(Unofficial translation)

LAW
No. 9917, dated 19.5.2008

ON THE PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING AND FINANCING OF TERRORISM

(amended by Law No. 10 391, dated 3.3.2011; No. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012; No. 44/2017, dated 6.4.2017; No. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; No. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021; No. 62/2023, dated 21.7.2023, nr. 37/2026, dated 9.4.2026)

(updated)

Pursuant to Articles 78 and 83, point 1, of the Constitution, upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers,

PARLIAMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

DECIDED:

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1
Purpose

This law aims to prevent money laundering and proceeds deriving from criminal offences, as well as to prevent the financing of terrorism.

Article 2
Definitions

(amended point 10, 12 and added point 22 by Law no. 10 391, dated 3.3.2011; amended by Law no. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012; added point 3/1, added two sentences at the end of point 10, amended point 11, added words in point 12, added sentence at the end of point 13, amended points 16 and 20, replaced words in point 21, added point 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 *by Law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; amended points 2, 6, 10, 12, 19, repealed point 3.1, added points 7/1, 10/1, 10/2, amended wording in points 13, 25, 26, 29 by Law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021; amended the title in point 1 by Law no. 62/2023, dated 21.7.2023, added point 4/1 by law no. 37/2026, date 9.4.2026)*

In this law, the following terms have the following meanings:

1. "Competent authority" is the Financial Intelligence Agency (FIA), which reports directly to the Minister of Finance and serves as the Financial Intelligence Unit of Albania.

2. "Shell bank" means a bank or financial institution or an institution that carries out activities similar to those carried out by banks or financial institutions, which, although established in the territory of a country, does not have a physical presence there, and is not part of a regulated financial group. For the purposes of this definition, physical presence means the existence of senior management and administrative functions in the territory of the country in which the bank is established. The mere existence of local agents or low-level employees

does not constitute physical presence.

3. "Correspondent bank" means a bank that provides banking services on behalf of another bank (the initiating bank) or its customers, at a third bank (the receiving bank), based on an agreement or contractual relationship established between them.

3.1 "Correspondent banking" refers to the set of banking/financial services provided by one bank (the correspondent bank) to another bank (the respondent bank).

4. "Financing of terrorism" has the same meaning as in Articles 230/a to 230/ç of the Criminal Code.

"4/1. "Financing of weapons of mass destruction" is the provision of funds or financial services that are used for the manufacture, acquisition, possession, development, export, transport, transhipment, brokering, transfer, stockpiling or use of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapons, their means of delivery and materials related to them.".

5. "Bearer's negotiable instruments" includes monetary instruments in bearer form owned by the holder, such as traveler's checks; negotiable instruments (including, but not limited to, checks, promissory notes, and payment orders), which are in bearer form, valid, not limited by the person to whom they are payable, payable to a fictitious person or otherwise in a form in which ownership passes simply by delivery from one person to another; incomplete instruments (including, but not limited to, checks, promissory notes, and payment orders), which are signed, but do not include the name of the person to whom they are payable.

6. "Customer" is the person who is a user of the services provided by the entities of Article 3 of this law.

7. "Business relationship" means any professional or commercial relationship, which is related to the activities carried out by the entities of this law and their customers, that, at the time of its establishment, is considered to be a continuing relationship.

7/1. "Correspondent relationship" means:

a) the provision of banking services by a bank as correspondent to another bank as recipient, including the provision of current account services or other liability accounts and related services, such as: cash management, international transfer of funds, clearing/settlement of checks, payment accounts and foreign exchange services;

b) the relationship between banks and financial institutions, including cases where similar services are provided by a correspondent institution to a recipient institution, including relationships established for securities transactions or the transfer of funds.

8. "Cash" means notes (banknotes and coins, national and foreign) in circulation.

9. "Laundering of the proceeds of crime" has the same meaning as in Article 287 of the Criminal Code.

10. "Politically exposed persons" for the purposes of this law are:

a) individuals who are required to declare their assets in accordance with the applicable legislation on the declaration and control of assets, financial liabilities of elected officials and certain public officials, except for middle or lower management officials, regardless of whether they have the obligation to declare under the applicable legislation on the declaration and control of assets, financial liabilities of elected officials and certain public officials;

b) individuals who hold or have held important functions either domestically or abroad in a government and/or in a foreign state, such as: head of state and/or government, ministers, deputy ministers or positions equivalent to them, members of parliament or similar legislative bodies, senior politicians, members of the governing bodies of political parties, judges of high or constitutional courts, as well as any judge of a court whose decisions cannot be appealed through ordinary legal remedies, members of the governing bodies of central banks, ambassadors and chargés d'affaires, as well as senior officers in the Armed Forces, senior

management and/or members of the governing bodies of state-owned enterprises, as well as directors, deputy directors or board members or any other similar position in an international organisation.

Individuals specified in letters "a" and "b" of this point shall be considered "politically exposed persons" for up to 3 (three) years after leaving office.

10/1. Family members of the politically exposed person are:

a) the spouse or cohabitant of a politically exposed person;

b) the children and their spouses or the cohabitants of a politically exposed person;

c) the parents of a politically exposed person.

10/2. Persons related in close personal, work, or business relationships with the politically exposed person for the purposes of this law are:

a) individuals who have joint beneficial ownership of legal entities or legal arrangements or have any other close business relationship with a politically exposed person;

b) persons who are the sole beneficial owners of a legal entity or legal arrangement, which is known to have been established for the de facto benefit of the politically exposed person.

11. "Proceeds of the criminal offence" means any property derived from or obtained, directly or indirectly, through a criminal offence or criminal activity.

12. "Beneficial owner" has the same meaning as in the applicable legislation on the Register of Beneficial Owners.

13. "Property" means rights or proprietary interests of any kind over an asset, whether movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, material or immaterial, including those recorded in electronic or digital form, including but not limited to instruments such as credits, traveler's checks, bank checks, payment orders, all types of securities, money orders and letters of credit, as well as any interest, dividend, income or other value derived therefrom. For the purposes of this law, the word "fund" has the same meaning as property.

14. "Entity" means the natural or legal person who establishes a business relationship with customers, during its normal activity or as part of its commercial or professional activity.

15. "Money or value transfer service" means the business of receiving physical cash or other funds or instruments of the money and/or payment market (checks, promissory notes, certificates of deposit, debit or credit cards, electronic payment cards, etc.), securities, as well as any other document certifying the existence of a monetary obligation or other deposited value, and paying the beneficiary a corresponding amount in physical cash or in another form, by means of communication, messaging, transfer or through the clearing or settlement system to which the money or value transfer service pertains.

16. "Transaction" means an exchange and/or interaction involving two or more parties, or an action requested by the customer on its behalf without the involvement of other parties.

17. "Linked transactions" are two or more transactions (including direct transfers), where each of them is smaller than the amount determined as the threshold, pursuant to Article 4 of this law, and when these transactions in total amount are equal to or exceed the applicable threshold amount.

18. "Direct electronic transfer" means any transaction carried out on behalf of an ordering first person (natural or legal) through a financial institution, via electronic or telegraphic means, for making available a specified amount of money or other money market or payment instruments to a beneficiary person at another financial institution. The ordering person and the beneficiary may be the same person.

19. "Trust" refers to legal relationships inter vivos or upon death, by which a person,

the settlor, places assets under the control of a trustee for the benefit of a beneficiary or for a particular purpose. The trust has the following characteristics:

a) the assets constitute a separate item and are not a part of trustee's own estate;

b) the title to the trust's assets is held by the trustee or by another person on behalf of the trustee;

c) the trustee has the right and duty to responsibly administer, use and dispose of the assets in accordance with the terms of the trust and the specific obligations provided by law.

19/1 "Due diligence" is the set of measures that entities must apply, in order to fully and accurately identify and verify customers, the ultimate beneficial owner, the ownership and control structure for legal persons and legal arrangements, the nature and purpose of the transaction or relationship, as well as the ongoing monitoring of business relationships and the continuous review of transactions, to ensure that they are consistent with the nature of the customer's business activity and risk profiles, including, where necessary, the source of funds.

20. "Enhanced customer due diligence" is a deeper process of verification, beyond the "Know Your Customer" procedures and the measures of "Due Diligence", which aims to provide sufficient assurance to verify and assess:

a) the customer's identity;

b) to understand and test the customer's profile, business, and activity in relation to the services, products, and transactions offered by the entity;

c) to identify important information and to assess the possible risk of money laundering/terrorist financing, in support of decisions aimed at protecting against financial, regulatory, or reputational risks, as well as compliance with legal requirements.

21. "Know Your Customer procedure" means a set of rules, used by the entities of this law, which relate to the policies for customer's acceptance and identification and the management of their risk.

22. "Person", for the purposes of this law, is considered to include individuals, natural person conducting business as a sole trader, and legal persons.

23. "Transitory account" is the correspondent account that is used directly by third parties to carry out business transactions on their own behalf.

24. "Legal arrangements" are trusts or other similar arrangements.

25. "Virtual asset" is a digital representation of a value that can be stored, traded, or transferred in digital form, and which may be used for payment or investment purposes, or as a means of exchange, including but not limited to cryptocurrencies. This definition does not include digital representations of officially recognized currencies as issued or guaranteed by central banks or a public authority, securities, and other financial instruments provided for by the applicable legislation.

26. "Virtual asset service provider" means any natural or legal person who, for or on behalf of another natural or legal person, carries out one or more of the following activities:

i) exchange between virtual assets and officially recognized currencies;

ii) exchange between virtual assets and assets of any kind with a value over 1,000,000 (one million) ALL;

iii) exchange between one or more forms of virtual assets;

iv) transfer of virtual assets;

v) safekeeping and/or administration of virtual assets or instruments enabling control over virtual assets;

vi) participation in and provision of financial services related to an issuer's offer and/or sale of a virtual asset.

For the purposes of this point, transfer means carrying out a transaction on behalf of another natural or legal person, which moves the virtual asset from the virtual asset address or account of another person.

27. The "Financial Action Task Force" is an intergovernmental body, whose responsibility is to set standards and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory, and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing, financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and other threats related to the integrity of the international financial system.

28. "Third party", for the purposes of this law, means anentity supervised by the competent authorities, who is obligatorily registered in Albania, in one of the Member States of the European Union or third countries, provided that the following conditions are met:

a) they must be regulated by a special law and obliged to register in the respective country; as well as

b) they must be registered in the Republic of Albania, the Member States of the European Union or in a third country, provided that they apply requirements equal to or higher than those established by this law for due and enhanced vigilance, identification of the customer and beneficial owner, retention of information, as well as be supervised by the competent authorities for compliance in matters of prevention of money laundering and/or terrorist financing.

29."Trustee" is the person who is legally authorized to control and administer funds or property of a legal arrangement on behalf of a third party.

30. "Simplified diligence" is a set of measures applied by the entities of the law for establishing and monitoring the business relationship with customers, products, and services offered, who present a low level of risk for money laundering or terrorist financing.

Article 3

Entities subject to this law

(amended by Law no.10 391, dated 3.3.2011); no. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012; letters "gj", "j" "k" amended, letters "l" and "ll" added by Law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; word in letter "e" amended, letter "g" amended, word added in letter "h", words removed in subparagraph "v" of letter "k", subparagraphs "v/1" and "v/2" added to letter "k", letters "m", "n" added by Law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021, amended subsection "v" of the letter "ll" by law no. 37/2026, date 9.4.2026)

Entities to this law are:

a) banking entities, as well as any other entity licensed or supervised by the Bank of Albania, including, but not limited to, the entitiesdesignated for in letters "b", "c" and "ç" of this article.

b) non-bank financial entities;

c) currency exchange offices;

ç) savings and loan associations and their unions;

d) postal services that provide payment services;

dh) Repealed;

e) stock exchanges and any other entity (agent, broker, brokerage company, etc.), that carries out activities for the issuance, advisory, brokerage, financing, and any other service related to the trading of securities;

ë) companies engaged in life insurance or reinsurance, their agents or intermediaries, as well as pension funds;

f) The State Authority Responsible for the Administration and Sale of Public Property and any other public legal person that performs legal actions related to the alienation and granting of use of state property, or that carries out the identification, transfer, or alienation of state property;

g) gaming, casinos and hippodromes, of any kind;

gj) lawyers, public notaries and other professions, where they participate, whether by acting on behalf of their customers in any financial or immovable and movable property, or by assisting in the planning and carrying out of transactions for their customer or carrying out other actions that may result in support for determining the value of ownership quotas or for carrying out the following transactions:

i) the transfer of ownership of immovable property, the administration of money, securities or other assets;

ii) the administration of bank accounts;

iii) the administration of capital shares to be used for the establishment, operation or administration of commercial companies;

iv) the creation, operation or administration of legal persons and/or legal arrangements;

v) legal arrangements, the sale and purchase of shares or capital shares of joint stock companies and the transfer of commercial activities;

h) real estate agents, as defined in Albanian legislation for this category, when they are involved in transactions on behalf of their customers related to the purchase or sale of immovable property or when acting as intermediaries in the leasing of immovable property in connection with transactions where the monthly rent reaches an amount equal to or greater than 500,000 (five hundred thousand) lekë, regardless of whether the transaction is carried out in a single operation or in several linked operations.

i) Repealed;

j) management companies of collective investment undertakings and of pension funds, as well as their agents;

k) any natural or legal person, except those specified above, who are engaged in:

i) the management of third-party assets and/or the administration of activities related thereto;

ii) construction;

iii) the business of precious metals and stones;

iv) financial collateral arrangements and guarantees;

v) auction sales of items valued at 1,000,000 (one million) lekë or more;

v/1. the sale or intermediation of works of art, including when carried out by art galleries or auction houses, when the value of a single transaction or transactions linked to one another is equal to or greater than 1,000,000 (one million) lekë, regardless of whether the transaction is conducted in a single transaction or in several transactions linked to one another;

v/2. the storage, sale, or intermediation of works of art, when carried out in "free zones", when the value of a single transaction or transactions linked to one another is equal to or greater than 1,000,000 (one million) lekë, regardless of whether the transaction is conducted in a single transaction or in several transactions linked to one another.

vi) the securing and administration of physical cash or easily convertible securities, on behalf of third parties;

vii) freight forwarding and/or transportation activities;

viii) the trading of land, water, and air motor vehicles;

ix) travel agencies;

l) any natural or legal person engaged in providing virtual asset services;

ll) any natural or legal person, except those specified above, who provides for a customer the following services:

i) acts as a formation agent of legal persons;

ii) acts or arranges for another person to act as a director or manager of a legal person, partner in a partnership, or a similar position in relation to other legal persons;

iii) provides a registered office, accommodation or address for business, official or correspondence address for a company, partnership, legal person or legal arrangements;

iv) acts or arranges for another person to act as a trustee of a legal arrangement or performs an equivalent function for another form of legal arrangement;

v) acts or designates someone else to act as a nominee shareholder for another person.

m) any individual, natural or legal person, who trades goods or services insofar as they carry out or accept payments in cash in an amount of 1,000,000 (one million) ALL or more, regardless of whether the transaction is conducted in a single transaction or in several related transactions;

n) statutory auditors, approved accountants, tax advisors, as well as any other person who undertakes to provide, directly or through other persons with whom that person is connected, material assistance, support or advice on tax matters, as a main business or professional activity.

Article 3/1

Obligations of legal arrangements

(added by Law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; wording amended in point 2 and point 4 added by Law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021)

1. Trustees of legal arrangements are obliged to declare their status and make available the information required by the entities of this law when establishing a business relationship with them or when conducting occasional transactions.

2. Trustees of legal arrangements must retain essential information on the settlors, beneficiaries, trustees or persons with actual de-facto control over them, other regulated agents and service providers, including advisors, managers, accountants and tax/fiscal advisors.

3. In addition to the obligations they have as entities of the law, legal arrangements must retain accurate, appropriate, valid and up-to-date information as provided inthis article.

4. The person responsible for fulfilling the obligations of legal arrangements arising from this law is the trustee of these arrangements.

CHAPTER II
DUE DILIGENCE

Article 4

Cases where due diligence is required

(amended point "b", sub-point "i" of paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 by Law no. 10 391, dated 3.3.2011 and no. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012; expression replaced in point "b", sub-point "i" by Law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; words added in point "c" by Law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021, amended by the letter "ç" with law no. 37/2026, date 9.4.2026)

The entities must take due diligence measures towards the customer in the following cases:

a) before establishing a business relationship;

b) when the customer, in cases other than those specified in point "a" of this paragraph, carries out or seeks to carry out:

i) a transfer within or outside the country or a transaction in an amount equal to or greater than 100,000 (one hundred thousand) ALL or its equivalent in foreign currencies, for the entities specified in points "a", "b", "c", "g" and "l" of Article 3 of this law, as well as other entities carrying out transfer services, currency exchange or gambling services;

ii) a transaction in an amount equal to no less than 1,000,000 (one million) ALL or its equivalent in other foreign currencies, carried out in a single transaction or in several transactions linked to one another. If the amount of the transactions is not known at the time of action, identification must be carried out as soon as the amount becomes known and the above threshold is reached;

c) when there are doubts about the authenticity or adequacy of previously obtained identification data;

ç) in all cases, regardless of the reporting limits, provided for in this article, when there are suspicions of money laundering, financing of terrorism or financing of weapons of mass destruction.

Article 4/1

Due diligence measures

(added by Law no. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012; sentence added at the end of letter "dh", words added and sub-divisions "ii" and "iii" of letter "g" amended, point 1/1 added, word in point 2 replaced by Law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; sub-division "iii" added to point 1, letter "b/1" added and letter "dh" amended by Law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021)

1. In the framework of carrying out due diligence towards the customer, the entities must:

a) identify the customer (permanent or occasional, natural person, legal person or legal arrangement) and to verify their identity through documents, data or information obtained from reliable and independent sources;

b) for the customers who are legal persons or legal arrangements:

i) verify whether any person acting on behalf of their customer is authorised and to identify and verify their identity;

ii) verify their legal status through the documents of foundation, registration or similar evidence of their existence and provide information about the name of the customer, the name of trustees (for legal arrangements), legal form, address, managers and/or legal representatives (for legal persons) and provisions regulating the legal relationship;

iii. in the case of beneficiaries of trusts or legal arrangements, determined on the basis of specific characteristics or class, sufficient information must be obtained about the beneficiary in order to ensure the identification of the beneficiary at the time of payment or the exercise of rights by the beneficiary.

b/1) for life insurance or other insurances linked to investments, in addition to the mandatory application of measures to be taken for due diligence towards the customer and the beneficial owner, the entities take the following measures towards the beneficiary of life insurance and other insurance policies linked to investments, as soon as the beneficiary/ies is/are identified or designated:

i. in the case of beneficiaries identified as specifically named persons or in the case of

legal arrangements, the data for the identification of the person are collected;

ii. in the case of beneficiaries determined on the basis of characteristics, class, or by other means, the bank or financial institution must obtain sufficient information regarding the beneficiary/ies in order to determine the identity of the beneficiary at the time of payment.

With regard to sub paragraphs "i" and "ii", the verification of the identity of the beneficiaries shall be carried out at the time of payment. In the case of the total or partial performance of life insurance or investments in favor of a third party, entities aware of the designation of a third party must identify the beneficial owner at the time of designation of the natural person, legal person, or legal arrangement benefiting from the insurance policy.

c) identify the beneficial owner and undertake reasonable measures to verify his/her identity, through information or data obtained from reliable sources, on the basis of which the entityestablishes his/ her identity;

ç) determine for all customers, prior to establishing the business relationship, whether they are acting on behalf of another person, and to take reasonable measures to obtain sufficient data for the identification and verification of that person;

d) understand the ownership and control structure for customers that are legal persons or legal arrangements;

dh) determine who are the individuals who own or control the customer, including those persons who exercise ultimate effective control over the legal person or legal arrangement. For legal persons, this should also include the identification of the individuals who constitute the decision-making and administrative body of the legal person and the retention of records of the actions taken, as well as any difficulties encountered during the verification process. In the case of legal arrangements, this also includes the identification of the settlor, the beneficiary, the trustee, or the person with factual control over them;

e) obtain information on the purpose and nature of the business relationship and to develop the risk profile during ongoing monitoring;

ë) conductcontinuos monitoringof the business relationship with the customer, including the analysis of transactions executed in the course of duration of this relationship, to ensure that they are consistent with the knowledge of the entity about the customer, nature of his/her business, risk profile and source of funds;

f) ensure, through the review of customers files, that the documents, data, and information collected during the due diligence process are updated, valid, and appropriate, particularly for customers or business relationships that are categorized as high risk;

g) verify the identity of the customer and the beneficial owner before or during the establishment of the business relationship or the execution of a transaction for occasional customers. Verification of the identity of the customers and the beneficial owner may be carried out after the establishment of the business relationship, provided that the verification:

i) to be completed as soon as is practically possible;

ii) does not lead to the interruption of the normal course of business activity; and

iii) the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing are managed effectively in accordance with the measures set out in this Article.

gj) define risk management procedures to be applied in cases where a customermay be permitted to use the business relationship before or during the completion of the verification process.

These procedures, among other things, should include measures to limit the number, type and/or amount of transactions that may be conducted, as well as monitoring of transactions, in high or complex amounts, carried out outside the expected profile for the characteristics of this relationship;

h) fulfill the aforementioned obligations also for existing customers, based on evidence, facts and the risk of exposure to money laundering and terrorist financing.

1/1. The entities verify that any person claiming to act on behalf of their customer is authorized to perform the required actions, as well as to identify and verify the identity of the authorized person.

2. When the entities are unable to comply with the customer due diligence obligations according to this article and articles 4, 4/1 and 5 of this law, they:

a) shall not open accounts, refrain from performing transactions or commence a business relationship;

b) shall terminate the business relationship if it has commenced;

c) shall submit a suspicious activity report to the responsible authority.

ç) not open or keep anonymous accounts, accounts with fictitious names or identified only with a number or code, including the issue of bearer passbooks and other bearer instruments. If there are such accounts, their customers shall be identified and verified in accordance with the provisions of this article. If this is not possible, the account should be closed and a suspicious activity report should be submitted to the responsible authority.

Article 4/2

Simplified due diligence

(added by Law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019)

1. Simplified diligence on customers may be carried out in cases where low risk of money laundering and /or terrorist financing is identified, based on the risk assessments of competent authorities, as well as risk assessments and management procedures defined by the entities themselves. In assessing the risks of money laundering and money laundering and terrorist financing, which are related to the type of customers, geographical area, products, services, transactions, or specific distribution channels, the entities subject to this law shall take into account the factors and situations provided for by decision of the Council of Ministers.

2. During the application of simplified due diligence, the entities may:

i) reduce the frequency of updating data for the identification process, as well as the level of ongoing monitoring;

ii) not collect specific information or take specific measures to understand the purpose and nature of the business relationship in every case, but may determine this on the basis of the established business relationship.

3. Simplified customer due diligence may only be performed when monitoring of the customer's business relationship continues to be carried out during or after the simplified customer due diligence and there is the possibility to identify unusual or suspicious transactions.

4. In the event that, during the ongoing monitoring of the business relationship with the customer, it is assessed or there are elements to believe that the risk of money laundering, terrorist financing, criminal offences, or criminal activities generating proceeds of crime is no longer low, the entities are obliged to take full measures to apply due diligence in accordance with Article 4/1 of this law.

5. Simplified due diligence cannot be applied in cases where there are suspicions of money laundering, terrorist financing, criminal offences or criminal activities generating

proceeds of crime, as well as when enhanced due diligence or specific high-risk scenarios are applied.

6. The application of simplified due diligence to categories of customers is prohibited when so determined by the competent authority.

Article 5

Documentation required for customer's identification

(point 1 amended, words added in point 2) with Law No. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; point 2/1 addedwith Law No. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021; wording in point 2/1 amended by Law No. 62/2023, dated 21.7.2023)

1. For the identification and verification of the customer's identity, entities must regjistërand retain the following data:

a) for natural persons: name, surname, date of birth, place of birth, nationality, temporary residence (if any) and permanent residence, employment, type and number of identification document, personal number for citizens of the Republic of Albania, as well as the equivalent for foreign nationals, issuing authority, as well as all changes made at the moment of the transaction.

b) for natural persons who carry out profit-making activities: name, surname, date of the registration decision at the National Business Center, document verifying the object of the activity, unique identification number of the entity, address, and all changes made at the moment of the transaction;

c) for private legal persons engaged in profit-making activities: name, date of the registration decision at the National Business Center, document verifying the object of the activity, unique identification number of the entity, address of the registered head office and, if different, the main place of business activity, as well as all changes made at the moment of the transaction;

ç) for private legal persons who do not carry out profit-making activities: the name, the number and date of the court decision for registration as a legal person, the statute and the act of establishment, the entity's unique identification number, the permanent headquarters and, if different, the main place of activity, the nature of the activity, the legal representatives, as well as the persons holding decision-making managerial positions; of establishment, the entity's unique identification number, the permanent headquarters and, if different, the main place of activity, the nature of the activity, the legal representatives, as well as the persons holding decision-making managerial positions;

d) for the legal representatives or attorneys of the customer: name, surname, date of birth, place of birth, nationality, temporary (if any) and permanent residence, employment, type and number of identification document, personal number for citizens of the Republic of Albania, as well as its equivalent for foreign nationals, the issuing authority and a copy of the act of representation.

dh) for legal arrangements: identification of the settlor, the beneficiary, the trustee or the person who exercises de facto control over them, according to the data provided in the above paragraphs, depending on whether it is a natural person or a private legal person.

2. To obtain data according to the definitions of this Article, the entities shall accept from the customer only authentic documents or their notarized copies or electronic document that meets the validity requirements, according to the current legislation for electronic document or electronic signature. For the purposes of this Law, the entity shall retain in the customer's file copies of the documents submitted by the customer in the above form stamped

with the entity's seal, within the time limits of their validity.

2/1. For the electronic identification of the customer, identity verification, maintenance of data and documentation, the entities of this law rely on trusted services for electronic identification schemes pursuant to the provisions of the relevant applicable legislation, the provisions of this law, and the relevant bylaws.

3. The entities, when deemed necessary, must request the submission by the customerof other identifying documents for the verification of the data submitted by the latter.

Article 6

Technological developments

(amended by Law No. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012; the title of the article amended, expression replaced in point 1, second paragraph, point 3 repealed by Law No. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019, amended the introductory sentence of point 1 by law no. 37/2026, dated 9.4.2026)

1. The subjects shall apply policies and take appropriate measures, as the case may be, for the identification and assessment of the risk of money laundering, financing of terrorism or financing of weapons of mass destruction related to:

a) developments of new products, business practices, methods of delivery or distribution channels;

b) the use of new or developing technologies.

These measures must be applied before the introduction into use of new products and business practices or new technologies, for both new and existing products, so that the identified risks are managed and mitigated.

2. The entities must implement specific procedures and take appropriate and effective measures to prevent the risk associated with transactions or business relationships carried out without the physical presence of the customer.

3. Repealed.

Article 6/1

Reliance on third parties

(added by Law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; amended wording in letter "c" of point 1, added wording at the end of the second sentence of point 3 by Law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021; amended point 1 by Law no. 62/2023, dated 21.7.2023)

1. Entities may rely on third parties to carry out the measures provided for in this law, provided that they ensure the fulfillment of the following criteria:

a) the entity relying on a third party must be able to obtain immediately the necessary information for each of the above points;

b) the entity must take appropriate measures to ensure that copies of identifying data and other relevant documentation related to due diligence obligations are made available immediately by the third party, according to the requirements of the entity itself or the competent authorities in implementation of this law;

c) the entity must ensure that the third party is regulated by law, supervised or monitored by the competent authority for the anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing preventive system, it has an internal control structure also tasked with ensuring compliance with these obligations, as well as having taken appropriate measures to comply with the requirements for customer due diligence and data retention, as defined in this law.

2. In any case, if the obligations are not fulfilled by the third parties, the legal responsibility remains with the entity subject to this law that relies on the third party.

3. When establishing relationships with third parties abroad, the available information on the risk level of that country should also be taken into account. Reliance on third parties established in high-risk countries is prohibited. except where the third party is a branch or representative subsidiary with majority shareholding owned by the obliged entity, established in Albania according to the policies and procedures of the parent undertaking, which are in compliance with this law.

4. Reliance on third parties is prohibited for the cases provided for in this law, as well as in cases as determined by the competent authority.

CHAPTER III
ENHANCED DUE DILIGENCE

Article 7
Enhanced due diligence

(amended point 1 and added point 3 by Law No. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012; added words in point 1, reformulated point 2, replaced words in point 3 by Law No. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; amended the second sentence of point 1 and added a sentence at the end of point 3 by Law No. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021; amended point 2 by Law No. 62/2023, dated 21.7.2023)

1. Enhanced due diligence must include additional measures, beyond those provided for due diligence, for business relationships, customersor transactions with high risk. In order to reduce the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing, in addition to the categories defined in this law and the factors and situations specified in the bylaws issued for its implementation by decision of the Council of Ministers, the entities shall determine other categories of business relationships, customers, transactions, products, services, distribution channels, countries, or geographical risks, assessed as high risk and to which enhanced due diligence measures must be applied.

2. In order to implement the enhanced due diligence, the entities may require the physical presence of the customers and their representatives prior to establishing a business relationship with the customer.

3. When the entities are unable to fulfill the enhanced due diligence obligations to the customer, they should apply the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 4/1 of this Law.

Article 8
Categories of customers and transactions to which enhanced due diligence applies

(amended points 1 and 2 by Law no. 10 391, dated 3.3.2011; amended point 1 and added points 4, 5, and 6 by Law no. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012; amended the title, added letter "d", amended points 5 and 6, added points 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 by Law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; added points 2/1, 5/1 and amended point 11by Law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021; amended the word in point 4 by Law no. 62/2023, dated 21.7.2023, added words to point 3 by law no. 37/2026, date 9.4.2026)

1. For politically exposed persons, entities must:

a) design and implement effective risk management systems to determine whether an existing or potential customer or beneficial owner is a politically exposed person;

b) to obtain the approval of senior management for establishing business relationships with politically exposed persons;

c) to request and obtain the approval of senior management for the continuation of the business relationship, in cases where the business relationship with the customer has been established and the entity determines that the customer or beneficial owner has become or later becomes a politically exposed person;

ç) to undertake reasonable measures to understand the source of wealth and funds of customers and beneficial owners identified as politically exposed persons.

d) to undertake measures to verify whether beneficiaries or beneficial owners in life insurance policies are politically exposed persons, no later than at the time of payment. When high risks are identified, senior management must be notified before the payment is made, a detailed verification of the business relationship with the policyholder is conducted, and reporting of suspicious activity is considered.

2. In cases where entities have a business relationship with politically exposed persons, they must conduct enhanced due diligence monitoring of this relationship.

2/1. For family members, persons closely related personally, at work, or in business with politically exposed persons, the measures provided in points 1 and 2 of this article shall apply.

3. For customers that are non-profit organisations considered as high-risk, entities must:

a) to collect sufficient information about them, in order to fully understand their sources of funding, the nature of their activity, and the manner of their administration and management;

b) to determine, through public information or by other means, their reputation;

c) to obtain approval from the highest management/administrative bodies before establishing a business relationship with them;

ç) to provide enhanced monitoring of the business relationship.

4. Entities must exercise enhanced due diligence regarding business relationships and transactions with non-resident customers assessed as high risk.

5. Entities must verify and exercise enhanced due diligence regarding business relationships and transactions with all categories of customers residing or conducting their activities in countries for which the adoption of special measures is required, according to the specifications or requirements of the competent authority. Entities must analyze the reasons and purpose for conducting such transactions and keep written records of the conclusions, which must be made available to the competent supervisory authority and auditors, if requested. The competent authority may require the adoption of additional measures and restrictions beyond enhanced due diligence.

5/1. Regarding business relationships or transactions involving high-risk countries according to letter "f" of Article 22 of this law, entities must apply the following enhanced due diligence measures towards the customer:

a) to obtain additional information about the customer and the beneficial owner;

b) to obtain additional information about the nature of the business relationship;

c) to obtain information on the source of funds and the source of wealth of the customer and the beneficial owner;

ç) to obtain information on the reasons for the intended or executed transactions;

d) to obtain senior management approval for establishing or continuing the business

relationship;

dh) to conduct enhanced monitoring of the business relationships by increasing the number, frequency, or periodicity of applied controls and selecting transaction patterns that require further scrutiny.

In addition to the above measures, entities apply one or more of the following additional measures related to customers or transactions involving high-risk countries:

i. applies additional elements of enhanced due diligence;

ii. use enhanced mechanisms for reporting or systematic reporting of financial transactions to the person/structures responsible within the entity;

iii. restrict business relationships or transactions with individuals or legal persons from high-risk countries.

6. Entities must apply enhanced due diligence to business relationships and transactions with customers, legal arrangements, or companies that have bearer shares, to transactions carried out on their behalf or for their account, as well as when legal arrangements or companies with bearer shares are part of the ownership, control, or decision-making structure of their customers.

7. Entities must apply enhanced due diligence to all complex, high-value, and unusual transactions that have no apparent economic or legal purpose. Entities must analyze the reasons and purpose for carrying out such transactions and keep written records of the conclusions, which must be made available to the competent authority, supervisory authorities, and statutory auditors, if requested.

8. Entities must apply enhanced due diligence to business relationships and transactions with customers whom the entity itself has categorized as high risk, or if, during a transaction or business relationship, high risks are identified that have not previously been recognized, as expressly provided by law or in bylaws issued in implementation of obligations arising from this law.

9. Entities must apply enhanced due diligence to business relationships and transactions with customers for whom the competent authority requires this process to be carried out.

10. The beneficiary of life insurance policies must be considered as a risk factor to determine whether or not enhanced due diligence measures should be applied. If it is determined that the beneficiary, whether a natural person, legal person, or legal arrangement, presents a high risk, enhanced due diligence measures must be applied, including taking measures to identify and verify the identity of the beneficial owner at the time of payment.

11. The data, analyses, information, and documentation collected in implementation of this article shall be retained for a period of 5 years from the date of termination of the business relationship between the customer and the entity or from the date of the occasional transaction, but not more than 40 (forty) years from the date of each transaction or the date of collection of the documentation or the conduct of the analysis.

Article 9

Correspondent banking or financial services

(as amended by Law no.10 391, dated 3.3.2011 and no. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012; title amended, point 1 repealed, words replaced and added to point 2, words added to point 3, words replaced in point 4, point 5 amended by Law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019)

1. Repealed.

2. For cross-border correspondent banking or financial services provided by banks that are entities to this law, before establishing a business relationship, they must:

a) obtain sufficient information about the respondent and intermediary institution, in order to fully understand the nature of the business;

b) determine, through public information, the reputation of the respondent and intermediary institution, the quality of its supervision, including whether it has been subject to investigation or administrative measures related to money laundering and/or terrorist financing;

c) assess that the internal control procedures of the respondent and intermediary institution against money laundering and terrorist financing are sufficient and effective;

ç) obtain approval from the highest management/administrative bodies and respectively document, for each institution, the responsibilities for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing;

d) draft special procedures for the ongoing monitoring of direct electronic transactions.

3. Entities are prohibited from establishing or continuing correspondent banking or financial relationships with shell banks.

4. Entities must take appropriate measures to assure themselves that their foreign correspondent banks or financial institutions do not allow their accounts to be used by shell banks. Entities must terminate business relationships and report to the competent authority when they assess that the correspondent bank accounts are being used by shell banks.

5. In cases where the correspondent relationship involves the maintenance of pass-through accounts, entities must ensure that the correspondent financial institution:

a) has undertaken due diligence measures for customers who have direct access to these accounts;

b) is able, if requested, to provide the relevant information resulting from the due diligence measures, if required by the correspondent financial institution.

Article 10

Obligations for the money or value transfer service

(amended points 1, 3 and added point 4 by Law no. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012; added points 3/1, 3/2, and 3/3, added point 5 by Law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; amended the first sentence of point 1, deleted words in point 4, amended point 5, and added point 6 by Law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021)

1. Entities whose activities include money or value transfers, in the case of outgoing and incoming transfers, must collect and identify the name, surname, address, identification document number or account number of the sender and the beneficiary, as well as the name of the financial institution involved in the transfer. The information must be included in the message or payment form accompanying the transfer. If there is no account number, the transfer is accompanied by a unique reference number.

2. The entities transmit the information together with the payment, including cases where they act as intermediaries in a payment chain.

3. If the entity specified in point 1 of this Article receives money or value transfers, including direct electronic transfers, that do not contain complete information on the originator, it must request the missing information from the sending institution. If it is unable to obtain the missing information, it must refuse to accept the transfer and report it to the

competent authority.

3/1. In cases where the entities specified in letter "a", of Article 3 of this law, act as correspondent and/or intermediary financial institutions, they take reasonable measures to identify cross-border transfers that lack information regarding the originator or the beneficiary, and they implement risk-based policies and procedures, to determine:

a) when a transfer with the above deficiencies is executed, refused, or suspended;

b) appropriate follow-up actions.

In cases where the entities specified in letter "a", of Article 3 of this law, act as correspondent and/or intermediary financial institutions, they take reasonable measures.

3/2. For cross-border transfers exceeding the threshold specified in Article 4 of this law, beneficiary financial institutions must verify the identity of the beneficiary, if this process has not already been conducted.

3/3. Entities are prohibited from executing transfers of funds or values for persons designated by decisions of the United Nations Security Council, pursuant to the relevant acts of international organizations or international agreements to which the Republic of Albania is a party, even prior to their adoption by domestic legal or sub-legal procedures, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legislation on measures against the financing of terrorism.

4. Entities, the activities of which money or value transfers must maintain a list of agents operating on their behalf and make it available to the responsible authority, supervisory authorities, and auditors, if requested. For the purpose of this law, these agents shall be considered as part of the entity.

5. The data, information, and documentation collected in implementation of this article shall be retained for a period of 5 years from the date of the termination of the business relationship between the customer and the entity or from the date of the occasional transaction, but not more than 40 (forty) years from the date of each transaction or the date of the collection of the documentation or the performance of the analysis.

6. The obligations of this article shall also apply to providers of virtual asset services.

Article 11

Preventive measures undertaken by entities

(added a sentence at the end of letter "b" of point 1 by Law No. 10 391, dated 3.3.2011; amended letters "b", "e" of point 1 and repealed point 2by Law No. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012; amended letter "a" and added letters "a/1" and "a/2", amended letter "ç" and added letter "dh/1" of point 1, added points 1/1 and 1/2, added point 4 by Law No. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; added a sentence at the end of sub-item "ii", amended sub-item "iii" of letter "a/1" of point 1, added letters "b/1" and "b/2" of point 1, added words in letter "d" and added point 5 by Law No. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021, added subsection "vi", amended letter "c" by law no. 37/2026, date 9.4.2026)

1. In accordance with this law and the bylaws issued for its implementation, the entities have the following obligations:

a) To draft, update and effectively implement the internal regulations and/or guidelines, which, in proportion to the nature and size of the entity, provide for the taking of measures appropriate to understand the risk of money laundering, terrorist financing or the financing of weapons of mass destruction, which may arise from clients or transactions, including, but not limited to:

i) a policy for customer acceptance;

ii) a policy for the implementation of the business relationship, procedures for enhanced due diligence in the case of customers and transactions that present a high risk. The minimum factors that must be assessed are the purpose of opening the account or establishing the relationship, the level of assets to be deposited by the customer or the size of the transactions, the regularity or duration of the business relationship;

iii. to take into consideration national risk assessments, sectoral assessments, other similar data, the recommendations of the competent authority and/or supervisory authorities, as well as assessments or reports drawn up by international organizations and authorities with competence in the field of preventing money laundering and terrorist financing with regard to the risks posed by specific countries;

a/1) Identify, assess and understand their risks of money laundering, terrorist financing or financing of weapons of mass destruction, for customers, countries or geographical areas, products, services, transactions or distribution channels. For the implementation of this provision, it is required that the entities:

i) to document their risk assessments;

ii) to take into account all risk factors before determining the overall level of risk, as well as the level and type of mitigating measures to be applied;

iii) to take into consideration national risk assessments, sectoral assessments, other similar data, as well as the recommendations of the competent authority and/or supervisory authorities;

iv) to keep the conducted assessments up to date;

v) to establish appropriate mechanisms to provide the conducted risk assessments to the competent authorities, supervisory authorities, as well as other bodies determined by law;

vi) monitor the implementation of the above measures and controls, as well as implement additional measures, if necessary.

a/2) to take additional measures to manage and mitigate high risks when identified;

b) to appoint a person responsible for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, at management/administrative levels in the head office and in every representative office, branch, subsidiary or agency, to whom all employees report any fact that may constitute suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing, and to establish appropriate management and compliance procedures within the entity and its branches. Responsible persons have continuous access to all data provided for in Article 16 of this law, and to any type of information available to the entity which is necessary for the fulfillment of their duties.

b/1) the person responsible for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing must be a manager or employee with sufficient knowledge of the entity's risk of exposure to money laundering and terrorist financing and must have the authority to make decisions that affect exposure to risk, and in all cases does not necessarily need to be a member of the board of directors;

b/2) the responsible person appointed pursuant to the provisions of point 1, letter "b", of this article, is the person who sends the reports according to article 12, points 1 and 2, of this law, as well as responds to the requests of the competent authority;

c) to create a centralised system responsible for the collection and analysis of data, ensuring its continuous updating, in accordance with the requirements of this law and the relevant bylaws;

ç) to implement selection procedures for the recruitment of new employees, as well as procedures for the verification of existing employees, which provide standards for ensuring their ethical and moral integrity and their professional abilities;

d) to train employees for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, including the obligation of non-disclosure according to article 15 of this law, as well as the protection of personal data through the periodic organization of qualification programs;

dh) to assign internal control to monitor compliance with the obligations of this law and the relevant bylaws;

dh/1) in proportion to the nature of the business and the size of the entity itself, to implement, for their employees at all levels, appropriate procedures for reporting violations within the entity, through a specific, independent, and anonymous system, insofar as it relates to the obligations provided for in this law;

e) to ensure that subsidiaries, branches, and sub-branches, as well as their agencies, outside the territory of the Republic of Albania and, in particular, in countries and territories that do not implement or only partially implement international standards, operate in accordance with the preventive measures provided for in this law. If the preventive measures in the two countries differ, then the entities must ensure that the higher obligations take precedence. If the laws of the country where the subsidiaries, branches, sub-branches, or agencies are located provide obstacles to the implementation of the obligations, the entity must report these obstacles to the responsible authority and, as appropriate, to the supervisory authority.

ë) to submit additional information, data, and documents to the responsible authority, in accordance with the requirements and deadlines for the cases provided for in this law. The responsible authority may extend this deadline, at the request of the entity, for a period not exceeding 15 days.

1/1. The internal regulations, procedures, and guidelines adopted by the entities, in implementation of the obligations arising from this law, are approved by senior management representatives of the entity who are its legal representatives or by the board of directors.

1/2. Entities that are part of banking and/or financial groups must implement group-wide programs against money laundering and terrorist financing, insofar as they are in compliance with the obligations provided for in this law and the bylaws adopted pursuant to it. These programs and measures, in addition to those provided for in point 1 of this article, must include:

a) policies and procedures for the sharing of the information required for the purposes of due diligence and management of the risk of money laundering or terrorist financing;

b) provision, at the group level, of audit structures and/or compliance functions for customers, accounts, and information on transactions from any structure within the entity, when necessary, for the purpose of preventing money laundering and terrorist financing, including information and transaction or activity analysis that appears unusual, if such an analysis has been conducted; as well as

c) appropriate measures for maintaining the confidentiality of exchanged information, in order to prevent its unauthorized disclosure.

2. Repealed.

3. In cases where the number of employees of the entities specified in this law is less than 3 persons, the obligations of this article are fulfilled by the administrator or by an authorized employee of the entity.

4. The entities must implement the obligations stipulated in this article, in accordance with the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing, based on the size and nature of the entity's business.

5. When an individual, who belongs to the categories specified in Article 3 of this law, exercises professional activity as an employee of a legal person or a natural person trader, the

obligations of this article are applied only by the employer.

CHAPTER IV
OBLIGATION TO REPORT

Article 12
Reporting to the competent authority

(amended by Law No. 10 391, dated 3.3.2011 and No. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012; word removed in point 2, sentence added at the end of point 3 by Law No. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; last sentence of point 3 amended by Law No. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021)

1. The entities submit a report to the competent authority, in which they present their suspicions in cases when they know or suspect that the laundering of the proceeds of a criminal offence, the financing of terrorism, or that the involved funds derive from criminal activity is being committed, has been committed, or is being attempted. The reporting is to be done immediately and no later than 72 hours.

2. When the entity suspect that the transaction may be related to laundering of the proceeds of a criminal offence, the financing of terrorism, or funds deriving from criminal activity, it must not execute the transaction, must immediately report the case to the competent authority, and must request instructions as to whether to proceed with the transaction or not. Within 48 hours from obtaining knowledge, the competent authority shall respond, presenting its position on permitting the transaction or issuing an order for freezing. If the competent authority does not respond within the prescribed deadline, the entity may proceed with the execution of the transaction.

3. Entities are required to report to the competent authority, within the deadlines specified in the bylaws, pursuant to this law, all transactions in physical cash, in an amount equal to or greater than 1,000,000 (one million) ALL or the equivalent in foreign currency, conducted as a single transaction or as transactions linked to one another within 24 hours. Transactions carried out by public bodies or enterprises are exempted from this obligation.

Article 13
Protection of the identity of the reporting entity

(amended the first sentence by Law no. 10 391, dated 3.3.2011 and no. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012)

For reports of suspicious activity, which the competent authority receives pursuant to this law, it is required to protect the identity of the reporting entities and their employees who have reported.

Article 14

Exemption from legal liability of reporting to the competent authority

(added phrase at the end of the article by Law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; paragraphs numbered and point 2 added by Law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021)

1. The entities or supervisory authorities, their directors, officials, or employees, who in good faith report or provide information, in accordance with the provisions of this law before the competent authority, are exempted from criminal, civil, or administrative liability for the disclosure of professional or banking secrecy as defined by the special legislation in force.

2. The termination of the employment contract, disciplinary or discriminatory measures against an employee who fulfills the obligation to report within the entity or to the competent authority shall be considered measures without reasonable causes.

Article 15

Requests for non-disclosure

(amended by Law no. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012)

The directors, officials, and employees, whether temporary or permanent, of the entities, supervisory authorities, or institutions required to report to the competent authority under this law, are prohibited from informing the customer or any other person about the sending or preparation for sending of information to the competent authority, the reporting of suspicious activity, as well as any information requested by the latter or about ongoing investigations.

Article 15/1

Protection of the identity of the reporting entity

(added by Law no. 10 391, dated 3.3.2011 and repealed by Law no. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012)

Article 16

(amended point 1 by Law no. 10 391, dated 3.3.2011; amended the first sentence of points 1 and 2 by Law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; amendedby Law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021)

1. The entities must retain the documents arising from the process of due diligence and enhanced due diligence, account data, transactions, correspondence with the customer, as well as the results of analyses carried out for 5 years from the date of termination of the business relationship between the customer and the entity or from the date of the occasional transaction, but not more than 40 (forty) years from the date of each individual transaction or the date of collection of documentation or performed of the analysis.

2. The entities must keep registers on data, reports, and documentation for national and international transactions, regardless of whether the transaction was carried out on behalf of the customer or on behalf of third parties, together with all supporting documentation, including account files and business correspondence, for 5 (five) years from the date of termination of the business relationship between the customer and the entity or from the date

of the occasional transaction, but not more than 40 (forty) years from the date of each individual transaction or the date of collection of documentation or performed of the analysis.

3. The entities must retain data regarding transactions, including those specified in Article 10 of this law, with all necessary details to allow for the reconstruction of the full cycle of transactions, in order to provide information to the responsible authority and other competent authorities, pursuant to this law and the bylaws issued for its implementation. This information is kept for 5 (five) years from the date of termination of the business relationship between the customer and the entity or from the date of the occasional transaction, but not more than 40 (forty) years from the date of each individual transaction or from the date of collection of documentation or performed of the analysis.

4. Upon the request of the responsible authority and other competent authorities, the documentation is also retained for an additional 5 (five) years from the date of termination of the business relationship between the customer and the entity or from the date of the occasional transaction, but not more than 40 (forty) years from the date of each individual transaction or from the date of collection of documentation or performed of the analysis.

5. The documentation provided for in this article is retained in written or electronic form, depending on the manner of its formation.

6. The entities must ensure that all data on the customer and the transaction and the information required to be retained, pursuant to this provision, are made immediately available at the request of the responsible authority and other competent authorities.

Article 16/1

Protection of personal data

(added by law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021)

The processing of personal data in the implementation of this law is carried out in accordance with the applicable legislation on the protection of personal data.

Article 17

Reporting by customs authorities

(amended by law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; legal reference in point 2 amended by law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021)

1. Customs authorities must immediately, and no later than 72 hours, report to the responsible authority any suspicion, information, or data related to money laundering or terrorist financing concerning activities under their jurisdiction.

2. Customs authorities apply the requirements of Article 28, point 3, letter "b", of this law.

Article 17/1

Declarations at the border

(added by law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019)

1. Any person who enters or leaves the territory of the Republic of Albania is obliged to declare cash amounts, any kind of bearer negotiable instrument, precious metals or stones, valuables, and antique objects, starting from the amount of 10,000 euros or the equivalent

thereof in other currencies, the purpose for holding them, as well as submit the relevant supporting documents.

2. The obligation to declare, according to point 1 of this Article, also applies to representatives of persons who enter or leave the territory of the Republic of Albania by any means of transport by land, air, or sea, or through postal service.

3. The customs authorities deposit/report to the responsible authority copies of the declaration forms, the supporting documents submitted and other data, as appropriate, as well as full data for cases of non-declaration.

4. In cases where the customs authorities, either on their own or in cooperation with the competent structures of the State Police, ascertain non-declaration according to point 1 of this Article, in parallel with handling the case according to the provisions of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, impose a fine, which for the first time, depending on the amount not declared, is set at a fixed amount, and for repeated cases will be calculated as a percentage of the undeclared value as follows: a fixed amount, and for repeated cases will be calculated as a percentage of the undeclared value as follows:

a) for amounts from 10,000 - 19,999 euros or their equivalent in other foreign currencies, the fine is in the amount of 20,000 (twenty thousand) ALL for the first time, 10% of the undeclared value for the second time, as well as 30% of the undeclared value for other cases;

b) for amounts from 20,000 – 49,999 euros or their equivalent in other foreign currencies, the fine is in the amount of 40,000 (forty thousand) ALL for the first time, 20% of the undeclared value for the second time, as well as 40% of the undeclared value for other cases;

c) for amounts over 50,000 euros or their equivalent in other foreign currencies, the fine is in the amount of 60,000 (sixty thousand) ALL for the first time, 30% of the undeclared value for the second time, as well as 50% of the undeclared value for other cases.

5. The Council of Ministers shall issue detailed rules on the manner of implementation of this Article.

Article 18

Reporting by the tax authorities

(added and amended legal references in points 1 and 2 by Law No. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021)

1. The tax authorities identify their reporting entities, according to the procedures provided for in Article 4, letters "c" and "ç", of this law and immediately report to the competent authority and in any case no later than 72 hours after the registration of the transaction, any suspicion, alert, notification, or data related to money laundering and terrorist financing.

2. The tax authorities shall implement the requirements of Article 28, paragraph 3, letter "c", of this law.

Article 19

Reporting by the State Cadastre Agency

1. The State Cadastre Agency shall report within 72 hours the registration of a property

transfer contract with a value equal to or greater than 6,000,000 (six million) ALL or its equivalent in other foreign currencies.

2. The State Cadastre Agency shall report immediately and no later than 72 hours to the competent authority any suspicion, information, or data regarding money laundering or terrorist financing related to activities under its own jurisdiction.

3. The State Cadastre Agency shall implement the requirements of Articles 5 and 11 of this law.

Article 20
Non-profit organisations

Any authority that registers, licenses, and supervises the activity of non-profit organisations must report immediately to the competent authority any suspicion, information, or data related to money laundering or terrorist financing.

CHAPTER V
RESPONSIBLE AND SUPERVISORY STRUCTURES
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW

Article 21
Organisation of the competent authority
(point 5 and 6 added by law no.10 391, dated 3.3.2011; point 1/1 added, point 3 and 5 amended, point 6 repealed by law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; point 1 and 3 amended, wording amended in point 1/1, 2 and 5, point 3/1 added by law no. 62/2023, dated 21.7.2023)

1. The Financial Intelligence Agency (FIA) is organised as a general directorate under the authority of the minister responsible for finance and exercises the functions of the competent authority according to this law. Within its field of activity, this Agency has the right to decide on the manner of pursuing and resolving cases dealt with for possible money laundering and the financing of possible terrorist activities.

1/1. In order to preserve the confidentiality of its field of activity, the security of personnel or of the systems in use, the Financial Intelligence Agency may impose restrictions on requested data in relation to the right to information, if the restriction is necessary and proportionate. The Financial Intelligence Agency must justify the restriction on a case-by-case basis.

2. In implementation of this law, the Financial Intelligence Agency serves as a specialised financial unit for the prevention and fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism. Furthermore, this directorate functions as a national centre tasked with the collection, analysis, and dissemination to law enforcement agencies of data on possible money laundering and terrorist financing activities.

3. The employment relations of the general director, officials, and administrative staff are regulated on the basis of the Labour Code.

3/1. The general director of the Financial Intelligence Agency is appointed, dismissed, or removed from office by decision of the Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the minister responsible for finance.

4. The manner of organisation and functioning is determined by decision of the Council of Ministers.

5. The Financial Intelligence Agency, with regard to the information and communication technology (ICT) structure it uses, has the following competencies:

a) establishes, maintains, and manages ICT systems, applications, and infrastructure, including those classified as "state secret";

b) administers the respective structure of information technology staff in the institution;

c) organises, carries out procurements and concludes contracts for computer systems, their maintenance, for all classified contracts, according to the legislation in force for information classified as "state secret";

ç) administers the respective code of each system used for the purposes of the institution's functioning;

d) uses, as far as possible, the electronic exchange of data with interconnected databases on the governmental interoperability platform;

dh) cooperates with the National Agency for Information Society (AKSHI):

i) by coordinating projects in the field of information society;

ii) by using, as far as possible, Albanian ICT standards, approved by AKSHI, in line with international standards, as well as centralised ICT services, for institutions and bodies of the state administration under the responsibility of the Council of Ministers;

iii) to guarantee a high level of cybersecurity and solutions to computer security incidents.

6. Repealed.

Article 21/1

Obligation of the entities of the law and public bodies to respond to requests for information from the competent authority

(Added by Law No. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019)

1. The entities of this law, state bodies or public entities are obliged to respond to requests for information, data, and documents sent by the competent authority, without delay, within 10 calendar days.

2. In urgent cases, the competent authority may request information within a shorter period than that provided for in point 1 of this Article, and the entitites of this law, state bodies, or public entities are obliged to provide such information.

Article 22

Duties and functions of the competent authority

(amended letters "a," "c" and "e" by Law no. 10 391, dated 3.3.2011, amended letters "ç", "ë" and added letters "l", "ll" by Law no. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012, amended point "e", added letter "m" by Law no. 44/2017, dated 6.4.2017; amended letters "b", "e" and "f", replaced word in letter "g", removed word in letter "gj" by Law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; added word in letter "ç", added letters "d/1" and "e/1", by Law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021; amended title in the first sentence, amended phrase in letters "b" and "dh" by Law no. 62/2023, dated 21.7.2023)no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021; amended title in the first sentence, amended phrase in letters "b" and "dh" by Law no. 62/2023, dated 21.7.2023, changed the first sentence of the letter "g", added a sentence, added the letter "g/1", repealed the letter "ll",

added the letter "ll/1" with law no. 37/2026, date 9.4.2026)

The Financial Intelligence Agency, as the financial intelligence unit in implementation of this law, has the following duties and functions:

a) collects, manages, processes, analyses, and disseminates to the competent authorities' data, reports, and information on issues of money laundering and terrorist financing;

b) has direct and free access to information technology systems or databases and to any information administered by public institutions, with private entities owned by the state or data provided by the state in favor of private entities based on a contract, as well as to any type of public register, regarding data on judicial status, data on border entries and exits, the register of aliens, the civil status register, data on passports and other identification documents, data on movable and immovable property of any kind, data concerning rights or property interests of any kind over movable and immovable property, centralized data registers for contracts and/or obligations of private entities with state bodies, notarial registers, the register of beneficial owners, the bank account register, data on vehicles and driving licenses, tax and customs data, data on possible business relationships, commercial activity, or other professional activities.

The institutions or entities that hold this data are obliged to cooperate and provide the requested access to information.

For other information and data, access to databases or systems classified as "state secret" may be granted if this action is in accordance with the applicable legislation and in agreement with the relevant institution.

The collection, processing and administration of data are subject to the rules on the protection of personal data, in accordance with the applicable legislation;

c) for the purposes of preventing money laundering and terrorist financing, requests any type of information from the entities subject to this law.

ç) supervises the compliance of the activities of the entities with the requirements of the legislative acts and bylaws for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, including on-site and off-site inspections, solely or in cooperation with the supervisory authorities;

d) exchanges information with any foreign counterpart agency, subject to similar confidentiality obligations. The information provided must be used only for the purposes of preventing and combating money laundering and terrorist financing. The information may be shared only with the prior consent of the parties;

d/1) may refuse the exchange of information with foreign counterpart agencies only in exceptional circumstances when the exchange is assessed to be contrary to the fundamental principles of Albanian legislation.

dh) may enter into agreements with any foreign counterpart agency, or other foreign organisations, which are subject to similar confidentiality obligations;

e) exchanges information with the general jurisdiction prosecution offices, the Special Prosecution Office, the State Police, the National Bureau of Investigation, the State Intelligence Service, and other competent law enforcement or intelligence authorities, regarding the laundering of the proceeds of crime, criminal offences or criminal activities that generate proceeds of crime, terrorist financing, as well as may sign bilateral or multilateral cooperation agreements with them;

e/1) may refuse requests for information from law enforcement authorities when the provision of information:

i. prejudices an ongoing investigation or analysis;

ii. is clearly disproportionate to the legitimate interests of a person or unrelated to the purpose for which the request was made.

ë) maintains comprehensive statistics and reports on criminal proceedings registered for the criminal offences of laundering the proceeds of crime or criminal activity and terrorist financing, as well as on their manner of conclusion;

f) mainly, on the basis of a decision of the Council of Ministers, or in cases required by the Financial Action Task Force or other international bodies, from which obligations arise for the Republic of Albania, issues a list of countries for the restriction and/or control of transactions or business relationships of the entities, proportionally to the identified risks, such decisions being mandatory for implementation by the subjects and state authorities that have obligations under this law;

g) Orders, when there are grounds based on facts and concrete circumstances for money laundering, financing of terrorism or financing of weapons of mass destruction, the temporary blocking or freezing of the transaction or of the financial operation for a period of no more than 72 hours. Within this period, if elements of a criminal offence are observed, the responsible authority sends information to the prosecutor's office, also submitting a copy of the temporary suspension order of the transaction, or for the freezing of the account, according to this provision, as well as all relevant documentation. After the expiry of the 72-hour period from the issuance of the order, in the absence of a decision on seizure or another restrictive measure imposed by the prosecution or the competent court, the order ceases to produce legal effects;

g/1) the mechanism defined in letter "g" of this article, under the same conditions, may also be applied within the framework of international cooperation;

gj) keeps and manages all data and other legal documentation for 10 years from the date of receipt of the information;

h) provides responses to the reports that the entities submit to this authority;

i) organises and participates, together with public and private institutions, in training activities for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as organises or participates in programmes to raise public awareness;

j) notifies the relevant supervisory authority when it observes that an entity does not fulfil the obligations set forth in this law;

k) publishes within the first quarter of each year the annual public report for the preceding year regarding the activity of the responsible authority. The report must also include detailed statistics on the origin of the reports received and the outcomes of the cases referred to the prosecution.

l) orders, when there are reasonable grounds for money laundering and terrorist financing, the monitoring, during a specified period, of banking activities being carried out through one or more designated accounts;

ll) repealed;

ll/1) also carries out strategic analyses within the scope of its activity. For this purpose, it uses available data and requests statistics and data from the entities, the supervisory authorities and the other competent authorities, as necessary;

m) performs any other duty assigned by law.

Article 22/1

Use of data

(added by Law No. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012, one paragraph added by Law No. 44/2017, dated 6.4.2017; one paragraph added after the first paragraph by Law No. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021; amended title in the first and second sentence by Law No. 62/2023, dated 21.7.2023)

Any information or data sent by the Financial Intelligence Agency to law enforcement bodies is subject to the law on classified state secret information and does not constitute evidence within the meaning of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Law enforcement bodies inform the Financial Intelligence Agency regarding the use of information or data sent primarily by the latter, as well as the results of investigations or inspections based on the data and information sent, periodically every 6 (six) months.

Information or data sent in implementation of the law "On evaluation of judges and prosecutors in the Republic of Albania" shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of that law.

Article 23

The Coordination Committee for the Fight Against Money Laundering

(amended point 2 by Law No. 44/2017, dated 6.4.2017; amended point 2 by Law No. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019, amended point 1, first sentence of point 3, points 4 and 5 by law no. 37/2026, date 9.4.2026)

1. The Coordination Committee for the Fight Against Money Laundering is responsible for determining the directions of the general state policy in the field of the prevention of and fight against money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of weapons of mass destruction.

2. The Committee is chaired by the Prime Minister and is composed of the minister responsible for finance, the minister responsible for foreign affairs, the minister responsible for defense matters, the minister responsible for order and public security, the minister responsible for justice matters, the Prosecutor General, the Head of the Special Prosecution Office, the Governor of the Bank of Albania, the Chief Executive Director of the Financial Supervisory Authority, the Director of the State Intelligence Service, the Inspector General of the High Inspectorate of Declaration and Audit of Assets and Conflict of Interest, the Director of the National Bureau of Investigation, and the Director General of the State Police.

3. The Committee meets at least once a year to review and analyse the reports on the activities carried out by the responsible authority, as well as the reports on the documents prepared by the international institutions and bodies, which carry out their activities in the field of the fight against money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of weapons of mass destruction. The Director General of the competent authority provides the committee, upon its request, with information and acts as an advisor in the meetings of this committee.

4. Ministers, members, heads or representatives of institutions and experts in the field of the prevention and fight against money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of weapons of mass destruction may be invited to participate in committee meetings.

5. The Committee may establish technical and/or operational working groups to assist in carrying out its functions, as well as for the study of typologies and techniques of money

laundering, terrorist financing and financing of weapons of mass destruction.

6. The rules of operation of the committee are set out in the internal regulations, approved by this committee.

Article 23/1

National Risk Assessment

(Added by Law No. 37/2026, dated 9.4.2026)

1. The member institutions of the Coordination Committee for the Fight Against Money Laundering, in accordance with their legal competences, contribute periodically to the assessment of the effectiveness and productivity of the national system for the prevention of and fight against money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction through the drafting of the National Risk Assessment, as well as the relevant action plan for the mitigation of the identified risks.

2. The Financial Intelligence Agency, in the capacity of the responsible authority, coordinates and harmonises the process of drafting the National Risk Assessment and the action plan.

For this purpose, the Financial Intelligence Agency has the right to request and receive statistics, data and information from:

a) subjects of this law;

b) supervisory authorities;

c) the bodies of the state administration and the respective state databases;

(c) other competent authorities involved in the prevention and fight against money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of weapons of mass destruction.

3. The National Risk Assessment and the corresponding action plan, drafted in accordance with point 2 of this article, are submitted for approval to the Coordination Committee for the Fight Against Money Laundering by the Financial Intelligence Agency.

4. The National Risk Assessment is reviewed at least every 4 years.

5. The results of the National Risk Assessment shall be made available to the competent authorities, in accordance with their functions, to the supervisory authorities and to the subjects of the law.

Article 24

Functions of the supervisory authorities

(amended letter "b" of point 1, point 2 and added letter a/1 to point 4 by Law no. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012; replaced words in point 1, letter "b", amended letter "c" and repealed letter "dh" of point 1, replaced words in point 2; added words in point 4, letter "b" by Law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019, amended letter "dh" by Law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021)

1. Supervisory authorities are:

a) The Bank of Albania, for the entities specified in letters "a", "b", "c", "ç" and "d" of Article 3 of this law;

b) The Financial Supervisory Authority, for the entities specified in letters "e", "ë" and "j" of Article 3 of this law;

c) the ministries and/or the relevant authorities for the supervision of the entities specified in letters "f", "g", "gj", "h", "i", "k" and "l" of Article 3 of this law;

ç) The National Chamber of Advocacy for lawyers;

d) The Ministry of Justice for notaries;

dh) The Public Oversight Board for statutory auditors and approved accountants.

2. The supervisory authorities supervise, through inspections, the compliance of the activity of the entities with the obligations provided for in this law. For the purposes of this law, notwithstanding the provisions of other laws, the supervisory authorities may request from the entities access to and provision of any type of information and document related to the entities' compliance with the obligations under this law.

3. The supervisory authorities immediately report to the responsible authority any suspicion, information or data related to money laundering or terrorist financing concerning activities under their jurisdiction.

4. The supervisory authorities also perform the following duties:

a) monitor the implementation by the entities of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing programs and ensure that these programs are appropriate;

a/1) promptly inform and cooperate with the responsible authority regarding issues of non-compliance, the results of their inspections, the corrective measures to be taken, and, if applicable, any administrative measures.

b) take the necessary measures to prevent an ineligible person, according to the definitions and criteria set by the supervisory authorities, from owning, controlling, or participating, directly or indirectly, in the management, administration or operation of an entity;

c) cooperate and provide specialized assistance, according to their activities, in the field of money laundering and terrorist financing, in accordance with the requirements of the responsible authority;

ç) cooperate in the preparation and dissemination of training programs in the field of prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing;

d) keep statistics on the actions taken, as well as on the sanctions imposed in the field of prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.

5. The supervisory authorities are precisely determined in the bylaws implementing this law.

Article 24/1
Additional measures for high-risk countries
(added by law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021)

The supervisory and/or licensing authorities apply one or more of the following measures in relation to high-risk countries:

a) refusal of the establishment of subsidiaries, branches or representative offices of entities from high-risk countries, or in other cases, taking into consideration the fact that the entity is from a state which does not have or does not implement appropriate systems for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing;

b) prohibition of entities from establishing branches or representative offices in high-risk countries or taking into account the fact that the respective branch or representative office would be in a country that does not have or does not implement appropriate systems for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing;

c) to require enhanced supervision or additional external audit requirements for the branches and subsidiaries of entities located in high-risk countries;

ç) to require the increase of external audit requirements for financial groups in relation to any of their branches and subsidiaries located in high-risk countries;

d) to require banks or financial institutions to review and amend or, if necessary, terminate

correspondent relationships with the relevant institutions in the high-risk country/countries.

Article 25

Prohibition of speculation with professional secrecy or the benefits derived from it

(first sentence of point 2 repealed by No. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021)

1. Entities must not use professional secrecy or the benefits derived from it as a reason for non-compliance with the obligations arising from this law, when information is requested or when, in accordance with this law, the production of a document related to the information is ordered.

2. Lawyers are exempted from the reporting obligation for the information they have learned through the protected person or the person represented by them, in a judicial proceeding, or from documents that the latter has made available to them, for the purpose of the requested defense.

Article 26

Revocation of the license

(amended letter "b" of point 1 and added point 3 by law no.10 391, dated 3.3.2011)

1. The responsible authority may request the relevant licensing and/or supervisory authority to restrict, suspend, or revoke the license of an entity:

a) when it is found or there are facts to believe that the entity is involved in money laundering or terrorist financing;

b) when the entity, repeatedly, commits one or more of the administrative violations provided for in Article 27 of this law.

2. The licensing and/or supervisory authority examines the request of the responsible authority, based on its accompanying documentation, which presents information or suspicions, based on concrete circumstances and facts, according to point 1 of this article. The licensing and/or supervisory authority decides on the acceptance or rejection of the request, in accordance with the provisions of this law and the legal and bylaw provisions governing its activity and that of the licensed and supervised entities.

3. In the case of entities engaged in banking activities, in the circumstances provided for in letters "a" and "b" of point 1 of this article, the responsible authority may request the Bank of Albania to increase the level of supervision of the entity.

Article 27

Administrative violations

(amended point 6, 11 and added point 12 by law no. 10 391, dated 3.3.2011, amendedby law no. 66/2012, dated 7.6.2012; amended points 1, 2 and 3, repealed points 4, 5, 6 and 7, replaced word in point 11by law no. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; amended word in letters "d" and "dh", subdivision "i", and added letters "e" and "ë" to point 3 by law no. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021; amended point 8, added sentence after the second sentence in point 10 by law no. 62/2023, dated 21.7.2023)

1. When they do not constitute a criminal offence, violations of the provisions of this law constitute administrative offence and the responsible authority imposes one or more administrative measures as follows:

a) warning;

b) order requiring the entity to cease a particular conduct, work or business practice, as well as not to repeat it in the future;

c) order for the temporary suspension or replacement of the managers of the structures responsible for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing;

ç) fine;

d) public announcement of the offender and the nature of the offence.

2. For the determination of the type and amount of sanctions, according to point 1 of this article, in addition to the criteria set out in the law on administrative violations, the following criteria are also taken into account:

a) the financial strength of the legal person responsible for the violation;

b) the benefits that may have been obtained by the entity who committed the violation;

c) losses that may have been caused to third parties as a result of the violation (if any);

c) the level of cooperation of the entity with the competent authorities;

d) the degree of responsibility of the subject who committed the violation.

3. In cases where the competent authority deems that a fine should be imposed for the identified violation, the subjects shall be fined as follows:

a) for cases where they do not comply with the obligations provided by law, as well as in the bylaws issued for its implementation, for articles 4, 4/1, points 1 and 1/1, 4/2, 5, 6, and 6/1, the entities shall be fined from 100,000 (one hundred thousand) ALL up to 6,000,000 (six million) ALL;

b) for cases where they do not comply with the obligations provided by law, as well as in the bylaws issued for its implementation, for articles 7, points 1 and 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, point 3, 16, and 21/1, the entities shall be fined from 200,000 (two hundred thousand) ALL up to 8,000,000 (eight million) ALL;

c) for cases where they do not comply with the obligations and deadlines provided by law, as well as the bylaws issued for the implementation of this law, for reporting suspicious activity, as provided in articles 4/1, point 2, 7, point 3, and 12, points 1 and 2, the entities shall be fined from 300,000 (three hundred thousand) ALL up to 10,000,000 (ten million) ALL;

ç) for cases where they do not comply with the obligations provided in article 3/1, legal arrangements shall be fined from 1,500,000 (one million five hundred thousand) ALL up to 10,000,000 (ten million) ALL;

d) for cases where they do not comply with the orders, requests, and deadlines of the competent authority, issued according to the provisions of this law, the obligations provided in articles 14 and 15, persons and/or entitiesshall be fined from 300,000 (three hundred thousand) ALL up to 20,000,000 (twenty million) ALL;

dh) except as provided in the above points, when the subject is a legal person and the administrative offense is committed:

i) by an employee not at a senior and/or management level, or agent, the person or agent who has committed the violation shall be fined from 20,000 (twenty thousand) ALL up to 300,000 (three hundred thousand) ALL;

ii) by an administrator or manager of the entity, the person who committed the violation shall be fined from 40,000 (forty thousand) ALL up to 4,000,000 (four million) ALL.

e) for cases where the violations of the obligations provided in this law, as well as in the bylaws issued in its implementation, are serious, repeated, systematic, or a combination

thereof, the maximum fine that may be imposed on the subjects is up to double the amount of the benefit derived from the violation when that benefit can be determined, or up to 125,000,000 (one hundred twenty-five million) ALL in cases where it cannot be determined or is less.

ë) except as provided in the points above, for cases where violations of the obligations set forth in this law, as well as in the bylaws issued for its implementation, are committed by the entities pecified in Article 3, letters "a", "b" and "c", when:

i. if the entity is a legal person, a fine of up to 10 (ten) percent of the total annual turnover according to the most recently approved consolidated financial statements shall be imposed, including also the financial statements of subsidiaries in cases where the entity is a parent undertaking. If the 10 (ten) percent of the total annual turnover is less than 625,000,000 (six hundred twenty-five million) ALL, the responsible authority shall impose a fine of up to 625,000,000 (six hundred twenty-five million) ALL;

ii. if the entity is a natural person, a fine of up to 625,000,000 (six hundred twenty-five million) ALL shall be imposed.

4. Repealed.

5. Repealed.

6. Repealed.

7. Repealed.

8. Administrative measures are determined and imposed by the Financial Intelligence Agency.

9. The responsible authority shall inform the licensing and/or supervisory authorities of the sanctions imposed.

10. The Council of Ministers shall determine by decision the procedures for the identification, review, proposal, and imposition of administrative measures by the responsible authority. The procedures for appeal and enforcement of fines, imposed by decision of the responsible authority, shall be carried out in accordance with Law No. 10 279, dated 20.5.2010 "Përkundërvajtjet administrative". The amount of the late payment interest for imposed fines may not exceed the value of the fine.

11. The right to review administrative offences, provided for in this article, may not be exercised when 5 years have elapsed from the moment the administrative offence was committed.

Article 28

Adoption of normative acts

(Replaced the word in point 1, repealed letter "d" in point 3 by Law No. 33/2019, dated 17.6.2019; amended letter "a" of point 3 by Law No. 120/2021, dated 2.12.2021)

1. The Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the Minister of Finance, within 6 months from the entry into force of this law, shall issue detailed rules on the form, manner, and reporting procedure of data, pursuant to this law, for the licensing and supervisory authorities, and the State Cadastre Agency.

2. The Inspector General of the High Inspectorate for the Declaration and Audit of Assets periodically and not less than twice a year submits to the competent authority the complete and updated list of politically exposed persons, drafted in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 9049, dated 10.4.2003 "Përdeklarimindhekontrollin e pasurive,

tëdetyrimevefinanciaretëtëzgjedhurvedhetëdisanëpunësvepublikë".

3. The Minister of Finance, upon the proposal of the competent authority, shall issue, within 6 months from the entry into force of this law, detailed rules on:

a) the methods and procedures for the implementation by reporting entities of the obligations provided for in this law;

b) the methods and procedures for reporting by customs authorities;

c) the methods and procedures for reporting by tax authorities;

c) repealed;

d) repealed.

Article 29

Transitional provisions

(two paragraphs added by Law no. 62/2023, dated 21.7.2023)

Until the entry into force of this law, the provisions of Law no. 8610, dated 17.5.2000 "Përparandalimin e pastrimittëparave", as amended, shall apply.

All bylaws issued pursuant to Law no. 8610 shall apply insofar as they are not contrary to this law, until they are replaced by other bylaws to be issued pursuant to this law.

The change of the name of the General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering to the Financial Intelligence Agency does not affect the rights and functions of the structure, and is carried out in accordance with the obligations for national and international cooperation.

All bylaws, including cooperation agreements with structures inside and outside the country, signed by the General Directorate for the Prevention of Money Laundering, pursuant to the law on the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism, shall apply until their replacement by other acts issued pursuant to this law.

Article 30

Repealing provision

Law no. 8610, dated 17.5.2000 "Përparandalimin e pastrimittëparave", as amended, is repealed.

Article 31

Entry into force

This law enters into force 3 months after its publication in the Official Gazette.

Promulgated by decree no. 5746, dated 9.6.2008 of the President of the Republic of Albania, BamirTopi.