, providers of online platforms shall include in the reports referred to in that Article information on the following:
 - a) the number of disputes submitted to the out-of-court dispute settlement bodies referred to in Article 21 of this law, the outcomes of the dispute settlement, and the median time needed for completing the dispute settlement procedures, as well as the share of disputes where the provider of the online platform implemented the decisions of the body;
 - b) the number of suspensions imposed pursuant to Article 23 of this law, distinguishing between suspensions enacted for the provision of manifestly illegal content, the submission of manifestly unfounded notices and the submission of manifestly unfounded complaints.
2. At least once every six months thereafter, providers shall publish for each online platform or online search engine, in a publicly available section of their online interface, information on the average monthly active recipients of the service in the Republic of Albania, calculated as an average over the period of the past six months and in accordance with the methodology approved by the Digital Services Coordinator in accordance with the delegated acts referred to in point 3, of Article 33, of this law.
3. Providers of online platforms or of online search engines shall communicate to the Digital Services Coordinator, upon its request and without undue delay, the information referred to in paragraph 2 of this article, updated to the moment of such request. The Digital Services Coordinator may require the provider of the online platform or of the online search engine to provide additional information as regards the calculation referred to in that paragraph, including explanations and substantiation in respect of the data used. That information shall not include personal data.
4. When the Digital Services Coordinator has reasons to consider, based the information received pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, that a provider of online platforms or of online search engines meets the threshold of average monthly active recipients of the service in the Union laid down in point 1 of Article 33 of this law, it shall inform the Commission thereof.
5. Providers of online platforms shall, without undue delay, submit to the Digital Service Coordinator the decisions and the statements of reasons referred to in in point 1, of Article

17, of this law. Providers of online platforms shall ensure that the information submitted does not contain personal data.

6. The Digital Services Coordinator, in coordination with the competent authorities, adopts implementing acts, related to the determination of the templates, the form, content and other details of the reports according to point 1, of this article, in accordance with the practice of the European Commission.

Article 25

Online interface design and organization

1. Providers of online platforms shall not design, organize or operate their online interfaces in a way that deceives or manipulates the recipients of their service or in a way that otherwise materially distorts or impairs the ability of the recipients of their service to make free and informed decisions.
2. The prohibition in paragraph 1 shall not apply to practices covered by the legislation on data protection of personal data.
3. The Digital Services Coordinator, in coordination with competent authorities, shall transpose the EU Commission's guidelines on how paragraph 1 of this Article applies to specific practices, notably:
 - a) giving more prominence to certain choices when asking the recipient of the service for a decision;
 - b) repeatedly requesting that the recipient of the service make a choice where that choice has already been made, especially by presenting pop-ups that interfere with the user experience;
 - c) making the procedure for terminating a service more difficult than subscribing to it.

Article 26

Advertising on online platforms

1. Providers of online platforms that present advertisements on their online interfaces shall ensure that, for each specific advertisement presented to each individual recipient, the recipients of the service are able to identify, in a clear, concise and unambiguous manner and in real time, the following:
 - a) that the information is an advertisement, including through prominent markings, which might follow standards pursuant to Article 44, of this law;
 - b) the natural or legal person on whose behalf the advertisement is presented;
 - c) the natural or legal person who paid for the advertisement if that person is different from the natural or legal person referred to in letter b of this point;
 - d) meaningful information directly and easily accessible from the advertisement about the main parameters used to determine the recipient to whom the advertisement is presented and, where applicable, about how to change those parameters.
2. Providers of online platforms shall provide recipients of the service with a functionality to declare whether the content they provide is or contains commercial communications. When the recipient of the service submits a declaration pursuant to this paragraph, the provider of online platforms shall ensure that other recipients of the service can identify in a clear and unambiguous manner and in real time, including through prominent markings, which might follow standards pursuant to Article 44 of this law, that the content provided by the recipient of the service is or contains commercial communications, as described in that declaration.
3. Providers of online platforms shall not present advertisements to recipients of the service based on profiling accordance with the definitions of Law no. 124/2024 on the protection of personal data.

Article 27

Recommender system transparency

1. Providers of online platforms that use recommender systems shall set out in their terms and conditions, in plain and intelligible language, the main parameters used in their recommender systems, as well as any options for the recipients of the service to modify or influence those main parameters.
2. The main parameters referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, shall explain why certain information is suggested to the recipient of the service. They shall include, at least:
 - a) the criteria which are most significant in determining the information suggested to the recipient of the service;
 - b) the reasons for the relative importance of those parameters.
3. Where several options are available pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, for recommender systems that determine the relative order of information presented to recipients of the service, providers of online platforms shall also make available a functionality that allows the recipient of the service to select and to modify at any time their preferred option. That functionality shall be directly and easily accessible from the specific section of the online platform's online interface where the information is being prioritized.

Article 28

Online protection of minors

1. Providers of online platforms accessible to minors shall put in place appropriate and proportionate measures to ensure a high level of privacy, safety, and security of minors, on their service.
2. Providers of online platform shall not present advertisements on their interface based on profiling as defined in the legislation on data protection, namely Law 124/2024, using personal data of the recipient of the service when they are aware with reasonable certainty that the recipient of the service is a minor.
3. Compliance with the obligations set out in this Article shall not oblige providers of online platforms to process additional personal data in order to assess whether the recipient of the service is a minor.
4. The Digital Services Coordinator, in coordination with competent authorities, adopts guidelines, to assist providers of online platforms in the implementation of point 1, of this article, in accordance with the guidelines of the European Commission.

SECTION 4

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO PROVIDERS OF ONLINE PLATFORMS ALLOWING CONSUMERS TO CONCLUDE DISTANCE CONTRACTS WITH TRADERS

Article 29

Exclusions for micro and small enterprises

1. This Section shall not apply to providers of online platforms that allow consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders that qualify as a small and micro enterprises as defined by Law 43/2022 "For development of micro, small and medium enterprises".
2. This Section shall not apply to providers of online platforms that allow consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders that previously qualified for the status of a small and micro enterprises during the 12 months following the loss of that status.

3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, this Section shall apply to providers of online platforms that allow consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders that have been designated as very large online platforms in accordance with Article 33, irrespective of whether they qualify as a small and micro enterprises.

Article 30

Traceability of traders

1. Providers of online platforms allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders shall ensure that traders can only use those online platforms to promote messages on or to offer products or services to consumers located in the country if, prior to the use of their services for those purposes, they have obtained the following information, where applicable to the trader:
 - a) the name, address, telephone number and email address of the trader;
 - b) a copy of the identification document of the trader or any other electronic identification, understood as the process of using person identification data in electronic form, as defined in article 3, of law no. 51/2026 on electronic identifications, trust services and digital wallet;
 - c) the payment account details of the trader;
 - d) where the trader is registered in a trade register or similar public register, the trade register in which the trader is registered and its registration number or equivalent means of identification in that register;
 - e) a self-certification by the trader committing to only offer products or services that comply with the applicable national rules.
2. Upon receiving the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this article and prior to allowing the trader concerned to use its services, the provider of the online platform allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders shall, through the use of any freely accessible official online database or online interface or through requests to the trader to provide supporting documents from reliable sources, make best efforts to assess whether the information referred to in letters a) to e) of point 1, of this article is reliable and complete. For the purpose of this Law, traders shall be liable for the accuracy of the information provided.
3. As regards traders that are already using the services of providers of online platforms allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, of this article, the providers shall make best efforts to obtain the information listed from the traders concerned within 12 months. Where the traders concerned fail to provide the information within that period, the providers shall suspend the provision of their services to those traders until they have provided all information.
4. Where the provider of the online platform allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders obtains sufficient indications or has reason to believe that any item of information referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, obtained from the trader concerned is inaccurate, incomplete or not up-to-date, that provider shall request that the trader remedy that situation without delay or within the period set by national legislation.
5. Where the trader fails to correct or complete that information, the provider of the online platform allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders shall swiftly suspend the provision of its service to that trader in relation to the offering of products or services to consumers located in the Country until the request has been fully complied with.
6. If a provider of an online platform allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders refuses to allow a trader to use its service pursuant to paragraph 1, or suspends the provision of its service pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Article, the trader concerned shall have the right to lodge a complaint as provided for in Articles 20 and 21 of this law.

7. Providers of online platforms allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders shall store the information obtained pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, in a secure manner for a period of six months after the end of the contractual relationship with the trader concerned. They shall subsequently delete the information.
8. Without prejudice to paragraph 2 of this Article, the provider of the online platform allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders shall only disclose the information to third parties where so required in accordance with the applicable law, including the orders referred to in Article 10 and any orders issued by competent authorities or the Digital Services Coordinator for the performance of their tasks under this Law.
9. The provider of the online platform allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders shall make the information referred to in letters a, d and e of point 1 of this Article, available on its online platform to the recipients of the service in a clear, easily accessible and comprehensible manner. That information shall be available at least on the online platform's online interface where the information on the product or service is presented.

Article 31

Compliance by design

1. Providers of online platforms allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders shall ensure that its online interface is designed and organized in a way that enables traders to comply with their obligations regarding pre-contractual information, compliance and product safety information.
2. In particular, the provider concerned shall ensure that its online interface enables traders to provide information on the name, address, telephone number and email address of the economic operator, understood as a manufacturer, authorized representative, importer, distributor, logistics service provider or any other natural or legal person subject to the obligations relating to the manufacture of the products, making them available on the market or putting them into service in accordance with the national legislation.
3. Providers of online platforms allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders shall ensure that its online interface is designed and organized in a way that it allows traders to provide at least the following:
 - a) the information necessary for the clear and unambiguous identification of the products or the services promoted or offered to consumers located in the Republic of Albania through the services of the providers;
 - b) any sign identifying the trader such as the trademark, symbol or logo; and,
 - c) where applicable, the information concerning the labelling and marking in compliance with rules of applicable Union law on product safety and product compliance.
4. Providers of online platforms allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders shall make best efforts to assess whether such traders have provided the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article prior to allowing them to offer their products or services on those platforms. After allowing the trader to offer products or services on its online platform that allows consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders, the provider shall make reasonable efforts to randomly check in any official, freely accessible and machine-readable online database or online interface whether the products or services offered have been identified as illegal.

Article 32

Right to information

1. Where a provider of an online platform allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders becomes aware, irrespective of the means used, that an illegal product or service has been offered by a trader to consumers located in the Republic of Albania

through its services, that provider shall inform, insofar as it has their contact details, consumers who purchased the illegal product or service through its services of the following:

- a) the fact that the product or service is illegal;
 - b) the identity of the trader; and
 - c) any relevant means of redress.
2. The obligation laid down in the paragraph 1, of this article, shall be limited to purchases of illegal products or services made within the six months preceding the moment that the provider became aware of the illegality.
 3. Where, in the situation referred to in paragraph 1, of this article, the provider of the online platform allowing consumers to conclude distance contracts with traders does not have the contact details of all consumers concerned, that provider shall make publicly available and easily accessible on its online interface the information concerning the illegal product or service, the identity of the trader and any relevant means of redress.

SECTION 5

ADDITIONAL OBLIGATIONS FOR PROVIDERS OF VERY LARGE ONLINE PLATFORMS AND OF VERY LARGE ONLINE SEARCH ENGINES TO MANAGE SYSTEMIC RISKS

Article 33

Very large online platforms and very large online search engines

1. This Section shall apply to online platforms and online search engines which are designated as very large online platforms and online search engines by the European Commission, regardless of the number of recipients active in the Republic of Albania, except for those that do not offer services in the territory of the Republic of Albania.
2. The Digital Services Coordinator will publish a list of the very large online platforms and online search engines designated by the European Commission in its website and will immediately update it whenever the list of the Commission is amended.
3. The Digital Services Coordinator shall remove the provider of the online platform or of the online search engine from the list of very large online platforms or search engines for Albania as soon as its designation as VLOPSE in Europe is withdrawn.
4. The Digital Services Coordinator shall notify the inclusion in the list of very large online platforms or search engines for Albania pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2, of this article without undue delay, to the provider of the online platform or of the online search engine concerned

Article 34

Risk assessment

1. Providers of very large online platforms and very large online search engines shall identify, analyses and carefully assess any systemic risk in the Republic of Albania, arising from the design or functioning of their service and systems connected to it, including algorithmic systems, or from the use of their services. They shall carry out risk assessments by the date of placement in Albania and at least once a year thereafter, as well as, in any case, before putting into use functionalities that are likely to have a critical impact on the risks identified in accordance with this Article. This risk assessment must be specific to their services and proportionate to the systemic risks, taking into consideration the severity and probability

thereof and must include the following systemic risks: disseminating illegal content through their services;

- a) any actual or foreseeable adverse effects on the exercise of fundamental human rights and freedoms;
 - b) any actual or foreseeable negative effects on civic discourse and electoral processes, as well as public order;
 - c) any actual or foreseeable adverse effects with regard to gender-based violence, the protection of public health and minors and serious adverse consequences for the physical and mental well-being of the person
2. When carrying out risk assessments, providers of very large online platforms and of very large online search engines shall take into account, in particular, whether and how any of the systemic risks referred to in paragraphs 1 of this article are influenced by the following factors:
- a) the design of their recommender systems and any other relevant algorithmic system;
 - b) their content moderation systems;
 - c) the terms and conditions of use and ensuring their compliance;
 - d) their systems for selecting and presenting advertisements;
 - e) data related practices of the provider.
3. The assessments shall also consider whether and how the risks referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, of this article, are influenced by the intentional manipulation of their service, including through inauthentic use or automated exploitation of the service, and by the potentially rapid and wide amplification and dissemination of illegal content and information incompatible with the terms and conditions. The specific regional or linguistic aspects are to be considered in the evaluations. Providers of very large online platforms and of very large online search engines shall keep the supporting documents of the risk assessments for at least three years after the risk assessments have been carried out and, upon request, submit them to the Digital Services Coordinator.

Article 35

Mitigation of risks

1. Providers of very large online platforms and of very large online search engines shall put in place reasonable, proportionate and effective mitigation measures, tailored to the specific systemic risks identified pursuant to Article 34 of this law, paying particular attention to the impact of those measures on fundamental human rights. Such measures shall include, where appropriate:
 - a) adapting the design, characteristics or functioning of their services, including online interfaces;
 - b) adapting the terms and conditions and ensuring their compliance;
 - c) adapting content moderation processes, including the speed and quality of processing notices related to specific types of illegal content and, where appropriate, swiftly removing or disabling access to notified content, in particular with regard to illegal hate speech or online violence, as well as adapting any relevant decision-making processes and resources dedicated to content moderation;
 - ç) testing and adapting algorithmic systems, including recommender systems;
 - d) adapting advertising systems and adopting specific measures aimed at limiting or adjusting the presentation of advertisements associated with the service they provide;
 - dh) strengthening their internal processes, resources, testing capabilities, documentation or oversight of any of their activities, in particular as regards the detection of systemic risks;

- e) initiating or adjusting cooperation with trusted flaggers in accordance with Article 22 of this law, and implementing the decisions of out-of-court dispute settlement bodies pursuant to Article 21 of this law;
 - ë) initiating or adjusting cooperation with other providers of online platforms or online search engines through codes of conduct and crisis protocols referred to in Articles 45 and 48 of this law respectively;
 - f) adopting awareness-raising measures and adapting online interfaces to provide more information to the recipients of the service;
 - g) adopting specific measures to protect the rights of the child, including age verification and parental control tools or tools to help minors report abuse or obtain support, as appropriate;
 - gj) ensuring that information, which may take the form of an image generated, including by artificial intelligence processes, or manipulated, or audio or video content generated, including by artificial intelligence processes, or manipulated, which substantially resembles existing persons, objects, places or other entities or events and which falsely appears to be authentic or true, can be distinguished by visible markings when presented on their online interfaces and, in addition, providing a user-friendly function enabling the recipients of the service to indicate such information.
2. The National Digital Services Coordinator shall publish comprehensive reports once a year. The reports shall include the following:
 - a) identifying and assessing the most important and recurrent systemic risks reported by providers of very large online platforms and of very large online search engines or identified through other sources of information, in particular those set out in accordance with Articles 39, 40 and 42 of this law;
 - b) best practices for providers of very large online platforms and of very large online search engines to mitigate the systemic risks identified.
 3. The Digital Services Coordinator shall be entitled to issue guidance on the application of paragraph 1 of this article, with regard to specific risks, in particular in order to present best practices and recommend possible measures, taking due account of the possible consequences of the measures on the rights of all parties involved. When developing those guidelines, the Digital Services Coordinator in cooperation with competent authorities, analyses European Union legislation and practices and organizes public consultations.

Article 36

Crisis response mechanism

1. In the event of a crisis situation, the Digital Services Coordinator shall have the right to issue a decision requiring one or more providers of very large online platforms or very large online search engines to perform one or more of the following actions:
 - a) assess whether and, if so, to what extent and how the operation and use of their services significantly contribute or are likely to significantly contribute to a serious threat referred to in paragraph 3 of this article;
 - b) identify and apply specific, effective and proportionate measures, such as any of those provided for in point 1, of Article 35 of this law or pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 46 of this law, to prevent, eliminate or limit any such contribution to the serious threat identified pursuant to letter a), of this point;
 - c) report to the Digital Services Coordinator, by a specific date or at regular intervals specified in the decision, on the assessments referred to in letter a) of this point, on the exact content, implementation and qualitative and quantitative impact of the specific measures taken pursuant to letter b) of this point) and on any other matter related to those assessments or measures, as specified in the judgment.

When identifying and applying measures pursuant to letter b) of point. 1, of this article the service provider shall duly take into account the seriousness of the threat referred to in point 3 of this article, the urgency of the measures and the actual or potential implications for the legitimate rights and interests of all parties involved, including the possibility that the measures may not respect fundamental human rights.

2. For the purposes of this Article, a crisis situation shall be deemed to have occurred or to be occurring where extraordinary circumstances give rise to a serious threat to public policy, electoral processes or public health in the Republic of Albania.
3. In case of issuing a decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, the Digital Services Coordinator shall ensure that the following requirements are cumulatively met:
 - a) the actions required by the judgment are strictly necessary, justified and proportionate, having regard in particular to the seriousness of the threat referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, of this article the urgency of the measures and the actual or potential implications for the rights and legitimate interests of all parties involved, including the possibility that the measures may not respect fundamental human rights;
 - b) the act specifies a reasonable period within which the specific measures referred to in letter b, of paragraph 1 must be taken, having regard, in particular, to the urgency of those measures and the time required for their preparation and implementation;
 - c) the actions required by the act are limited to a period not exceeding three months.
4. Pursuant to the act referred to in paragraph 1, the Digital Services Coordinator shall, without undue delay, take the following actions:
 - a) informs the provider about the issuance of the document;
 - b) make the document available to the public;
5. The choice of specific measures to be adopted pursuant to letter b) of para. (1) and para. (9) remains at the discretion of the supplier.
6. The Digital Services Coordinator shall have the right, on its own initiative or at the request of the provider, to enter into a dialogue with the provider in order to determine whether, having regard to the specific circumstances of the provider, the envisaged or implemented measures referred to in letter b, of paragraph 1 are effective and proportionate in order to achieve the objectives pursued. The Digital Services Coordinator shall ensure that the measures taken by the service provider pursuant to letter b) of paragraph 1 meet the requirements referred to in letters (a) and (c) of paragraph 4 of this article.
7. The Digital Services Coordinator shall monitor the application of the specific measures taken pursuant to the act referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, on the basis of the reports referred to in letter c) of paragraph 1, and any other relevant information, including information it may request pursuant to Article 40 of this law, taking into account the evolution of the crisis situation.
8. Where the Digital Services Coordinator considers that the specific measures envisaged or implemented pursuant to letter b) of para. 1) are not effective or proportionate, has the right to issue a new decision asking the provider to review the specific measures identified or the manner of their application. Taking into account the evolution of the crisis situation, the Digital Services Coordinator has the right to amend the decision referred to in para. (1) or para. (9) of this article by:
 - a) revoking the decision and, where applicable, requesting the very large online platform or the very large online search engine to cease to apply the measures identified and implemented pursuant to letter (b) of paragraph 1, or paragraph 9 of this article, in particular where the reasons for applying such measures no longer exist;
 - b) extending the period referred to in letter c) of paragraph 4 of this article for a period not exceeding three months;
 - c) taking into account experience gained in the application of the measures, in particular the possibility that the measures do not respect fundamental human rights.

9. The requirements of paragraphs 1 to 6 shall apply to the act and its amendment referred to in this Article.

Article 37

Independent audit

1. Providers of very large online platforms and of very large online search engines shall be subject, at their own expense and at least once a year, to independent audits to assess compliance with the following:
 - a) the obligations laid down in Chapter III of this law;
 - b) any commitments undertaken under the codes of conduct referred to in Articles 45 and 46 of this law and the crisis protocols referred to in Article 48 of this law.
2. Providers of very large online platforms and of very large online search engines shall provide the entities that carry out audits pursuant to this Article with the necessary cooperation and assistance to enable them to carry out those audits in an effective, efficient and timely manner, including by providing them with access to all relevant data and premises and by answering oral or written questions. They shall refrain from impeding, unduly influencing or undermining the performance of the audit.

Audits shall ensure an appropriate level of confidentiality and professional secrecy with regard to information obtained from providers of very large online platforms and of very large online search engines and from third parties in the context of audits, including after the completion of audits. Compliance with this requirement shall not adversely affect the conduct of audits and other provisions of this Law, in particular the provisions on transparency, supervision and enforcement. Where necessary for the purposes of transparency reporting pursuant to point 4 of Article 42 of this law, the audit report and the report on the implementation of the audit recommended follow-up referred to in paragraphs 5 and 7 of this article shall be accompanied by versions that do not contain any information that could reasonably be considered confidential.

3. Audits carried out pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be carried out by organizations which:
 - a) are independent from, and do not have a conflict of interest with, the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine concerned and any legal person associated with that provider; in particular:
 - i. they have not provided the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine concerned, or any legal person associated with that provider, with non-audit services or audited matters in the 12 months prior to the start of the audit and have undertaken not to provide such services to them in the 12 months following the completion of the audit;
 - ii. they have not provided auditing services under this Article to the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine concerned or to any legal person associated with that provider for more than 10 consecutive years;
 - iii. does not perform the audit in exchange for fees that depend on the outcome of the audit;
 - b) have proven expertise in risk management as well as technical skills and capabilities;
 - c) have proven objectivity and professional ethics, in particular by complying with codes of practice or appropriate standards.
4. Providers of very large online platforms and of very large online search engines shall ensure that auditing organizations draw up an audit report for each audit. That report shall be justified, drawn up in writing and shall include at least the following elements:
 - a) the name, address and contact point of the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine subject to the audit and the period covered;
 - b) the name and address of the organization or organizations carrying out the audit;

- c) a declaration of interests;
 - d) a description of the specific elements audited and the methodology applied;
 - e) a description and summary of the main findings of the audit;
 - f) a list of third parties consulted during the audit;
 - g) an audit opinion on the compliance of the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine subject to the audit with the obligations and commitments referred to in paragraph 1, which may be positive, with observations or negative;
 - h) where the audit opinion is not positive, operational recommendations on specific compliance measures and the recommended timeframe for compliance.
5. Where the auditing organization has been unable to audit specific items or express an audit opinion based on its investigations, the audit report shall include an explanation of the circumstances and reasons why those items could not be audited.
 6. Providers of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines receiving a non-positive audit report shall take due account of the operational recommendations addressed to them with a view to taking the necessary measures to implement them. Within one month of receipt of those recommendations, those providers shall adopt a report on the implementation of the measures recommended by the audit. Where they do not implement the operational recommendations, they shall justify in the audit implementation report their reasons for not implementing the operational recommendations and outline the alternative measures they have taken to address any cases of non-compliance identified.
 7. The Digital Services Coordinator shall have the right to adopt rules necessary for the conduct of audits pursuant to this Article, in particular as regards the necessary rules on procedural steps, audit methodologies and reporting templates for audits carried out pursuant to this Article. Those rules shall take into account any voluntary auditing standards referred to in letter e) of point 1 of Article 44 of this law.
 8. The Digital Services Coordinator shall establish the characteristics of the subjects referred to in letter b), para. (1) of article 33, of this law, to which the provisions of this article shall apply.

Article 38

Recommender systems

In addition to the requirements set out in Article 27 of this law, providers of very large online platforms and very large online search engines using recommendation systems shall offer, for each of their recommendation systems, at least one option that is not based on profiling within the meaning of Article 4 of Law no. 124/2024 on the protection of personal data.

Article 39

Additional online advertising transparency

1. Providers of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines that present advertisements on their online interfaces shall compile and make publicly available, in a specific section of their online interface, through a reliable and interrogatable tool, allowing multi-criteria searches, and through application programming interfaces, a repository containing the information referred to in paragraph 2, of this article, throughout the period during which they present the advertisement and for a period of one year after the advertisement was last presented on their online interfaces. Those providers shall ensure that the register does not contain the personal data of the recipients of the service to whom the advertisement has been or could have been presented and shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the information is accurate and complete.
2. The register shall include at least all of the following information:

- a) the content of the advertisement, including the name of the product, service or trade mark and the subject matter of the advertisement;
 - b) the natural or legal person on whose behalf the advertisement is presented;
 - c) the natural or legal person who pays for the advertisement, if that person is different from the person referred to in letter b) of this point;
 - d) the period during which the advertising communication was presented;
 - e) advertising targeting one or more specific groups of recipients of the service and, the main parameters used for that purpose, including, the main parameters used to exclude one or more such specific groups, where applicable;
 - f) commercial communications published on very large online platforms and identified pursuant to Article 26(2);
 - g) the total number of recipients of the service to whom the advertisement was displayed and, where applicable, the total number, broken down for the group or groups of recipients to whom the advertisement was specifically directed.
3. As regards letters a), b) and c) of para. (2), where the provider of a very large online platform or a very large online search engine has removed or blocked access to a particular advertising communication on the basis of an alleged illegality or incompatibility with the terms and conditions, the register shall not include the information referred to in those points. In such a case, the register shall include, for the specific advertising communication in question, the information referred to in letters a)-e), para. (3) of art. 17 or in the first indent of letter a), para. (2) to art. (9), as the case may be. The Digital Services Coordinator shall be entitled to issue guidelines on the structure, organization and functions of the registers referred to in this article.

Article 40

Data access and scrutiny

1. Providers of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines shall provide the Digital Services Coordinator, upon its reasoned request and within a reasonable period indicated in that request, with access to the data necessary to monitor and assess compliance with this Law.
2. The Digital Services Coordinator shall use the data accessed pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, only for the purpose of monitoring and evaluating compliance with this Law while respecting the rights and interests of the providers of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines and of the recipients of the service concerned, ensuring the protection of personal data, the protection of confidential information, in particular trade secrets, and the maintenance of the security of their services.
3. Pursuant to paragraph 1, of this article providers of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines shall, at the request of the Digital Service Coordinator, provide explanations on the design, logic, operation and testing of their algorithmic systems, including their recommender systems.
4. Upon a reasoned request from the Digital Services Coordinator, providers of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines shall provide, within a reasonable period specified in the request, access to data to vetted researchers who meet the requirements of paragraph 8, of this article, for the sole purpose of conducting research that contributes to the detection, identification and understanding of systemic risks for the Republic of Albania as set out in in points 1 and 2 of article 34, of this law and to the assessment of the adequacy, effectiveness and impact of risk mitigation measures pursuant to Article 35 of this law.
5. Within 15 days of receipt of a request referred to in paragraph 4, of this article providers of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines may request the Digital

Services Coordinator to amend the request, where they consider that they are unable to grant access to the requested data for one of the following two reasons:

- a) they do not have access to the data;
 - b) granting access to the data will lead to significant vulnerabilities to the security of their service or to the protection of confidential information, in particular trade secrets.
6. Requests for amendment pursuant to paragraph 5 of this article, shall contain proposals for one or more alternative means by which access to the requested data or other data which are appropriate and sufficient for the purpose of the request may be granted. The Digital Services Coordinator shall decide on the request for amendment within 15 days and communicate to the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine its decision and, where applicable, the amended request and the new deadline to comply with the request.
 7. Providers of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines shall provide and facilitate access to data pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 4, of this article, through appropriate interfaces specified in the request, including online databases or application programming interfaces.
 8. Upon a duly justified request from researchers, the Digital Services Coordinator shall grant those researchers the status of vetted researchers in respect of a specific research referred to in the request and issue a reasoned request for access to the data of the provider of a very large online platform or of a very large online search engine pursuant to paragraph 4, of this article, where the researchers demonstrate that they meet all of the following conditions:
 - a) are affiliated with a research organization which, for the purposes of this Article, is a university, including its libraries, a research institute or any other entity, the principal purpose of which is to carry out scientific research or to carry out educational activities which also include the carrying out of scientific research on a non-profit basis or which reinvests all profits in scientific research, or is carried out on the basis of a mission in the public interest, so that an undertaking exercising decisive influence over that organization does not enjoy preferential access to the results produced by that scientific research;
 - b) they do not have commercial interests;
 - c) their request indicates the source of funding for the research;
 - ç) be able to comply with the specific data security and confidentiality requirements corresponding to each request and to protect personal data, and describe in their request the appropriate technical and organizational measures they have put in place for this purpose;
 - d) their request demonstrates that their access to the data and the periods for which they request access are necessary and proportionate to the purposes of their research and that the expected results of the research will contribute to the purposes set out in paragraph 4 of this article;
 - dh) the planned research activities will be carried out for the purposes set out in paragraph 4 of this article;
 - e) have undertaken to make the results of the research available to the public, free of charge, within a reasonable time after the completion of the research, subject to the rights and interests of the recipients of the service concerned, in compliance with the legislation on the protection of personal data.
 9. The Digital Services Coordinator shall revoke the status of vetted researcher if it determines, following an investigation either on its own initiative or on the basis of information received from third parties, that the vetted researcher no longer meets the conditions set out in paragraph 8, of this article and shall inform the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine concerned of the decision. Before terminating the access, the Digital Services Coordinator shall allow the vetted

researcher to react to the findings of its investigation and to its intention to terminate the access.

10. The Digital Services Coordinator shall publish in its website the list of the names and contact information of the natural persons or entities to which they have awarded the status of ‘vetted researcher’ in accordance with paragraph 8, of this article, as well as the purpose of the research in respect of which the application was made.
11. Providers of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines shall give access without undue delay to data, including, where technically possible, to real-time data, provided that the data is publicly accessible in their online interface by researchers, including those affiliated to not for profit bodies, organizations and associations, who comply with the conditions set out in letters b), c), d) and e), of point 8, of this article, and who use the data solely for performing research that contributes to the detection, identification and understanding of systemic risks pursuant to point 1 of Article 34, of this law.
12. The Digital Services Coordinator approves the technical conditions under which the providers of very large online platforms or very large online search engines provide access to the data according to points 1 and 4 of this Article, as well as the purposes for which these data may be used, in accordance with the respective implementing acts adopted by the European Commission..

Article 41

Compliance function

1. Providers of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines shall introduce a compliance function, which shall be independent from the operational functions and composed of one or more compliance officers, including the head of the compliance function. That compliance function shall have sufficient authority, status and resources, as well as access to the management body of the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine to monitor that provider’s compliance with this Law.
2. The management body of the provider of very large online platform or of the very large online search engine shall ensure that compliance officers have the professional qualifications, knowledge, experience and capacity necessary to perform the tasks referred to in paragraph 3 of this article.

The management body of the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine shall ensure that the chief compliance officer is an independent senior management with distinct responsibilities for the compliance function.

The head of the compliance function shall report directly to the management body of the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine, independent from senior management, and may raise concerns and warn the management body where risks referred to in Article 34 of this law, or non-compliance with this Law affect or may affect the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine concerned, without prejudice to the responsibilities of the management body with regard to its supervisory and management functions.

The head of the compliance function may not be dismissed without the prior approval of the management body of the provider of the very large online platform, or of the very large online search engine.

3. Compliance officers shall have the following tasks:
 - a) cooperation with the Digital Services Coordinator for the purposes of this Law;
 - b) ensuring that all risks referred to in Article 34, of this law are properly identified and reported and that reasonable, proportionate and effective risk mitigation measures are taken in accordance with Article 35 of this law;

- c) organizing and supervising the activities of the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine related to the independent audit pursuant to Article 37 of this law;
 - ç) informing and advising the management and employees of the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine on the relevant obligations under this Law;
 - d) monitoring compliance by the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine with its obligations under this law;
 - dh) where applicable, monitoring the compliance of the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine with the commitments undertaken in the framework of codes of conduct pursuant to Article 45, of this law or crisis protocols pursuant to Article 46, of this law.
4. Providers of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines shall communicate the name and contact details of the chief compliance officer to the Digital Services Coordinator.
 5. The management body of the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine shall define, supervise and be responsible for the implementation of the governance arrangements of the provider ensuring the independence of the service ensuring the compliance function, including the division of responsibilities within the organization of the provider of the very large online platform or of the very large online search engine, the prevention of conflicts of interest and the sound management of systemic risks identified pursuant to Article 34 of this law.
 6. The management body shall approve and regularly review, at least annually, strategies and policies to consider, manage, monitor and mitigate the risks identified pursuant to Article 34 of this law to which the very large online platform or the very large online search engine is or might be exposed.
 7. The management body shall allow sufficient time for the review of risk management measures. It shall actively participate in decision-making related to risk management and ensure that adequate resources are allocated to managing the risks identified in accordance with Article 34 of this law.

Article 42

Transparency reporting obligations

1. Providers of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines shall publish the reports referred to in Article 15, of this law at the latest by two months after the date of the designation and thereafter at least every six months.
2. The reports referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article published by providers of very large online platforms shall, in addition to the information referred to in Article 15 of this law and point 1 of Article 24 of this law, specify:
 - a) the human resources that the provider of very large online platforms dedicates to content moderation in relation to the service offered in the Republic of Albania, including for compliance with the obligations set out in Articles 16 and 22 of this law, as well as for compliance with the obligations set out in Article 20 of this law;
 - b) the qualifications and language skills of the persons, carrying out the activities referred to in letter a) of this point and the training and support provided to such staff;
 - c) the accuracy indicators and related information referred to in letter e) of Article point 1 of article 15 of this law.
 - d) The reports shall be published in at least one of the official languages of the Member States.
3. In addition to the information referred to in point 2 of Article 24, of this law providers of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines shall include in the reports

referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article information on the average monthly number of recipients of the service in the Republic of Albania.

4. Providers of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines shall, without undue delay after completion, submit to the Digital Services Coordinator and make publicly available, at the latest three months after receipt of each audit report in accordance with Article point 4 of 37 of this law:
 - a) a report setting out the results of the risk assessment pursuant to Article 34 of this law;
 - b) the specific mitigation measures identified and implemented pursuant to Article 35(1) of this law;
 - c) the audit report referred to in Article 37(4) of this law;
 - d) the report on the implementation of the measures recommended by the audit referred to in Article 37(6) of this law;
 - e) where applicable, information on the consultations carried out by the provider in support of risk assessments and the design of risk mitigation measures.
5. Where a provider of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines considers that the publication of information pursuant to paragraph 4 of this article could result in the disclosure of confidential information of that provider or of recipients of the service, cause significant vulnerabilities to the security of its service, undermine public order or harm recipients, the provider shall be entitled to remove such information from publicly available reports. In that case, the provider shall submit the complete reports to the Digital Services Coordinator, accompanied by a justification for the deletion of information from the publicly available reports.

Article 43 **Supervisory fee**

1. During the period within which it is tasked with the enforcement of articles 33 to 42, of this law, in line with article 60 of this law, the Digital Services Coordinator may apply an annual supervisory fee to providers of very large online platforms and very large online search engines designated pursuant to Article 33 of this law and delivering services to recipients in the Republic of Albania.
2. The total amount of the annual supervisory fees shall cover the estimated costs that the Digital Services Coordinator incurs in relation to its supervisory tasks under this Law.
3. Providers of very large online platforms and of very large online search engines shall be subject to an annual supervisory fee in relation to each service for which they have been designated pursuant to Article 33 of this law.

The Digital Services Coordinator shall set the amount of the annual supervisory fees for each provider of very large online platforms and very large online search engines for the following year, in accordance with the methodology referred to in par. (4) of this article.
4. The Digital Services Coordinator shall issue, in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph 5, of this article the methodology and detailed procedures for:
 - a) determining the estimated costs referred to in paragraph 2 of this article;
 - b) the setting of individual annual supervisory fees referred to in letters b) and c) of paragraph 5, of this article;
 - c) the fixing of the maximum overall limit defined in in letter c), of point 5, of this article and
 - ç) the detailed arrangements necessary for making the payments.
5. Acts issued pursuant to paragraphs 3 and 4, of this article shall comply with the following principles:
 - a) the estimate of the total amount of the annual supervisory fee shall take into account the costs incurred in the previous year;

- b) the annual supervisory fee is proportionate to the average monthly active recipients in the Republic of Albania of each very large online platform or very large online search engine designated pursuant to Article 33 of this law;
 - c) the total amount of the annual supervisory fee levied on a given provider of a very large online platform or a very large search engine shall in no case exceed 0.5% of its annual net revenue from the provision of services offered in the national territory in the preceding financial year.
6. The individual annual supervisory fees levied pursuant to paragraph 1, of this article shall be transferred to the budget of the Digital Services Coordinator.

SECTION 6

OTHER PROVISIONS CONCERNING DUE DILIGENCE OBLIGATIONS

Article 44

Standards

1. The Digital Services Coordinator shall support and promote the development and implementation of voluntary standards set by relevant European and international standardization bodies, at least in respect of the following:
 - a) electronic submission of notices under Article 16 of this law;
 - b) templates, design and process standards for communicating with the recipients of the service in a user-friendly manner on restrictions resulting from terms and conditions and changes thereto;
 - c) electronic submission of notices by trusted flaggers under Article 22 of this law, including through application programming interfaces;
 - d) specific interfaces, including application programming interfaces, to facilitate compliance with the obligations set out in Articles 39 and 40 of this law;
 - e) auditing of very large online platforms and very large online search engines pursuant to Article 37 of this law;
 - f) interoperability of the advertisement repositories referred to in point 2 of Article 39 of this law;
 - g) transmission of data between advertising intermediaries in support of transparency obligations pursuant to point 1, letters b, c, and d, of Article 26 of this law;
 - h) technical measures to enable compliance with obligations relating to advertising contained in this law, including the obligations regarding prominent markings for advertisements and commercial communications referred to in Article 26 of this law;
 - i) choice interfaces and presentation of information on the main parameters of different types of recommender systems, in accordance with Articles 27 and 38 of this law;
 - j) standards for targeted measures to protect minors online.
2. The Digital Services Coordinator, in coordination with competent authorities, shall support the updating of standards in the light of technological developments and the behavior of the recipients of the services concerned. Relevant information on updating standards shall be made publicly available and shall be easily accessible.

Article 45

Codes of conduct

1. The Digital Services Coordinator, in coordination with competent authorities, shall support and facilitate the development of voluntary codes of conduct to contribute to the proper application of this Law, taking into account in particular the specific challenges arising

from different types of illegal content and systemic risks, in particular as regards competition and the protection of personal data.

2. Where a significant systemic risk within the meaning of point 1 of Article 34 of this law, arises affecting several very large online platforms or very large online search engines, the Digital Services Coordinator in cooperation with competent authorities may invite providers of the online platforms concerned or providers of very large online search engines concerned and other providers of very large online platforms, very large online search engines, online platforms and other intermediary services, as appropriate, as well as relevant competent authorities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to participate in the drawing up of codes of conduct, including by setting out commitments to undertake specific risk mitigation measures as well as a regular reporting framework on any measures taken and their outcomes.
3. When giving effect to paragraphs 1 of this article the Digital Services Coordinator in cooperation with competent authorities, and where relevant other bodies, shall aim to ensure that the codes of conduct clearly set out their specific objectives, contain key performance indicators to measure the achievement of those objectives and take due account of the needs and interests of all interested parties, and in particular citizens. The Digital Services Coordinator in cooperation with competent authorities shall also aim to ensure that participants report regularly their respective Digital Services Coordinators of establishment on any measures taken and their outcomes, as measured against the key performance indicators that they contain. Key performance indicators and reporting commitments shall take into account differences in size and capacity between different participants.
4. The Digital Services Coordinator in cooperation with competent authorities shall assess whether the codes of conduct meet the aims specified in paragraphs 1 and 3, of this article and shall regularly monitor and evaluate the achievement of their objectives, having regard to the key performance indicators that they might contain. They shall publish their conclusions. The Digital Services Coordinator in cooperation with competent authorities shall also encourage and facilitate regular review and adaptation of the codes of conduct.

In the case of systematic failure to comply with the codes of conduct, the DSC in cooperation with competent authorities may invite the signatories to the codes of conduct to take the necessary action.

Article 46

Codes of conduct for online advertising

1. The DSC, in coordination with competent authorities shall encourage and facilitate the drawing up of voluntary codes of conduct by providers of online platforms and other relevant service providers, such as providers of online advertising intermediary services, other actors involved in the programmatic advertising value chain, or organizations representing recipients of the service and civil society organizations or relevant authorities to contribute to further transparency for actors in the online advertising value chain beyond the requirements of Articles 26 and 39.
2. The DSC, in coordination with competent authorities shall aim to ensure that the codes of conduct pursue an effective transmission of information that fully respects the rights and interests of all parties involved, as well as a competitive, transparent and fair environment in online advertising, in accordance with Union and national law, in particular on competition and the protection of privacy and personal data. The Digital Services Coordinator shall aim to ensure that the codes of conduct at least address the following:
 - a) the transmission of information held by providers of online advertising intermediaries to recipients of the service concerning the requirements set in letters b), c) and ç), of point 1, of Article 26, of this law;

- b) the transmission of information held by providers of online advertising intermediaries to the repositories pursuant to Article 39 of this law.
 - c) meaningful information on data monetization.
3. The DSC, in coordination with competent authorities shall encourage all the actors in the online advertising value chain referred to in paragraph 1 of this article to endorse the commitments stated in the codes of conduct, and to comply with them.

Article 47

Codes of conduct for accessibility

1. The DSC, in coordination with competent authorities shall encourage and facilitate the drawing up of codes of conduct with the involvement of providers of online platforms and other relevant service providers, organizations representing recipients of the service and civil society organizations or relevant authorities to promote full and effective, equal participation, by improving access to online services that, through their initial design or subsequent adaptation, address the particular needs of persons with disabilities.
2. The DSC, in coordination with competent authorities shall aim to ensure that the codes of conduct pursue the objective of ensuring that those services are accessible in compliance with national law, in order to maximize their foreseeable use by persons with disabilities. The DSC, in coordination with competent authorities shall aim to ensure that the codes of conduct address at least the following objectives:
 - a) designing and adapting services to make them accessible to persons with disabilities by making them perceivable, operable, understandable and robust;
 - b) explaining how the services meet the applicable accessibility requirements and making this information available to the public in an accessible manner for persons with disabilities;
 - c) making information, forms and measures provided pursuant to this law, available in such a manner that they are easy to find, easy to understand, and accessible to persons with disabilities.

Article 48

Crisis protocols

1. The Digital Services Coordinator may foster the drawing up, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, of this article, of voluntary crisis protocols for addressing crisis situations. Those situations shall be strictly limited to extraordinary circumstances affecting public security or public health.
2. The Digital Services Coordinator shall support and facilitate the participation of providers of online platforms or ~~other~~ online search engines in the development, testing and application of those crisis protocols. Crisis protocols shall include one or more of the following measures:
 - a) prominently displaying information on the crisis situation provided by public authorities or, depending on the context of the crisis situation, by other relevant entities;
 - b) ensuring that the provider of intermediary services designates a specific contact point for crisis management; where applicable, it may be the electronic point of contact referred to in Article 11, of this law in the case of providers of very large online platforms or of very large online search engines, the compliance officer referred to in Article 41, of this law;
 - c) where appropriate, adapt the resources dedicated to complying with the obligations set out in Articles 16, 20, 22, 23 and 35 of this law to the needs arising from the crisis situation.

3. The Digital Services Coordinator shall, as appropriate, involve other authorities and bodies, offices and agencies in drawing up, testing and supervising the application of the crisis protocols. The Digital Services Coordinator may, where necessary and appropriate, also involve civil society organizations or other relevant organizations in drawing up the crisis protocols.
4. The Digital Services Coordinator shall aim to ensure that the crisis protocols set out clearly all of the following:
 - a) the specific parameters to determine what constitutes the specific extraordinary circumstance the crisis protocol seeks to address and the objectives it pursues;
 - b) the role of each participant and the measures they are to put in place in preparation and once the crisis protocol has been activated;
 - c) a clear procedure for determining when the crisis protocol is to be activated;
 - d) a clear procedure for determining the period during which the measures to be taken once the crisis protocol has been activated are to be taken, which is strictly limited to what is necessary for addressing the specific extraordinary circumstances concerned;
 - e) safeguards to address any negative effects on the exercise of the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Albania and in the European Charter of Human Rights, in particular the freedom of expression and information and the right to non-discrimination;
 - f) a process to publicly report on any measures taken, their duration and their outcomes, upon the termination of the crisis situation.
5. If the Digital Services Coordinator considers that a crisis protocol fails to effectively address the crisis situation, or to safeguard the exercise of fundamental rights as referred to in letter e) of paragraph 4, of this article, it shall request the participants to revise the crisis protocol, including by taking additional measures.

CHAPTER IV

IMPLEMENTATION, COOPERATION, PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT

SECTION 1

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND NATIONAL DIGITAL SERVICES COORDINATORS

Article 49

Competent authorities and Digital Services Coordinators

1. The Albanian competent authorities, responsible for the supervision of providers of intermediary services and enforcement of this Law, for the purposes of this law, are:
 - a) Audiovisual Media Authority, the regulatory body for the media sector;
 - b) Electronic and Postal Communications Authority, the regulatory body for the electronic communications sector;
 - c) The Commissioner for the Right to Information and Protection of Personal Data, for the protection of personal data;
 - d) Competition Authority;
 - e) Consumer Protection Agency;
 - f) National Authority for Cyber Security;
- 1.1 In addition to the authorities specified in point 1 of this article, the following institutions are competent administrative bodies entitled to issue orders in accordance to articles 9 and 10 of this law:

- a) Ministry responsible for the enforcement of provisions against terrorism and incitement to terrorism;
 - b) Ministry in charge of the enforcement of provisions on copyright on the internet.
2. Digital Services Coordinator, is defined AKEP, the regulatory body for electronic communications sector from the list of competent authorities specified in point 1 of this article. The Digital Services Coordinator shall be responsible for coordination at national level in the application of this Law and shall contribute to the effective and consistent implementation of its provisions, including through collaboration with other public or private entities at national or international level.
 3. The Digital Services Coordinator shall cooperate with any public administrative and judicial authorities in the performance of their tasks for the purposes of this Law. The authorities referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall, where necessary, cooperate with each other in working groups and through exchanging information. The Digital Services Coordinator shall have the right to set up working groups for the purpose of fulfilling the tasks under this law.
 4. The provisions applicable to Digital Services Coordinators set out in Articles 50, 51 and 56 of this law, shall also apply to any other competent authorities designated pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 50

Requirements for Digital Services Coordinators

1. The Digital Services Coordinators shall perform its tasks under this Law in an impartial, transparent and timely manner. The Digital Services Coordinators shall have all necessary resources to carry out its tasks, including sufficient technical, financial and human resources to adequately supervise all providers of intermediary services falling within its competence. The Digital Services Coordinator shall have sufficient autonomy in managing its budget within the budget's overall limits, in order not to adversely affect its independence.
2. When carrying out their tasks and exercising their powers in accordance with this Regulation, the Digital Services Coordinators shall act with complete independence. It shall remain free from any external influence, whether direct or indirect, and shall neither seek nor take instructions from any other public authority or any private party.
3. Paragraph 2 of this Article is without prejudice to the tasks of Digital Services Coordinators within the system of supervision and enforcement provided for in this Law and the cooperation with other competent authorities. Paragraph 2 of this Article shall not prevent the exercise of judicial review and shall also be without prejudice to proportionate accountability requirements regarding the general activities of the Digital Services Coordinators, such as financial expenditure or reporting to national parliaments, provided that those requirements do not undermine the achievement of the objectives of this Law.

Article 51

Powers of Digital Services Coordinators

1. The Digital Services Coordinator shall have the following powers of investigation, in respect of conduct by providers of intermediary services falling within its competence:
 - a) the power to require those providers, as well as any other persons acting for purposes related to their trade, business, craft or profession that may reasonably be aware of information relating to a suspected infringement of this Law, including organizations performing the audits referred to in Article 37 of this law, to provide such information without undue delay;

- b) the power to carry out, or to request a judicial authority to order, inspections of any premises that those providers or those persons use for purposes related to their trade, business, craft or profession, or to request other public authorities to do so, in order to examine, seize, take or obtain copies of information relating to a suspected infringement in any form, irrespective of the storage medium;
 - c) the power to ask any member of staff or representative of those providers or those persons to give explanations in respect of any information relating to a suspected infringement and to record the answers with their consent by any technical means.
- 2. The Digital Services Coordinators shall have the following enforcement powers, in respect of providers of intermediary services falling within its competence:
 - a) the power to accept the commitments offered by those suppliers as regards their compliance with this Law and to make those commitments binding;
 - b) the power to order the cessation of infringements and, where appropriate, to impose remedies proportionate to the infringement and necessary to bring it effectively to an end, or to request a judicial authority to do so;
 - c) the power to impose fines, or to request a judicial authority to do so, in accordance with Article 52 of this law, for failure to comply with this Law, including with any of the investigative orders issued pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article;
 - ç) the power to impose a periodic penalty payment, or to request a judicial authority to do so, in accordance with Article 52, of this law, to ensure that an infringement is terminated in compliance with an order issued pursuant to letter b) of this point or for failure to comply with any of the investigative orders issued pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article;
 - d) the power to adopt interim measures or to request the competent national judicial authority to do so, to avoid the risk of serious harm.
- 3. As regards to letters (c) and (d) of point 2 of this article, the Digital Services Coordinator shall also have the enforcement powers set out in those points in respect of the other persons referred to in paragraph 1, of this article for failure to comply with any of the orders issued to them pursuant to that paragraph. It shall only exercise those enforcement powers after providing those other persons in good time with all relevant information relating to such orders, including the applicable period, the fines or periodic payments that may be imposed for failure to comply and the possibilities for redress.
- 4. Where needed for carrying out their tasks under this Law, the Digital Services Coordinators shall, in respect of providers of intermediary services falling within its competence where all other powers pursuant to this Article to bring about the cessation of an infringement have been exhausted and the infringement has not been remedied or is continuing and is causing serious harm which cannot be avoided through the exercise of other powers available under national law, also have the power to take the following measures:
 - a) to require the management body of those providers, without undue delay, to examine the situation, adopt and submit an action plan setting out the necessary measures to terminate the infringement, ensure that the provider takes those measures, and report on the measures taken;
 - b) where the Digital Services Coordinator considers that a provider of intermediary services has not sufficiently complied with the requirements referred to in point (a), that the infringement has not been remedied or is continuing and is causing serious harm, and that that infringement entails a criminal offence involving a threat to the life or safety of persons, to request that the competent judicial authority order the temporary restriction of access of recipients to the service concerned by the infringement or, only where that is not technically feasible, to the online interface of the provider of intermediary services on which the infringement takes place.
- 5. The Digital Services Coordinator shall, prior to submitting the request referred to in the first subparagraph, letter b) of point 3, of this article, invite interested parties to submit

written observations within a period that shall not be less than two weeks, describing the measures that it intends to request and identifying the intended addressee or addressees thereof. The provider of intermediary services, the intended addressee or addressees and any other third party demonstrating a legitimate interest shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings before the competent judicial authority. Any measure ordered shall be proportionate to the nature, gravity, recurrence and duration of the infringement, without unduly restricting access to lawful information by recipients of the service concerned.

6. The restriction of access shall be for a period of four weeks, subject to the possibility for the competent judicial authority, in its order, to allow the Digital Services Coordinator to extend that period for further periods of the same lengths, subject to a maximum number of extensions set by that judicial authority. The Digital Services Coordinator shall only extend the period where, having regard to the rights and interests of all parties affected by that restriction and all relevant circumstances, including any information that the provider of intermediary services, the addressee or addressees and any other third party that demonstrated a legitimate interest may provide to it, it considers that both of the following conditions have been met:
 - a) the provider of intermediary services has failed to take the necessary measures to terminate the infringement;
 - b) the temporary restriction does not unduly restrict access to lawful information by recipients of the service, having regard to the number of recipients affected and whether any adequate and readily accessible alternatives exist.
7. Where the Digital Services Coordinator considers that the conditions set out in letters a) and b), of point 5, of this Article, have been met but it cannot further extend the period pursuant to the third subparagraph, it shall submit a new request to the competent judicial authority, as referred to letter b) of point 1, of this Article.
8. The measures taken by the Digital Services Coordinators in the exercise of their its powers listed in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, of this article shall be effective, dissuasive and proportionate, having regard, in particular, to the nature, gravity, recurrence and duration of the infringement or suspected infringement to which those measures relate, as well as the economic, technical and operational capacity of the provider of the intermediary services concerned where relevant.
9. In the exercise of the competences under points 1, 2 and 3, of this article, the Digital Services Coordinator shall ensure respecting of fundamental rights and the general principles of law, established in the Constitution of the Republic of Albania and the relevant international conventions, to which Albania has acceded, in particular for respect for private life, and the rights of defense including the rights to be heard and to access and subject to the law, to an effective legal remedy of all affected parties. The rules and procedures for the exercise of the competences under points 1, 2 and 3, of this article, are determined by law and the relevant bylaws.

Article 52

Penalties

1. The Digital Services Coordinator shall have to power to apply penalties in case of infringements to this Law by providers of intermediary services within its competence and shall take all the necessary measures to ensure that they are implemented in accordance with Article 51, of this law.
2. Penalties shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive
3. The maximum amount of fines that may be imposed for a failure to comply with an obligation laid down in this Law shall be 6% of the annual worldwide turnover of the provider of intermediary services concerned in the preceding financial year. The maximum amount of the fine that may be imposed for the supply of incorrect, incomplete or

misleading information, failure to reply or rectify incorrect, incomplete or misleading information and failure to submit to an inspection shall be 1 % of the annual income or worldwide turnover of the provider of intermediary services or person concerned in the preceding financial year.

4. The maximum amount of a periodic penalty payment shall be 5 % of the average daily worldwide turnover or income of the provider of intermediary services concerned in the preceding financial year per day, calculated from the date specified in the decision concerned.

Article 53

Right to lodge a complaint

Recipients of the service and any body, organization, or association mandated to exercise the rights conferred by this Law on their behalf shall have the right to lodge a complaint against providers of intermediary services alleging an infringement of this Law with the Digital Services Coordinator. The Digital Services Coordinator shall assess the complaint. Where the complaint falls under the responsibility of another competent authority the Digital Services Coordinator receiving the complaint shall transmit it to that authority. During these proceedings, both parties shall have the right to be heard and receive appropriate information about the status of the complaint, in accordance with national legislation.

Article 54

Compensation

Recipients of the service shall have the right to seek, in accordance with national legislation, compensation from providers of intermediary services, in respect of any damage or loss suffered due to an infringement by those providers of their obligations under this Law.

Article 55

Activity reports

1. The Digital Services Coordinators shall, by 31 January of the year following the reporting year and then every 12 months, draw up annual reports on ~~their~~ its activities under this law, including the number of complaints received pursuant to Article 53 of this law and an overview of their follow-up. The Digital Services Coordinators shall make the annual reports available to the public in a machine-readable format, subject to the applicable rules on the confidentiality of information pursuant to Article 56 of this law, and shall publish them in its website.
2. The annual report shall also include the following information:
 - a) the number and subject matter of orders to act against illegal content and orders to provide information issued in accordance with Articles 9 and 10, of this law by any national judicial or administrative authority;
 - b) the effects given to those orders, as communicated to the Digital Services Coordinator pursuant to Articles 9 and 10 of this law.
3. The Digital Services Coordinator shall draw up a single report covering the activities of all competent authorities and shall receive all relevant information and support needed to that effect from the other competent authorities concerned.

SECTION 2

COMMON PROVISIONS ON ENFORCEMENT

Article 56

Professional secrecy

Without prejudice to the exchange and to the use of information referred to in this Section, the Digital Services Coordinator, the competent authorities and their respective officials, servants and other persons working under their supervision, and any other natural or legal person involved, including auditors and experts, shall not disclose information acquired or exchanged by them pursuant to this law and of the kind covered by the obligation of professional secrecy.

Article 57

Information sharing system

The Digital Services Coordinator shall establish and maintain a reliable and secure information sharing system supporting its communications with other competent authorities.

Article 58

Representation

1. Recipients of intermediary services shall have the right to mandate a body, organization or association to exercise the rights conferred by this Law on their behalf, provided the body, organization or association meets all of the following conditions:
 - a) it operates on a not-for-profit basis;
 - b) be established in accordance with the national law;
 - c) its statutory objectives include a legitimate interest in ensuring that this Law is complied with.
2. Providers of online platforms shall take the necessary technical and organizational measures to ensure that complaints submitted by bodies, organizations or associations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article on behalf of recipients of the service through the mechanisms referred to in point 1, of Article 20 of this law are processed and decided upon with priority and without undue delay.

CHAPTER V

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 59

Review

Three years after its adoption, the Digital Services Coordinator shall evaluate and report to the Parliament on the potential effect of this law including the effect on the development and economic growth of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Article 60

Phased implementation of certain provisions of this law

1. Articles 16 to 32, of Chapter III, concerning the additional provisions applicable to providers of hosting services, including online platforms, the additional provisions applicable to providers of online platforms and the additional applicable provisions, as well as Articles 44 to 48, of this law, which provide for “Other provisions related to due diligence obligations”, shall enter into force 6 months after the publication of this Law in the Official Gazette.

2. Articles from 33 to 48, of this law, for very large online platforms and all references to very large online platforms and search engines in the law, in Article 14, points 5 and 6, Article 19, points 1 and 2, Article 24, points 2 and 3, Article 29, point 2, Article 44, point 1, letter e), Article 45, point 2, Article 46, point 2, letter b, Article 48, point 2, letter b, Article 51, shall enter into force 12 months after the publication of this Law in the Official Gazette.
3. Articles 33 to 48, of this law for very large online platforms, are repealed from the moment of the entry into force of the Treaty of Accession of the Republic of Albania to the European Union.

Article 61

Entry into force

This Law shall enter into force 15 days after its publication in the Official Gazette.