

UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS (UAS) LAWS & REGULATIONS IN ALBANIA

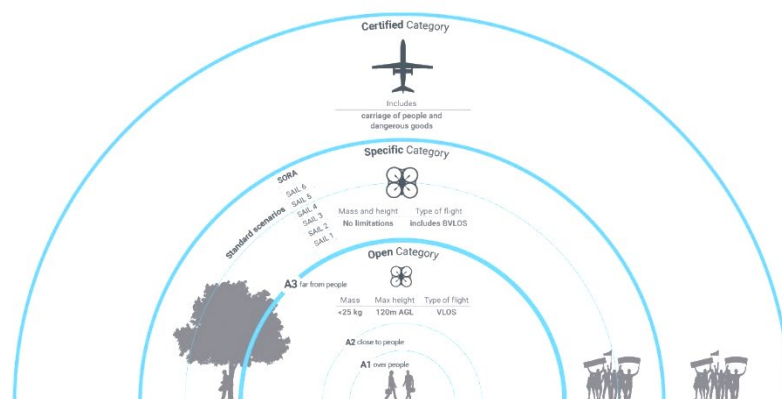


The Albanian agency responsible for drone safety, AAC, has confirmed drone legislation in Albania. According to AAC, Drone operations are now regulated in Albania as of July 2022, with the approval of **Order nr. 114** and **Order nr. 143**, based on EASA rules for drones **2019/945** and **2019/947**. However, these rules and laws have not been implemented yet. We, as SKAITECH are working closely with AAC to advice and help on this matter.

This does not mean that you can fly a drone how you want, nor stops you from flying a drone.

Operators **must** ensure that they follow the following drone laws when flying in Albania:

- **Do not** fly your drone over people or large crowds
- **Respect** other's privacy when flying your drone
- **Do not** fly your drone over airports or in areas were aircraft are operating
- You **must** fly during daylight hours and only fly in good weather conditions
- **Do not** fly your drone in sensitive areas including government or military facilities. Use of drones or camera drones in these areas are **prohibited**



When you FLY a drone, the RESPONSIBILITY is YOURS!



According to the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (**EASA**), flying a drone is legal in the European Union, but we recommend being aware of and compliant with the drone regulations listed below before doing so.

Effective January 1, 2021, the European Union Aviation Safety Agency has standardized drone regulations throughout its member states. The new regulatory framework replaces existing regulations that were previously passed into law by individual member states. In addition to the 28-member states, Iceland, Switzerland, Lichtenstein, and Norway have also adopted the new EASA drone regulations.

If you'd like to contact the EASA directly before you travel with any questions you might have, here is their contact information: **info@easa.europa.eu / +49 221 8999 000**

General Rules for Flying a Drone in the European Union

Here are the most important rules to know for flying a drone in the European Union. To see the drone laws for each country (member state) in Europe, visit our **master list of drone laws** or see the full list of EASA member states located at the end of this page.

Under the new regulations, there are three operational categories that determine drone regulations based on the weight of the drone and the intended operation.

Open Category

A drone can be operated in the “Open” category if:

- The drone has one of the class identification labels 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4.
- The drone was purchased before 1 January 2023, with no class identification label as above.
- The drone has a maximum take-off mass of less than 25 kg (55 lbs).
- The remote pilot keeps the drone at a safe distance away from people.
- The drone will not be operated directly over people unless it has a class identification label or is lighter than 250 g (0.55 lbs). (Please refer to subcategories of operations: A1, A2, and A3 to find out where you can fly with your drone).
- The remote pilot will maintain a visual line of sight (VLOS) or the remote pilot will be assisted by a UA observer.
- The remote pilot will not operate the drone above 120m (400ft).
- The drone will not carry any dangerous goods and will not drop any material.

Special Travel Considerations for Foreigners

If you’re traveling within the European Union and want to bring your drone, the EASA lists these special considerations for foreigners who want to fly drones:

Open Category:

- You must register with the National Aviation Authority (NAA) of the first EU country where you intend to fly your drone.
- Your registration number issued by the NAA must be displayed with a sticker on all of your drones and then upload it into the 'Remote Identification System' of your drone.
- Your registration is valid for use in all EASA member states.
- You must follow drone regulations that are specific to each member state.

Drones without class identification labels may fly until 1st of January 2023, please refer to this [page](#) for additional information on flying without CE Class Markings.

A drone can be operated in the "Open" A1 category if:

- The drone is marked with class identification label 0 or 1.
- If marked as C1, the drone operator must be registered with the EASA.
- A C0 labeled drones max takeoff weight does not exceed 250g (0.55 lbs).
- A C1 labeled drones max takeoff weight does not exceed 900g (1.98 lbs).
- Flight speed does not exceed 19 m/s (42 mph).
- The drone is not operated over crowds of people or in areas where drone operations are prohibited in a member state.

A drone can be operated in the “Open” A2 category if:

- The drone is marked with class identification label 2.
- The drone operator is registered with EASA and is at least 16 years of age.
- A C2 labeled drones max takeoff weight does not exceed 4kg (8.81 lbs).
- The drone is not operated over crowds of people or in areas where drone operations are prohibited in a member state.
- Flights are kept a horizontal distance of 30 m (98 ft) away from uninvolved people.

A drone can be operated in the “Open” A3 category if:

- The drone is marked with class identification label 3 or 4.
- The drone operator is registered with EASA and is at least 16 years of age.
- A C3 or C4 labeled drones max takeoff weight does not exceed 4kg (8.81 lbs).
- Flights are kept away from people and a minimum distance of 150 m (492 ft) away from urban areas.