

*Andrea MAZELLIU**

Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, University of New York, Tirana

TRANSPARENCY IN ENACTING LEGAL ACTS ON AI USAGE: THE INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK AND ALBANIA'S APPROACH

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) has increasingly become part of everyday life with the purpose of the process of automation and efficiency enhancement, transparency in the enactment of the regulatory framework governing AI remains one of the most significant challenges. The government aims to ensure transparency and accountability in the era of rapid technological advancements, regulating the usage of AI emerges as a critical phenomenon in facing the government with the unknown. This article elaborates on the legal and ethical implications of ensuring transparency while drafting and implementing the AI-regulated framework. It analyses that the responsible institutions have undertaken the measures to introduce the related legal acts that regulate AI into the border actors, such as the interested stakeholders, experts, and the public, in making the drafting and implementation process on the usage of AI by the public administration more inclusive.

*The development and applications of AI in Albania are still at an early stage, with several critical factors being an obstacle to its adoption on a larger scale. As the usage of AI in Albania is one headline of the government's aim to use it in the approximation process of the legislation, the Albanian framework on the usage of AI remains vague in the context of its applicability and leaves room for interpretation for further regulations. This article focuses on the challenges that Albania faces in implementing AI systems. It explores the global examples and compares the initiatives taken by the Albanian government in introducing the usage of AI with the EU *acquis*. The article focuses on the mechanisms, such as public consultations and the regulatory impact assessments (RIAs), to increase transparency and mitigate any risks associated with the unclear regulatory framework in this regard.*

Keywords: AI, AI acts, transparency, RIA, consultation, accountability, Albania, EU integration.

* PhD, Lecturer of Law, ORCID: 0000-0001-8134-0354, e-mail: andreamazelliu@unyt.edu.al

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

One of the most significant developments that will determine the future of humanity is related to the digital transformation of everyday life, including the digitalisation of public and private services through the use of AI. Internet access, technology, digital skills, and digital services are increasingly prerequisites for life and access to public services (G'sell, 2024). The term 'artificial intelligence' does not have a universally accepted definition but can cover a wide range of systems that use algorithms to enable computers to perform tasks that normally require human cognition, such as perception, reasoning, learning, problem-solving, and natural language understanding (Russell & Norvig, 2016). These systems can range from rule-based systems to more complex learning models, such as Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL), where systems improve and adapt based on the data they are fed with (Lighthill, 1973).

For continuity, in this paper, the definition of AI will be replicated as it is found in the EU regulation on AI – the AI Act in its Article 3 (1):

“AI system’ means a machine-based system that is designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy and that may exhibit adaptiveness after deployment, and that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments.”¹

The digital world of the 21st century, including Artificial Intelligence, is nowadays a tangible reality. Innovative approaches are a reality in both the private and public sectors, to make access to services easier and more efficient. The digitisation of public services and the integration of AI, which is already a reality in various sectors, inevitably present challenges to the protection and effective exercise of the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed by the highest laws of every country. In this regard, as per the principle of non-delegation in the legal context, it shall be noted that the public administration and institutions are restricted from fully delegating the decision-making duties that the legal responsibility is vested in the subjects to be transferred to the automated systems. This reserve ensures human monitoring and control, particularly in cases where AI may be involved in legislation (Langer, 2024). For the AI systems to fully comply with the legislative framework, such as Data Protection Rules, protection of data sovereignty and other sensitive issues, the governments and legislative makers shall make into account the inclusion of testing the automation systems via usage of sandboxes by clearly defined in the organic legal framework (Jenkins, 2021).

¹ European Parliament and Council. 2024. Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act) [2024] OJ L 2024/1689 (AI Act).

2. INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENSURING TRANSPARENCY IN LEGAL ACTS REGULATING AI

International organisations such as the United Nations, the Council of Europe, and the EU have considered the usage of AI as the landscape emerging phenomenon in every landscape by threatening human rights principles. All instruments enacted by the international organisation function as ground guidelines that provide the need for each government and regulatory body to implement the core ethics and standards by ensuring transparency in the enactment of legal acts in a transparent and accountable way. The issue of transparency in the usage of AI systems is the most fundamental principle in all democratic systems, such as holding open meetings, establishing provisions of information, and the right to access to documents. For example, the EU Treaty of Lisbon of 2007 includes multiple articles that emphasise the importance of transparency principles about personal data processing, along with clear communication and easy-to-understand language. This principle pertains specifically to the provision of information to data subjects regarding the identity of the controller, as well as the purposes underlying the processing. Additionally, it encompasses the dissemination of further information to guarantee fair and transparent processing regarding the natural persons involved, along with their entitlement to receive confirmation and communication concerning the personal data related to them that is undergoing processing.²

2.1. EU *acquis* regulating AI

Transparency is considered an important component of the EU's *acquis* to trace information (Williams *et al.*, 2022, p. 7). The European Commission's Independent High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence characterises traceability as a crucial facet of transparency, defining it as "...the capability to keep track of the system's data, development, and deployment processes, typically using documented, recorded identification." The White Paper on Artificial Intelligence of 2020 (European Commission, 2020) considered that it is vital that usage European AI system is grounded in our values and fundamental rights such as human dignity and privacy protection, and supported a Human-Centric AI, which respects fundamental rights, including human dignity, pluralism, inclusion, non-discrimination, and protection of privacy and personal data as worldwide stated values (HiLEG, 2019). The White Paper recognised that the responsible development and use of AI can be a driving force to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and advance the 2030 Agenda, leading the way to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. An EU Regulation laying down harmonised rules on Artificial Intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) entered into force on August 1, 2024, and will apply in 2026.

The EU AI Act defines that the AI systems shall be regulated in a form that the legislation to ensures fair and transparent conditions for the development of these systems. It sets standard-setting for AI by ensuring that the lifecycle of AI systems is human-centred, sustainable, safe, secure, inclusive, and trustworthy, and that guarantees respect for fundamental rights, democracy, the rule of law, and environmental sustainability. This AI Act is of key importance

² European Union. 2009. Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community.

for Albania as well, due to the European integration process, which the country is following. The legal framework on the usage of AI is implemented in the Union through the AI Act, which fully harmonises the rules for the placing on the market, putting into service and use of AI systems, and other relevant Union acquis, where applicable. The EU AI Act is the predominant framework that defines ethics-based AI systems (Sarraf, 2025). In the applicability of the AI systems, the EU AI Act dictates that the systems shall be monitored and that the design requirements shall be sufficiently concrete to be implementable and verifiable (Pop, Sullivan-Paul & Debiasi, 2025). The usage of the AI systems shall include three stages: identification, implementation, and assessment, and their design shall be made by the AI providers by assessing and mitigating the possible systemic risk and reporting obligations in case of serious incidents.³

2.2. OECD AI standards

Meanwhile, the OECD Council Recommendation on Artificial Intelligence of 2019, amended in 2024, contributes to setting standards for the use of AI in public government, and requires governments to review and adapt, as appropriate, their policy and regulatory frameworks and assessment mechanisms as they apply to AI systems to encourage innovation and competition for trustworthy AI (Morandín-Ahuerma, 2023). In its documents, OECD emphasises the need to perform AIAs as necessary to evaluate the potential risks and safeguard the public accountability of the AI systems, when and if public administration experiments with the latter (OECD.AI, 2023). These guidelines focus on transparency and accountability by emphasising that the designation of the AI usage should be understandable and trackable (OECD, 2019, p. 4). This would ensure transparency in their use by the stakeholders and better understand the functioning of the systems to a reasonable extent. OECD recommendations emphasise that the AI Actors which are the AI actors which are the subjects who play a crucial role in the AI system lifecycle including here the actors that enact the legal frame on the AI usage define that there is a need for these actors to commit to transparency and accountability when regards to the disclosure of the AI system. The government shall establish an accountable framework for AI usage to be trackable, and safeguard the human rights standards. In this regard also Albania, even though it a not a member of the OECD, shall align towards such guidelines when enacting the legal acts.

2.3. Council of Europe mechanisms

In addition, the Council of Europe has enacted a set of rules on Artificial Intelligence since 2019. The topic has received swift attention from the Council of Europe, mainly considering the dilemma of whether AI is a friend to foe to human rights and freedoms (Council of Europe, 2020). In 2019, CoE adopted a declaration on the manipulative capabilities of algorithmic processes, although it referred to developments in the digital sector as 'advanced level of technologies', it did not use the term AI. It drew attention to the growing threat to the

³ Article 55 of the EU AI Act, European Parliament and Council. 2024. Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act) [2024] OJ L 2024/1689 (AI Act).

right of humans to form opinions and decide independently of automated systems, which emanate from advanced digital technologies. It calls the attention of any advanced digital technology to live up to their important functions and influence with commensurate levels of increased fairness, transparency, and accountability, in line with their responsibility to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, and under the guidance of public institutions. The principle of transparency in using AI is enshrined in these acts and especially in Resolution 2341/2020 and recommendation 2181/2020 which highlight as an important element that will provide for accountability by requiring that the public governments that implement the legal framework on the usage of the AI systems should provide for norms that its usage be explainable, traceable, and understandable by the public and relevant authorities. These instruments focus on the need for AI systems to be auditable and subject to control by public authorities. The documents specify that those deploying AI systems are responsible for their outcomes and must ensure that the systems are designed and operated transparently to facilitate accountability in governance structures.

The Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law was adopted in 2024.⁴ It is the first international legally binding treaty in AI. It was drafted following the 2021 paper of the Ad hoc Committee on Artificial Intelligence (CAHAI) on the “Possible elements of a legal framework on artificial intelligence, based on the standards of the Council of Europe on human rights, democracy, and the rule of law”. CAHAI observed that: “*An appropriate legal framework on AI based on the Council of Europe standards on human rights, democracy, and the rule of law should take the form of a legally binding transversal instrument*” (Methasani Çani & Mazelliu, 2025). This document establishes the minimum standards for regulating and using the AI system and guiding the members' legislation to enact legislation in line with the principles set out in the convention.

3. REGULATING AI USAGE IN ALBANIA

3.1. Normative Acts, AI, and Regulating Frontiers

It is noteworthy to state that there is a need that introduce AI in line with the Albanian fundamental rights and freedoms as enshrined by the Albanian Constitution.⁵ The Albanian legal framework has established core legislation for the usage of technology systems in offering its public services *instrument* (Methasani Çani & Mazelliu, 2025). The Code of Administrative Procedure establishes the ground principles and standards in providing public services through electronic service delivery by also highlighting the principles of transparency as a key principle.⁶ This code does not provide for the standards for enacting normative acts from the responsible institutions that will further regulate the AI usage. Using

⁴ Council of Europe. 2024. Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law. Available at: <https://rm.coe.int/1680afae67> (25. 5. 2025).

⁵ See Article 15 of the Constitution of the Republic of Albania, *Official Gazette of the Republic of Albania*, no. 76/1998.

⁶ Administrative Procedure Code of Albania, *Official Gazette of the Republic of Albania*, no. 87/2015.

automated services from the public administration and introducing some of the algorithmic automation, including AI systems, is a legalised phenomenon through different legal acts, including here a national strategy and two core organic legal normative acts:

1. The Intersectoral Strategy “Digital Agenda 2022-2026” aims to stimulate the country's progress in using AI and improve its information and communication technology infrastructure by enhancing digital services.⁷ It was adopted with a government decision in order to increase investments in key areas of advanced computing, artificial intelligence (AI), and advanced digital skills needed to develop them (Methasani Çani, Çuka & Mazelliu, 2025). The draft strategy was published in the public consultation register for less than one month and received no comments or feedback from the stakeholders.⁸
2. The Law on Electronic Governance (amended) – which is the core law that defines the core standards how which electronic governance is regulated, including defining the usage of AI.⁹ This law defines that: “Artificial Intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence processes through computer algorithms and systems.”¹⁰
3. The Council of Ministers Decision on the approval of the document of methodology and technical standards in the usage of AI in Albania.¹¹ This decision of 2024 was promulgated by the CoM in a fast-track process without being consulted with the interested parties on such a decision.

These two normative acts cannot set the rules for citizens' participation in the policy-making process, where the AI systems shall be used, and reference for the use of artificial intelligence technologies, wherever possible, in the information and communication technology systems for enhancing and innovating the digital economy.¹² The AI regulatory framework in Albania has been drafted and promulgated with a very limited consultation face by failing to engage the interested stakeholders in the process and mitigate any risk arising from not improper consultation process. The enactment of the Law on electronic governance resulted from a formal process of consultation with no constructive proposals from the experts in the field.¹³ The law enactment resulted from the Strategy “Digital

⁷ Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania. 2022. Decision no. 370. dated 1.6.2022: Intersectoral Strategy ‘Digital Agenda of Albania 2022-2026’.

⁸ Regjistri Elektronik për Njoftimet dhe Konsultimet Publike. 2021. Projektvendimi "Për miratimin e Agjendës Digjitale 2021+ dhe Planit të Veprimt 2021+. Available at: <https://konsultimipublik.gov.al/Konsultime/Detaje/414> (26. 5. 2025).

⁹ See Article 39 of the Law No. 43/2023 on Electronic Governance (2023).

¹⁰ See Article 1/16 of the Law No. 43/2023 on Electronic Governance (2023).

¹¹ Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania. 2024. Decision No. 479, dated 24.07.2024: Approval of the methodology document and technical standards for the use of artificial intelligence in the Republic of Albania, *Official Gazette of the Republic of Albania*, no. 479/2024.

¹² Science & Innovation in Development. 2024. DSA/DMA/AIA IN ALBANIA: Western Balkans Digital Rights Cooperation Project. Tiranë: Scidev. Available at: <https://scidevcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/DSADMAAIA-IN-ALBANIA.pdf> (25. 5. 2025).

¹³ See: Parliament of Albania. 2023. Projektligj “Për Qeverisjen Elektronike”. Available at: <https://www.parlament.al/dokumentacioni/aktet/040cd4d5-d3f3-442c-afa9-5fe786d53630> (25. 5. 2025).

Agenda of Albania 2022-2026” as approved by the Council of Ministers with decision No. 370. date 1.6.2022.¹⁴ Even though this law had a strategic nature, it only went through one meeting with the interested stakeholders and was published in the official register for public consultation from October 22, 2021, to November 19, 2021, for less than a month.¹⁵

The most important document, which provides the standards and procedures for the usage of AI in Albania, is the Decision of the Council of Ministers for the methodology and technical standards on the usage of AI technology in the Republic of Albania.¹⁶ This decision has as a basis the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) and amending certain Union legislative acts.¹⁷ The document provides public institutions with several standards and principles on the processes and procedures regarding the defining, measuring, and management of the risks of AI by stating that these sub-legal requests in connection with AI shall be easily understandable, manageable, and properly documented. This decision enshrines the principle of transparency as one of the fundamental principles for individuals, provided that subjects are informed if the system they are using has implemented AI. Furthermore, it implies that public organs should inform individuals where data gathering, or changes related to people, objects, or other entities, appear authentic but are artificially generated or processed. This decision provides vague standards that are used for the lifecycle of AI systems in Albania, such as the transparency and explainability by emphasising that the ethical development of AI systems depends on the transparency and explainability, and their level should be adaptable for the context.

3.2. Principles governing AI usage and regulation in Albania

One of the principles that is promulgated as a fundamental basis that will guide the usage of AI in an ethical and just way is the principle of transparency and explainability.¹⁸ This principle stipulates that the AI users of these services shall interpret the data produced by the AI system and understand that this data has been communicated from these systems, and be able to challenge the results. As can be reviewed from the provisions of this Decision, the content is generic and sometimes leads to a clear understanding of the introduction and the general applicable standards in using AI. The Decision also provides for the degree of the information and the results of the AI systems to be available for the

¹⁴ Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania. 2022. Decision no. 370. dated 1.6.2022: Intersectoral Strategy ‘Digital Agenda of Albania 2022-2026’.

¹⁵ Regjistri Elektronik për Njoftimet dhe Konsultimet Publike. 2021. Projektligji “Për Qeverisjen Elektronike”. Available at: <https://konsultimipublik.gov.al/Konsultime/Detaje/413> (25. 5. 2025).

¹⁶ Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania. 2024. Decision No. 479, dated 24.07.2024: Approval of the methodology document and technical standards for the use of artificial intelligence in the Republic of Albania, *Official Gazette of the Republic of Albania*, no. 479/2024.

¹⁷ Council of the European Union. 2024. Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) and amending certain Union legislative acts.

¹⁸ Principle 1.3 of Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania. 2024. Decision No. 479, dated 24.07.2024: Approval of the methodology document and technical standards for the use of artificial intelligence in the Republic of Albania, *Official Gazette of the Republic of Albania*, no. 479/2024.

institutions, businesses, and citizens that interact with such a system. Even though this decision aims to ensure that the entire cycle of AI usage will be transparent and accountable, it cannot provide an Algorithmic Impact Assessment (AIA) on the impact level of the AI system used (Bas *et al.*, 2024). The only requirement that the decision provides is that there must be an interaction between humans and AI to correct the AI system's results that might be incorrect or lead to negative impacts. Furthermore, despite the serious attempts by the government to introduce the use of AI systems in public administration, these attempts have not been successful. For example, introducing AI in Albania's integration process toward the EU included the unsuccessful tender announced by NAIS (National Agency of Information Society) in 2023, worth 2.7 million euros, aimed at implementing an intelligent system to automate the transposition of legal acts (SCAN TV, 2023).

4. CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS

Albania's approach to regulating AI usage remains declarative without in-depth details and concrete policies that would enforce transparency, accountability, and ethical standards. Despite the current regulatory models that Albania offers, which are few and lack transparency in their implementation, the extensive use of AI tools in services that handle sensitive data has drawn criticism. As the impacts and the results of the AI systems are unknown for the humanity, it is of an utmost important that the normative acts to be based on the principle of transparency and auditing especially when regards to establishing the data to be used, understanding the implications of usage of AI from the public and private sectors and make in-depth evaluation of performance of the systems designed to be used. As Google suggests, the Albanian authorities should work closely with the giants of technology to establish transparent protocols that are proportionate, risk-based methodologies that promote AI interoperable AI standards. It is noteworthy that Albanian government institutions have taken steady initiatives to further align the usage of AI systems with EU and international standards. Furthermore, these institutions should be cautious in deploying strong transparency instruments and ensuring access to information that would allow the general public to have understandable and reliable information on AI systems and their usage.

LIST OF REFERENCES

- Bas, G. *et al.* 2024. The EU AI Act: A pioneering effort to regulate frontier AI? *Inteligencia artificial*, 27(73), pp. 55-64. <https://doi.org/10.4114/intartif.vol27iss73pp55-64>
- G'ssell, F. 2024. *Regulating under Uncertainty: Governance Options for Generative AI*. Stanford: Stanford Cyber Policy Center.
- HiLEG. 2019. *Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI*. Independent High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence, 8 April 2019, 1.4. ICO and AT. Available at: <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/key-dp-themes/explainingdecisions-made-with-ai/> (25. 5. 2025).
- Jenkins, M. 2021. *Algorithms in public administration: How do we ensure they serve the common good, not abuses of power?* Berlin: Transparency International.

- Langer, C. 2024. Decision-making power and responsibility in an automated administration. *Discover Artificial Intelligence*, 4(1), 59. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s44163-024-00152-1>
- Lighthill, J. 1973. Artificial Intelligence: A General Survey. In: Lighthill, J. *et al.* (eds.), *Artificial Intelligence: A Paper Symposium*. London: Science Research Council, pp. 1-21.
- Methasani Çani, E. & Mazelliu, A. 2025. Navigating the algorithmic shift and the legal implications of AI in Albania's public administration. *Italian Journal of Public Law*, (17)2, pp. 496-528.
- Methasani Çani, E., Çuka, M. & Mazelliu, A. 2025. *Transparency and accountability in AI systems: A realistic approach in Albania*. In: Çela, E., Rao Vajjhala, N. & Aslani, B. (eds.), *Artificial Intelligence in Legal Systems: Bridging Law and Technology through AI*. London: CRC Press-Routledge (Taylor & Francis).
- Morandín-Ahuerma, F. 2023. Diez recomendaciones de la Unesco sobre ética de la inteligencia artificial. In: Morandín, F. (ed.), *Principios normativos para una ética de la inteligencia artificial*. Puebla: Consejo de Ciencia y Tecnología del Estado de Puebla, pp. 95-102.
- OECD.AI. 2023. Algorithmic Impact Assessment tool. Available at: <https://oecd.ai/en/catalogue/tools/algorithmic-impact-assessment-tool> (25. 5. 2025).
- OECD. 2019. *Recommendation of the Council on Artificial Intelligence*, OECD/LEGAL/0449.
- Pop, F., Sullivan-Paul, M. & Debiassi, L. 2025. *Understanding General Purpose AI*. Maastricht: European Institute of Public Administration. Available at: <https://www.eipa.eu/blog/understanding-general-purpose-ai/> (25. 5. 2025).
- Parliament of Albania. 2023. Projektligji “Për Qeverisjen Elektronike”. Available at: <https://www.parlament.al/dokumentacioni/aktet/040cd4d5-d3f3-442c-afa9-5fe786d53630> (25. 5. 2025).
- Regjistri Elektronik për Njoftimet dhe Konsultimet Publike. 2021. Projektligji “Për Qeverisjen Elektronike”. Available at: <https://konsultimipublik.gov.al/Konsultime/Detaje/413> (25. 5. 2025).
- Regjistri Elektronik për Njoftimet dhe Konsultimet Publike. 2021. Projektvendimi “Për miratimin e Agjendës Digjitale 2021+ dhe Planit të Veprimit 2021+”. Available at: <https://konsultimipublik.gov.al/Konsultime/Detaje/414> (26. 5. 2025).
- Russell, S. J. & Norvig, P. 2016. *Artificial intelligence: a modern approach*. Boston: Pearson.
- Science & Innovation in Development. 2024. DSA/DMA/AIA IN ALBANIA: Western Balkans Digital Rights Cooperation Project. Tiranë: Scidev. Available at: <https://scidevcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/DSADMAAIA-IN-ALBANIA.pdf> (25. 5. 2025).
- Sarra, C. 2025. Artificial Intelligence in Decision-making: A Test of Consistency between the “EU AI Act” and the “General Data Protection Regulation”. *Athens Journal of Law*, 11(1), pp. 45-62.
- Williams, R. *et al.* 2022. From transparency to accountability of intelligent systems: Moving beyond aspirations. *Data & Policy*, 4, p.e7.

Legal Sources

- Administrative Procedures Code of Albania, *Official Gazette of the Republic of Albania*, no. 87/2015.
- Constitution of the Republic of Albania, *Official Gazette of the Republic of Albania*, no. 76/1998.
- Council of Europe. 2020. *Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member States on the human rights impacts of algorithmic systems*, adopted on 8 April 2020.
- Council of Europe. 2024. *Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law*. Available at: <https://rm.coe.int/1680afae67> (25. 5. 2025).
- Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania. 2024. Decision No. 479, dated 24.07.2024: Approval of the methodology document and technical standards for the use of artificial intelligence in the Republic of Albania, *Official Gazette of the Republic of Albania*, no. 479/2024.
- Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania. 2022. Decision no. 370. dated 1.6.2022: Intersectoral Strategy 'Digital Agenda of Albania 2022-2026'.
- Council of the European Union. 2024. Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) and amending certain Union legislative acts.
- European Commission. 2020. White paper on artificial intelligence: A European approach to excellence and trust. Available at: https://commission.europa.eu/publications/white-paper-artificial-intelligence-european-approach-excellence-and-trust_en (25. 5. 2025).
- European Union. 2009. Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community.
- European Parliament and Council. 2024. Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act) [2024] OJ L 2024/1689 (AI Act).
- Law on Electronic Governance of Albania, *Official Gazette of the Republic of Albania*, no. 43/2023.
- SCAN TV, 2023. *Inteligjenca Artificiale, Shqipëria më pranë BE - AKSHI hap tenderin 2,7 mln euro për harmonizimin e ligjeve me standardet e BE*. SCAN TV.