



Albania  
Investment  
Council

Improving Transparency and Investment Climate

# THE NEW INSPECTION FRAMEWORK IN ALBANIA

A legal and regulatory guide for businesses

DECEMBER 2025

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## THE NEW INSPECTION FRAMEWORK IN ALBANIA

### A legal and regulatory guide for businesses

**T**his summary contains general information obtained from laws, sub-legal acts, or other documents that are part of the public domain. The information included in this Summary is not exhaustive and does not replace professional assistance or advice that you or your company may require for making decisions. It should not be used as a basis for any decision or action that could affect your finances or business. Before making any decision related to the above, please consult the applicable legislation available through the official links provided within the Summary. The Secretariat of the Investment Council is not responsible for the accuracy of this information, nor for any decision made by you based on the information provided in this Summary.

**The Investment Council** is a platform established by the Albanian authorities with the support of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), aiming the public-private dialogue intensification, business climate improvement and good governance promotion. The platform is sustained by the Secretariat, composed of an independent group of professionals selected and contracted by EBRD to directly engage with the business community. The Investment Council is supported by the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the EBRD and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO).

### INTRODUCTION

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# INTRODUCTION

The Investment Council (IC), in its [Meeting No. 4](#) in 2016, highlighted that, after the decisions of the tax and customs administrations, the decisions of state inspectorates had the greatest financial impact and imposed the highest administrative burden on businesses. The analysis revealed that the administrative appeal processes for these decisions were almost formal, as the appeal structures in the vast majority of cases, upheld into force the initial administrative sanctions. This forced businesses to further appeal before to administrative courts in legal proceedings, which imposed an even heavier burden both in terms of the duration of the trial (2–5 years) and procedural costs.

Subsequently, at the beginning of 2019, in [Meeting No. 15](#), the IC noted that the issues with the inspectorates were systemic. Perceptions and feedback from the business community once again confirmed that aspects related to inspection procedures and their high frequency had a significant impact on the business climate. The [Technical Note](#) emphasized that a systemic reform of inspections is of utmost importance, as it involves multiple processes and institutions that interact with businesses. Regardless of the model adopted, the reform should focus on three key areas: (i) legal reform, (ii) institutional structure, and (iii) investment in information systems. The Technical Note presented, in an analytical manner, a package of findings and recommendations that could address these issues systematically.

The inspection system in Albania has for long been fragmented (with multiple institutions having overlapping roles), bureaucratic, and inefficient. It is often perceived as a space for abuse or pressure on businesses and is oriented more toward punishment than prevention. This has created an administrative burden and unnecessary costs for businesses, undermined trust in institutions and negatively affected the investment climate. On the above widely accepted premises, started the inspections reform.

Law No. 99/2024 [“On Inspections in the Republic of Albania”](#) was adopted in 2024, repealing the previous Law No. 1044, dated 16.06.2011. The new law was presented to the business community as part of the

deregulation reform on May 14, 2024<sup>1</sup>, and subsequently underwent the official publication process in the Electronic Register for Notification and Public Consultation by the Ministry of State for Entrepreneurship and Business Climate. It constitutes the primary legal framework on which inspections and inspectorates are organized at both central and local levels. The law defines the functions, rules, and procedures applied during inspection activities, as well as the employment, recruitment, training, and career development of inspectors.

Specifically, the law aims to: (i) unify the inspection system under common standards (legal, methodological, and technological); (ii) reduce the number of physical inspections, shifting toward risk-based supervision; (iii) digitize processes through a central inspection platform (e.g., e-Inspection); (iv) increase transparency, enabling businesses to be informed of their rights, obligations, and standard procedures; (v) strengthen the focus on prevention, rather than solely on enforcement; (vi) reduce physical contact between inspectors and businesses, thereby reducing the potential for abuse. Following the law, with [CoM Decision no. 408, dated 16.07.2025](#), 14 institutions were designated to undergo the reorganization process.

Furthermore, Law 99/2024 introduces several novelties: (i) its scope of application also includes the rules and procedures used by the tax administration during on-site inspection activities in the field of taxation; (ii) the Inspection Board is established as a permanent, coordinating, and guiding body for inspection activities, in cooperation with the General Inspector; (iii) inspections must be carried out by a collegiate body of inspectors; (iv) the reorganization and reduction of the number of inspectorates.

From our analysis, the law addresses several of the main problems that have emerged in recent years, such as the lack of coordination among inspectorates, overlapping inspections, and the absence of a clear and fair appeal process. Some [recommendations of the IC](#) have been fully or partially adopted, including the strategic approach to the reform, the effort to unify procedures, and the creation of a centralized appeal commission as a collegial body, which provides greater guarantees for fair administrative decisions, unified practices and reduction of corruption.

However, the effectiveness of the new legal framework can only be assessed when its implementation will be translated into predictable practice, ensuring that institutions apply the provisions uniformly, digital sys-

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.kryeministria.al/en/newsroom/reforma-e-inspektiveve-per-nje-sistem-te-bazuar-ne-bashkepunim-transparence-vetedeklarim-jo-ne-penalizime-por-ne-garantimin-e-konkur-rences-se-lire/>

tems operate as intended, and protective mechanisms against abuse and arbitrariness are respected. The level of its success will depend on how these mechanisms function in practice and whether they deliver tangible improvements in transparency, efficiency, and trust in the inspection system.

The law entered into force on May 13, 2025, and must be complemented by a series of secondary acts and regulations, which are still in progress. The purpose of this Summary is to inform the business community, public institutions, and other interested parties about the content, rationale, and expectations of the inspection reform in Albania, based on Law No. 99/2024 “On Inspections in the Republic of Albania” and the secondary acts that have been adopted and published in the Official Gazette up to November 25, 2026.

The reform of inspections and the adoption of legislative amendments to improve and facilitate inspection practices for businesses constitute a concrete measure and commitment of Albania under the reform group “Improving the investment framework, in particular the FDI framework and the Business Environment through Deregulation and Modernization of Business Services” according to the 2024–2027 National Reform Agenda<sup>2</sup>. The EU integration process requires the harmonization of domestic legislation with EU standards, enabling a transparent inspection process based on risk analysis, clear rules, and unified procedures. These standards are part of the EU *acquis* chapters, particularly *Chapter 1 – Free Movement of Goods*, *Chapter 20 – Enterprise and Industrial Policy*, and *Chapter 28 – Consumer and Health Protection*.

Building on this context, this Summary aims to enhance the preparedness and constructive participation of all stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of the inspection reform, thereby contributing to a healthier business and investment climate in the country. The ultimate goal is to ensure greater transparency in the EU integration process and to raise awareness among all stakeholders regarding the set of rights and obligations arising from EU integration.

<sup>2</sup> <http://qbz.gov.al/eli/vendim/2024/10/10/621>

# PART I.

## INSPECTIONS AND MAIN RULES

### 1. OBJECTIVES

- » Improvement of the business climate and creating conditions for conducting regular business activities;
- » Ensuring safer food and non-food products, a cleaner environment, lawful compliance, safer working conditions, as well as economic activities in the energy and transport sectors in accordance with legal obligations;
- » Reducing the number of inspections on business operators, due to duplications and overlapping inspection areas, by up to 40%;
- » Decreasing the administrative burden on businesses, as well as the time/cost of inspections for the entity, by up to 40%;
- » Reducing the number of appeals submitted by entities to the courts regarding inspection procedures involving administrative measures;
- » Implementing technology to facilitate the inspection process, including conducting and reporting inspections through a unified inspection system, thereby reducing time and costs for both businesses and the administration;
- » Regulating employment relationships and enhancing the recruitment and career system through testing, certification, and increasing professional standards according to the specific field of inspection.

### 2. WHICH AREAS ARE NOT COVERED BY THE NEW LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK?

The following are not within the scope of this law:

- » Internal administrative inspections in the public sector;
- » Internal auditing in the public sector and public financial inspections;
- » Inspection by the authority responsible for supervising the implementation of civil protection legislation;
- » Inspection by the authority responsible for supervising the implementation of legislation on the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism;
- » Customs control;
- » Inspections in the military industry;
- » Inspections of gambling activities.

### 3. PRINCIPLES OF INSPECTIONS

#### INDEPENDENCE

The inspection team is fully independent in carrying out the inspection process and in making decisions regarding the inspections it conducts.

#### PROPORTIONALITY

During inspections, the inspection team conducts only the minimum necessary investigation to achieve the inspection's objectives, imposes administrative penalties appropriately in accordance with the law, and sets deadlines for correcting violations, considering their significance, consequences, and the specific circumstances of each case.

#### PROGRAM OF INSPECTIONS

Each entity is normally inspected based on the inspection program. Exceptionally, an entity may be inspected outside the program only in specific cases involving risk events, crises, or complaints, under conditions of urgency, and in accordance with other detailed provisions of the law.

#### MOST FAVORABLE LEGAL PROVISION

When the law is unclear or contradictory, the inspection team acts in the least punitive manner for the inspected entity.

#### ADVICE AND INFORMATION

The inspection team advises the entity on preventing violations and clearly informs it of its rights, obligations, and legal consequences during the inspection process.

#### PUBLIC INFORMATION AND CONFIDENTIALITY PROTECTION

Inspectorates inform the public about inspection findings and measures only when necessary to protect the interests of natural and legal persons, while respecting the legal limits on the protection of personal and commercial data.

#### TRANSPARENCY

Central and local inspectorates carry out their administrative activities in a transparent manner and in close cooperation with natural and legal persons.

### 4. TYPES OF INSPECTIONS

#### PROGRAMMED INSPECTION

This is an inspection carried out based on the approved inspection program for each central or local inspectorate. Each scheduled inspection is authorized according to the inspection program, which is prepared based on the risk assessment methodology. The annual inspection program is developed by the central inspectorates based on the risk assessment methodology, priorities, and policies of the responsible ministry.

#### NON-PROGRAMMED INSPECTION

This is an inspection conducted outside the approved inspection program for any central or local inspectorate. An inspection may be authorized outside the program by a special order from the Chief Inspector of the central inspectorate or the Chief Inspector of the regional or local directorate, but only in specific cases. The number of inspections carried out outside the program must not exceed the percentage specified in the general basic rules for inspection scheduling, as determined by the Council of Ministers through a decision.

### 5. INSPECTION DOCUMENTS AND PROCEDURES

#### AUTHORIZATION

- » The administrative inspection procedure begins with the issuance of authorization through the unified electronic system "e-Inspection."
- » An inspection may commence without authorization only in cases provided for by special laws and conducted at the border crossing points of the Republic of Albania.

#### CONTENT OF THE AUTHORIZATION

The inspection authorization contains:

- » The name of the relevant central or local inspectorate issuing the authorization;
- » The subject of the inspection.
- » The legal basis.
- » The date and place of issuance.
- » The full names of the inspectors authorized to conduct the inspection, as well as the unique identification code of the inspector's card.
- » The full names of other persons authorized to perform auxiliary tasks.
- » The name or designation and exact address of the inspected entity,



along with information to clearly identify the inspected entity.

- » Information to accurately determine the specific activity subject to inspection if the name, designation, and address are not known.
- » The duration of the inspection process.
- » The place or places where the inspection will take-place;
- » The full names, position, and signature of the Chief Inspector who issued the authorization.

#### **DURATION OF THE AUTHORIZATION**

- » The authorization is valid only for the duration explicitly specified in its content.
- » The duration of the authorization may be extended only once, for a period not exceeding the initial duration, except when otherwise explicitly provided by the specific law.

#### **NUMBER OF INSPECTORS**

- » The inspection is conducted by at least three inspectors, as specified in the inspection authorization. The number of members of the inspection team must be an odd number.
- » Before the inspection procedure begins, the inspector must identify themselves with the inspector's card.

#### **SUPPORT FOR INSPECTION ACTIVITIES**

- » The inspection team, while aiming to verify facts and circumstances necessary for making a final decision on the inspection, may request specialized assistance from officials, public bodies, or certified private experts and entities when the inspection team does not possess the specific or technical knowledge required.

#### **NOTIFICATION OF INSPECTION**

- » The inspection is communicated to the entity through prior notification of the inspection authorization via electronic means (online) or by other forms provided by the applicable legislation; in any case, no later than 10 days before the start of the inspection procedure.
- » Prior notification of the inspection is not carried out in specific cases, such as when there is a risk that the notification could hinder the effective conduct of the inspection or when non-notification is expressly provided for by specific law, etc.

#### **PLACE AND TIME OF INSPECTION**

- » The place of the inspection is specified in the authorization.
- » The place of inspection is anywhere the inspected entity conducts its activities and where the facts related to compliance or non-compliance with legal requirements occur.

#### **INSPECTION REPORT**

- » The inspection team conducting the inspection procedure prepares the inspection report.
- » The inspection report is electronically signed by both the inspection team and the inspected entity at the inspection site and is communicated to the entity within 48 (forty-eight) hours.
- » If the inspected entity is unable to sign the inspection report electronically, the signature can be made using a tablet or other suitable electronic means for this purpose.
- » The inspection report contains detailed information on the inspection actions, findings, and procedural decisions made during the inspection.
- » The report reflects the advice and information provided to the inspected entity.
- » After completing and closing the checklist, the inspection team finalizes the inspection report, attaching all reviewed documentation.
- » The inspection report includes information on the inspected entity's right to submit written or verbal explanations or objections regarding the facts, circumstances, and findings reflected in the report within a deadline set by the inspector, but in any case no later than 8 (eight) days from the date of notification of the report, as well as the authority to which these explanations and objections must be submitted.

#### **FINAL DECISION AND ITS DEADLINE**

As a rule, the final decision of the inspection is made by the inspection team that conducted the inspection within 30 days from the date the inspection report is notified to the inspected entity.

#### **WARNING AS THE MAIN ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTY**

- » A warning constitutes the main administrative penalty during the first inspection by the inspection team.
- » In all cases where violations of legal requirements constituting administrative offenses are identified, the inspected entity is penalized with a warning.
- » The warning, as the primary administrative measure, is also applied in cases where, for minor violations, the special law does not provide a specific administrative penalty. In such cases, the inspected entity is sanctioned with a "warning."
- » The main administrative penalty in the form of a warning does not apply to serious violations for which suspension of activity is prescribed by the specific law.
- » The warning is accompanied by an order to the entity to correct the identified violations and eliminate their consequences, specifying a

reasonable deadline for this purpose. The decision includes written guidance to the entity on how to remedy the violations, which is reflected in the inspection report.

#### **ELECTRONIC SYSTEM “E-INSPECTION”**

- » Inspection activities carried out by the inspectorates under this law are documented and managed through the electronic system “e-Inspection.” The database of the “e-Inspection” system is administered by the General Inspectorate.
- » The use of the electronic system “e-Inspection” is mandatory for all central and local inspectorates if they do not have an existing electronic system in operation for documenting and managing inspections.
- » Central and local inspectorates, as well as other institutions that have an existing electronic system in operation for documenting and managing inspections, shall exchange the necessary data for the “e-Inspection” system through interoperability.
- » The “e-Inspection” electronic system will allow access and use, through separate modules, by other public bodies with inspection functions that are excluded from the scope of this law.
- » Information collected by other bodies with inspection functions excluded from the scope of this law may be used for statistical, research, and policy-making purposes, as well as for preparing reports in the field of inspection.

## **6. THE RIGHTS OF THE INSPECTED ENTITY**

- » To be informed of the inspection authorization before the inspection starts.
- » To request identification of the inspectors through their inspector cards.
- » To request that the inspection be conducted via the unified electronic inspection system.
- » To be present and follow all inspection actions personally or through its representative.
- » To request and receive information from the inspection team regarding the inspection procedure and any actions or decisions taken during it;
- » To submit, in writing or verbally, opinions, explanations regarding facts, circumstances, or legal matters related to the inspection, to present proposals for resolving issues, and to provide supporting documents.
- » To request access to and be informed of the inspection report.
- » To submit objections concerning the evaluation of the evidence, the results of the inspection, and the decision intended to be taken by the inspection team.

- » To request from the inspection team information on how to correct violations of legal requirements.

## **7. THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE INSPECTED ENTITY**

- » Appoint a representative to communicate with the inspection team during the inspection procedure if it does not wish to communicate directly with the inspection team.
- » Cooperate and not obstruct the conduct of inspection actions and the collection of evidence.
- » Suspend all or part of its activities when such suspension is requested in writing as a necessary element for the proper conduct of the inspection and is reflected in the inspection report by the inspection team.
- » Provide a suitable location for the work of the inspection team when the inspection is conducted at the premises where activities are carried out.
- » Submit any information, documents, and explanations regarding facts and circumstances necessary for the inspection, if requested by the inspection team, within the deadlines set by the team.
- » Allow and facilitate the taking of testimony from its employees if requested by the inspection team.

## **8. RIGHTS OF INSPECTORS**

The inspection body, within the scope and purpose of the inspection, shall also have the following rights:

- » to take photographs, make recordings or film with technological devices the premises, documents, installations, work processes and buildings, objects, means of transport, installations, equipment, machinery, products, items, substances, components, and any other item related to the activity of the inspected entity;
- » to examine any document or record necessary for verifying compliance with legal requirements, including those stored, created, or maintained in electronic format or any other technical form;
- » to carry out the necessary measurements to verify the inspected entity's compliance with legal requirements.
- » to verify identity documents of individuals, when necessary, in accordance with the law.



dance with the scope of the inspection.

- » to require the inspected entity or its employees to perform all actions necessary to facilitate the inspection.
- » to obtain free of charge and use, for inspection purposes, any data regarding the inspected entity and its activity from any state institution that holds such data.
- » all procedural actions carried out at the entity should be reflected in the inspection report.

## 9. SAMPLING

- » If necessary for the purpose of the inspection, the inspection body has the right to take, free of charge, representative samples of products, materials, goods, substances, or finished products, in accordance with the provisions of the special legislation, and to subject them to examination or analysis.
- » Samples shall be taken in the presence of the representative of the inspected entity, except in cases where the representative has been excluded from being present during the inspection by a reasoned decision of the inspection body. Before taking the samples, the inspection body shall explain the sampling procedure to the representative.
- » The inspection body shall collect samples in the quantity necessary to carry out the examination or analysis, and to ensure the possibility of repetition, if needed.
- » The examination and analysis of the samples shall be carried out by accredited or authorized entities in accordance with the applicable legislation.

## 10. OBTAINING COPIES AND SEIZURE OF DOCUMENTS

- » During the inspection procedure, the inspection body has the right to request and obtain copies of activity-related documents, in accordance with the scope of the inspection. The request is made verbally and is recorded in the inspection report. Every document copy received by the inspection body shall be signed by the legal representative of the inspected entity or by a representative authorized by them.
- » The inspection body has the right to seize documents related to the scope of the inspection, for the purpose of verifying their authenticity or the accuracy of the information. The decision to seize documents

shall be reflected in the inspection report and shall contain a complete description of the seized documents.

- » The above provisions also apply to documents stored in electronic form, electronic records and audiovisual recordings, as well as any other electronic medium.

## 11. APPEALS

### DECISION OF CENTRAL INSPECTORATES

- » An administrative appeal submitted by the inspected entity against a final decision in the field of inspection issued by the central inspectorates shall be filed with and reviewed by the Appeals Review Commission at the General Inspectorate, in accordance with the provisions of the [Code of Administrative Procedures](#).

### DECISION OF LOCAL INSPECTORATES

- » Any administrative appeal submitted by inspected entities against final decisions in the field of inspection issued by local self-government bodies shall be filed with and reviewed by the Appeals Review Commission at the respective Municipality, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Administrative Procedures.
- » The Appeals Review Commission is a collegial body established at the Municipality to conduct the procedure of reviewing appeals whenever necessary, in cases involving decisions taken by local self-government bodies.
- » The Appeals Review Commission must include a representative from business representative bodies and may also include a representative from the General Inspectorate.
- » The composition and number of members of the Appeals Review Commission shall be determined by the competent authority of the local self-government unit (the Municipality), in accordance with the law on local self-government and this law.

## PART II.

# INSPECTION INSTITUTIONS AND STRUCTURES

### 1. GENERAL INSPECTORATE (GI)

- » The General Inspectorate is established as a central public budgetary institution, headquartered in Tirana, under the authority of the Prime Minister, and is financed by the state budget and other lawful sources, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.
- » The General Inspectorate coordinates and monitors inspection activities, administers the unified electronic system, trains and certifies inspectors, approves rules, methodologies, and disciplinary measures, handles complaints and reports, manages the central database, and reports to the Inspection Board on the implementation of policies and standards.

#### DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GI IN RELATION TO CENTRAL INSPECTORATES:

- » provides advisory opinions on annual inspection programs and approves the monthly inspection programs prepared by the central inspectorates.
- » coordinates and supervises the legality of inspection activities carried out by the central inspectorates.
- » oversees the compliance of central inspectors with legal requirements regarding the planning, authorization, and conduct of the inspection process.
- » provides an opinion within 10 working days from the date of submission on the medium-term and long-term budget programs prepared by the central inspectorates.
- » carries out the procedures for establishing the recruitment and promotion commission for inspectors, the disciplinary commission, and the appeals commission for final decisions.

#### DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GI IN RELATION TO LOCAL INSPECTORATES:

- » coordinates and supervises the legality of inspection activities carried out by local inspectorates, prevents overlaps of competencies with central inspectorates, and oversees recruitment, appeals, and dismissal procedures of local inspectors, with the aim of ensuring adherence to inspection standards.
- » supervises the compliance of local inspectors with legal requirements concerning the planning, authorization, and conduct of the inspection process.

## 2. INSPECTION BOARD

- » It is established as a coordinating body responsible for defining general inspection policies and standards, which are applied during inspection activities by the competent inspectorates. The Inspection Board functions as a permanent, coordinating, and guiding structure for inspection activities, in collaboration with the General Inspector.

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE INSPECTION BOARD:

- » Defines the general standards and policies for inspection;
- » Establishes and approves performance indicators in the field of inspection;
- » Establishes and approves the communication policy related to inspection;
- » Provides opinions on the preparation of legal and sub-legal acts in the field of inspection.

## 3. GENERAL INSPECTOR

The General Inspector directs the activities of the General Inspectorate, and it is supported by a Deputy Inspector General.

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GENERAL INSPECTOR:

- » Supervises the implementation of inspection activity policies of the central inspectorates, aiming to protect public interest and the lawful interests of natural and legal entities.
- » Coordinates the strategic directions and objectives of central and local inspectorates.
- » Issues orders and regulations in accordance with the provisions of this law.
- » Approves, based on proposals from central and local inspectorates and other inspection structures, the form and content of standard documents and inspection procedures.
- » Prepares the annual general report on inspections for central and local inspectorates and submits it to the Council of Ministers and local government units.
- » Approves any request from central and local inspectorates regarding the implementation, modification, or actions in the unified system "e-Inspection".
- » Interacts with state institutions that manage *online systems* containing data necessary for carrying out inspection activities, which will interface with the unified system "e-Inspection".

- » Orders central inspectorates, in writing and with legal justification, to initiate an inspection in coordination with local inspectorates, related to a specific entity or a particular matter involving more than one entity.

Detailed rules for the organization and functioning of the General Inspectorate are provided in

**CoM Decision no. 330 dated 11.06.2025**

## 4. APPEALS REVIEW COMMISSION AT THE GENERAL INSPECTORATE

The Commission is a collegial body established at the General Inspectorate to conduct the complaint review procedure whenever necessary.

The Commission is composed of the following members:

- » two representatives from the General Inspectorate;
- » one representative from the responsible ministry of the central inspectorate to which the complaint was addressed;
- » one representative from the central inspectorate to which the complaint was addressed;
- » one representative from a non-governmental organization active in the field of business or from business representative bodies.

Detailed rules for the functioning of the Appeals Review Commission are provided in

**CoM Decision no.407 dated 16.07.2025**

## 5. CENTRAL INSPECTORATES

- » Central inspectorates are organized and operate at the national level as central public institutions under the authority of the minister responsible for implementing the policies related to the inspection activities of ministries, according to the relevant fields of inspection defined by this law, as well as other duties stipulated in sectoral legislation.
- » The central inspectorate exercises jurisdiction throughout the territory of the Republic of Albania. When deemed necessary due to the

complexity of its work, the central inspectorate may also be organized into regional directorates, which are headed by the chief inspector of the respective directorate.

- » The chief inspector of the central inspectorate directs the activities of the central inspectorate and is appointed by the Prime Minister upon the proposal of the responsible minister.

#### **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR:**

- » Organizes and coordinates the functioning, quality, and effectiveness of the activities of the central inspectorate;
- » Manages human resources;
- » Manages financial resources;
- » Issues administrative acts;
- » Reports on inspection activities to the responsible minister and to the General Inspector.

## **6. LOCAL INSPECTORATES**

- » The structure responsible for performing the inspection function prescribed by law, within the jurisdiction of the local self-government unit, is established by a decision of the competent body of the respective local self-government unit, in accordance with the law on local self-government.
- » The organizational structure and inspection areas of the local self-government unit are approved by the mayor.
- » The chief inspector of the local inspectorate is appointed by the mayor.
- » The mayor supports the effective functioning of the local inspectorate, except for the operational management of inspection activities.

#### **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MAYOR IN RELATION TO THE LOCAL INSPECTORATE:**

- » Determines the annual and medium-term strategic objectives of the local inspectorate.
- » Establishes specific indicators for the effectiveness and quality of the inspection activities and the work of local inspectorates.
- » Requests reports, information, and documents regarding inspection activities in general or concerning a specific matter.
- » Issues written and reasoned orders to initiate an inspection of a specific inspection subject or a particular matter involving more than one inspection subject.
- » Has access to the unified electronic inspection system to obtain in-

formation regarding the inspection activities of the local inspectorate under their jurisdiction.

## **7. RECRUITMENT AND CAREER PROGRESSION COMMISSION**

- » A Recruitment and Career Progression Commission is established within the General Inspectorate, composed of two members representing the General Inspectorate and one member representing the central inspectorate that has announced the vacant position. For the position of "Chief Inspector of the Central Inspectorate", the Recruitment and Career Progression Commission includes an additional member representing the minister responsible for the central inspectorate that has announced the vacancy.
- » Detailed rules for the functioning of the Recruitment and Career Progression Commission shall be determined in advance by a decision of the Council of Ministers.

The deadlines for conducting the initial testing and the intervals for periodic testing, the rules for carrying out the initial and periodic testing procedures for inspectors, as well as the criteria for evaluating the examination, are provided in detail in **CoM Decision no.409, dated 16.7.2025.**

## **8. DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION**

- » A Disciplinary Commission is established, on a case-by-case basis, within the General Inspectorate, composed of two members representing the General Inspectorate and one member representing the central inspectorate where the inspector is appointed. For the disciplinary proceedings of the Chief Inspector of the Central Inspectorate, the Disciplinary Commission includes an additional member representing the minister responsible for the Central Inspectorate where the Chief Inspector is appointed.

Detailed rules for the functioning of the Disciplinary Commission are provided in **CoM Decision no. 406 dated 16.07.2025.**



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Improving Transparency and Investment Climate

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