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KOSOVO AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (KARDP)

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT – ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Updated

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Abbreviations

ADA	Agriculture Development Agency
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EU	European Union
FY	Fiscal Year
EP	Environmental Permit
IPARD	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance for Rural Development
ISN	Interim Strategy Note
KARDP	Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project
MA	Managing Authority
MAFRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
MEP	Municipality Environmental Permit
MESP	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Policy
POM	Project Operational Manual
PMU	Project Implementation Unit
PPAH	Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook
PA	Paying Agency
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

The overall development objective of the proposed project would be to increase the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development to approximate the institutional requirements to access EU IPARD funds and the absorption of these funds by the rural community.

Key project outcome indicators include: (i) increased MAFRD capacity to administer rural development grants approximating IPARD standards; (ii) increased number of grants requests submitted by farmers and agro-processors; (iii) and increased number of approved grants. The project will support the following four components: (i) Transferring Knowledge to the Rural Sector, (ii) Enhancing Investments to Promote Sustainable Rural Development (iii) Support for irrigation and iv) Project Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation.

The project has been classified as an environment category B and triggers the safeguard policy on Environmental Assessment. No major adverse environmental impacts are anticipated under the proposed project. Under component 1, the environmental concerns relate to select demonstration activities such as construction of manure platforms or milk collection systems. Adverse effects that may occur during the construction phase include: dust from excavation processes; exhaust emission; noise and vibrations from construction equipment and vehicles; soil pollution caused by oil and grease leakage and improper waste disposal. These impacts are predictable and can be mitigated through application of standard measures in engineering designs, procurement construction, operation and maintenance. The standard construction works associated with the construction of waste platforms include following activities: removal storage and reuse of fertile top-soil, excavation for building the foundation of the above-ground manure storage platforms, concrete lining, excavation for the underground slurry storage tank, etc. The possibility of noise and dust from these works will however be local and temporary in nature. Some adverse impacts of odor could be felt in close proximity to the manure storage structures, especially during unfavorable weather conditions (high temperatures, high air pressure, no wind).

Regarding component 2, sub-projects financed through the provision of grants to farmers or other rural actors will be screened to ensure they will not cause adverse environmental impacts. Grant applications will have a section on the potential environmental impacts of the sub-projects and the proposed mitigation measures if grant activities are likely to adversely affect the environment. In cases of grants that are tranche-based, one of the triggers for tranche payment would be compliance with the ESMP (for grants that have ESMPs).

And for the grants which are in the list activity by AI(see appendix 8) last payment would be compliance with municipal environmental permit.

This Environmental Management Framework covers the on-farm trials/demonstrations under Component 1 and the Grants program under Component 2 as well as the support to Irrigation proposed under the December 2016 Additional Financing. In addition to setting out processes and responsibilities for subproject screening, preparation/approval/ implementation of EAs/ESMPs and monitoring, the ESMF includes “templates ESMPs” for some of the most likely types of investments (e.g. manure platforms). Since the overall project is Category B, the ESMF includes provisions for excluding Category A (Full

Environmental Impact Assessment equivalent) projects from financing and also includes measures for pest-management related environmental risks. In addition, the ESMF will be an integrated part of the Project Operation Manual – POM.

All subprojects to be financed under the KARDP Project (with the major focus being the grants under Component 2) will be subject to an environmental review process by the PMU incorporating the procedures described in this Framework. These procedures and requirements incorporate the EA requirements under laws and regulations of both Kosovo (The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment with Annex I and II) and the World Bank safeguard policies on Environmental Assessment (OP/BP/GP 4.01) and the World Bank Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH).

The environmental assessment process is carried out to determine the possible positive or negative impacts of proposed subprojects; to evaluate precautions to be taken to prevent or minimize these negative impacts. For any subproject (activity, grant or on-farm trial) financed under the KARDP, the PMU is responsible for assuring that (a) all Kosovo environmental procedures and approvals are in place before a final financing decision under the Project is made, (b) complete supporting files are available, and (c) any additional safeguard requirements of the World Bank are met.

The seven elements of subproject EA procedures are:

1. Compliance with local EA requirements (*see Appendix 9*)
2. Screening
3. Documentation
4. Public Consultation
5. Disclosure
6. Review and Approval
7. Monitoring and Reporting

In addition, the Environmental Framework Document sets forth an integrated pest management plan, with a list of recommended and banned pesticides, and proposed training techniques. The Annex provides a general overview of agricultural inputs and related impacts, good farming practices, proposed environmental clauses for civil works and construction, an overview of the Kosovo-EU agro-environment legislation and a Social Impact Assessment prepared for this Project.

Introduction

The proposed project – Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project (KARDP) is in line with the World Bank's Kosovo Interim Strategy Note (ISN) for FY10-FY11, which identifies, within the overarching framework of European integration, the following priorities: (i) laying the foundations for a sustainable, employment-generating, broad-based growth; and (ii) supporting governance reform and social inclusion to modernize Kosovo's public sector within an equal, inclusive, multiethnic society. Each of these issues is addressed to some extent through this proposed project.

Proposed project development objectives

The overall development objective of the project is to improve productivity of project beneficiaries in the horticulture and livestock subsectors of Kosovo and strengthen institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development.

Key project outcome indicators include: (i) increased MAFRD capacity to administer rural development grants approximating IPARD standards; (ii) increased number of grants requests submitted by farmers and agro-processors; (iii) and increased number of approved grants.

The project will support the following activities:

Component 1: Transferring Knowledge to the Rural Sector

The objective of the component is to build and support capacity through training and advisory services to help commercial and semi-commercial farmers and agri-businesses increase their productivity and competitiveness. Due to the large number of subsistence farmers, and the needs of the rural population in general, advisory services will also include support for developing alternative businesses and/or employment opportunities. The following activities are envisaged under this component:

- (a) *Contracts with firms/NGOs as advisory service providers to provide advice and training to farmers on topics such as farm modernization, environmental planning and management, organizational development (farmer associations and location action groups), preparing fundable business plans, and alternative enterprise development. Ultimately, the services provided under this contracts would provide farmers and other rural actors with the knowledge and skills to plan their own investments and prepare business or environmental plans, or, for complex investments, to properly engage private advisors in the development of such plans that could then be funded either from public (rural development grants) or private (agricultural credit) sources. These contractors would also provide training, mentoring and coaching to municipal rural advisors and other public farm advisory service providers on these topics. Contractors would also be encouraged to take advantage of the information many private agricultural input and supply companies provide by linking farmers and extension service providers with technology demonstrations and trade shows that are taking place throughout the region. They would also be encouraged to engage farmer organizations to disseminate technical knowledge and improve access to technology at the individual farm level. Service providers would further be tasked to train and mentor students as interns (project to finance stipends) so that they may gain practical experience and expand future RAS capacity in the country. This approach would build on the Ministry's previous experience in contracting NGOs/firms as rural advisory service providers to complement the work of the municipal advisors.*
- (b) Contracts with firms/NGOs as advisory service providers must have at least one environmental expert licensed for EIA and have experience with WB procedures for EA.
- (c) Support to the Ministry and Municipal Advisory staff in planning and supervising such advisory service contracts with private firms/NGOs, ensuring that contracts are thematically focused and results oriented. This would include support for logistical expenses, office equipment as well as monitoring and evaluation.
- (d) To upgrade the technical and administrative capacities of the ADA in order to perform EU compliant administrative checks and controls for subsidies and to build capacity in the MA to manage the ARDP in line with IPARD requirements.

Component 2: Enhancing Investments to Promote Sustainable Rural Development

The aim of this component is two-fold: (i) to strengthen the capacity of the government to manage rural development grant programs approximating EU standards; and (ii) to provide the rural population with a learning opportunity for application and implementation of such grants while simultaneously improving their farm competitiveness and employment opportunities. Towards this, the project will support the following two sub-components:

- (i) *Support to the Managing Authority and Paying Agency.* This sub-component would help to build the capacity of the MAFRD's Managing Authority (MA) and Paying Agency (PA) to manage the MAFRD's rural development grant program. The Paying Agency is responsible for soliciting and screening applications, processing the grants for the awarded sub-projects, monitoring their implementation and disbursing the funds. Support would include training for staff, hiring of additional staff (as consultants until they can be absorbed as civil servants) to fill the staffing gap as well as provision of equipment and furniture. The Managing Authority is in charge of designing the measures that would be implemented under the Rural Development Grant Program.
- (ii) *Provision of Grants.* This sub-component will finance investments through grants to support activities under two ARDP measures: 101 and 103. Support for other measures are either already being addressed by other donors or are beyond the budgetary scope of the project. For example, irrigation measure (managing water resources at farm level for agriculture) is not supported under the project as it is being supported by the government budget. Support in the water sub-sector is envisaged under Component 3 and mainly targets modernization and rehabilitation of Radoniqi scheme. Similarly, measure 302 (diversification of rural economy which includes investments in off-farm activities such as rural tourism, local food processing, medicinal herbs etc are supported by other donors (EU, SDC etc).

Investments eligible for grants may include: improvement of physical infrastructure for fruit and vegetable production (orchards and greenhouses including installation of drip irrigation), construction of animal stables and improvement of milk collection systems, fruit and vegetable storage facilities, and improvement of agro-processing facilities and introduction of quality and safety systems in the production cycle.

Component 3: Project Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

A dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) would be established within the MAFRD for the daily management, administration and coordination of the project, including procurement, financial management, reporting and monitoring and evaluation. In addition to the core team comprising a Project Manager, Procurement Specialist, Financial Management Specialist, Training specialist and Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, the PMU would also hire additional specialists on a part time basis as needed. The project would also support the operating costs of the PMU, including training, equipment, etc. as well as annual audits.

For all sectors, it is necessary to build one good European practice in applying environmental impact assessments (EIAs) for the projects which are listed in Annex II and MESP classifies them for simplified EA (Kosovo law in EIA) and environmental mitigation and monitoring plans (ESMP) for category B.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development and its agencies such as ADA and MA, should also enhance environmental awareness through greater access to information for the media and other government institutions and greater public participation in EIA procedures before the call for application for the grants.

The project falls under environment category B which triggers the safeguard policy on Environmental Assessment. Mitigating measures are standard and are usually just good housekeeping or good engineering practice. These projects will require an ESMP or an ESMP Checklist in cases of simple construction works and applies national EIA law Annex II to determine whether or not an EA is required.

In order to be compliant with ESMF, screening checklists, check list content for construction and ESMP format shall be included at the earlier stage within the rural development program, so to ensure its fulfillment by applicants during submission of applications and other relevant documents next to Application offices during Call for Application.

Environmental qualified officials, should be part of ADA staff in order to conduct the screening process and if none are available, training can be provided in order to do on the job train during the screening of project proposals as well as advise the applicants on the requirements of national laws and WB requirements..

Under this component the project will also support the implementation of a local and nationwide public information campaign to inform the farming community about the benefits of the project and the availability of grants under para. 17 (ii). The project will use different media channels to disseminate project information, such as radio, T.V. broadcasts, posters, brochures, etc. including the development and maintenance of a project website.

Activities proposed under the Additional Financing (processed in December 2016):

The AF will continue support for the three components under the ongoing project with some modifications, as well as include a new component as outlined below:

Component 1: Transferring Knowledge to the Rural Sector. The only change under this component is that the original Rural Advisory Services (RAS) Contract 2: Training of Trainers will be discontinued under the AF.

Component 2: Enhancing Investments to Promote Sustainable Rural Development. The changes under this component include the discontinuation of grant support for the horticulture subsector as there is dedicated support for the development of the horticulture subsector under a new activity under the component: Promoting Development of the Horticulture Subsector.

Component 3: Support for Irrigation (New Component).

Component 3(a). Rehabilitation of Radoniqi Irrigation Scheme. The proposed AF will support the improvement of irrigation delivery and services in the Radoniqi Irrigation Scheme, located in the Dukagjini region of Kosovo. The Dukagjini region is well known for its horticultural products and offers good opportunities for further development of the subsector through the provision of adequate irrigation. The dominant economic activity in the area is the cultivation of fruits and vegetables and there is a high demand for products from this region. To enhance agricultural productivity and offset potential climatic risks of water shortages, the proposed AF will support rehabilitation investments in the irrigation scheme

serving this region.

The investments under the additional financing are aimed at rehabilitation and revitalization of the Radoniqi Phase I irrigation scheme. This scheme, located in the Drini River Basin in the west of the country draws its water from the multipurpose Radoniqi Reservoir. Despite the challenges faced by the irrigation sector as a whole this is the best performing scheme in the country and it provides for the largest share of actually irrigated area and most of the increase in high value crop production.

Specific investments in the scheme will focus on partial rehabilitation, including lining and repair of main canal sections, replacement of moving parts; pipes, where necessary, and the restoration of irrigation delivery in two blocks, namely the Janosh scheme in the upstream part of the system; as well as the Doblibare scheme, a total of 500 ha which is currently dysfunctional. Minor dam safety actions (non-structural), as identified by the dam safety assessments, will be supported as well. The aquaduct crossing of Drini River is among other critical works. Modernization will include selective automation of scheme monitoring to increase water and energy use efficiency. A technical study is underway to further specify the technical requirements and prepare bidding documents for scheme construction works; as well as identify equipment and spare part requirements.

In providing rehabilitation support to the scheme, the project will take a broader modernization approach and integrate managerial upgrading with the technical rehabilitation to improve both resource utilization and water delivery service to users, optimizing resource utilization and ensuring institutional and financial sustainability. This includes the support to a Management Information System for supporting management, SCADA for improved operations, support to maintaining a strategic supply of spare parts and maintenance equipment, harmonization of planning and budgeting with municipal plans and integrating with water users' demands.

Component 4: Project Management, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation. The original Component 3 will be renumbered as Component 4. The capacity of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be enhanced to support the implementation of the irrigation activity. Component costs have been adjusted in accordance with expenditures expected for effective implementation of the planned activities.

The AF also comprises:

(i) Reformulation of the Project Development Objective (PDO) to make it more concise as well as scale it down to make it commensurate with ongoing and proposed project activities.

(ii) Revisions to the Results Framework to include: (i) revised PDO-level indicators; (ii) revised end-of-project targets for intermediate indicators related to existing components; (iii) new indicators for the new activities proposed under the AF; (iii) mandatory indicators related to gender, civic engagement, and (iv) new Core Sector Indicators.

(iii) Application of two additional safeguard policies that have been triggered due to the proposed support for irrigation, viz. OP4. Dam Safety and OP7.50: Projects on International Waterways. The proposed AF falls within the exemption to the riparian notification requirement under paragraph 7 (a) of OP 7.50.

Potential Environmental Impacts

The project has been classified as an environment category B and triggers the safeguard policy on Environmental Assessment.

Category B No major adverse environmental impacts are anticipated under the proposed project. Under component 1, the environmental concerns relate to select demonstration activities such as construction of manure platforms. Adverse effects that may occur during the construction phase include: dust from excavation processes; exhaust emission; noise and vibrations from construction equipment and vehicles; soil pollution caused by oil and grease leakage and improper waste disposal. These impacts are predictable and can be mitigated through application of standard measures in engineering designs, procurement construction, operation and maintenance. The standard construction works associated with the construction of waste platforms include following activities: removal, storage and reuse or re-location of fertile top-soil, excavation for building the foundation of the above-ground manure storage platforms, concrete lining, excavation for the underground slurry storage tank, etc. The possibility of noise and dust from these works will however be local and temporary in nature. Some adverse impacts of odor could be felt in close proximity to the manure storage structures, especially during unfavorable weather conditions (high temperatures, high air pressure, no wind).

Regarding component 2, sub-projects financed through the provision of grants to farmers or other rural actors will be screened to ensure they will not cause any environmental impacts. Grant applications will have a section on the potential environmental impacts of the sub-projects and the proposed mitigation measures if grant activities are likely to adversely affect the environment. In cases of grants that are tranche-based, one of the triggers for tranche payment would be compliance with the ESMP (for grants that have ESMPs). In cases of the grants activity falling under the Administrative Instruction for municipal environmental permit (MEP), these permits should be issued prior to grant approval or at least prior to investment finalization. If this MEP would not be issued by the Municipality and the investment is finalized, the contract with the beneficiary will be void and annulled as subject to non compliance with the Environmental Requests. The same should be applied to all cases subject to the list of annex II of the EIA Law.

The activities under Component 3 aimed at supporting irrigation, will follow the same screening procedures set forth in this ESMF, and will be subject to separate environmental and social due diligence reflected in a site-specific Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental and Social Management Plan.

This Environmental and Social Management Framework covers the on-farm trials/demonstrations under Component 1 and the Grants program under Component 2. In addition to setting out processes and responsibilities for subproject screening, preparation/approval/ implementation of EAs/ESMPs and monitoring, the ESMF includes “templates ESMPs” for some of the most likely types of investments (e.g. manure platforms). Since the overall project is Category B, the ESMF includes provisions for excluding Category A projects from financing and also includes measures for pest-management related environmental risks. In addition, the ESMF will be an integrated part of the Project Operation Manual – POM.

The Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project does not have any significant requirements from the aspect of social impacts of the Project. For easier reference, this Environmental Management Framework also provides a Rapid Social Assessment in Appendix 7 as a support document.

Potential Social Impacts

There are no adverse social impacts expected under the grants activities of the project i.e Component 2. Potential beneficiaries apply for grant support and these sub-project proposals are screened for environmental impacts. All the investments under the grant programs are undertaken on the property of the beneficiaries. Component 3 on irrigation will finance rehabilitation works for the Radoniqi irrigation scheme. Potential works proposed for the scheme rehabilitation are as follows:

- (i) Lining and repair of main canal sections and replacement of parts such as valves, etc.
- (ii) Lining, repair and replacement of pipes as well as replacement of parts in secondary and tertiary schemes
- (iii) minor works related to dam safety and the Drini river aqueduct.

Given the nature of rehabilitation works, there will be no need for the land take under the project. However there might be some crop damages for a temporary period of time while rehabilitation works are ongoing. The Radoniqi Irrigation Company will hire a certified assessor who will assess losses that might be incurred during the rehabilitation works period. Before the signing of the contract for rehabilitation works, the Radoniqi Company and affected farmers will sign a contract against which funds will be transferred to the farmer for the expected crop damages. The Radoniqi Company will also be obliged to ensure that the land is returned to its original condition upon completion of the rehabilitation works.

Relevant Legislation and Requirements

Kosovo Legislation for Environmental Impact Assessment

The Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo has passed in February 2009 the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (No. 03/L-024). This Law sets forth the procedure for obtaining an Environmental Consent from the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) and defines the requirements with regards to the development of the Environmental Impact Assessment reports. Through the procedure of screening, scoping and review of the EIA the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning MESP issues an Environmental Consent , being a precondition for the issuing of Construction Permit from the Municipality where the investment takes place. After the project is implemented, MESP issues the Environmental Permit, by clearing the investment as per Environmental aspects. The Law does state that, in cases where an activity is not bound to have an EIA report, the Applicant would still need to check with the Municipal authorities in obtaining their formal, written Municipal Environmental Permit (MEP) for a given activity.

The Law on Environmental Impact Assessment also includes Annex I – list of activities for which an EIA is mandatory and Annex II – list of activities for which the Ministry will deliver a decision on the EIA requirements. Annex I explicitly lists manufacture of foods from animal origin (excluding milk) where production capacity of final product exceeds thirty (30) tons/day; raw materials of plant origin where

production capacity of final product exceeds two hundred and fifty (250) tons/day and milk products where the amount of treated milk exceeds one hundred (100) tons/day. In addition, projects of “intensive agriculture” are included in the list of Annex I – including installations for intensive rearing of poultry, pigs or livestock with more than 10,000 poultry, 500 pigs, 100 cattle and 1000 small livestock. These projects correspond to a Category A and cannot be financed through the project.

Annex II – list of activities for which the Ministry will deliver a decision on the EIA requirements based on criteria set in annex III of the EIA law.

Annex II explicitly lists manufacture of foods from animal origin (excluding milk) where production capacity of final product are below thirty (30) tons/day; raw materials of plant origin where production capacity of final product are below two hundred and fifty (250) tons/day and milk products where the amount of treated milk are below one hundred (100) tons/day. In addition, projects of “intensive agriculture” are included in the list of Annex II– including installations for intensive rearing of poultry, pigs or livestock with less than 10,000 poultry, 500 pigs, 100 cattle and 1000 small livestock. The list of activities for which MESP will deliver a decision on the EIA covers all activities mentioned above up to the list activates which are listed in AI for municipal environmental permit (MEP) (see appendix 8)

Annex II lists activities for intensive agricultural purposes using uncultivated or semi-natural areas, water management for agriculture, including irrigation and land drainage projects, initial afforestation and deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use and intensive fish farming.

Kosovo and EU legislation on agro-environment

In the process of establishing a legal framework in Kosovo, laws have been prepared to comply with agro-environment standards. To date, Kosovo has adopted basic principles of EU legislation in respect of water, air protection, chemicals, nature conversation etc. A part of secondary legislation is in place, based on these laws. Until now, MAFRD has 25 laws, (approved or amended) and another 5 laws is in the procedure (four of them shall be amended and one is a new law).

Up to date, Kosovo has pursued approximation to EU environmental standards with important advances in legislation concerning the Environmental Protection as a whole, the EIA, the SEA, IPPC and the Nature Protection. In addition the establishment of new environmental laws¹⁰ and further recruitment of staff at both central and local level are seen as positive steps forward. Many laws have been recently revised and adopted by the Assembly of Kosovo and other secondary legislation (administrative instructions, administrative orders and ministerial regulations) have been approved mainly by MESP (see Appendix 6)

However, neither ministry has established all that is required to implement the laws. For example, the law on Air Protection from Pollution has been in force since 2004, but there are still no mechanisms to collect information on ambient concentrations of the relevant pollutants. The same situation applies to the law on irrigation which has been in force since 2005, but there is mixed competencies between MAFRD, MESP and PAK regarding the use of water and the management of socially owned enterprises. According to the Law on Natural Conservation, some comprehensive assessments on the existence and location of sites hosting natural habitats took place, but these assessments were primarily conducted by scientific researchers. There are no ongoing projects regarding the identification of protected area natural habitats.

Most laws will have to be amended, and financial resources found to ensure their implementation. Much EU legislation relates to competencies of both MAFRD and MESP. Cooperation between these two ministries needs to increase to coordinate activities with regard to EU legislation. Also, the Law on Water and the Law on Irrigation of Agriculture Land (is amended on 28 July 2010), but cooperation between these two ministries is required to determine who will be responsible for issuing permits regarding water use and water utilities/irrigation.

Law on Agriculture and Rural Development, sponsored By MAFRD is adopted by parliament in order to establish Paying unit /future Payment Agency as foreseen under COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1290/2005 of 21 June 2005 on the financing of the common agricultural policy. Such an Agency would finance projects that deal with agriculture and rural development. However, at present, the establishment of the Payment Agency is in contradiction with Kosovo's Law on Management of Finance. In this regard, benefits from grants under (a) COUNCIL REGULATION No. 1782/2003 of 29 September 2003 that sets common rules for direct support schemes within the common agriculture policy, and (b) COUNCIL REGULATION No. 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 that supports rural development through the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development need to be reconciled with legislation in Kosovo. An overview of the Kosovo and EU compliance in legislation is given in Appendix 6.

List of EU legal acts relevant to cross-compliance

	COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1782/2003 establishing common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers and amending Regulations (EEC) No 2019/93, (EC) No 1452/2001, (EC) No 1453/2001, (EC) No 1454/2001, (EC) 1868/94, (EC) No 1251/1999, (EC) No 1254/1999, (EC) No 1673/2000, (EEC) No 2358/71 and (EC) No 2529/2001 Amended by: Council Regulation (EC) No 583/2004 of 22 March 2004 L 91 1 30.3.2004 Corrected by: Corrigendum, OJ L 94, 31.3.2004, p. 70 (1782/2003)
	Commission Regulation (EC) No 796/2004 of 21 April 2004 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of cross-compliance, modulation and the integrated administration and control system provided for in of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 establishing common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers
	Statistical Information needed for Indicators to monitor the Integration of Environmental concerns into the Common Agricultural Policy COM(2001) 144 final
	REGULATION (EC) NO 396/2005 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC
	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 27 November 1990 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables (90/642/EEC)
	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on foodstuffs of animal origin (86/363/EEC)

	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals (86/362/EEC)
	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 23 November 1976 relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables (76/895/EEC)
	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (91/414/EEC)
	COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS A Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides {COM(2006) 373 final}
	DIRECTIVE 2000/60/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy
	Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources

The main policy documents that apply to the integration of environmental objectives in agriculture are the Agriculture Rural Development Plan (ARDP) 2007-13 and current ARDP 2014-2020, National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) 2011-2015 and Kosovo's European Partnership Action Plan 2012 (KEPAP). Their key agri-environmental elements are presented below. In broad terms, the three policy documents provide a coherent framework of objectives and proposed actions and measures, but these still need to be translated into practical actions in the countryside – the so-called operations.

World Bank Requirements

Environmental Assessment Safeguard Policy (OP 4.01)

The World Bank requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus improve decision making (OP 4.01, January 1999). EA is a process whose breadth, depth, and type of analysis depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the proposed project. EA evaluates a project's potential environmental risks and impacts in its area of influence; examines project alternatives; identifies ways of improving project selection, siting, planning, design, and implementation by preventing, minimizing, mitigating, or compensating for adverse environmental impacts and enhancing positive impacts; and includes the process of mitigating and managing adverse environmental impacts throughout project implementation. The World Bank favors preventive measures over mitigation or compensatory measures, whenever feasible.

EA takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and cultural property); and transboundary and global environmental aspects. It also considers the variations in project and country conditions; the findings of country environmental studies; national environmental action plans; the country's overall policy framework, national legislation, and institutional capabilities related to the environment and social aspects; and obligations of the country, pertaining to project activities, under relevant international environmental treaties and agreements. The Bank does not finance project activities that would contravene such country obligations, as identified during the EA.

The Bank undertakes environmental screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of EA. The Bank classifies the proposed project into one of four categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts.

- Category A: A proposed project is classified as Category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. EA for a Category A project examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts, compares them with those of feasible alternatives (including the "without project" situation), and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance. For a Category A project, the borrower is responsible for preparing a report, normally an EIA (or a suitably comprehensive regional or sectoral EA).

- Category B: A proposed project is classified as Category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas - including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats - are less adverse than those of Category A projects. These impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. The scope of EA for a Category B project may vary from project to project, but it is narrower than that of Category A EA. Like Category A EA, it examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance. The findings and results of Category B EA are described in the project documentation (Project Appraisal Document and Project Information Document).

- Category C: A proposed project is classified as Category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. Beyond screening, no further EA action is required for a Category C project.

- Category FI: A proposed project is classified as Category FI if it involves investment of Bank funds through a financial intermediary, in subprojects that may result in adverse environmental impacts.

In addition to this, the World Bank's exclusion list forbids financing of certain activities and projects. Several items on the exclusion list are directly related to environmental protection. The exclusion list is given below:

- Production or activities involving harmful or exploitative forms of forced labor/harmful child labor
- Production or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements
- Production or trade in weapons and ammunition
- Production or trade in alcoholic beverages (excluding beer and wine)
- Production or trade in tobacco
- Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises
- Trade in wildlife or wildlife products regulated under CITES
- Production or trade in radioactive materials
- Production or trade in or use of unbonded asbestos fibers
- Commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forest (prohibited by the Forestry policy)
- Production or trade in products containing PCBs

- Production or trade in pharmaceuticals subject to international phase outs or bans
- Production or trade in pesticides/herbicides subject to international phase outs or bans
- Production or trade in ozone depleting substances subject to international phase out
- Drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets in excess of 2.5 km in length

Pest Management Safeguard Policy (OP 4.09)

The purposes of OP 4.09 are: (i) to ensure good practices are applied in World Bank financed projects, (ii) avoid excessive use of pesticides, and (iii) promote environmentally sound and sustainable pest management. Its objectives include: (i) minimize the environmental and health hazards related to pesticide usage, (ii) ensure that pest management activities follow an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach, and (iii) develop national capacity to implement IPM-based crop protection and pesticide regulation. The overall pest management approach is based on the capacity of the country's regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management.

OP 4.09 is triggered when: (i) the project involves procurement of pesticides or pesticide application equipment, (ii) the project is expected to introduce new pest management practices or expand or alter existing pest management practices, and/or (iii) the project may lead to substantially increased pesticide use and subsequent environmental and health risks.

While the Agriculture and Rural Development Project will not support any of the above, use of pesticide may increase as a result of the agriculture extension services activities and the rural development program.

Procedures for Environmental Screening

All subprojects to be financed under the KARDP Project will be subject to an environmental review process by the PA and the PMU, incorporating the procedures described in this Framework. These procedures and requirements incorporate the EA requirements under laws and regulations of both Kosovo and the World Bank safeguard policies on Environmental Assessment (OP/BP/GP 4.01) and the World Bank Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook (PPAH).

The environmental assessment process is carried out to determine the possible positive or negative impacts of proposed subprojects; to evaluate precautions to be taken to prevent or minimize these negative impacts. For any subproject (activity, grant or on-farm trial) financed under the KARDP, the PMU is responsible for assuring that (a) all Kosovo environmental procedures and approvals are in place before a final financing decision under the Project is made, (b) complete supporting files are available, and (c) any additional safeguard requirements of the World Bank are met.

The Project will not finance activities that require a full EIA per Kosovo legislation or that are similar to a World Bank Category “A” project. There are situations that would require preparation of an EIA: (a) the subproject may be on a regulatory list for which an EIA is mandatory, or (b) by reviewing the subproject Preliminary EIA (part of the environmental permit application), the Ministry determines a full EIA is required. Regardless of the procedures any subproject subject to a full EIA would be ineligible for financing under the Project.

Subproject Environmental Assessment Procedures

The seven elements of subproject EA procedures are listed below:

Compliance with local EA requirements: If the local requirements ask for a full or profound EIA study or report, the sub-project will not be eligible for financing. For all other projects, for which an environmental permit is not required or is issued without additional documents, or for which the ministry requires a partial EIA and Subproject Environmental Assessment Procedures are met, the PA and the PMU must demonstrate that all local EA requirements have been met. The sub-borrowers will be responsible for meeting Kosovo environmental permitting requirements and confirming that any and all environmental clearances, permits, licenses etc. necessary for the subproject have been obtained from the relevant authorities. This provision includes all potential changes in the Kosovo environmental legislation that may occur during any of the phases of the Project. The PA and the PMU should verify that they have in its subproject files: (a) all the required local EA documentation; (b) official approvals for the documentation from responsible authorities for protection of environment, and (c) copies of the environmental permit. If any of this documentation is not in the files, the PA should collect missing documentation from the sub-borrower.

8. **Screening:** Under the Kosovo system sub-projects are evaluated by MESP to determine whether or not an EA is required. Under the World Bank system, sub-projects will be categorized in accordance with the following four screening categories.

- Category I (Low Risk): subprojects whose environmental impacts are expected to be negligible, for which no environmental evaluation will be required. These projects will only have the environmental screening checklist on file (for which all of the answers will be “no”).
- Category II (Intermediate Risk): subprojects with impacts that can be readily identified and standard preventative and/or remedial measures can be prescribed without a full EIA. Mitigating measures are standard and are usually just good housekeeping or good engineering practice. These projects will require an ESMP or an ESMP Checklist in cases of simple construction works.
- Category III (High Risk - Not Eligible for Financing): subprojects which may have potential and highly significant or irreversible environmental impacts, the magnitude which are difficult to determine at the project identification stage (these will probably be identified in the first step and determined as a full EIA as per Kosovo regulations)
- Category IV (Not eligible for financing): subprojects or enterprises involved in the manufacture or use of dangerous or illegal materials. *(or activities that are on the exclusion list from being financed by the WB).*

Any sub-project which the PA and the PMU determines, based on the use of check-lists included in this ESMF, to have impacts that are modest (of limited extent, temporary and readily managed with conventional construction or operational practices) should be assigned Category II (Intermediate Risk) or if the impacts are minor or so negligible that no particular measures for environmental protection are needed the PFIs should assign the project Category I (Low Risk). **ONLY CATEGORY I OR CATEGORY II SUB-PROJECTS WOULD BE ELIGIBLE FOR FINANCING UNDER THE WORLD BANK PROJECT.**

9. **Documentation:** An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) would be required for sub-projects categorized as Category II. The format for a comprehensive ESMP is presented in Appendix 5. For subprojects that have a number of items screened as modest impact or viewed as presenting a possible environmental risk, the full ESMP as presented in Annex B is recommended. However, in simpler projects with few or one item presenting a modest impact, an abbreviated ESMP would suffice. In the minimal case and as determined by the PA and the PMU, for small construction works and ESMP checklist will be used, according to the template given in Annex. The sub-borrower is responsible for preparing the ESMP. The PMU with assistance from the relevant PMU may assist the sub-borrower in this task. If the sub-borrower refuses to prepare the ESMP, the subproject would be ineligible to access funds from the Project.
10. **Public Consultation:** It is the Borrower’s responsibility with the assistance of the PMU to conduct a disclosure and public consultation of the prepared ESMPs. The PMU shall remind the Borrower of the requirements for a public consultation and include the documentation from the public consultations in the subproject file. The public consultations will be carried out in the closest and most suitable location to the sub-project location, and will be announced through the daily paper, bulletin boards in municipalities or other official offices, and will be targeted to inform and include majority of stakeholders for each given sub-project. Careful attendance and minutes of meeting will be taken, and projects would need to be adjusted in order to accommodate for all pertinent

recommendations made during the public consultations. The ESMPs will also be adjusted accordingly.

11. **Disclosure** The sub-borrower is responsible for disclosing the ESMP (both the draft ESMP used for consultations and the final ESMP revised following comments received during consultations) in a public place (library, municipal or government building etc.) near the project site. Alternatively, the sub-borrower may place the ESMP on the enterprise website, and place a notification in the local media (e.g. newspaper) as to where the ESMP may be viewed. The PMU and where necessary the PA should assist with this process.
12. **Review and Approval** The PMU and/or the PA is responsible for reviewing and approving the ESMP. For subprojects that have prepared and require either the full ESMP or ESMP Checklist, because the subproject had a number of items screened as modest impact or viewed as presenting a possible environmental risk, the PMU should obtain the final and updated ESMP before offering an approval. Only after receiving ESMP approval would subprojects be eligible for KARDEP funds.
13. **Monitoring and Reporting** As part of normal supervision activities the PMU will perform desk and field-based supervision functions to assure compliance by the sub-borrower with environmental obligations specified in the loan agreement. The PMU will interact with relevant environmental compliance and enforcement authorities as needed in this regard.

The PMU is required to complete the check-list assessment for each activity, grant or on-farm trial that is proposed. This check-list will be kept on file with the records related to each of the sub-project activities. In case of significant environmental impact (category II) the PMU will also ensure all provisions related to development of an ESMP and public consultations.

Check-List for Environmental Screening

Environmental Issues	Yes/No (circle)	Specific Features	Mitigation Measures (circle or list)
Air Quality Protection			
1. Will the emission of pollutants into the atmosphere be significantly different from standard emissions due to heating and will there be additional requirements for releases? Will the activity also generate noise and/or dust during the primary activities?	Yes No		a) Vent for air and fumes b) Ventilation c) Filters for absorbing odors c) Water suppression of dust d) works done during regular, established hours e) Other (please state)
Water Quality Protection			
2. Will the sub-project generate additional releases of wastewater?	Yes No		a) Lagoon or a septic tank b) Separate wastewater collection system c) Controlled use of pesticides and artificial fertilizers according to best EU practices d) Other (please state)
Waste Generation			
3. Will the sub-project generate significant amounts of waste (organic, construction or any other type of municipal solid waste)?	Yes No		a) Manure will be used as fertilizer in a controlled and planned use b) Manure and other organic wastes will be sold c) Collection and transport to landfill/disposal site d) Construction waste will be disposed of at authorized municipal sites e) topsoil will be stored and re-used f) other (please state)
4. Can the waste generated within the activity be classified as hazardous?	Yes No		a) Storage and disposal according to regulations b) Transport according to regulations c) Contract with a specialized disposal firm d) Other (please state)
Nature – living environment			
5. Will this activity endanger the natural environment, protected areas, endemic plant and animal species or fungi placed under protection or that are awaiting	Yes No		a) Land is being used in accordance with category b) There are no nearby protected areas c) No use of endemic or protected species

proclamation as a protected area or landscape?			d) Other (please state)
Nature – non-living environment			
6. Will this activity include changes in the predicted land-use and will it include works that might endanger the soil/land (logging, planting new species...)	Yes No		a) Minimal land-use changes – within the same category b) Land-use change authorization c) Planned activities will not endanger soil/land d) Other (please state)
Rural Landscape			
7. Will the activity contribute to changes in rural landscape?	Yes No		a) Activity is appropriate for rural environment b) Change in the type of machinery or material used c) This activity is traditionally conducted in this environment d) Other (please state)
Social Aspects			
8. Will the neighboring residents or commercial subjects object to the subject activity being carried out?	Yes No		
9. Can the applicant can present evidence of ownership or voluntary donation of the site for realizing the project?	Yes No	If, NO, the project is not eligible OR need to identify other site	
10. Will the implementation of the sub-project result in the displacement of any of any third parties formally or informally occupying or using the land on which it will be implemented?	Yes No	If, YES, the project is not eligible OR need to identify other site	
11. Will the investment (irrigation component) need temporary land access to carry on rehabilitation works?	Yes	If Yes, than the Radonici scheme higher certified agriculture assessor to estimate crop damages and sign a contract for crop damage compensation and obligation that the used land is put back in original condition.	
OPINION: (Please circle)			
1. YES - SUB-PROJECT REQUIRES ESMP 2. NO - ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTALLY AND SOCIALLY NOT ACCEPTABLE			

The interviewer (representative of the PMU – Ministry of Agriculture) fills out the form, entering additional brief facts and circumstances in the column labeled “*Specific Features*” in order to support the responses given.

Environmental screening of small scale activities should be based on evaluation of responses to the checklists. If one or more responses to the questions in the checklist are “yes” then the project will have associated environmental impacts, and an ESMP will need to be produced. The mitigation measures provided in the check-list will be a guiding starting point for the development of the ESMPs. For simple construction works that will include construction or re-construction within an existing footprint, the ESMP checklist will be used. A template of this ESMP Checklist is provided in Annex 4.

The activity approval process requires that all of the proposed mitigation measures be agreed upon and accepted for implementation by the applicant. The checklists should be safeguarded within the documentation for each specific activity, as a first step in environmental screening. Based on the check-list, the PMU will determine whether the proposed activity requires an ESMP (one or more “yes” responses in the Checklist). Furthermore, if the proposed activity involves only simple construction works then the PMU will advise the end-user to use the ESMP Checklist, as provided in Annex __. Either the ESMP or the ESMP Checklist will be further included in the files, and will be regularly used for monitoring and ensuring compliance with the proposed mitigation measures.

Environmental Management Plans for Sample Activities

Environmental Management Plan for the Manure Pit /Septic Tank Construction				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Construction	Dust and noise generated during construction	Limit work on site to times when noise disruptions are allowed For prolonged work, ensure noise levels are acceptable In case of significant dust emissions use water to suppress dust	Monitor complaints from neighbors, visually ensure dust generation is acceptable Monitor working hours and noise levels (audibly) In cases of complaints run noise level monitoring and air quality monitoring	1 m3 of water for dust suppressing: Cost 1 m3 water = 0.01-0.02 euro	Cost of measurements of noise levels: 250 Euro Cost of standard air quality monitoring 1 set: 1,000 Euro app.	Workers / Contractors	Contractor and PMU	
Construction	Exhaust emissions and vibrations from the machinery	Ensure use of best available machinery Do not allow machinery to idle	Monitor types of machinery used and idle running			Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Construction	Soil pollution caused by oil and grease leakage	Maintenance of machinery at approved sites Storage of machinery on non-permeable surfaces Clean-up of spills procedures in place	Visually inspect for signs of leaks	Cost of excavating 1m3 of soil with spill COST 1m3 = 3-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	

Construction	Soil and water pollution from improper waste management	Ensure proper waste management at designated landfill sites Maximize reuse, especially of inert materials and useful topsoil	Visually Maintain receipts from designated landfill site for all construction wastes	Cost to transport waste per kilometer to site (approximately 20 km) Cost 20km = 3,5-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Construction	Aesthetic degradation from piling of inert materials and /or topsoil	Use inert excavated materials for landscaping Reuse topsoil Properly store all inert materials to avoid sliding or aesthetic degradation	Visually Designate area for storage of topsoil or excavated materials, conduct visual inspections of site			Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Odor generation	Use green buffer zones or odor suppressing covers if working in densely populated areas Ensure regular maintenance/ collection and emptying of tank	Monitor complaints from neighbors	Greenery for 1 m 60-80 euro length		Final user /farmer	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Aesthetic degradation	Ensure that the constructed tanks fit into the surroundings	Visually monitor			Final user and workers /farmer	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Uncontrolled releases from the septic tank or overfilling will lead to pollution of soil and water and pose a health threat	Ensure adequate collection of wastewater and sludge collected in the tank by authorized services which will adequately treat the wastewater and sludge	Visually inspect the levels in the tank Ensure receipts from authorized collection services	Cost of emptying septic tank: app. 200 Euro		Final user and workers /farmer	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Operation	Safety of the animals and humans	Ensure that the septic tanks are not a threat to animals and humans, covers are in place or adequate fencing	Visually ensure design and location of septic tank/manure platform does not pose a threat	Cost of 1m fence 3-3.5 euro		Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
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Environmental Management Plan for construction of fruit and vegetable storage				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Construction	Dust and noise generated during construction	Limit work on site to times when noise disruptions are allowed For prolonged work, ensure noise levels are acceptable In case of significant dust emissions use water to suppress dust	Monitor complaints from neighbors, visually ensure dust generation is acceptable Monitor working hours and noise levels (audibly)	1 m3 of water for dust suppressing: 1 m3 water = 0.01-0.02 euro		Workers / Contractors	Contractor and PMU	
Construction	Exhaust emissions and vibrations from the machinery	Ensure use of best available machinery Do not allow machinery to idle	Monitor types of machinery used and idle running			Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Construction	Soil pollution caused by oil and grease leakage	Maintenance of machinery at approved sites Storage of machinery on non-permeable surfaces Clean-up of spills	Visually inspect for signs of leaks	Cost of excavating 1m3 of soil with spill COST 1m3 = 3-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Construction	Improper siting of storage facility can cause losses of productive land	Location of buildings on sites with low productivity, efficient design to minimize space required	Ensure siting is adequate prior to start of works and space/design is sufficient	N/A		Final user/farmer		
Construction	Soil and water pollution from improper waste management	Ensure proper waste management at designated landfill sites Maximize reuse,	Visually Maintain receipts from designated landfill site for all	Cost to transport waste per kilometer to site		Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

		especially of inert materials and useful topsoil	construction wastes	(approximately 20 km) Cost 20km = 3,5-5 euro				
Construction	Aesthetic degradation from piling of inert materials and /or topsoil	Use inert excavated materials for landscaping Reuse topsoil Properly store all inert materials to avoid sliding or aesthetic degradation	Visually Designate area for storage of topsoil or excavated materials, conduct visual inspections of site			Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Noise generation	Use green buffer zones or noise suppressing covers if working in densely populated areas	Monitor complaints from neighbors	Greenery for 1 m length 60-80 euro length COSTS of cover		Final user /farmer	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Aesthetic degradation	Ensure that the constructed storage for fruit and vegetable fit into the surroundings	Visually monitor			Final user and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Inadequately managed wastes may cause degradation to soil and water bodies and aesthetic degradation	Establish proper management of wastes with collection bins on premises Establish, if possible, composting of fruit and vegetable waste	Visual inspection of fruit and vegetable wastes being discarded improperly			Final user and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Operation	Maintaining hygiene/cleaning can cause degradation of environment if wastewater is not collected and adequately treated	Ensure drainage canals (either open or closed) in the facility Connect drainage system to septic tank or wastewater connection of the farm	Ensure there are no signs of water spillages or releases into the environment			Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Ozone depletion can occur if refrigerating facilities are used that run on Freon or ammonia	Use refrigerators that run on hydro-fluorocarbon as coolant	Check certification of the refrigeration facility and monitor through specifications (during procurement)			Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Safety in general for surrounding environment (human, animals and plants)	Ensure that the constructed storage for fruit and vegetable are not a threat to environment in general and its placed in adequate place	Visually ensure design and location of constructed storage for fruit and vegetable does not pose a threat	Cost of cover Cost of fence 1m fence 3-3.5 euro		Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan for milk collection systems

Environmental Management Plan for milk collection systems				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Construction	Dust and noise generated during construction	Limit work on site to times when noise disruptions are allowed For prolonged work, ensure noise levels are acceptable In case of significant dust emissions use water to suppress dust	Monitor complaints from neighbors, visually ensure dust generation is acceptable Monitor working hours and noise levels (audibly)	1 m ³ of water for dust suppressing: COST=1 m ³ water = 0.01-0.02 euro		Workers / Contractors	Contractor and PMU	
Construction	Exhaust emissions and vibrations from the machinery	Ensure use of best available machinery Do not allow machinery to idle	Monitor types of machinery used and idle running			Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	
Construction	Soil pollution caused by oil and grease leakage	Maintenance of machinery at approved sites Storage of machinery on non-permeable surfaces Clean-up of spills	Visually inspect for signs of leaks	Cost of excavating 1m ³ of soil with spill COST 1m ³ = 3-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Workers and PMU	

Environmental Management Plan for milk collection systems

Environmental Management Plan for milk collection systems				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Construction	Soil and water pollution from improper waste management	Ensure proper waste management at designated landfill sites Maximize reuse, especially of inert materials and useful topsoil	Visually Maintain receipts from designated landfill site for all construction wastes	Cost to transport waste per kilometer to site (approximately 20 km) Cost 20km = 3,5-5 euro		Workers / Contractors	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Odor generation	Ensure collection center is adequately spaced from sensitive neighborhoods Ensure adequate hygienic practices are established and implemented Prevent spills into areas that are hard to clean up Use green buffer zones for minimization of odor spreading	Monitor complaints from neighbors Sanitary inspection approval	Greenery for 1 m length COSTS 60-80 euro length		Final user /farmer	Farmer, Workers and PMU	
Operation	Aesthetic degradation	Ensure that the constructed milk collection center will fit into the surroundings	Visually monitor, review of design and final location selection			Final user and workers /farmer	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

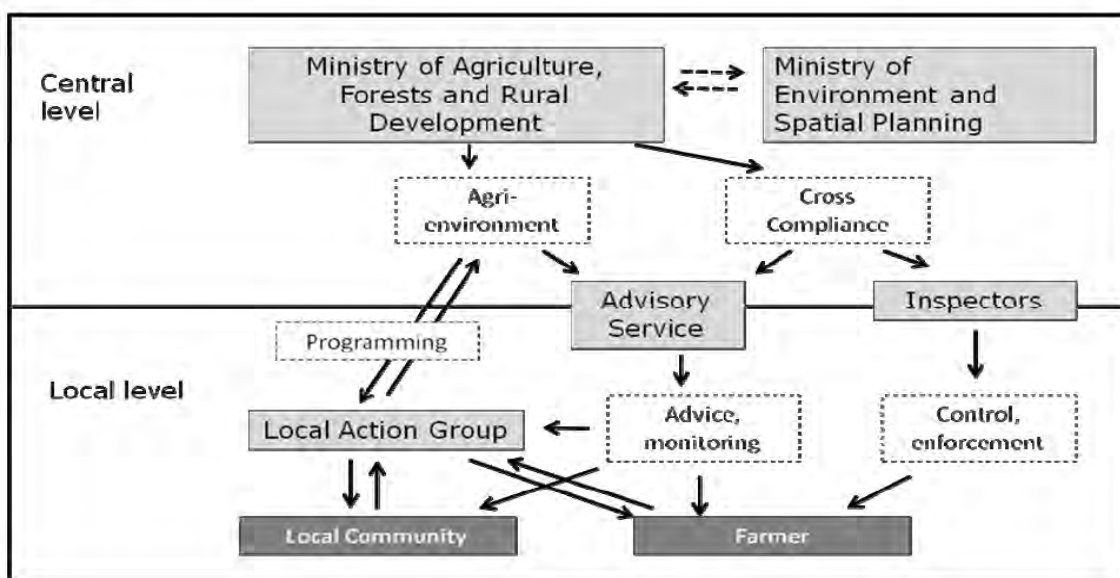
Environmental Management Plan for milk collection systems

Environmental Management Plan for milk collection systems				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Operation	<p>Safety for environment</p> <p>Safety for end users</p> <p>Poor hygiene may lead to odors and health threats</p>	<p>Ensure milk collection center is not placed in the vicinity of sensitive areas, watercourses, protected areas or similar</p> <p>Ensure proper procedures for maintenance of the milk collection center as required by Sanitary inspections</p>	<p>Visually ensure design and location of collection milk center is not causing environmental threats</p> <p>Compliance with procedures with spot checks</p>			Final user /farmer and workers	Farmer, Workers and PMU	

Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

A dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) would be established within the MAFRD for the daily management, administration and coordination of the project, including procurement, financial management, reporting and monitoring and evaluation. In addition to the core team comprising a Project Manager, Procurement Specialist, Financial Management Specialist and technical specialists (environment, monitoring and evaluation), and administrative staff, the PMU would also hire additional specialists/staff on a part time basis as needed. While the overall M&E of the project will be undertaken by the PMU, water quality monitoring will be undertaken by the Institute of Hydrometeorology (Hydromet), within the MESP that has the primary responsibility for such monitoring. The figure below depicts the main institutions and functions related to agri-environmental issues in Kosovo.

The officers approving applications for grants will also undergo training for environmental screening of projects, as per the Environmental Management Framework and procedures defined here-in. The PMU will also hire a fulltime environmental specialist that will review the project documents, ensure the proper screening procedure was followed and conduct spot checks on the compliance of project activities with the environmental requirements. In addition, the spot checks will be used to ensure that the adequate mitigation and monitoring measures, as defined in the ESMPs or ESMP Checklists for each sub-project activity requiring such documents, are implemented. The environmental specialist ((fulltime) will also propose measures to rectify the non-compliance with the ESMP documents, if such non-compliance is noted, and make reports of spot checks on farms.



Disclosure and Public Consultations

The Environmental Management Framework document has been disclosed on the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development in three languages in September 2010. The Public consultations were announced in five daily newspapers on September 30, 2010. Key stakeholders, including representatives of other ministries, institutions and NGOs have been sent individually, in addition to the announcement. The public consultations were held on October 11, 2010 in Hotel Grand in Prishtina, while two group consultations took place in the Ministry on September 30 and October 1.

There have been no major objections to the ESMF document, and the comments included a review of the pesticide list, to account for the 60 days environmental permit processing time by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and to focus on the environmental value of the Project. Details of the Public Consultations and Disclosure are attached in Appendix 1.

The updated Environmental Management Framework of ARDP as per December 2016 last reviews, has been disclosed at the web page of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development www.mbpzhr-ks.org on January 2017.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Introduction

The Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project has been classified as an environment category B and triggers the safeguard policy on Environmental Assessment. In addition, the project triggers the safeguard policy on Pest Management. Considering the potential environmental and overall impacts associated with improper pesticide use and impacts associated with increased agricultural production, it is clear that a pest management plan needs to be in place. Through the provisions of this Pest management Plan the Project Management Unit will ensure all the pesticides that are allowed (or authorized and registered) to be used in the safest way possible.

The KARDP project does not provide for financing or purchases of any pesticides nor will it support introduction of new pest management practices, or lead to substantial increases in the pesticide use. However, with the agricultural extension services activities and the rural development program, the use of pesticides may somewhat increase, and the Project is therefore subject to this IPMP.

The IPMP provides a framework for the development of an Integrated pest management program for field crops and livestock in the project areas, which would help identify, understand and manage pest problems in the development of agriculture, and as such adequately protect the human and animal health as well as the environment from the associated negative impacts. In addition, the IPMP will help protect the natural ecosystem and the natural agents which are beneficial and which fight the pests, pollinate, etc. The IPMP will also help establish a framework for critical analysis of activities such as introduction of invasive species, transport and storage of pesticides, management of pesticide residues and waste packaging, and other pesticide use externalities. The IPMP will also bind together the activities of the MAFRD, education and awareness raising, other projects and activities of organizations for integrated pest management.

Based on this Plan, the MAFRD team (PMU) would develop targeted programs for farmers that would educate and raise awareness. In addition, the PMU will establish a system for monitoring and evaluation in order to ensure compliance with the IPMP.

Some of the potential pest and pest management issues are given in the table below:

Project activity/result/issue	Potential issue	Mitigation measure
Inability to recognize need for proper pest management may lead to improper use of pesticides	Improper pest management type in improper amounts may be administered	Include analysis and establishing the need for pest management as a first step in all education works
Increase in agricultural productivity while conserving natural resource base	Increased use and therefore reliance on chemical pesticides	Raise awareness and implement IPMP
Increase in incomes from increased agricultural production	Changes in pest management practices	Raise awareness and implement IPMP, promote natural pest management practices
Promotion of exports of agricultural	Pesticide use may jeopardize product	Raise awareness and implement

products	quality and render it unacceptable	IPMP. Make sure farmers are aware of such standards and requirements.
Training in agricultural intensification, changes in practices	Pest management needs to comply with the IPMP	Include IPMP in training curriculum, provide details on specific methods to be used
Availability of pesticides to untrained farmers poses a risk	Lack of training may lead to improper usage	Ensure farmers attend training, conduct monitoring and evaluation, clearly communicate lists of recommended versus lists of banned pesticides
Improper storage of pesticides and improper management of pesticide packaging wastes and residue pesticides poses a threat	Lack of training may lead to improper storage and waste management posing a threat to the environment and human health	Ensure farmers attend training, with specific measures for storage and management.

The proper integrated pest management includes the overall cycle, made up of the following components:

1. Establishing the need for pest management
2. Selecting appropriate pesticides
3. Promotion of alternative methods of pest management
4. Safe transportation and storage of pesticides
5. Implementation and application (in allowed doses) of pesticides and
6. Management of remained/ unused pesticides packages
7. Education of farmers for all segments of pest management (from establishing the need to management of pesticide wastes)

The key objective of this plan and of the trainings related to and promoting proper pest management is to keep pests below economically harmful levels, not to exterminate them. Application rates must always be in accordance with the rates recommended by the original manufacturer. This is not only necessary for environmental protection reasons, it also contributes to overall cost effectiveness of the activity.

Requirements of the World Bank OP 4.09

This Integrated Pest Management Plan addresses the need of KARDP to monitor and mitigate negative environmental (and health) impacts of the project by promoting ecosystem based pest management, implementation of which will lead to compliance with the World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.09 on Pest Management. The purposes of OP 4.09 are: (i) to ensure good practices are applied in World Bank financed projects, (ii) avoid excessive use of pesticides, and (iii) promote environmentally sound and sustainable pest management. Its objectives include: (i) minimize the environmental and health hazards related to pesticide Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project Environmental Management Framework

usage, (ii) ensure that pest management activities follow an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach, and (iii) develop national capacity to implement IPM-based crop protection and pesticide regulation. The overall pest management approach is based on the capacity of the country's regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management.

The World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.09 stipulates that “in assisting borrowers to manage pest that affect either agriculture or public health, the Bank supports a strategy that promotes the use of biological or environmental control methods and reduces reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides” and “in appraising a project that will involve pest management, the Bank assesses the capacity of the country's regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective and environmentally sound pest management. As necessary, the Bank and the borrower incorporate in the project components to strengthen such capacity”. Furthermore, “the Bank does not finance formulated products that fall in WHO classes 1A and 1B or formulations of products in Class II, if (a) the country lacks restrictions on their distribution and use ; or (b) they are likely to be used by, or be accessible to, lay personnel, farmers or others without training, equipment and facilities to handle, store and apply these products properly”.

Institutional Responsibility and Legal Background

The Project Management Unit will be responsible for the activities on implementing this Integrated Pest Management Plan. The PMU, as a part of the MAFRD will coordinate additional activities that the Ministry may undertake, especially in relation to GAP and EuroGAP practices and norms.

The PMU will ensure implementation of the IPMP through trainings, supervision over activities on farms and in the final instances monitoring and evaluation of project activities and compliance with the IPMP. The PMU will formulate an annual work plan for the implementation of the IPMP, incorporating plans and costs for: (i) training sessions for staff, (ii) training sessions with venue, accessibility and materials for farmers, (iii) potential demonstration activities for farmers, (iv) field visits to ensure compliance or provide advice, (v) coordination with other units of MAFRD.

This IPMP takes into consideration the laws on pesticides and pest management in force in Kosovo, such as the: *Administrative Instruction 09 / 2009 Authorization for certification of Plant Protection Products* and the *Administrative Instruction 13 / 2009 Determining of conditions, facilities and equipment for placement of plant protection products on the market*.

In addition, the IPMP observes the *EU Council Directive 79/117/EEC prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances* and *Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market*. The IPMP also provides a list of pesticides according to the *World Health Organization Classification of Pesticides*.

Training and Education on Integrated Pest Management Practices

Within the MAFRD, some trainings and activities have been conducted related to the proper use of pesticides, and having exposed key staff to some of the elements included in the rigorous provisions and criteria as set forth by the Directives of the European Union.

The KARDP project will also envisage, develop and provide trainings based on the Good Farming Practices (Appendix 3) and the Integrated Pest Management Plan, both to the staff dealing with these issues (trainers)

and on-site with the farmers (the end users). The trainings will follow all seven areas defined above, with an emphasis on how the need for pest management is established, the right usage of the right type of pesticide, and promote rational, educated use. In addition, the trainings targeted towards the farmers will provide practical provisions on storage of pesticides, potential threats and management of remaining chemicals or their containers.

In addition, KARDP will also provide training and education for farmers on pesticide use and occupational health protection measures, in order to ensure farmers know how to handle given chemicals. The intense trainings will be delivered in selected regional locations or on one central location regarding good farming practices (Appendix 3).

A series of intense trainings will be conducted by MAFRD in selected regional locations or on one central location for all farmers in GAP certification processes – in order to introduce GAP and EuroGAP norms, classification and planting, management and control of pests, integrated pest management.

Plant Production Products authorized for use in Kosovo as per Law nr 03/L – 042 - On Plant Protection Products, Administrative Instruction 09 / 2009 Authorization for certification of Plant Protection Products, and Administrative Instruction 13 / 2009 Determining of conditions, facilities and equipment for placement of plant protection products on the market

Updated Register list of Plant Production Products authorized for use in Kosovo of date 23.07.2015

Datë: 23.07.2015

Regjistri i Produktëve për Mbrojtjen e Bimëve të regjistruara në MBPZHR, që lejohen të importohen, vendosen në treg, qarkullojnë dhe përdoren në Kosovë

1	Acrobat MZ	mancozeb,dimetomorp	048-675-2011	BASF	Agroheli SA-Rahovec	8/9/2011	8/9/2017	60%,9%	Xi,Xn,N	Fungicid
2	Actara 25 WG	thiamethoxam	096-0746-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	7/3/2007	7/3/2017	250 g/kg	III	Insekticid
3	Actellic 50 EC	pirimiphos-methyl	100-0771-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	10/3/2007	10/3/2017	500 g/l	O	sekticid, akarac
4	Afalon	linuron	12-959-2014	ADAMA Agrikultural Solutions Limited Ltd-Israel	"Agrounion"sh.p.k - Prishtinë	16/7/2014	31/7/2016	450g/l	Xn,N	Herbicid
5	Agria Mancozeb 80 WP	mancozeb	35-3375-2012	Zenith Crop Sciences Bulgaria LTD- Bulgari	D.P.T"Jovatan-P".Prizren	12/12/2012	12/12/2016	800 g/kg	Xi,N	Fungicid
6	Alette flash	fosetyl-aluminium	011-2433-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agrounion - Prishtinë	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	800 g/l	U	Fungicid
7	Amok G	glyphosate	38-3378-2012	United Phosphorus L	PEGASUS sh.p.k-Zhur	12/12/2012	12/12/2015	95%	N	Herbicid

8	Antracol WP 70	propineb	079-0529-9-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agrounion - Prishtinë	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	700 g/kg	U	Fungicid
9	Ariont 50 SC	fenoxim-methyl	01-71-2014	ADAMA Agrikultural Solutions Limited Ltd-Israel	Agrounion sh.p.k - Prishtinë	18/4/2014	31/12/2021	500g/l	Xn,N	Fungicid
10	Arion Plus	metaldelhide, denatonium benzoate	21-2731-2011	Unicitem d.o.o	Agronomi-Suharekë	18/6/2012	18/6/2021	50 g/kg, 0.03 g/kg	Xn	Limacid
11	Armetil C	oxyclofur bakri, metalaxyl	12-3625-2012	Industrias Quimicalls del vales S.a	Agroheli SA-Rahovec	11/5/2012	11/5/2020	714 g/l, 85 g/l	Xi, Xn, N	Fungicid
12	Armetil M	mancozeb, metalaxyl	11-3624-2012	Industrias Quimicalls del vales S.a	Agroheli SA-Rahovec	11/5/2012	11/5/2020	720 g/l, 85 g/l	Xi, Xn, N	Fungicid
13	Avaunt 150 EC	indoxacarb	043-182-2011	DuPont	Agro Blend-Vorë	10/8/2011	10/8/2016	15.84 %	Xn,N	Insekticid
14	Axial 50 EC	pinosaden	06-2839-2014	Syngenta	"Fitofarma"Sh.p.k- Ferizaj	12.02.2015	31.01.2018	5.05%	Xi, N	Herbicid
15	Basagran	bentazon	34-1615-2013	BASF	"Agroheli sa"sh.p.k-Rahovec	22.06.2015	31.08.2018	480 g/l	Xn,N	Herbicid
16	Basamid GR	dazomet	025-2356-2-2007	BASF	Rendimenti - Çiljan	15/1/2007	15/1/2017	970 ± g/kg	III	Nematicid, fungicid, herbicid, insecticid
17	Basta 15	glufosinat amonium	27-2523-2011	BAYER CropScience	Agrounion - Prishtinë	2/8/2012	2/8/2017	150g/l	Xi, Xn	Herbicid
18	Belem 0.8 MG	cypermethrin	02-314-2014	Ellanco Hellas SACI	N.T.P"Agrounion"-Prizren	18/4/2014	31/10/2017	900g/l	N	Insekticid
19	Bl-58	dimethoate	14-1009-2012	BASF	Agroheli SA-Rahovec	11/5/2012	11/5/2017	400 g/l	Xi, Xn, N, F	Insekticid, akarac
20	Boom Efekt	glyphosate	074-0422-6-2007	Pinus T.K.L.	Agronomi - Suharekë	13/2/2007	13/2/2017	360 g/l + /- 5%	U	Herbicid
21	Boyano	fluazinam	007-206-2009	HERMO	Postova - Vushtri	18/6/2009	18/6/2017	500 ml/l	Xc	Fungicid
22	Boxer 800 EC	prosulfoarb	039-3954-2011	Syngenta	—	27/9/2011	27/9/2018	77.1%	XL,N	Herbicid
23	Bravo 300 SC	chlorothalonil	092-0742-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	7/3/2007	7/3/2017	500 g/l	U	Fungicid
24	Brevis	metamitron	01-2771-2014	Adama	"Agrounion"sh.p.k - Prishtinë	12/2/2015	31/8/2019	15 g/kg	Xn,N	Ujeter- Per mallim te frutave

25	Cabrio Top	pyraclostrobin,metiram	051-1532-2011	BASF	Agrohelp SA-Rahovec	8/9/2011	8/9/2016	550 g/l	Xn,N	Fungicid
26	Kalypto 480 SL	triacloprid	018-2443-2010	BAYER CropScience	Agrounion - Prishtine	4/12/2007	12/1/2017	480 g/l	II	Insekticid
27	Callisto 48 SC	metotrione	011-2398-2009	Syngenta	Fitofarma - Ferizaj	31/12/2009	31/12/2017	480 g/l	N	Herbicid
28	Caplan Pro	caplan	020-2059-2009	Nanjing Essence Fine	Agrounion - Rahovec	31/12/2009	31/12/2017	800g/kg	Xn,X	Fungicid
29	Champion 50 WP	copper hydroxide	076-0343-7-2007	Karsia	Agrounion - Suharekë	13/2/2007	13/2/2017	500 g/kg	III	Fungicid
30	Chikara 25 W	flazasulfuron	14-195-2014	ISK Biosciences	N.S.H.P "Agronomi"	16/7/2014	31/12/2017	250g/kg	N	Herbicid
31	Chorus 50 WG	cyprodinil	091-0741-11-2007	Syngenta	Agrounion - Rahovec	7/3/2007	7/3/2017	500 g/kg	III	Fungicid
32	Clarinet	pyrimethanil, fluquinconazole	35-460-2015	Bayer Crop Science AG	"Agrounion" s.d.o.o., Prishtine	22.06.2015	30.04.2018	150 g/l, 50 g/l	Xn	Fungicid
33	Collis	boscalid, kresoxim-methyl	46-3461-2012	BASF	Agrohelp SA-Rahovec	31/12/2012	31/12/2021	200g/l, 100g/l	Xt,N	Fungicid
34	Contador 200 SL	imidacloprid	022-0001-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agrounion - Prishtine	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	200 g/l	II	Insekticid
35	Contador 70 WG	imidacloprid	013-2437-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agrounion - Prishtine	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	700 g/kg	II	Insekticid
36	Convento	fenamidone	004-2269-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agrounion - Prishtine	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	975 g/kg	III	Fungicid
37	Copper Oxychloride 50 WP	copper oxychloride	27-109-2015	Zenith Crop Sciences Bulgaria LTD	"Shigaj-AGR"-Shqipëri	22.06.2015	31.01.2018	50%	Xt, N	Fungicid
38	Cosavet DF	sulfur	15-621-2014	"Sulphur Mills limited"	N.T.P "Muja" - Rahovec	16/7/2014	31/12/2019	800g/kg	Xt, N	Fungicid
39	Creno Ulje	copper oxide	20-2291-2013	Herbos d.d.	N.T.P "Rimida"	27/12/2013	27/12/2016	20%, 80%	Xn, N	Insekticid, Fungicid, Akaricid
40	Cuprofix MZ 30 Dispers	mancozeb, copper sulfat	33-3373-2012	Umbel Phosphorus Ltd	PEGASUS sh.p.k-Zhur	12/12/2012	12/12/2016	304 g/kg, 221 g/kg	Xn, N	Fungicid
41	Cuprablau Z	copper oxychlorid	15-194-2014	Cinkarna Celje	N.P.SH "Agronomi", Prizren	18/2.2015	31/1/2018	35%	Xn,N	Fungicid
42	Cuprosate Gold M 72 WP	mancozeb,cymoxanil	36-3376-2012	Zenith Crop Sciences Bulgaria LTD- Bulgari	D.P.T"Ornatan-P"-Prizren	24/12/2012	24/12/2019	64%, 8 %	Xt,N	Fungicid
43	Curenox 50 WP	copper oxychloride	30-683-2012	Industrias Quimicas del Valle, S.A	N.T.P" Agronomi"	13/8/2012	13/8/2016	877 g/l	Xn	Fungicid
44	Curzate M	mancozeb, cymoxanil	205-16-2976-2007	DuPont	Agrounion Rahovec	7/12/2007	7/12/2017	720 g/kg	III	Fungicid

45	Curzate R	copper oxychlorid, cymoxanil	204-16-2975-2007	DuPont	Agronomi Rahovec	7/12/2007	7/12/2017	350 g/kg	III	Fungicid
46	Cymbal 45	cymoxanil	14-1229-2013	Beldrim Crop Protection	N.P.SH "Agronomi"	25/7/2013	25/7/2019	450g/l	Xt,N	Fungicid
47	Cynagryl WG	cymoxanil	082-0665-10-2007	Bonomo	Pestova - Vushtri	3/10/2007	3/10/2017	750 g/kg	III	Fungicid
48	Cythrini 250 EC	cypermethrin	54-1652-2012	Agriphar	Rendimenti-Gjilen	31/12/2012	31/12/2016	250g/l	Xn, N	Insekticid
49	Daconil 720 SC	chlorothalonil	093-0743-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi Rahovec	7/3/2007	7/3/2017	720 g/l	U	Fungicid
50	Dantop 50 WG	clothianidin	208-17-2970-2007	Sumitomo Chem.	Agronomi Rahovec	7/12/2007	7/12/2017	50 g/kg	III	Insekticid
			021-2268-1-2007	BAYER CropScience		12/1/2007	12/1/2017			
51	Decis 2.5 EC	deltamethrin			Agrounion - Prishtinë			25 g/l	II	Insekticid
52	Defiant 2.5 % EC	deltamethrin	58-2159-2011	VAPCO	"PEGASUS" sh.p.k	27/7/2012	27/7/2015	2.50%	F	Insekticid
					N.P.SH "Agronomi" - Prizren					
53	Diflor 250 EC	difenoconazole	30-371-2015	Globachem nv		22.06.2015	31.12.2018	250 g/l	Xn,N	Fungicid
					N.P.SH "Agronomi" - Prizren					
54	Difend	difenoconazole	28-261-2015	Globachem nv		22.06.2015	31.12.2018	30 g/l	N	Fungicid
55	Dequiman MZ WG	mancozeb	047-850-2011	Certiplant NV	Pestova - Vushtri	18/12/2011	18/12/2016	750 g/l	Xn,N	Fungicid
				ADAMA Agricultural Solutions Limited Ltd-Israel						
56	Dikamin 600l	2,4 D	55-4353-2011		"Agrounion"sh.p.k - Prishtinë	31/12/2012	31/12/2015	720 g/l	Xn, N	Herbicid
57	Diquatet	diquat	009-205-2009	HERMO	Pestova - Vushtri	21/10/2009	21/10/2017	200g/kg	I*, N	Herbicid
58	Direx 7.5 GR	chlorpyrifos	53-1966-2012	Kollant S.r.l	PEGASUS sh.p.k-Zhur	31/12/2012	31/12/2016	7.5g/l	N	Insekticid
								80% +/- 25 g/kg	U	Fungicid
59	Dithane M-45	mancozeb	077-0341-7-2007	Karsia	Agronomi - Suharekë	13/02/2007	13/02/2017			Fungicid
60	Dividend 030 FS	difenoconazole	095-0745-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	7/3/2007	7/3/2017	30 g/kg	III	Fungicid
61	Domark 4 EC	tetraconazole	198-16-2966-2007	Isagro S.p.A.	Agronomi Rahovec	7/12/2007	7/12/2017	400 g/l	II	Fungicid
62	Domark	tetraconazole	09-3451-2011	Isagro S.p.A	N.P.SH "Agronomi"	25/7/2013	25/7/2019	100g/l	Xn, N	Fungicid
63	Dual Gold 96 EC	S-metachlor	48-3151-2012	Syngenta		31/12/2012	31/12/2016	960g/l	Xt,N	Herbicid
										Insekticid, Akaricid
64	Envidor	spirodiclofen	02-3723-2012	BAYER CropScience	"Agrounion" SH.P.K.	25/7/2013	25/7/2020	240g/l	Xn	
65	Equation contact	famoxadone, mancozeb	040-180-2011	DuPont	Agroblend-Prizren	12/4/2011	12/4/2016	6.2 %:62.5 %	Xn, N	Fungicid
66	Equation Pro	famoxadone, cymoxanil	034-719-2011	DuPont	Agroblend-Prizren	4/4/2011	4/4/2019	22.5%:30%	Xn, N	Fungicid
67	Equip	formasulfuron	010-2438-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agrounion - Prishtinë	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	45 g/l	III	Herbicid
					N.P.SH "Agronomi" , Prizren					
68	Esteron	2,4 D 2-BHE	7/30/2015	Dow AgroSciences		12/2/2015	31/1/2018	905 l/kg	N	Herbicid

69	Falcor 400 EC	tebuconazol, triadimenol, epoxiconazole	008-2442-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	"Agronomi" sh.p.k - Prishtine	12/1/2017	12/1/2017	100+40+250 g/kg	II	Fungicid
70	Fantic F WG	benalaxil-M, folpet	02-3448-2011	Isagro S.p.A	N.P.SH "Agronomi"	25/7/2013	25/7/2017	3,75%, 48%	Xn, N	Fungicid
71	Fastac 10 EC	alpha-cypermethrin	032-0017-2-2007	BASE	Rendimenti - Gjilan	17/1/2007	17/1/2017	100 ± 10 g/l	II	Insekticid
72	Flint Plus	trifloxystrobin, captan	21-2123-2013	BAYER CropScience	"Agronomi" SH.P.K	27/12/2013	27/12/2017	40g/l, 600 g/l	Xn, N	Fungicid
73	Fokus Ultra	cycloxydim	07-1012-2012	BASF	Agrohelp SA-Rahovec	23/3/2012	23/3/2021	21%	Xi, Xn, N	Herbicid
74	Foldan 50 %	folpet	035-2390-2011	VAPCO	PEGASUS sh.p.k-Zhur	4/4/2011	4/4/2017	44-45 %	Xi	Fungicid
75	Folicur EM 50 WP	tebuconazole, trityfluorid	007-2431-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agronomi - Prishtinë	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	100 + 400 g/kg	III	Fungicid
76	Folio Gold 537,5 SC	metalaxyl-M, chlorothalonil	086-0726-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	5/3/2007	5/3/2017	33,8-41,3 g/kg	III	Fungicid
77	Folpan 80 WDG	folpet	21-26-2015	ADAMA Agricultural Solutions Limited Ltd	"Agronomi" sh.p.k - Prishtinë	22.06.2015	31.07.2018	800 g/kg	Xn,N	Fungicid
78	Force 0.5 G	tefluthrin	017-1130-2009	Syngenta	Fitofarma - Ferizaj	31/12/2012	31/12/2016	5 g/l	Xn, N	Insekticid
79	Furore Herb	fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	10-2783-2014	Nanjing Essence Fine Chemical	N.T.P "Agronomi" , Rahovec	12/2/2015	31/12/2018	75 g/kg	Xi, N	Herbicid
80	Furore Super	fenoxaprop-ethyl	020-2434-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agronomi - Prishtinë	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	75 g/l	O	Herbicid
81	Fusilade forte 15 EC	flusazhop-p-butyl	104-0788-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	10/3/2007	10/3/2017	200 g/l	O	Insekticid
82	Galben C 4-33	benalaxyl, oksiklorur bakri	200-16-2968-2007	PMC-Chemikal	Agronomi Rahovec	7/12/2007	7/12/2017	4%, 33%	U	Fungicid
83	Galben M 8-65	benalaxyl, mancozeb	199-16-2967-2007	PMC-Chemikal	Agronomi Rahovec	7/12/2007	7/12/2017	8%, 65%	U	Fungicid
84	Galigan 240 EC	oxyfluorfen	03-72-2014	ADAMA Agricultural Solutions Limited Ltd-Israël	"Agronomi" sh.p.k - Prishtinë	18/4/2014	31/12/2021	230g/l	Xn,N	Herbicid
85	Gardenop Pasta	bromadiolone	046-4517-2011	Zapi S.p.A	Agronomi-Prizren	15/8/2011	15/8/2021	0.005%	pa simbol	Rodenticid
86	Gardenop Pellete	bromadiolone	27-1746-2013	Zapi Industrie Chimiche S.P.A	N.T.P "Agronomi"	12/27/2013	12/27/2021	0.05g/kg	pa simbol	Rodenticid
87	Gardene GB	metaldelyde	03-3660-2012	Zapi Industrie Chimiche S.P.A	N.T.P "Agronomi"	7/25/2013	7/25/2021	5g/kg	-	Moluscid
88	Globach plus wax blocks	brodifacum	37-3545-2011	Unichem d.o.o	N.T.SH "doctor exterminator ddd"	5/6/2012	5/6/2017	0.03 %	Xn	Rodenticid

89	Globazar SC	azoxystrobin	31-259-2015	Globachem nv	N.P.SH "Agronomi" - Prizren	22.06.2015	31.12.2021	250 g/l	Xi,N	Fungicid
90	Glusar 20 L	glyphosate ammonium	026-740-2010	VAPCO	PEGASUS sh.p.k-Zhur	20/7/2010	20/7/2017	20%	Xi	Herbicid
91	Glyphogan 480 SL	glyphosate	04-325-2014	ADAMA Agricultural Solutions Limited Ltd-Israël	"Agronomi" sh.p.k - Prishtinë	18/4/2014	31/12/2017	50g/l	Xi, N	Herbicid
92	Grent 2,5 EC	lambda cyhalothrin	030-2014-2010	Nanjing Essence Fine Chemical	Agronomi Rahovec	8/3/2010	8/3/2017	25 g/l	Xn,N	Insekticid
93	Granstar 75 WG	tribenuron methyl	049-179-2011	DuPont	Agro-Blend-Vore	10/8/2011	10/8/2016	75%	N	Herbicid
94	Ieon 10 WP	lambda-cyhalothrin	102-0773-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	10/3/2007	10/3/2017	100 g/kg	II	Insekticid
95	Ieon 2,5 CS	lambda-cyhalothrin	101-0772-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	10/3/2007	10/3/2017	25 g/l	II	Insekticid
96	Imidamex 70 WG	imidacloprid	20-1092-2014	"MAC GmbH"	"Shegaj-AGR"-Shegajperi	16/7/2014	31/12/2019	700g/kg	Xi, N	Insekticid
97	Infranto	propamocarb hydrochlorid, fluopicoloid	26-4156-2011	BAYER CropScience	Agronomi - Prishtinë	2/8/2012	2/8/2020	625g/l, 62,5 g	Xi,N	Fungicid
98	Karate 2,5 EC	lambda-cyhalothrin	098-0769-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	10/3/2007	10/3/2017	25 g/l	II	Insekticid
99	Karathane EC	dinocap	109-0958-7-2007	KARSIA	Agronomi - Subarekë	27/3/2007	27/3/2017	350 g/l	III	Fungicid, akaricid
100	Karathe Zeon 5 CS	lambda cyhalothrin	010-119-2009	Syngenta	Fitofarma - Ferizaj	31/12/2009	31/12/2017	50 g/l	Xn, N	Insekticid
101	Kocide 2000	coper hidrokside, tetrasodium pyrophosphate	203-16-2974-2007	DuPont	Agronomi Rahovec	7/12/2007	7/12/2017	35%, <1<10	Xn,N	Fungicid
102	Kohiner 200 SL	imidacloprid	05-70-2014	ADAMA Agricultural Solutions Limited Ltd-Israël	"Agronomi" sh.p.k - Prishtinë	18/4/2014	31/7/2019	200g/l	N	Insekticid
103	Kumulus	sulfur	050-674-2011	BASF	Agrohelp SA-Rahovec	8/9/2011	8/9/2019	800 g/l	Xi,N	Fungicid
104	Kusabi 300 SC	pyriofenone	35-1741-2014	ISK BIOSCIENCES Europe N.V	N.P.SH "Agronomi" - Prizren	22.06.2015	31.01.2024	300 g/l	Xn,N	Fungicid
105	Lamdex 50 CS	lambda-cyhalothrin	24-615-2015	ADAMA Agricultural Solutions Limited Ltd	"Agronomi" sh.p.k - Prishtinë	22.06.2015	31.12.2018	50 g/kg	N	Insekticid

106	Lannate 90	methomyl	202-16-2973-2007	DuPont	Agronomi Rahovec	7/12/2007	7/12/2017	90 g/kg	Ib	Insekticid, akaricid
107	Lannate 25 WP	methomyl	035-181-2011	DuPont	Agrobiond-Prizren	4/4/2014	4/4/2019	25%	I,N	Insekticid
108	Laudis	Tembotrione, Isosadifen ethyl	38-459-2015	Bayer Crop Science AG	"Agromarket ks" d.o.o., Prishtine	22.06.2015	30.04.2024	44 g/l, 22 g/l	Xn,N	Herbicid
109	Lentagran 45 WP	pyridate	16-1230-2015	Belchim Crop Protection	N.P.SH "Agronomi"	25/7/2013	25/7/2016	45%	Xi,N	Herbicid
110	Leopard 5 EC	quazafop-p-ethyl	06-319-2014	ADAMA Agrikultural Solutions Limited Ltd-Israel	"Agrounion" sh.p.k - Prishtine	18/4/2014	30/11/2019	30g/l	Xi, N	Herbicid
111	Lintur 70 WG	triasulfuron-dicamba	014-122-2009	Syngenta	Fitofarma - Ferizaj	31/12/2009	31/12/2017	4.1%, 65.9%	N	Herbicid
112	Logran 20 WG	triasulfuron	052-3953-2011	Syngenta	—	27/9/2011	27/9/2015	20%	N	Herbicid
113	Lumax 537.5 SE	terbutylazine, S-metolachlor, mesotrione	51-3152-2012	Syngenta	—	31/12/2012	12/31/2021	187.5g/l, 312.5g/l, 37.5g/l	Xn, N	Herbicid
114	Mais Herb 4 SC	micosulfuron	05-4309-2012	Nanjing Essence Fine Chemical	Agronomi Rahovec	33/3/2012	23/3/2018	4%	Xi,N	Herbicid
115	Maister OD	foramsulfuron, isosadifen-ethyl, podesulfuron-methyl sodium	05-3722-2012	BAYER CropScience	"Agrounion" SH.P.K	25/7/2013	25/7/2016	30g/l, 30g/l, 1g/l	Xi,N	Herbicid
116	Manfil 75 WG	mancozeb	19-3452-2011	Karsia	Agronomi-Suharekë	18/6/2012	18/6/2016	750 g/kg	Xn, N	Fungicid
117	Marzate	mancozeb	041-184-2011	United Phosphorus Ltd	—	12/4/2011	12/4/2016	75%	Xi,N	Fungicid
118	Markate 100 CS	lambda-cyhalothrin	17-590-2014	"Globachem nv"	N.S.H.P "Agronomi" - Prizren.	16/7/2014	31/12/2017	100g/kg	Xn,N	Insekticid
119	Maton	2,4 d-2 ethylexyl	029-2361-2-2007	Headland	Rendimeriti - Gijan	15/1/2007	15/1/2017	600 ± 25 g/l	II	Herbicid
120	Mavrik	tau-fluvalinat	02-2770-2014	ADAMA Agrikultural Solutions Limited Ltd-Israel	"Agrounion" sh.p.k - Prishtine	12/2/2015	31/5/2021	800g/l	Xn,N	Fungicid
121	Melody Combi 43,5	iprovalicarb, folpet	016-2444-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agrounion - Prishtinë	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	435 g/kg	U	Fungicid
122	Merlin Flexx	isoxaflutol	01-3726-2012	BAYER CropScience	"Agrounion" SH.P.K	25/7/2013	25/7/2016	240g/l	Xn, N	Herbicid

123	Merpan 30 WP	captan	07-318-2014	ADAMA Agrikultural Solutions Limited Ltd-Israel	"Agrounion" sh.p.k - Prishtinë	18/4/2014	30/9/2017	500g/l	Xn,N	Fungicid
124	Merpan 80 WDG	captan	08-315-2014	ADAMA Agrikultural Solutions Limited Ltd-Israel	"Agrounion" sh.p.k - Prishtinë	18/4/2014	30/9/2017	800g/l	Xn,N	Fungicid
125	Mosazol 500 FS	methiocarb	014-2436-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agrounion - Prishtinë	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	500 g/l	Ib	Molluskocid, Insekticid, akaricid, repelent
126	Metonate 90 SP	methomyl, sodium chloride	24-2547-2013	Nanjing Essence Fine Chemical	N.T.P "Agronomi"	27/12/2013	27/12/2019	900 g/l;18 g/l	N	Insekticid
127	Metric	clomazone, metribuzin	17-1226-2013	Belchim Crop Protection	N.P.SH "Agronomi"	25/7/2013	25/7/2018	60g/l, 233g/l	N	Herbicid
128	Metrizan	metribuzin	083-0666-10-2007	Hermoo	Pestova - Vushtri	10/3/2007	10/3/2017	700 g/kg	II	Herbicid
129	Mildikui	cyazofamid	24-3453-2011	ISK Biosciences Europe N.V	Agronomi-Prizren	29/8/2014	29/8/2019	25 g/l	N	Fungicid
130	Mikal Flash	fosetyl-aluminium, folpet	005-2270-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agrounion - Prishtinë	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	750 g/kg	U	Fungicid
131	Microthiol Dispers Bio	sulfur	39-3379-2012	United Phosphorus Ltd	PEGASUS sh.p.k-Zhur	12/12/2012	12/12/2019	800 g/kg	Xi	Fungicid, Akaricid
132	Mistral	metribuzin	09-73-2014	ADAMA Agrikultural Solutions Limited Ltd-Israel	"Agrounion" sh.p.k - Prishtinë	18/4/2014	30/9/2017	700g/l	Xn,N	Herbicid
133	Modjivo žvepijo	sulfur	110-0959-7-2007	KARSLA	Agronomi - Suharekë	27/3/2007	27/3/2017	800 g/l	U	Fungicid
134	Morseon Active	foramsulfuron, thienicarbazon-methyl	06-3725-2012	BAYER CropScience	"Agrounion" SH.P.K	25/7/2013	25/7/2016	31.5g/l, 10g/l	Xi,N	Herbicid
135	Movento 100 SC	spirotrienat	37-458-2015	Bayer Crop Science AG	"Agromarket ks" d.o.o., Prishtinë	22.06.2015	30.04.2024	100 g/l	Xi	Insekticid
136	Mustang 306 SE	florasulam;2,4-D 2-EHE	008-3041-2009	KARSLA	Agronomi - Suharekë	18/6/2009	18/6/2017	6,25 g/l;452 g/l	Xn	Herbicid
137	Mycosyl 720 WP	mancozeb, metalaxyl	18-1098-2011	United Phosphorus Ltd	—	11/6/2012	11/6/2020	64%, 8%		Fungicid

138	Neosol SL	aglyphosate	45-4956-2012	Zenith Crop Sciences Bulgaria LTD- Bulgaria	U.P.F. (000000-1)-Prizren	31/12/2012	31/12/2016	300g/l EHS	X	Herbicide
139	NED 24 L	2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl (2 E) FE	44-3694-2012	Nanjing Essence Fine Chemical	Agromoni - Rahovec	31/12/2012	31/12/2015	600g/l	Xn,Xn,N	Herbicide
140	Neo Stop	chlorpropham	42-1228-2012	Agriphar	Agromoni - Prishtinë	31/12/2012	31/12/2020	10g/kg	Xn, N	Regulatori i r
141	Neoran 37,5 WG	copper oxychlorid	20-2860-2014	ADAMA Agrikultural Solutions Limited Ltd- Israel	"Agromoni"sh.p.k - Prishtinë	22.06.2015	31.08.2018	375 g/kg	N	Fungicid
142	Neuron 50 EC	brontopropylate	099-0770-11-2007	Syngenta	Agromoni - Rahovec	10/3/2007	10/3/2017	500 g/l	U	Akaricid
143	Nicogan 40 SC	nicosulfuron	10-1353-2012	ADAMA Agrikultural Solutions Limited Ltd- Israel	"Agromoni"sh.p.k - Prishtinë	4/5/2012	4/5/2018	40 g/l	N	Herbicide
144	Nordox 75 WG	copper oxide	49-3153-2012	Syngenta		12/31/2012	12/31/2016	839g/kg	Xn, N	Fungicid
145	Nursle D	chlorpyrifos, cypermethrin	43-1651-2012	Agriphar	Rendimenti-Gjitar	31/12/2012	31/12/2016	300g/l, 50g/l	Xn, N	Insekticid
146	Ogriol	vaj I farës	20-3446-2012	Finus T.K.I.	Agromoni-Suharekë	18/6/2012	18/6/2019	92%		Insekticid
147	Omite 57 EW	propargite	209-18-2971-2007	Chemtura Chem.	Agromoni Rahovec	7/12/2007	7/12/2017	57 g/kg	III	Insekticid, Akaricid
148	Omite 570 EW	propargite	027-2358-2-2007	Crompton	Rendimenti - Gjitar	15/1/2007	15/1/2017	632 mg/l	III	Akaricid
149	Optix R	fosetyl aluminium, copper sulfat	34-3374-2012	United Phosphorus Ltd	PEGASUS sh.p.k-Zhur	12/12/2012	12/12/2017	200 g/kg, 150 g/kg	Xn, N	Fungicid
150	Orius 25 EW	tebukonazol	08-3450-2011	ADAMA Agrikultural Solutions Limited Ltd- Israel	"Agromoni"sh.p.k - Prishtinë	25/7/2013	25/7/2019	250g/l	Xn, N	Fungicid
151	Oviphyt	vaj parafine	15-1231-2013	Belchim Crop Protection	N.P.SH "Agromoni"	25/7/2013	25/7/2019	871g/l	0	Insekticid
152	Ovipron top bio	paraffin oil	37-3377-2012	United Phosphorus Ltd	PEGASUS sh.p.k-Zhur	12/12/2012	12/12/2019	96.50%		Fungicid, Akaricid
153	Pallas 75 WG	pyroxulam	8/29/2015	Dow AgroSciences	N.P.SH "Agromoni" - Prizren	12/2/2015	30/04/2024	75 g/kg	N	Herbicide
154	Peak 75 WG	prosuluron	038-3955-2011	Syngenta	—	27/9/2011	27/9/2015	75%	Xn,N	Herbicide
155	Phosmet Blanco 50 WP	phosmet	10-313-2014	Ellanco Hellas SACT	N.T.P"Agromoni"-Prizren	18/4/2014	30/9/2017	500g/l	Xn,N	Insekticid
156	Polyram	metiram	057-676-2011	BASF	Agrohelo SA-Rahovec	24/10/2011	24/10/2016	70%	XL,Xn,N	Fungicid

157	Poltiglia Bordeaux-Dispers Blu	copper(tribasic copper sulphate)	52-3023-2012	United Phosphorus Ltd	PEGASUS sh.p.k-Zhur	31/12/2012	31/12/2016	200g/l		Fungicid
158	Prestige 290 FS	imidacloprid, penoxycaron	009-2441-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agromoni - Prishtinë	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	250 g/l	II	Fungicid
159	Previcur 607 SL	propanoxarb hydrochloride	002-2266-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agromoni - Prishtinë	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	722 g/l - 25 g/l	U	Fungicid
160	Previcur Energy	fosetyl-aluminium, propanoxarb hydrochloride	003-2267-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agromoni - Prishtinë	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	310 g/l	U	Fungicid
161	Primat 80 WP	mancozeb	16-620-2014	"Sulphur Mills limited"	N.T.P "Muja"-Rahovec	16/7/2014	31/12/2018	800g/kg	N	Fungicid
162	Profiler	fosetyl alumini, fluopikolid	04-4153-2012	BAYER CropScience	Agromoni - Prishtinë	28/3/2012	28/3/2020	666,7 g/l 44,4 g/l	X,N	Fungicid
163	Proflux	mancozeb, cymoxanil	19-1228-2013	Belchim Crop Protection	N.P.SH "Agromoni"	25/7/2013	25/7/2019	680g/kg, 45g/l	Xn, N	Fungicid
164	Proton Flow	metobromaron	09-2653-2014	Belchim Crop Protection	N.P.SH"Agromoni", Prizren	12/2/2015	31/12/2024	50%	N	Herbicide
165	Propamex 722 SL	propanoxarb	19-1091-2014	"MAC GmbH"	"Shehaj-AGR"-Shqipëri	16/7/2014	31/12/2017	722g/l	Xi, N	Fungicid
166	Proteus 110 OD	thiacloprid, deltamethrin	14-1349-2014	Bayer CropScience	"Agromoni"sh.p.k - Prishtinë	18/02/2015	30/4/2017	100 g/l, 10 g/l	Xi	Insekticid
167	Punch 10 EW	flusilazole, DPH, D6K, 1,2-bis-3-one	206-16-2977-2007	DuPoni	Agromoni Rahovec	7/12/2007	7/12/2017	131,6 g/l	III	Fungicid
168	Pyrios 5 GR	chlorpyrifos	054-1057-2011	K+N Erthyriadis s.a	Agromoni-Prizren	15/8/2011	15/8/2016	5%	XL,Xn	Insekticid
169	Pyrimex 7.5 GR	chlorpyrifos-ethyl	18-1090-2014	"MAC GmbH"	"Shehaj-AGR"-Shqipëri	16/7/2014	31/12/2018	75g/l	Xi, Xn, N	Insekticid
170	Pyrex 48 EC	chlorpyrifos	13-320-2014	ADAMA Agrikultural Solutions Limited Ltd- Israel	"Agromoni"sh.p.k - Prishtinë	16/7/2014	31/12/2017	480g/l	Xn,N	Insekticid
171	Pyrus 400 SC	pyrimethanil	41-3449-2012	Karsia	Agromoni-Suharekë	19/12/2012	19/12/2017	400 g/l	Xn, N	Fungicid
172	Quadris 25 SC	azoxystrobin	094-0744-11-2007	Syngenta	Agromoni - Rahovec	7/3/2007	7/3/2017	250 g/l	U	Fungicid
173	Quickphos	aluminiumphosphide	08-1099-2012	United Phosphorus Ltd		11/4/2012	11/4/2019	56%	N	Insekticid
174	Raft	oxadiargil	22-4154-2011	BAYER CropScience	Agromoni - Prishtinë	25/6/2012	25/6/2015	400g/l	Xn, N	Herbicide
175	Rampage	acetamiprid	031-2158-2010	Shining Fine Chemicals LTD	PEGASUS sh.p.k-Zhur	21/4/2010	21/4/2017	22,2 g/l	Xi	Insekticid

176	Kamplan 20 SP	acetamiprid	22-1138-2014	*Nanjing Essence Fine-Chemical Co.Ltd	N.T.P "Agronomi" - Rahovec	16/7/2014	31/12/2017	200g/l	X ₁ , N	Insekticid
177	Kannan Top	cyazotamid	11-4242-2011	ISK Biosciences Europe S.A	N.P.SH "Agronomi" - Prizren	25/7/2013	25/7/2020	100g/l	X ₁ , N	Fungicid
178	Ratimor plus karzem past	bradifacum	25-305-2011	Unichem d.o.o	N.P.SH "Agronomi" - Prizren	31/7/2012	31/7/2020	0.05 g/kg	Xn	Rodenticid
179	Ratimor Grain Belt	bromadiolone	16-1774-2014	Unichem d.o.o	N.P.SH "Agronomi" - Prizren	18/2/2015	31/3/2021	0.05 g/kg	Pa simbol	Rodenticid
180	Ratimor Karzem Pasta	bromadiolone	18-1743-2014	Unichem d.o.o	N.P.SH "Agronomi" - Prizren	18/2/2015	31/3/2021	0.05 g/kg	Pa simbol	Rodenticid
181	Ratimor Pelete	bromadiolone	17-1742-2014	Unichem d.o.o	N.P.SH "Agronomi" - Prizren	18/2/2015	31/3/2021	0.05 g/kg	Pa simbol	Rodenticid
182	Ratimor Was Bloks	bromadiolone	19-1740-2014	Unichem d.o.o	N.P.SH "Agronomi" - Prizren	18/2/2015	31/3/2021	0.05 g/kg	Pa simbol	Rodenticid
183	Raxil 060 FS	tebukonazol	04-3724-2012	BAYER CropScience	"Agronunion" S.H.P.K	25/7/2013	25/7/2019	60g/l	Xn	Fungicid
184	Seglione Forte	diquat	015-118-2009	Syngenta	Fitolarna - Ferizaj	31/12/2009	31/12/2017	150 g/l	Xn, N	Herbicid
185	Revus 230 SC	mandipropamid	10-394-2013	Syngenta		25/7/2013	25/7/2023	250g/l	X ₁ , N	Fungicid
186	Ridomil Gold Combi 45 WG	metalaxyl-M	106-0970-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	23/3/2007	27/3/2017	450 g/kg	III	Fungicid
187	Ridomil Gold MZ 68 WG	metalaxyl-M, mancozeb	158-1691-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	12/6/2007	12/6/2017	680 g/kg	III	Fungicid
188	Ridomil Gold MZ 68 WP	metalaxyl-M, mancozeb	085-0725-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	5/3/2007	5/3/2017	40 g/kg	III	Fungicid
189	Ridomil Gold plus 42.5 WP	metalaxyl-M, mancozeb	087-0727-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	5/3/2007	5/3/2017	25 g/kg	III	Fungicid
190	Rodex Pasta	bromadiolone	062-5003-2011	PelGar International	Agronunion - Prishtinë	3/10/2011	3/10/2021	0.005%	pa simbol	Rodenticid
191	Rodex Pellets	bromadiolone	053-5005-2011	PelGar International	Agronunion - Prishtinë	18/8/2011	18/8/2021	0.005%	pa simbol	Rodenticid
192	Rodex Whole Wheat	bromadiolone	061-5004-2010	PelGar International Limited	Agronunion - Prishtinë	19/11/2012	19/11/2021	0.005%	T+	Rodenticid
193	Rogor L 40	dimethoate	201-16-2969-2007	Isagro S.p.A.	Agronomi Rahovec	7/12/2007	7/12/2017	40 g/l	II	Insekticid, akaracid
194	Roundup	glyphosate	023-2012-2010	Monsanto Europe S.A	Agronomi Rahovec	8/3/2010	8/3/2017	30.7%	Xn, N	Herbicid
195	Roxy 800 EC	prosaflucarb	11-591-2014	Globachem nv	N.S.H.P "Agronomi" Prizren	18/4/2014	31/10/2018	800g/l	X ₁ , Xn, N	Herbicid

196	Sanison Extra 6 OD	nicosulfuron	13-4243-2011	ISK Biosciences Europe N.V	N.S.H.P "Agronomi" Prizren	25/7/2013	25/7/2020	60g/l	X ₁	Herbicid
197	Scout 250 EC	diflufenican	091-0740-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	7/3/2007	7/3/2017	250 g/l	III	Fungicid
198	Sekator	iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium, amidosulfuron	001-2265-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agronunion - Prishtinë	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	910 g/kg	III	Herbicid
199	Sekator Herb	amidosulfuron, iodosulfuron methyl sodium	11-2784-2014	Nanjing Essence Fine-Chemical	N.T.P "Agronomi" - Rahovec	12/2/2015	31/12/2018	10%, 2.5 %	N	Herbicid
200	Sekator OD	iodosulfuron methyl, amidosulfuron, mephenpyrilediethyl	02-2273-2012	BAYER CropScience	Agronunion - Prishtinë	28/3/2012	28/3/2018	25g/l 100gr/l 250g/l	X ₁ , N	Herbicid
201	Sencor WP 70	metribuzin	015-2435-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agronunion - Prishtinë	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	700 g/kg	II	Herbicid
202	Sencoral	metribuzin	47-3500-2012	Nanjing Essence Fine Chemical	Agronomi - Rahovec	31/12/2012	31/12/2017	700g/l	Xn, X ₁ , N	Herbicid
203	Signum	pyraclostrobin, boscalid	025-2015-2011	BASF	Agrohelf SA-Rahovec	24/10/2011	24/10/2018	6.7%, 26.7%	Xn, N	Fungicid
204	Solobul	folpet	18-1227-2013	Belchim Crop Protection	N.S.H.P "Agronomi" Prizren	25/7/2013	25/7/2017	800g/kg	Xn, N	Fungicid
205	Solution Pro	cymoxanil, copper oxychloride	26-110-2015	Zenith Crop Sciences Bulgaria LTD	"Shogaj-AGR" - Shogjati	22.06.2015	31.08.2019	4.2 %, 40 %	Xn, N	Fungicid
206	Stomp 330 E	pendimethalin	031-0018-2-2007	BASF	Rendimenti - Gijlan	15/1/2007	15/1/2017	330 ± 16.5 g/l	III	Herbicid
207	Stomp Aqua	pendimethalin	33-1616-2013	BASF	"Agrohelf sa" Sh.p.k - Rahovec	22.06.2015	31.07.2018	387 g/l	X ₁ , Xn	Herbicid
208	Strobby WG	kresoxim methyl	13-2014-2012	BASF	Agrohelf SA-Rahovec	11/5/2012	11/5/2021	900 g/l	X ₁ , N	Fungicid
209	Strong	pendimethalin	073-0440-6-2007	Pinus T.K.J	N.S.H.P "Agronomi" Prizren	13/2/2007	13/2/2017	330 g/l +/- 16.5 g/l	III	Herbicid
210	Sue Oil 7 E	paraffin oil	31-4205-2011	K&N Efthymidis S.A	N.T.P "Agronomi" -	13/8/2012	13/8/2019	99.1 %	X ₁	Insekticid
211	Switch 62.5 WG	cyprodimil, fludioxonil	045-3952-2013	Syngenta	—	27/9/2011	27/9/2018	37.5%, 25%	N	Fungicid
212	Talendo	proquinazid	036-183-2011	DuPont	Agroblend-Prizren	4/4/2011	4/4/2020	20%	Xn, N	Fungicid
213	Teldor 300 SC	fenhexamid	016-2432-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agronunion - Prishtinë	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	500 g/l	II	Fungicid
214	Teppeki	flonicamid	12-4241-2011	ISK Biosciences Europe N.V	N.S.H.P "Agronomi" Prizren	25/7/2013	25/7/2020	500g/kg	X ₁	Insekticid
215	Terzel	pyraclostrobin, diflufenican	29-1008-2011	BASF	N.T.P "Agrohelf" S.A	13/8/2012	13/8/2020	4%, 12%	Xn, N	Fungicid

216	Vertaguard Plus EL	chlorpyrifos, cypermethrin	25-108-2015	Zenith Crop Sciences Bulgaria LTD	"Shegar-ALat" - Shapari	22.06.2015	31.01.2018	480 g/l, 30 g/l	Xn, N	Insekticid
217	Thiachloes 48 EC	thiacloprid	21-1137-2014	"Nanjing Essence Line-Chemical Co.Ltd"	N.J.L "Agronomi" - Rahovec	16/7/2014	31/12/2017	480g/l	Xi, Xn, N	Insekticid
218	Tilt 250 EC	propiconazole	089-0733-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	5/3/2007	5/3/2017	250 g/l	II	Fungicid
219	Tims	rimsulfuron	060-185-2011	DuPont	Agroblend-Prizren	27/9/2011	27/9/2017	25%	N	Herbicid
220	Tomigan 250 EC	fluroxypyr meptil	23-27-2015	ADAMA Agricultural Solutions Limited Ltd	"Agrounion" sh.p.k - Prishtine	22.06.2015	31.12.2021	360 g/l	Xn, N	Herbicid
221	Topas 100 EC	penconazole	088-0731-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	5/3/2007	5/3/2017	100 g/l	U	Fungicid
222	Topenco EC	penconazole	32-258-2015	Gloshchem	N.P.SH "Agronomi" - Prizren	22.06.2015	31.12.2019	100 g/l	Xn, N	Fungicid
223	Topik 080 EC	clodinafop-propargyl	012-428-2009	Syngenta	Pitofarma - Berizaj	31/12/2009	31/12/2017	80g/l	Xn, N	Herbicid
224	Tomado 5 EC	quizalofop-p-ethyl	40-3380-2012	Zenith Crop Sciences Bulgaria LTD- Bulgari	D.P.T"Jonatan-P"-Prizren	24/12/2012	24/12/2019	5%	Xn, N	Herbicid
225	Touchdown S 4	glyphosate	103-0778-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	10/3/2007	10/3/2017	100 g/l	U	Herbicid
226	Triomax 45 WP	mancozeb, cytozinil, Copper Oxychloride	32-3372-2012	Zenith Crop Sciences Bulgaria LTD- Bulgari	D.P.T"Jonatan-P"-Prizren	24/12/2012	24/12/2019	12%, 4%, 29%	Xi, N	Fungicid
227	Vacomil Gold 68%	metalaxyl-M, mancozeb	006-3130-2009	VAPCO	PEGASUS sh.p.k-Zhur	22/10/2009	22/10/2017	4% ; 64%	III	Fungicid
228	Valis - M	mancozeb, valifenalate	29-260-2015	Belchim Crop Protection n.v/s.a	N.P.SH "Agronomi" - Prizren	22.06.2015	30.06.2024	60 g/kg, 600 g/kg	Xn, N	Fungicid
229	Vektalid R	copper oleate, vaj mineral	09-4353-2012	Agan chemical manufactures Ltd	Agronomi N.T.SH	4/5/2012	4/5/2016	5,22 g/l, 687,3 g/l	N	Fungicid
230	Verita	fosetyl aluminium, fenamidone	012-2439-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agrounion - Prishtine	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	667 + 44.4 g/kg	U	Fungicid
231	Vertimec 1,8 EC	abamectin, (avermectin bl.a,bl.b)	097-0750-11-2007	Syngenta	Agronomi - Rahovec	7/3/2007	7/3/2017	18 g/l	III	Insekticid
232	Vivando	Metraferone	28-684-2012	BASE	N.T.P "Agrohelp" S.A	13/8/2012	13/8/2017	50%	Xi, N	Fungicid
233	Vydate 10 L	oxamyl	207-16-2978-2007	DuPont	Agronomi Rahovec	7/12/2007	7/12/2017	10 g/l	Ib	Insekticid, akaricid, nematocid
234	Winterol-S	mineral oil	055-2191-2011	VAPCO	PEGASUS sh.p.k-Zhur	18/8/2011	18/8/2019	96%	pa simbol	Insekticid

235	Zamir	prochloraz, tebuconazole	22-2859-2014	ADAMA Agricultural Solutions Limited Ltd	"Agrounion sh.p.k - Prishtine	22.06.2015	31.12.2021	20,7%, 13,3%	Xn, N	Fungicid
236	Zato 50 WG	trifloxystrobin	006-2430-1-2007	BAYER CropScience	Agrounion - Prishtine	12/1/2007	12/1/2017	500 g/kg	III	Fungicid

LEGEND:

- T+** High toxic product can cause death for living organism
- T** Toxic products can cause death of living organism
- Xn** Harmful products for humans and animals
- X** Product irritant to the eyes and respiratory organs
- Xi** Irritant products
- N** product dangerous to the environment
- Ia** Extremely hazardous
- Ib** Highly hazardous
- II** Moderately hazardous
- III** Slightly hazardous
- U** Unlikely to present acute hazard

Pesticide Classification List – WHO (source: The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification, 2009).

Table 1. Extremely hazardous (Class 1a) technical grade active ingredients of pesticides – **NOT permissible in the project**

Aldicarb	Difethialone	Parathion-methyl
Brodifacoum	Diphacinone	Phenylmercury acetate
Bromadiolone	Disulfoton	Phorate
Bromethalin	Ethoprophos	Phosphamidon
Calcium cyanide	Flocoumafen	Sodium fluoroacetate
Captafol	Fonofos	Sulfotep
Chlorethoxyfos	Hexachlorobenzene	Tebupirimfos
Chlormephos	Mercuric chloride	Terbufos
Chlorophacinone	Mevinphos	
Difenacoum	Parathion	

Table 2. Highly hazardous (Class 1b) technical grade active ingredients of pesticides – **NOT permissible in the project**

Acrolein	Ethiofencarb	Omethoate
Allyl alcohol	Famphur	Oxamyl
Azinphos – ethyl	Fenamiphos	Oxydemeton-methyl
Azinphos – methyl	Flucythrinate	Paris green (C)
Blasticidin – S	Fluoroacetamide	Pentachlorophenol
Butocarboxim	Formetanate	Pindone
Butoxycarboxim	Furahiocarb	Pirimphos-ethyl
Cadusafos	Heptenophos	Propaphos
Calcium arsenate	Isazofos	Propetamphos
Carbofuran	Isofenphos	Sodium arsenite
Chlorfenvinphos	Isoxathion	Sodium cynide
3-chloro-1,2-propanediol	Lead arsenate	Strychnine
Coumpos	Mecarbam	Tefluthrin
Coumatetralyl	Mercuric oxide	Thallium sulfate
Zeta-cypermethrin	Methamidophos	Thiofanox
Demeton-S-methyl	Methidathion	Thiometon
Dichlorvos	Methiocarb	Triazophos
Dicrotophos	Methomyl	Vamidothion
Dinoterb	Monocrotophos	Warfarin
Edinofenphos	Nicotine	Zinc phosphide

Table 3. Moderately hazardous (Class II) technical grade active ingredients of pesticides (common name) - **not permissible in the project**

Alanycarb	Endosulfan	Paraquat
Anilofos	Endothal-sodium	Pebulate
Azaconazole	Esfenvalerate	Permethrin
Azocyclotin	Ethion	Phenthoate
Bendiocarb	Etrimfos	Phosalone
Bensulide	Fenitrothion	Phoxim
Bifenthrin	Fenobucarb	Piperophos
Bilanafos	Fenpropidin	Pirimicarb
Bioallethrin	Fenpropathrin	Prallethrin
Bromoxynil	Fenthion	Profenofos
Brobuconazole	Fentin acetate	Propiconazole
Bronopol	Ferntin hydroxide	Propoxur
Butamifos	Fenvalerate	Prosulfocarb
Butylamine	Fipronil	Prothiofos
Carbaryl	Fluxofenim	Pyraclofos
Carbosulfan	Formothion	Pyrazophos
Cartap	Fuberidazole	Pyrethrins
Chloralose	Gamma-HCH	Pyroquilon
Chlordane	Guazatine	Quinalphos
Chlorfenapyr	Haloxypop	Quizalofop-p-tefuryl
Chlorphonium chloride	Heptachlor	Rotonene
Chlorpyrifos	Imazalil	Sodium fluoride
Copper sulfate	Iminoctadine	Spiroxamine
Cuprous oxide	loxynil	Suiprosfos
Cyanazine	loxynil octanoate	Terbumeton
Cyanophos	Isoprocab	Tetraconazole
Cyfluthrin	Lambda-cyhalothrin	Thiacloprid
Beta-cyfluthrin	Mercurous chloride	Thiobencarb
Cyhalothrin	Metaldehyde	Thiocyclam
Cypermethrin	Metam-sodium	Thiodicarb
Alpha-cypermethrin	Methacrifos	Triazamate
Cyphenothrin	Methasulfocarb	Trichlorfon
Deltamethrin	Methyl isothiocyanate	Tricyclazole
Diazinon	Metolcarb	Tridemorph
Difenzoquat	Metribuzin	Vernolate
Dimethoate	Molinate	Xylcarb
Dinobuton	Nabam	
Diquat	Naled	

Table 4. Slightly hazardous (Class III) technical grade active ingredients of pesticides (common name) - **permissible in the project under IPMP**

Acephate	Chlormequat (chloride)	Dichlorbenzene
Acetochlor	Chloracetic acid	Dichlorophen
Acifluorfen	Chlorthiamid	Dichlorprop
Alachlor	Copper hydrixide	Diclofop
Allethrin	Copper oxychloride	Dienochlor
Ametryn	Cucloate	Diethyltoluamide
Amitraz	Cyhexatin	Difenoconazole
Azamethiphos	Cymoxanil	Dimepiperate
Bensultap	Cyproconazole	Dimethachlor
Bentazone	Dazomet	Dimethamethryn
Bromofenoxim	Desmethryn	Dimethipin
Butroxydim	Dicamba	Dimethylarsinic acid
Chinomethionat	Dichlormid	Diniconazole

Table 5. Technical grade active ingredients of pesticides unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use (Common name) -**permissible**

Aclonifen	Fenoxycarb	Oxine-copper
Acrinathrin	Fenpiclonil	Oxyfluorfen
<i>Aminopyralid</i>	Ferbam	Pencycuron
Amitrole	Florasulam	Penoxsulam
Anthraquinone	Flucarbazone-sodium	Pentanochlor
Azimsulfuron	Flucycloxuron	Phenmedipham
Azoxystrobin	<i>Fludioxonil</i>	Phenothrin
Benfluralin	Flumetralin	Phosphorus acid
Benomyl	Flumetsulam	Phthalide
Benoxacor	Fluometuron	Picloram
Bensulfuron-methyl	Flupropanate	Piperonyl butoxide
<i>Bifenazate</i>	Flupyrasulfuron	Pretilachlor
Bifenox	Flurenol	Primisulfuron
Bioresmethrin	Fluridone	Procymidone
Bitertanol	Fluroxypyr	Prodiamine
<i>Boscalid</i>	Fluthiacet	Propamocarb
Bromacil	Flutolanil	Propaquizafop
Bromobutide	Folpet	Propazine
Bromopropylate	Fosetyl	Propham
Captan	Gibberellic acid	Propineb
Carbendazim	Hexaflumuron	Propyzamide
Carbetamide	Hexythiazox	<i>Prothioconazole</i>
Carpropamid	Hydoprene	Pyrazolynate
Chloransulam methyl	2-Hydroxyethyl octyl sulphide	Pyrazosulfuron
<i>Chlorantraniliprole</i>	Imazamethabenzmethyl	Pyriminobac
Chlorfluazuron	Imazapyr	Pyriproxyfen
Chlorothalonil	Imazaquin	Quinmerac
Chlorotoluron	Imazethapyr	Quinoxifen
Chlorpropham	Imibenconazole	Quintozone

Chlorsulfuron	Inabenfide	Rimsulfuron
Cinosulfuron	Iprovalicarb	Siduron
Clomeprop	Isoxaben	Simazine
Cloxyfonac	Kasugamycin	<i>Spinetoram</i>
Cryolite	Lenacil	Sulfometuron
Cycloprothrin	Maleic hydrazide	Tebufenozide
Cyclosulfamuron	Mancozeb	Tebutam
Cyhalofop	<i>Mandipropamid</i>	Tecnazene
Daimuron	Maneb	Teflubenzuron
Dalapon	Mefenacet	Terbacil
Daminozide	Mepanipyrim	Tetradifon
Desmedipham	Mepronil	Tetramethrin
Dichlofluanid	Methoprene	Thifensulfuron-methyl
Diclomezine	Methoxychlor	Thifluzamide
Diclosulam	Methoxyfenozide	Thiophanate-methyl
Diethofencarb	Metiram	Tiocarbazil
Dikegulac	Metosulam	Tolclofos-methyl
Dimethomorph	Metsulfuron methyl	Tolylfluanid
Dimethyl phthalate	2-(1-Naphthyl) acetamide	Transfluthrin
Dipropyl isocinchomerate	Napropamide	Triasulfuron
Dithiopyr	Naptalam	Tribenuron
Ethalfuralin	Neburon	<i>Trifloxystrobin</i>
Ethirimol	Niclosamide	Triflumuron
Ethofumesate	Nicosulfuron	Trifluralin
Ethyl butylacetylaminopropionate	Nitrothal-isopropyl	Triflusulfuron-methyl
Etofenprox	Norflurazon	Triforine
Famoxadone	<i>Novaluron</i>	Validamycin
Fenchlorazole	Noviflumuron	Vinclozolin
Fenclorim	Oryzalin	Zineb
Fenfuram	Oxabetrinil	<i>Zoxamide</i>
Fenhexamid	Oxadiazon	

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of Attendees and Minutes of Public Consultations

Public consultation and disclosure

The Environmental Management Framework document has been disclosed at web-page of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, www.mbpzhr-ks.org in three languages (Albania, Serbian and English) in September 2010. The public consultations were announced in (local papers “Zeri”, “Experss”, “Lajm”, “Infopress” and “Koha Ditore” on September 30, 2010.

Public consultation and disclosure

Public consultation held	11 th of October 2010, Premises of Hotel Garnd Kosovo, Prishtina
Announcement	In major daliy newspapers “Zeri”, “Experess”, “Lajm”, “Infopress” and “Koha Ditore”. Electronic version on the draft document was placed on a publicly accessible internet site www.mbpzhr-ks.org in three languages, mentioned in the newspaper announcement and additionally to the key stakeholders prior to public consultation meeting. Hard copies were also disseminated at the venue prior to meeting.
Group consultation	Group consultation with the head of agriculture departments of each municipalities Held on 30 th of September and 1 st of October 2010. Premises of Minsitry of agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development In order to inform them better on document and receive from them feedback on document.
Invitation sent	Individual telephone and written invitation sent to the key stockholders.
<p>Summary :</p> <p>At beginning of public discussion there was a short presentation of the draft document focusing on key points such as: components of the project, objectives, potential environmental impacts, Legislation for EIA etc. Among the others there was stressed that any project that is financed by WB may not be approved without Environment Impact Assessment. The message of this project is the development of the agriculture and rural development project in good environment</p>	

conditions.

Prior to focusing on the draft EIA documents, the attendees of the meeting addressed numerous sectoral problems. With regarding of the draft document EIA contents, a few recommendations were made:

Recommendation

- *To be reviewed list of pesticides.* The ESMF document was revised to reflect this comment, in accordance with the Integrated Pest Management plan.
- *To be accounted time of taken of the Assessment of Environment Impact by the ministry of Environmental and Spatial Planning MESP in the term of 60 working days.*
- *As a focus point to be education of persons on for the Environment issues* - the training of general population and end-users (farmers) will be conducted through the public consultations of each specific ESMP for projects which require ESMPs and also through education which will be targeting an integrated principle of using pest management techniques.
- *To have the largest control to the sellers of inputs and plant products and to train them on handling with inputs / pesticides.* The Integrated Pest Management Plan was revised to reflect recommended pesticides and to define times when pesticides are to be used.
- *To be incorporated component of the Environmental Value.*

All participants welcomed the environmental framework/ environmental screening approach to be introducing for the first time in the agriculture sector in Kosovo.

Taking in consideration these recommendations and based on some further remarks a few minor correction were made on draft document – as noted above.

The list of attendees

TRYEZ E RRUMBULLAKËT; VLERËSIMI MJEDISOR I PROJEKTTIT PËR ZHVILLIM RURAL DHE BUJQESOR (BB)

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Vendi	MBPZHR
Data	01.10.2010

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Vendi	MBP2HR
Data	30.09.2010

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Vendi	MDP211R
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The updated Environmental Management Framework of ARDP, as per December 2016 last reviews, has been disclosed at the web page of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development www.mbpzhr-ks.org on January 2017.

Appendix 2: General Overview of Agricultural Inputs and Related Impacts

Significant Component	Environmental	Agricultural Inputs																			
		Seed	Pedigree Seed	Fertilizers	Pesticides	Pedigree Livestock	Livestock for finishing	Land Purchase	Tractors	Land Preparation	Other Farm	Small equipment	Grain Drying	Irrigation Equipment	Other Vehicles	Storage buildings	Other Facilities	Fencing	Primary Processing	Veterinary Services	Breeding Services
Physical Environment																					
Micro climate																					
Air Quality				L	L			M					L		L				H		
Water Quality – chemical				H	H		M												H		M
Water Quality – physical																			H		
Soil Quality – chemical		M			H			M			L								H		
Soil Quality – physical							M		H	H	M			H					H		
Soil Erosion							H		H	H	M			M					H		
Soil Fertility					M																
Salinization														H							
Water Logging														H							
Increased surface drainage							H			H											
Groundwater losses							M			H											
Terrestrial Ecosystems																					
Surface water losses								H						H							
Biodiversity loss					H		H	H													
Loss of natural ecosystems							H	H													
Natural forest loss							H	H							L	L					
Other natural vegetation					H		H	H		M											
Weed invasion		M					H									L					
Invasion of new species					H		H														

Significant Component	Environmental	Agricultural Inputs																			
		Seed	Pedigree Seed	Fertilizers	Pesticides	Pedigree Livestock	Livestock for finishing	Land Purchase	Tractors	Land Preparation	Other Farm	Small equipment	Grain Drying	Irrigation Equipment	Other Vehicles	Storage buildings	Other Facilities	Storage	Fencing	Primary Processing	Veterinary Services
Aquatic Ecosystems																					
Biodiversity loss				H	H				L										H		
Modification of natural ecosystems			M	H	H		M						H					L	H		
Weed invasion			H	H			H												L		
Sedimentation							H		H	H			L								
Socioeconomic Environment																					
Human health and safety				H	H														H	H	
Food contamination					H																
Increased flooding										H											
Increased mudflows/landslides										M											
Desertification										M											

LEGEND: H - potential high impact, M - potential moderate impact, L – potential low impact

Appendix 3: Good Farming Practices – Practical Tips and Suggestions

AGRICULTURE

Always perform soil nutrient analysis prior to sowing/planting. Later on, if possible, repeat every year since variations in nutrients content are possible, in particular of nitrogen content (this is recommended by the European Fertilizer Manufacturers Association - EFMA). Where not feasible, repeat every 3-5 years.

Apply nitrogen fertilizer only at times when crops need and can use it in order to prevent unnecessary nitrogen leaks.

Whenever possible, conduct subsurface fertilizer application (tillage). This does not apply to drip irrigation and foliar application of water soluble fertilizers. In case of manure application, plough immediately to prevent excessive nitrogen/ammonia evaporative loss.

Do not apply fertilizers or manure to frozen, snow-covered, flooded or water-saturated ground, on slopes steeper than 10% (slope 10 m per 100m), or in proximity of surface water courses.

Use manure to the extent possible. Generally, if 30-40 tonnes of manure are used on a single location, application rates of synthetic fertilizers can be reduced by 20-30% depending on manure composition and specifics of the location.

Rotate plants in order to break up the pest cycle and reduce risk of resistance to pesticides, and rationalize soil nutrient uptake.

Restrict manure application to a quantity equivalent to maximum 210 kg nitrogen per hectare per year during first four years, afterwards quantity equivalent to maximum 170 kg nitrogen per hectare. This is in accordance with the Nitrate Directive (Council Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources). *Note: Content of nutrients in manure is variable and should therefore be periodically checked.*

Maintain record of pesticide and fertilizer use.

Use barrier nets or double doors at greenhouse entrances to minimize ingress of spores.

Perform regular cleansing of both inner and outer greenhouse panels/foil surfaces, e.g. 2 times a year using a sponge soaked in a mild, low alkalinity soap solution. This helps reduce bacteria presence and ultimately quantities of pesticides.

The withhold period prescribed by the original manufacture for each pesticide must be complied with. Keep a record of up-to-date contact telephone for agronomist advice in case of emergency situations. Familiarize with the possible direction of runoff water flow.

Storage, application and handling of pesticides

Store all pesticides in safe, intact original containers with clear labels, indicating product name, expiry date, main health hazards and first aid measures for events of accidental exposure. Storage room must be locked. Storage building must be stable in the event of storms or other emergency situations such as flooding or earthquakes of typical intensity that may occur in the area. Pesticides must not be stored close to food, water, beverages, or dining areas in general. Store containers on paved ground and provide secondary containment for accidental spills. Do not store pesticides or fertilizers in water protection zones or closer than 150 m from surface water bodies. Prevent ingress of water in storage premises and occurrence of leaks or wash-out due to precipitation or flooding.

Identify applicable measures to prevent compaction of chemicals due to elevated humidity. Follow all specific storage instructions provided by the original manufacturer.

Get familiar with recommendations on occupational safety and application requirements made by the original manufacturer by carefully reading the Material Safety Data Sheet.

Never leave open containers with pesticides unattended.

Since pesticides are mostly applied through atomization, attention should be paid as to avoid spraying at times when wind velocity and direction pose a risk of spray drift towards sensitive areas such as surface watercourses, forests and natural habitats. However, in case of unintentional, accidental wind drift of pesticides during application, immediately notify the affected population or users of the affected areas.

Keep in mind that *the objective of pest management is to keep pests below economically harmful levels, not to exterminate it*. Application rates must always be in accordance with the rates recommended by the original manufacturer. This is not only necessary for environmental protection reasons, it also contributes to overall cost effectiveness of the activity. The selection of pesticides is to be based on the following criteria:

- biodegradability
- toxicity
- occupational health and safety risks
- availability and cost.

In any case refrain from using pesticides banned in any other country, to the extent possible. Application timing should be carefully determined on a case-to-case basis considering weather conditions, likelihood of infection, and stage of a plant's growth.

Pay particular attention to the fact that aquatic organisms are very sensitive to most pesticides.

Prevent contact of pesticides with children or pregnant women.

Respect withhold period recommended by the original manufacturer.

Clean application equipment in designated areas preventing uncontrolled release of residual pesticides in drains or contact with drinking water and food. Rinse hands thoroughly with soap and water and change clothing in order to prevent uncontrolled dissipation of traces of residual chemicals. Rinse gloves.

Keep records of pesticides used, application rates, as well as any accidents, major spills, fire, flood or other emergency situations, and any massive health problems registered in the surrounding. The records must be made available for insight by appointed PCU representatives.

Prevent deliberate release/spills in drains, burning or mixing with regular municipal waste. Keep in a safe, leak proof and stable container away from excessive heat or fire. Prevent undesired access by children or animals. Provide secondary containment for unintentional spills/leaks. Negotiate handback options with the original supplier. Alternatively, arrange proper disposal with an authorized hazardous waste management company. If not feasible, ensure safe long term storage until national schemes for management of hazardous wastes are established. Do not burn or mix empty containers of pesticides with regular municipal waste. Contact local waste management or recycling companies for possible arrangements.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Maintain good cleanliness and good health of animals.

Do not keep poultry close to cattle as to prevent transfer of salmonellae.

Do not keep cattle indoors for longer than 4 months per year, unless excessive snowfall or rainfall does not allow this. Allow animals to stay outdoors as long as possible.

Provide sufficient quantity of straw on stable floor.

Maintain good hygiene and cleanliness of premises (stables, etc.), equipment and tools. Walls and flooring should be easy to clean, facilitating easy drainage of liquids (sloped, but not too slippery floors).

Keep consumption of water for cleaning as low as possible. Cleaning frequency should be higher in summer.

Provide sufficient windows for good ventilation and sufficient natural light inside stables. Maintain good staff hygiene.

Introduce mandatory hand wash prior to / keep hands clean throughout milking. Milking must be carried out hygienically, prevent contamination of milk.

Provide a room with cupboards for storage, cleaning and maintenance of miscellaneous material, chemicals, etc. Prevent access of animals to the room.

Appendix 4: ESMP Checklist for Simple Construction Works

Activities which include simple construction works, can use the ESMP Checklist, as provided below, instead of a full ESMP. The contracts for each of the activities, will also include, as required, an ESMP or an ESMP Checklist in order to ensure that the works contractors conduct their work according to the environmentally sound practices and to take responsibility over certain measures which are directly related to their work (ie. dust suppression, noise limitation, etc).

ESMP Checklist for Construction and Rehabilitation Activities

General Guidelines for use of ESMP checklist:

For low-risk topologies, such as school and hospital rehabilitation activities, the ECA safeguards team developed an alternative to the current ESMP format to provide an opportunity for a more streamlined approach to preparing ESMPs for minor rehabilitation or small-scale works in building construction, in the health, education and public services sectors. The checklist-type format has been developed to provide “example good practices” and designed to be user friendly and compatible with safeguard requirements.

The ESMP checklist-type format attempts to cover typical core mitigation approaches to civil works contracts with small, localized impacts. It is accepted that this format provides the key elements of an Environmental Management Plan (ESMP) or Environmental Management Framework (ESMF) to meet World Bank Environmental Assessment requirements under OP 4.01. The intention of this checklist is that it would be applicable as guidelines for the small works contractors and constitute an integral part of bidding documents for contractors carrying out small civil works under Bank-financed projects.

The checklist has three sections:

- Part 1 includes a descriptive part that characterizes the project and specifies in terms the institutional and legislative aspects, the technical project content, the potential need for capacity building program and description of the public consultation process. This section could be up to two pages long. Attachments for additional information can be supplemented when needed.
- Part 2 includes an environmental and social screening checklist, where activities and potential environmental issues can be checked in a simple Yes/No format. If any given activity/issue is triggered by checking “yes”, a reference is made to the appropriate section in the following table, which contains clearly formulated management and mitigation measures.
- Part 3 represents the monitoring plan for activities during project construction and implementation. It retains the same format required for ESMPs proposed under normal Bank requirements for Category B projects. It is the intent of this checklist that Part 2 and Part 3 be included into the bidding documents for contractors, priced during the bidding process and diligent implementation supervised during works execution.

CONTENTS

- A) General Project and Site Information**
- B) Safeguards Information**
- C) Mitigation Measures**
- D) Monitoring Plan**

PART 1: GENERAL PROJECT AND SITE INFORMATION

INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE				
Country				
Project title				
Scope of project and activity				
Institutional arrangements (Name and contacts)	WB (Project Team Leader)	Project Management	Local Counterpart and/or Recipient	
Implementation arrangements (Name and contacts)	Safeguard Supervision	Local Counterpart Supervision	Local Inspectorate Supervision	Contactor
SITE DESCRIPTION				
Name of site				
Describe site location			Attachment 1: Site Map [] Y [] N	
Who owns the land?				
Description of geographic, physical, biological, geological, hydrographic and socio-economic context				
Locations and distance for material sourcing, especially aggregates, water, stones?				
LEGISLATION				

Identify national & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity	
PUBLIC CONSULTATION	
Identify when / where the public consultation process took place	
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING	
Will there be any capacity building?	<input type="checkbox"/> N or <input type="checkbox"/> Y if Yes, Attachment 2 includes the capacity building program

PART 2: SAFEGUARDS INFORMATION

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING			
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following??	Activity	Status	Triggered Actions
	A. Building rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section A below
	B. Minor new construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section A below
	C. Individual wastewater treatment system	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section B below
	D. Historic building(s) and districts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No ??	See Section C below
	E. Acquisition of land ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section D below
	F. Hazardous or toxic materials ²	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section E below
	G. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section F below
	H. Handling / management of medical waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section G below
	I. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section H below

¹ Land acquisitions includes displacement of people, change of livelihood encroachment on private property this is to land that is purchased/transferred and affects people who are living and/or squatters and/or operate a business (kiosks) on land that is being acquired.

² Toxic / hazardous material includes but is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, noxious solvents, removal of lead paint, etc.

PART 3: MITIGATION MEASURES

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
0. General Conditions	Notification and Worker Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The local construction and environment inspectorates and communities have been notified of upcoming activities (b) The public has been notified of the works through appropriate notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible sites (including the site of the works) (c) All legally required permits have been acquired for construction and/or rehabilitation (d) The Contractor formally agrees that all work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighboring residents and environment. (e) Workers' PPE will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots) (f) Appropriate signposting of the sites will inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.
A. General Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) During interior demolition debris-chutes shall be used above the first floor (b) Demolition debris shall be kept in controlled area and sprayed with water mist to reduce debris dust (c) During pneumatic drilling/wall destruction dust shall be suppressed by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site (d) The surrounding environment (side walks, roads) shall be kept free of debris to minimize dust (e) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site (f) There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites
	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Construction noise will be limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit (b) During operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment shall be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible
	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The site will establish appropriate erosion and sediment control measures such as e.g. hay bales and / or silt fences to prevent sediment from moving off site and causing excessive turbidity in nearby streams and rivers.
	Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from demolition and construction activities. (b) Mineral construction and demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate containers. (c) Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly by licensed collectors (d) The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed. (e) Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials (except asbestos)
B. Individual wastewater treatment system	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The approach to handling sanitary wastes and wastewater from building sites (installation or reconstruction) must be approved by the local authorities (b) Before being discharged into receiving waters, effluents from individual wastewater systems must be treated in order to meet the minimal quality criteria set out by national guidelines on effluent quality and wastewater treatment (c) Monitoring of new wastewater systems (before/after) will be carried out (d) Construction vehicles and machinery will be washed only in designated areas where runoff will not pollute natural surface water bodies.

C. Historic building(s)	Cultural Heritage	<p>(a) If the building is a designated historic structure, very close to such a structure, or located in a designated historic district, notification shall be made and approvals/permits be obtained from local authorities and all construction activities planned and carried out in line with local and national legislation.</p> <p>(b) It shall be ensured that provisions are put in place so that artifacts or other possible “chance finds” encountered in excavation or construction are noted and registered, responsible officials contacted, and works activities delayed or modified to account for such finds.</p>
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ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
D. Acquisition of land	Land Acquisition Plan/Framework	<p>(a) If expropriation of land was not expected but is required, or if loss of access to income of legal or illegal users of land was not expected but may occur, that the Bank’s Task Team Leader shall be immediately consulted.</p> <p>(b) Sub-Projects that need permanent land acquisition are not eligible. If temporary acquisition is needed than protocol of agreement / compensation with affected person will be signed prior to approval of the sub-project.</p>
E. Toxic Materials	Asbestos management	<p>(a) If asbestos is located on the project site, it shall be marked clearly as hazardous material</p> <p>(b) When possible the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure</p> <p>(c) The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust</p> <p>(d) Asbestos will be handled and disposed by skilled & experienced professionals</p> <p>(e) If asbestos material is be stored temporarily, the wastes should be securely enclosed inside closed containments and marked appropriately. Security measures will be taken against unauthorized removal from the site.</p> <p>(f) The removed asbestos will not be reused</p>
	Toxic / hazardous waste management	<p>(a) Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information</p> <p>(b) The containers of hazardous substances shall be placed in an leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching</p> <p>(c) The wastes shall be transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed in a licensed facility.</p> <p>(d) Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used</p>
F. Affected forests, wetlands and/or protected areas	Protection	<p>(a) All recognized natural habitats, wetlands and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of the activity will not be damaged or exploited, all staff will be strictly prohibited from hunting, foraging, logging or other damaging activities.</p> <p>(b) A survey and an inventory shall be made of large trees in the vicinity of the construction activity, large trees shall be marked and cordoned off with fencing, their root system protected, and any damage to the trees avoided</p> <p>(c) Adjacent wetlands and streams shall be protected from construction site run-off with appropriate erosion and sediment control feature to include by not limited to hay bales and silt fences</p> <p>(d) There will be no unlicensed borrow pits, quarries or waste dumps in adjacent areas, especially not in protected areas.</p>
G. Disposal of medical waste	Infrastructure for medical waste management	<p>(a) In compliance with national regulations the contractor will insure that newly constructed and/or rehabilitated health care facilities include sufficient infrastructure for medical waste handling and disposal; this includes and not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special facilities for segregated healthcare waste (including soiled instruments “sharps”, and human tissue or fluids) from other waste disposal; and ▪ Appropriate storage facilities for medical waste are in place; and ▪ If the activity includes facility-based treatment, appropriate disposal options are in place and operational
H Traffic and Pedestrian	Direct or indirect hazards	<p>(b) In compliance with national regulations the contractor will insure that the construction site is properly secured</p>

Safety	to public traffic and pedestrians by construction activities	<p>and construction related traffic regulated. This includes but is not limited to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Signposting, warning signs, barriers and traffic diversions: site will be clearly visible and the public warned of all potential hazards ▪ Traffic management system and staff training, especially for site access and near-site heavy traffic. Provision of safe passages and crossings for pedestrians where construction traffic interferes. ▪ Adjustment of working hours to local traffic patterns, e.g. avoiding major transport activities during rush hours or times of livestock movement ▪ Active traffic management by trained and visible staff at the site, if required for safe and convenient passage for the public. ▪ Ensuring safe and continuous access to office facilities, shops and residences during renovation activities, if the buildings stay open for the public.
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PART 4: MONITORING PLAN

Phase	What	Where	How	When	Why	Cost	Who
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	(Is the parameter to be monitored?)	(Is the parameter to be monitored?)	(Is the parameter to be monitored?)	(Define the frequency / or continuous?)	(Is the parameter being monitored?)	(if not included in project budget)	(Is responsible for monitoring?)
During activity preparation							
During activity implementation							
During activity supervision							

Appendix 5: Format of ESMP

Table 1: Environmental Mitigation Plan Format

				Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Comments (e.g. secondary impacts)
Phase	Issue	Mitigating Measure	Monitoring Measures	Install / Operate	Monitor	Install/Operate	Monitor	
Construction								
Construction								
Construction								
Operation								
Operation								
Operation								

Appendix 6: Overview of Kosovo – EU agro-environment legislation

The overall environmental legislation already in force

In the Table below of the following pages these primary laws and secondary legislations have been summarized together with the corresponding list of EU legal acts¹¹, directives and regulations to facilitate a further comparative analysis regarding the transposition of the EU environmental acquis into the Kosovan legislative framework. These laws have been grouped in the following main sections: (1) Horizontal legislation (Environmental Protection, SEA, EIA, IPPC, Nature Protection); (2) Water and Wastewater Management Legislation; (3) Waste Management; (4) Air Protection; (5) Spatial Planning and Construction; (6) other legislation (Environmental Risks, Chemicals, Civil Protection and Protection from Noise). All these laws should be taken into consideration in any EIA in compliance with the environmental sector affected by the corresponding project/plan.

Kosovan Laws/ Regulations	Status	EU acquis/assessment
Law on Environmental Protection	Law No. 03/L-025 “on Environmental Protection” approved by the Assembly of Kosovo on 26.02.2009 and promulgated by the President Decree on 19.03.2009; AI No. 02/2004-MESP “on the Establishment of Environmental Protection Inspectorate”, dated 18.02.2004; AI No.2004/09-MESP “on the Cadastre of Environmental Polluter Emissions. Forms and Instructions on Form Application”, dated 03.08.2005; AI No.17/2013 “on the Cadastre of Environmental Pollution Discharge”; AI No. 22/03-MESP “on organisation of the KEPA”, dated 06.10.2003; AI No. 13/2011-MESP “on organisational structure and responsibilities of KEPA”, dated 09.09.201	Directive No. 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28.01.2003 “on public access to environmental information” and repealing Council Directive No. 90/313/EEC; Directive No. 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21.04.2004 “on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage” as amended by Directive 2006/21/EC and 2009/31/EC; Directive No. 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19.11.2008 “on the protection of the environment through criminal law”; Directive No. 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26.05.2003 “on public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment” and amending the Council Directives No. 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC “on public participation and access to justice”.
Law on EIA	Law No. 03/L-214 “on Environmental Impact Assessment” approved by the AoK on 23.09.2010 and promulgated by the Presidential Decree No. DL-048-2010 of 14.10.2010. It replaced the Law No. 03/L-024 approved by the AoK on 26.02.2009; AI No.03/2004-MESP “for Licensing of Persons and Enterprises on Drafting an Environmental Impact Assessment Report”, dated 27.04.2004; AI No.09/2004-MESP “on Environmental Impact Assessment”, dated 14/07/2004 AI No. 05/2011 “On the methodology of risk assessment from	Council Directive No. 85/337/EEC “on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment” approved on 27.06.2985 (the so called “EIA Directive”); Council Directive No. 97/11/EC of 3 March 1997 amending Directive No. 85/337/EEC “on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment”; Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 “on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment applies to

	<p><i>chemical accident and measures for consequence elimination</i>"; AI No. 07/11-MESP "on licensing compilers of <i>Environmental Impact Assessment</i>", dated 13.07.2011; AI No. 09/11-MESP "on <i>information, public participation and interested parties in the environmental impact assessment procedures</i>", dated 13.07.2011; AI No.10/2011-MESP "for preventing <i>quantity accidents involving hazardous substances</i>" dated 13.07.2011; AI No. 11/2011-MESP "to determine the amount of the fee for services relating to the EIA" dated 13.07.2011</p>	<p><i>the assessment of the environmental effects of those projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment</i>"</p> <p>Directive No. 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26.05.2003 "on public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment" and amending the Council Directives No. 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC "on public participation and access to justice".</p> <p>Directive No. 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 "on the geological storage of carbon dioxide" and amending Council Directive No. 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives No. 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006</p>
Law on SEA	<p>Law No. 03/L-230 "on <i>Strategic Environmental Assessment</i>" approved by the AoK on 30.08.2010 and promulgated by the Presidential Decree on 18.10.2010. It replaced the Law No.03/L-015 approved by the AoK on 12.02.2009</p>	<p>Directive No. 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27.06.2001 "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment" (also called "SEA Directive"); Directive No. 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26.05.2003 "on public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment" and amending the Council Directives No. 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC "on public participation and access to justice".</p>
Law on IPPC	<p>The Law No. 03/L-043 "on <i>Integrated Prevention Pollution Control</i>" approved by AoK on 26.03.2009 and promulgated by the Presidential Decree No. DL-010-2009 of 23.04.2009. AI No. 26/05-MESP "on <i>Issuing Ecological Permit/Licence</i>", dated 07.11.2005; AI No. 08/2010-MESP "on <i>Licence Requirements for specific types of operations and plants</i>" AI No.01/2011-MESP "on <i>Procedures for the Development and Approval of Documents referring to the</i></p>	<p>Council Directive No. 96/82/EC of 9.12.1996 "on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances", as amended by Directive No. 2003/105/EC and Regulations No. EC/1882/2003 and EC/1137/2008; Council Directive No. 1999/13/EC of 11.03.1999 "on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations", as amended by Regulation No. EC/1882/2003 and Directives</p>

	<p><i>Best Available Techniques</i>”, dated 31.03.2011; AI No.03/2011-MESP “<i>on Form, Content and Filing Method of Application for an Integrated Permit</i>”, dated 31.03.2011</p>	<p>No. 2004/42/EC and 2008/112/EC; Directive No. 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 04.12.2000 “<i>on the incineration of waste</i>”, as amended by Regulation No. EC/1137/2008; Directive No. 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23.10.2001 “<i>on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants</i>”, as amended by Directives No. 2006/105/EC and 2009/31/EC; Regulation (EC) No. 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18.01.2006 concerning “<i>the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register</i>” and amending Council Directives No. 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC; Council Directive No. 2008/1/EC of 15.01.2008 “<i>concerning integrated pollution prevention and control</i>” (codified version), as amended by Directive 2009/31/EC; Regulation No. EC/1221/2009 of the European parliament and of the Council of 25.11.2009 “<i>on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)</i>”, repealing Regulation No. EC/761/2001, and Commission Decisions No. 2001/681/EC and 2006/193/EC; Regulation No. EC/66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25.11.2009 “<i>on the EU Eco-label</i>”.</p>
Law on Nature Protection	<p>Law No.2003/3 “<i>on Kosovo Forests</i>” approved by the AoK on 13.02.2003 and promulgated by the SRSG on 20.03.2003 (UNMIK Regulation No. 2003/6). This Law was amended by Law No. 2004/29 approved by the AoK on 28.07.2004 and by the Law No. 03/L-153 approved by the AoK on 25.02.2010; Law No. 03/L-233 “<i>on Nature Protection</i>” approved by the AoK on 30.09.2010 and promulgated by the Presidential Decree No. DL-054-2010 of 18.10.2010. It replaced the Law No. 02/L-18 “<i>on Nature Conservation</i>” approved by AoK on 23.03.2005; Law No. 02/L-53 “<i>on Hunting</i>” approved by the AoK on 16.12.2005 and promulgated by the SRSG on 11.08.2006 (UNMIK Regulation No. 2006/41); Law No. 04/L-086 “<i>on National Park “Bjeshkët e Nemuna”</i>” approved by Assembly, date 13.12.2012, and promulgated by Presidential Decree DL-60-2012 on 26.12.2012; Law No.04/L-087 “<i>on National Park “Sharri”</i>” approved by Assembly, date 13.12.2012, and promulgated by Presidential Decree No.DL-59-2012 on 26.12.2012; AI No. 04/2006-MESP “<i>on the form and manner to manage a Central</i></p>	<p>Council Regulation No. (EEC) 3254/91 of 04.11.1991 “<i>prohibiting the use of leghold traps in the Community and the introduction into the Community of pelts and manufactured goods of certain wild animal species originating in countries which catch them by means of leghold traps or trapping methods which do not meet international humane trapping standards</i>”; Council Directive No. 92/43/EEC of 21.05.1992 “<i>on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora</i>” as amended by Directive 97/62/EC, 2006/105/EC and Regulation EC/1882/2003; Council Regulation No. EC/338/97 of 09.12.1996 “<i>on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein</i>” as amended by Regulations EC/938/97, 2307/97, 2214/98, 1476/99, 2724/2000, 1579/2001, 2476/2001, 1497/2003, 1882/2003, 834/2004, 252/2005, 1332/2005, 318/2008, 398/2009 and 407/2009; Council Directive No. 1999/22/EC of 29.03.1999 “<i>relating to the keeping of wild animals in zoos</i>”; Commission Regulation No. EC/865/2006 “<i>laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation</i></p>

	<p><i>Register of Nature Protected Areas</i>” dated 05.10.2006; AI No. 01/07-MESP “<i>on the form and manner for the determination of Natural Protected Areas</i>” dated 25.01.2007;</p> <p>AI No. 11/07-MESP “<i>on the Management Plans of Nature Protected Areas</i>”, of 2.11.2007 AI No. 08/2011-MESP “<i>for the collection of protected wild plants species with the purpose of processing and trading</i>” dated 13.07.2011; AI No. 12/2011 “<i>for the sort of natural habitat types, natural habitat map, threatened and rare natural habitat types as well as safeguard measures for conservation of natural habitat types</i>” dated 18.08.2011; AI No. 01/2012 “<i>for the keeping conditions, the manner of marking and evidencing of the protected animals in captivity</i>” dated 28.02.2012;</p> <p>AI No.07/2012 “<i>on content and manner of keeping nature protected values register</i>”, dated 18.06.2012; AI No.16/2012 “<i>on wildlife crossings</i>”, dated 01.08.2012; AI No.18/2012 “<i>for the proclamation of wild species protected and strictly protected</i>”, dated 01.08.2012; AI No.24/2012 “<i>on the content, form and manner of issuing of identification card and appearance of uniform for the supervisors and nature ranger</i>”, dated 05.12.2012; AI No.26/2012 “<i>on cross-border movement and trade in wild protected species</i>”, dated 10.12.2012; AI No.27/2012 “<i>for the form and manner of providing the official card and sign for nature protection inspector</i>” 20.12.2012; AI No. 18/2013 “<i>on proclamation of Ecological Network</i>”; AI No. 19/2013 “<i>on assessment of acceptability of plan, programme or intervention of ecological network</i>”;</p>	<p>EC/338/97”; Directive No. 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30.11.2009 “<i>on the conservation of wild birds</i>” (codified version of Directive 79/406/EEC and its amendments)</p>

Kosovan Laws/ Regulations	Status	EU <i>acquis</i> /assessment
Law on Water	<p>Law No. 04/L-147, “<i>on Water</i>” adopted by the AoK on 19.03.2013. Promulgated by Presidential Decree No.DL-011-2013, dated 05.04.2013 repealing the Law No. 2004/24 “<i>on Water</i>” approved by the AoK on 08.07.2004 and promulgated by the SRSG on 14.10.2004; AI No. 2/99 “<i>on Testing and Enforcing Minimum Standards of Drinking Water Quality</i>”; AI No. 23/05-MESP “<i>on the Determination of the Evidence Manner and the Legitimacy of Water Inspector</i>” dated 11.10.2005; AI No. 24/05-MESP “<i>on the Content, Form, Conditions and Method of</i></p>	<p>Council Directive No. 80/68/EEC of 17.12.1979 “<i>on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances</i>” as amended by Directive No. 91/692/EEC (to be repealed by Directive 2000/60/EC as of 22.12.2013); Council Directive No. 82/176/EEC of 22.03.1982 “<i>on limit values and quality objectives for mercury discharges by the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry</i>”, as amended by Directives No. 91/692/EEC and 2008/105/EC (to be repealed by 2008/105/EC as of 22.12.2012); Council Directive No.</p>

	<p><i>Issuing and Retaining the Water Permit</i>", dated 11.10.2005; AI No. 06/2006-MESP "on the Structure of Water Charges", dated 02.2006; AI No. 06/07-MESP "on the Content of Water Infrastructure", dated 08.06.2007; AI No. 13/07-MESP "on the Criteria's for Defining the Water Protected Zones and their Protection Measures for Water Resources used for Drinking Water", dated 23.11.2007 AI No. 08/26 "on Limit Values of Effluents Discharged in Water Bodies and in Public Sewage Network" approved by the Government of Kosovo (GoK) on 09.07.2008; AI No. 16/2012 "on the quality of water intended for human consumption", dated 24.12.2012. AI No. 12/2013 "Water Information System", dated 17.06.2013</p>	<p>83/513/EEC of 26.09.1983 "on limit values and quality objectives for cadmium discharges", as amended by Directives No. 91/692/EEC and 2008/105/EC (to be repealed by 2008/105/EC as of 22.12.2012); Council Directive No. 91/271/EEC of 21.05.1991 concerning "urban waste-water treatment" as amended by Directive No. 98/15/EC and Regulation EC/1882/2003 and Regulation EC/1137/2008; Council Directive No. 91/676/EEC of 12.12.1991 "concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources", as amended by Regulations No. EC/1882/2003 and EC/1137/2008; Commission Decision No. 93/481/EEC "concerning formats for the presentation of national programmes" as foreseen by Article 17 of Council Directive No. 91/271/EEC (UWWT Directive);95/337/EC; Commission Decision NO.95/337/EC "concerning questionnaires relating to directives in the water sector"; Council Directive No. 98/83/EC of 03.11.1998 "on the quality of water intended for human consumption", as amended by Regulations No. EC/1882/2003 and EC/596/2009 Directive No. 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23.10.2000 "establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy", as amended by Decision No. 2455/2001/EC and Directives No. 2008/32/EC, 2008/105/EC and 2009/31/EC; Directive No. 2009/90/EC of 31 July 2009 laying down, pursuant to Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council "on technical specifications for chemical analysis and monitoring of water status" (text with EEA relevance); Directive No. 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15.02.2006 "concerning the management of bathing water quality" and repealing Directive No. 76/160/EEC, as amended by Regulation No. EC/596/2009; Directive No. 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12.12.2006 "on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration"; Directive No. 2006/11/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15.02.2006 "on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment" of the Community (repealing 76/464/EEC) (codified version) (to be repealed as of 22.12.2013 by Directive 2000/60/EC); Directive No. 2007/60/EC of 23 October 2007 "on the assessment and management of flood risks"</p>
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		(text with EEA relevance); Directive No. 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16.12.2008 “ <i>on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy</i> ”, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directives No. 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC, 86/280/EEC and amending Directive No. 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.
Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture	Law No. 02/L-85 “ <i>on Fisheries and Acquaculture</i> ” approved by the AoK on 10.10.2006	Directive No. 2006/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 06.09.2006 “ <i>on the quality of fresh waters needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life</i> ” (repealing Directive 78/659/EEC) (codified version) (<i>to be repealed as of 22.12.2013 by Directive No. 2000/60/EC</i>) as amended
Law on Waste Management and Disposal	<p>Law No. 02/L-30 “<i>on Waste</i>” approved by the AoK on 22.07.2005 and promulgated by SRGS on 05.05.2006 (UNMIK Regulation No 2006/31); Law No.04/L-060 “<i>on Waste</i>” approved by the AoK on 24.05.2012 and promulgated by the Decree of the President of Kosovo No.DL-027-2012, dated 08.06.2012. This new waste law repealed the Law No. 02/L-30 with exception of Annex 1 “<i>Waste catalogue</i>” (OJ nr 7, June 29, 2012); AI No. 03/07-MESP “<i>on Waste Management of Expired Oils</i>”, dated 20.01.2006; AI No. 04/07-MESP “<i>on the Management of end of Life Vehicles and their Wastes</i>”, dated 20.12.2006; AI No. 83/06 MESP “<i>on Construction and Demolition Wastes</i>”, dated 20.12.2006; AI No. 08/07-MESP “<i>on the Competencies of the Waste Treatment Owner and Operator</i>”, dated 26.07.2007; AI No. 09/07-MESP “<i>on Package and Packaging Waste</i>”, dated 26.07.2007; AI No. 10/07-MESP “<i>on Management of Poly-Chloral Biphenyls and Three-Phenyls</i>”, dated 26.07.2007; AI No. 10/07-MESP “<i>on the Landfill Management</i>”, dated 22.08.2007; AI No. 12/07-MESP “<i>on Waste Management of Electric and Electronic Equipment</i>”, dated 04.10.2007; AI No. 80/07-MESP “<i>on Waste from Expanded Batteries and Accumulators</i>”, dated 13.03.2007; AI No. 81/07-MESP “<i>on Waste Management of Expired Oils</i>”, dated 13.03.2007; AI No. 05/2008 “<i>on administration of medical waste</i>”; AI No. 12/2008 “<i>for elimination of medicinal products waste</i>”; AI No. 01/2009 “<i>on conditions for selecting the location of the waste storage construction</i>”; AI No. 04/2009 “<i>for penalties with mandatory fines</i>”;</p>	<p>Council Directive No. 75/439/EEC of 16 June 1975 “<i>on the disposal of waste oils</i>” as amended by Directives No. 87/101/EEC, 91/692/EEC, 2000/76/EC and 2008/98/EC (<i>repealed by Directive No. 2008/98/EC as of 12.12.2010</i>); Council Directive No. 86/278/EEC of 12.06.1986 “<i>on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture</i>” as amended by Directive No. 91/692/EEC, Regulation No. EC/807/2003 and No. EC/219/2009, to be reviewed starting 2010; Council Directive No. 91/689/EEC of 12.12.1991 “<i>on hazardous waste</i>” as amended by Directives No. 94/31/EC and 2008/98/EC and Regulation No. EC/166/2006 (<i>repealed by 2008/98/EC as of 12.12.2010</i>); European Parliament and Council Directive No. 94/62/EC of 20.12.1994 “<i>on packaging and packaging waste</i>”, as amended by Regulations No. EC/1882/2003 and EC/219/2009, and Directives No. 2004/12/EC and 2005/20/EC; Council Directive No. 96/59/EC of 16.09.1996 “<i>on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated trephenyls (PCB/PCT)</i>” as amended by Regulation No. EC/596/2009; Council Directive No. 96/82/EC of 9.12.1996 “<i>on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances</i>”, as amended by Directive No. 2003/105/EC and Regulations No. EC/1882/2003 and EC/1137/2008; Council Directive No. 1999/31/EC of 26.04.1999 “<i>on the landfill of waste</i>”, as amended by Regulations No. EC/1882/2003 and EC/1137/2008; Directive No. 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18.09.2000 “<i>on end-of life vehicles</i>”, as</p>

	<p>AI No. 05/2009 “on waste management from public areas”; AI No. 07/2009 “for management of waste containing asbestos”; AI No. 09/2009 “on waste management license”; AI No. 01/2010 “on management of biodegrading waste”; AI No. 02/2011-MESP “on waste management of fluorescent tubes containing mercury”, dated 31.9.2011; AI No. 15/2012 MESP “on waste landfills management”, dated 12.12.2012; AI No. 19/2012 “on management of dumped vehicles and their waste” , dated 12.12.2012; AI No. 20/2012 “for export, import and transit of waste” dated 12.12.2012; AI No. 23/2012 “for waste tires administration” dated 12.12.2013.</p>	<p>amended by Decisions No. 2002/525/EC, 2005/63/EC, 2005/437/EC, 2005/438/EC, 2005/673/EC, 2008/689/EC, 2010/115/EC and Directives No. 2008/33/EC and 2008/112/EC; Council Decision of 19.12.2002 establishing “criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills” pursuant to Article 16 and Annex II to the Directive 1999/31/EC; Directive No. 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27.01.2003 “on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment”, as amended by Decisions No. 2005/618/EC, 2005/717/EC, 2005/747/EC, 2006/310/EC, 2006/690/EC, 2006/691/EC, 2006/692/EC, 2008/385/EC, 2009/428/EC, 2009/443/EC, 2010/122/EU, and Directive No. 2008/35/EC; Directive No. 2002/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27.01.2003 “on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)”, as amended by Directive No. 2003/108/EC, 2008/34/EC and 2008/112/EC; European Standard EN 50419 “on marking of electrical and electronic equipment” in accordance with Article 11(2) of the WEEE Directive; Council Decision 2003/33/EC of 19 December 2002 “establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills” pursuant to Article 16 of and Annex II to the Directive 1999/31/EC; Directive No. 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 06.09.2006 “on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators” and repealing Directive No. 91/157/EEC, as amended by Directive No. 2008/12/EC and Directive No. 2008/103/EC; Commission Decisions 2008/763/EC, 2009/603/EC, 2009/851/EC; Directive No. 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5.04.2006 “on waste” (codified version also called “Waste Framework Directive”) (repealed by Directive No. 2008/98/EC as of 12.12.2010) and amended by Directive No. 2008/98/EC and Directive No. 2009/31/EC; Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15.03.2006 “on the management of waste from extractive industries” and amending Directive No. 2004/35/EC and Regulation EC/596/2009, as amended by Commission Decisions 2009/335/EC, 2009/337/EC, 2009/358/EC, 2009/359/EC, 2009/360/EC; Directive No. 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19.11.2008 “on waste” (in force as of 12.12.2010) (the so called</p>
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		“Waste Framework Directive”).
Law on Air Protection	<p>Law No. 2010/03-L-160 “<i>on air protection from pollution</i>” approved by the AoK on 25.02.2010 and promulgated by the Presidential Decree No. DL-012-2010 of 12.03.2010. AI No. 2004/09 “<i>for cadastre of emissions of polluters on environment</i>”;</p> <p>AI No. /07-MESP “<i>on the rules and standards for air emissions from stationery sources of pollution</i>”, Draft AI “<i>on air quality assessment</i>”; Draft AI “<i>for the allowed norms of discharges in air by mobile sources</i>”; Draft AI “<i>on limited values – norms of air quality</i>”; Draft AI “<i>for substances that harm the ozone layer</i>”;</p> <p>Draft AI “<i>on the control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions resulting from storage, loading or unloading and transport of petrol</i>”;</p>	<p>European Parliament and Council Directive No. 94/63/EC of 20.12.1994 “<i>on the control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions resulting from the storage of petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations</i>”, as amended by Regulations No. EC/1882/2003 and EC/1137/2008;</p> <p>Council Directive No. 96/62/EC of 27.09.1996 “<i>on ambient air quality assessment and management</i>”, as amended by Regulation No. EC/1882/2003 and repealed by Directive No. 2008/50/EC as of 11.06.2010, with certain exceptions regarding Art. 5 and 11.1 of Directive No. 96/62/EC;</p> <p>Directive No. 97/68/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16.12.1997 “<i>on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from internal combustion engines to be installed in non-road mobile machinery</i>”, as amended by Directives No. 2001/63/EC, 2002/88/EC, 2004/26/EC, and 2006/105/EC and Regulation EC/596/2009;</p> <p>Council Directive No. 1999/13/EC “<i>on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations</i>”;</p> <p>Council Directive No. 1999/32/EC of 26.04.1999 “<i>on the reduction in the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels</i>”, amending Directive No. 93/12/EEC, as amended by Regulations EC/1882/2003 and EC/219/2009, and Directives 2005/33/EC and 2009/30/EC;</p> <p>Directive No. 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27.09.2001 “<i>on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market</i>”; Directive No. 2001/80/EC “<i>on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants</i>” and its corrigendum; Directive No. 2001/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23.10.2001 “<i>on national emission ceilings for certain atmospheric pollutants</i>” as amended by Directive No. 2006/105/EC and Regulation No. EC/219/2009; Directive No. 2003/87/EC “<i>on exchange of emission quota between the Community countries</i>”;</p> <p>Directive No. 2004/42/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21.04.2004 “<i>on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints and varnishes and vehicle refinishing products</i>” and amending Directives No. 1999/13/EC and</p>

		<p>2009/112/EC and Regulation No. EC/1137/2008; Directive No. 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15.12.2004 “<i>relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air</i>”, as amended by Directive No. EC/219/2009; Regulation No. EC/850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29.04.2004 “<i>on persistent organic pollutants</i>”, amending Directive No. 79/117/EEC and Regulations No. EC/1195/2006, EC/172/2007, EC/323/2007, EC/219/2009, EC/304/2009; Council Directive No. 2008/1/EC of 15.01.2008 “<i>concerning integrated pollution prevention and control</i>” (codified version), as amended by Directive 2009/31/EC; Directive No. 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21.05.2008 “<i>on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe</i>” (Compliance deadline: 11 June 2010); Directive No. 2009/126/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21.10.2009 “<i>on Stage II petrol vapour recovery during refuelling of motor vehicles at service stations</i>”</p>
Law on Protection from Non-Ionised, Ionised Radiation and Nuclear Security	<p>Law No. 2010/03-L-104 “<i>on protection from non-ionised, ionised radiation and nuclear security</i>” approved by the AoK on 11.02.2010 and promulgated by a Presidential Decree No. DL-010-2010 on 02.03.2010</p>	<p>Directive No. 96/29/Euratom of 13.05.1996 “<i>laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation</i>”; Directive No. 2004/108/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15.12.2004 “<i>on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility</i>” and repealing Directive No.89/336/EEC</p>
Law on Spatial Planning	<p>Law No.2003/14 “<i>on Spatial Planning</i>”, adopted by the AoK on 03.07.2003 and promulgated by SRGS on 10.09.2003; AI No. 25/03-MESP “<i>on the implementation of the Law on Spatial Planning on basic content elements of the Spatial Plan of Kosovo</i>”, dated 21.11.2003; AI No. 30/03-MESP “<i>on the implementation of Spatial Planning Law on basic elements of UDP</i>”, dated 26.12.2003; AI No. –MESP “<i>on the proposal for a decision making process to draft Municipal Development Plan, Urban Development Plan and Urban Regulatory Plan</i>”, dated 26.12.2003; AI No. 14/03-MESP “<i>on the implementation of the Law on Spatial Planning and on the regulation of the supervision, punishment and implementing measures</i>”, dated 27.04.2004; AI No. 04/04-MESP “<i>on the implementation of the</i></p>	<p>Council Directive No. 85/337/EEC “<i>on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment</i>” approved on 27.06.2985 (the so called “EIA Directive”); Council Directive No. 97/11/EC of 3 March 1997 amending Directive No. 85/337/EEC “<i>on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment</i>”; Directive No. 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27.06.2001 “<i>on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment</i>” (also called “SEA Directive”); Directive No. 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26.05.2003 “<i>providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment</i>” and amending with</p>

	<p><i>Law on Spatial Planning and on the establishment of the Council on Spatial Planning</i>", dated 27.05.2004; AI No. – MESP "on the establishment of the Council of Planning Experts", dated 04.11.2004; AI No. 01/05-MESP "on the implementation of the Law on Spatial Planning on the conditions for location, urban consent and urban permit", dated 04.03.2005; AI No. 02/05-MESP "on professional examination and licensing", dated 04.03.2005; AI No. 03/05 "on the implementation of the Law on Spatial Planning on basic content elements for URP", of 04.03.05; AI No. 05/2005 "on the criteria and procedures on issuing licenses to practice activities in the field of design, construction, as well as professional supervision and review"; AI No. 06/2005 "on the professional examination for technician, engineer, engineer of construction, etc."; AI No. 2005/42-MESP "on the implementation of the Law on Spatial Planning on basic content elements of Spatial Plans for special areas", dated 04.03.2005; AI No. 54/2005 "on the implementation of the Law on Spatial Planning on the procedure of public review for Spatial and UPs", 10.05.2005;</p>	<p>regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives No. 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC; Directive No. 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14.03.2007 "establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE)"; Directive No. 2009/31/EC of the EU Parliament and the Council of 23.04.2009 "on the geological storage of carbon dioxide", amending Council Directive No. 85/337/EEC, EU Parliament/Council Directives No. 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006</p>
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<p>Law on Housing and Construction</p>	<p>Law No.2012/04-L-10 “on construction” approved by the AoK on 31.05.2012; Law No. 02/L-14 “on construction products”, adopted by the AoK on 23.03.2005; Law No. 03/L-164 “on financing of special housing programmes”; Law No. 03/L-91 “on use, management and maintenance of the condominium”; AI No. 25/2005-MESP “on validation of the project”, dated 02.12.2005; AI No. 26/2005 “on technical inspection of the construction buildings”, dated 23.12.2005; AI No. 27/2005 “on conditions and measures for giving the authorization for project control”, of 23.12.05; AI No. 57/2005-MESP “on the eligibility for the construction inspectors of mesp and municipal construction inspectors”; AI No. 58/2005 “on maintaining records of inspection –registry form, form used during inspection”, of 14.07.05; AI No. 59/2005-MESP “on the manner of inspection oversight of the construction inspection”, dated 14.07.2005; AI No. 60/2005 “on the closing of construction site and its siege mode from the construction inspector”, of 14.07.05; AI No. 01/2006-MESP “on other administrative violations and corresponding fines”, dated 10.02.2006; AI No. 02/2006-MESP “on project control”, dated 14.02.2006; AI No. 03/2006-MESP “on the list of objects for which no construction permit is required”, dated 16.06.2006; AI No. 33/2007 “on the technical conditions for access to buildings for people with disabilities”, of 18.06.2007; AI No. 2009/03 “on technical rules on saving of thermal energy and thermal protection in buildings”, 06.2009; AI No. 13/2010 “on licensing criteria and procedures to perform the activity in the field of condominium management and maintenance” AI No. 18/2010 “on the contract’s content for non-profit rental housing”; AI No. 19/2010 “on housing bonus content”; AI No. 21/2010-MESP “on the criteria for determining the order of priority to categories of families that could benefit from special housing programmes”, dated 18.11.2010; AI No. 22/2010 “on procedures for the benefit of special housing programmes”; AI No. 23/2010-MESP “on procedures for the announcement of special housing programmes”, dated 18.11.2010; AI No. 24/2010-MESP “on minimum housing standards to special housing programmes”, dated 18.11.2010; AI No. 04/2011-MESP “on regulation on the manner of payment calculation for technical control of construction buildings”; Regulation No.</p>	<p>Council Directive No. 89/106/EEC of 21.12.1988 “on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products”; Council Directive No. 93/68/EEC of 22.07.1993 amending Directives 87/404/EEC (simple pressure vessels), 88/378/EEC (safety of toys), 89/106/EEC (construction products), 89/336/EEC (electromagnetic compatibility), 89/392/EEC (machinery), 89/686/EEC (personal protective equipment), 90/384/EEC (non-automatic weighing instruments), 90/385/EEC (active implantable medicinal devices), 90/396/EEC (appliances burning gaseous fuels), 91/263/EEC (telecommunications terminal equipment), 92/42/EEC (new hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels) and 73/23/EEC (electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits); Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council “laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of the construction products” [COM (2008) 311 final] adopted on 9.3.2011.</p>
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	06/2011-MESP “on payment calculation method for technical control of construction facilities”, dated 31.03.2011.	

Law on Environmental Risks	<p>AI No.10/2011-MESP “for preventing quantity accidents involving hazardous Substances” dated 13.07.2011 The intervention plan in the of event of environmental accidents Law on Environmental protection National Response Plan. In particular see 7.12 Annex on Incidents with Oils and Hazardous Substances, p. 119 Law No. 04/L-027 “for protection against natural and other disasters” Law No. 04/L-147 “on Waters of Kosovo” Council Directive No. 96/82/EC of 9.12.1996 “on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances”, as amended by Directive No. 2003/105/EC and Regulations No. EC/1882/2003 and EC/1137/2008; Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 “on the assessment and management of flood risks” Law on</p>	<p>Council Directive No. 96/82/EC of 9.12.1996 “on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances”, as amended by Directive No. 2003/105/EC and Regulations No. EC/1882/2003 and EC/1137/2008; Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 “on the assessment and management of flood risks”</p>
Law on chemicals	<p>The Law No. 2007/02-L116 “on Chemical” was approved by the AoK on 27.04.2007 and promulgated by SRSG on 2008</p>	<p>Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of 18 December 2006 “concerning the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (reach), establishing a European Chemicals Agency”, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 “on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances”, as amended by Directives 69/81/EEC, 70/189/EEC, 71/144/EEC, 73/146/EEC, 75/409/EEC, 76/907/EEC, 79/370/EEC, 79/831/EEC, 80/1189/EEC, 81/957/EEC, 82/232/EEC, 83/467/EEC, 84/449/EEC, 86/431/EEC, 87/432/EEC, 88/302/EEC, 88/490/EEC, 90/517/EEC, 91/325/EEC, 91/326/EEC, 91/410/EEC, 91/632/EEC, 92/32/EC, 92/37/EC, 93/21/EC, 93/72/EC, 93/101/EC, 93/105/EC, 94/69/EC, 96/54/EC, 96/56/EC, 97/69/EC, 98/73/EC, 98/98/EC, 99/33/EC, 2000/32/EC, 2000/33/EC, 2001/59/EC and 2004/73/EC, and Regulation (EC) 807/2003 Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of 16 December 2008 “on classification, labelling</p>

		<p><i>and packaging of substances and mixtures</i>”, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (Text with EEA relevance) Directive 98/8/EC of 16 February 1998 “<i>concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market</i>”, as amended by Regulations (EC) 1882/2003, 1896/2000, 2032/2003 and Directives: 2006/50/EC, 2006/140/EC, 2008/31/EC, 2009/84/EC, 2009/85/EC, 2009/86/EC, 2009/87/EC, 2009/88/EC, 2009/89/EC, 2009/91/EC, 2009/92/EC, 2009/93/EC, 2009/94/EC, 2009/95/EC, 2009/96/EC and 2009/98/EC, 2009/151/EC Regulation (EC) No 689/2008 of 17 June 2008 “<i>concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals</i>” Directive 87/217/EEC of 19 March 1987 “<i>on the prevention and reduction of environmental pollution by asbestos</i>”, as amended by Directive 91/692/EEC and Regulation (EC) 807/2003</p>
Law on protection from noise	<p>Law No. 2007/02-L102 “<i>on noise protection</i>” approved by the AoK on 30.03.2007 and promulgated by the SRSG on 17.03.2008.</p> <p>Law No.2009/03-L-119 “<i>on biocide products</i>” approved by AoK on 27.05.2009</p>	<p>Directive No. 2000/14/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 08.05.2000 “<i>on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors</i>”; Directive No. 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25.06.2002 “<i>relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise</i>” as amended by Regulation EC/1137/2008.</p>
Law on Civil Protection	<p>The intervention plan in the of event of environmental accidents Law No. 03/L-025 “<i>on Environmental Protection</i>” approved by the Assembly of Kosovo (AoK) on 26.02.2009 and promulgated by the President Decree on 19.03.2009 National Response Plan. In particular see 7.12 Annex on Incidents with Oils and Hazardous Substances, p. 119 Law No. 04/L-027 for protection against natural and other disasters</p>	<p>Commission Decision of 29 July 2010 amending Decision 2004/277/EC, Euratom as regards rules for the implementation of Council Decision 2007/779/EC, Euratom “<i>establishing a Community civil protection mechanism</i>”; Council Decision 2007/779/EC “<i>establishing a Community mechanism to facilitate reinforced co-operation in civil protection assistance interventions</i>”; Council Decision 2007/162/EC “<i>establishing the civil protection financial instrument</i>”; Commission Decision 2007/606/EC, Euratom “<i>on the implementation of the provision on transport in Council Decision 2007/162/EC</i>”. Council Decision 2004/277/EC, Euratom “<i>laying down rules for the implementation of Council Decision 2001/792/EC establishing a Community mechanism to facilitate reinforced co-operation in civil protection assistance interventions</i>”; Commission Decision 2008/73/EC, Euratom, amending Decision 2004/277/EC, Euratom as regards “<i>rules for the implementation of the mechanism</i>”;</p>

		<p>Commission Decision of 29 December 2003 “laying down rules for the implementation of Council Decision 2001/792/EC, Euratom, establishing a Community mechanism to facilitate reinforced co-operation in civil protection assistance interventions”, as amended by 2008/73/EC, Euratom Commission Decision of 20 December 2007 amending Decision 2004/277/EC, Euratom, as regards “rules for the implementation of Council Decision 2007/779/EC, Euratom, establishing a Community Civil Protection mechanism” (notified under document number C(2007) 6464) (text with EEA relevance) 2008/73/EC, Euratom: Commission Decision of 20 December 2007 amending Decision Directive 2002/22/EC “on universal service and users’ rights” (European Emergency Number 112)</p>
Law on Dam Safety	<p>Law No. 03/L-214 “on Environmental Impact Assessment” approved by the AoK on 23.09.2010 and promulgated by the Presidential Decree No. DL-048-2010 of 14.10.2010. It replaced the Law No. 03/L-024 approved by the AoK on 26.02.2009; AI No.03/2004-MESP “for Licensing of Persons and Enterprises on Drafting an Environmental Impact Assessment Report”, dated 27.04.2004 AI No.09/2004-MESP “on Environmental Impact Assessment”, dated 14/07/2004 AI No. 07/11 “on licensing compilers of Environmental Impact Assessment” AI No. 9/11 “on information, public participation and interested parties in the environmental impact assessment procedures” AI No. 11/11 “to determine the amount of the fee for services relating to the environmental impact assessment”</p> <p>Law No. 03/L-230 “on Strategic Environmental Assessment” approved by the AoK on 30.08.2010 and promulgated by the Presidential Decree on 18.10.2010. It replaced the Law No.03/L-015 approved by the AoK on 12.02.2009 Law No. 2004/24 “on Water” approved by the AoK on 08.07.2004 and promulgated by the SRSG on 14.10.2004. A new Law No. 04/L-227 has been drafted by MESP and is waiting the approval of the AoK. AI No. 23/05-MESP “on the determination of the evidence manner and the legitimacy of water inspector” dated 11.10.2005; AI No. 24/05-MESP “on the content, form, conditions and method of issuing and retaining the water permit”, dated 11.10.2005; AI No. 2006/06-MESP “on the structure of water charges”, dated 02.2006; AI No. 06/07-MESP “on the</p>	<p>Council Directive No. 85/337/EEC “on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment” approved on 27.06.2985 (the so called “EIA Directive”); Council Directive No. 97/11/EC of 3 March 1997 amending Directive No. 85/337/EEC “on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment”; Directive No. 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26.05.2003 “providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment” and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives No. 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC; Directive No. 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 “on the geological storage of carbon dioxide” and amending Council Directive No. 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives No. 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament And of the Council of 13 December 2011 “on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment” (codification) Directive No. 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27.06.2001 “on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment” (also called “SEA Directive”); Directive No. 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23.10.2000 “establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water</p>

	<p><i>content of water infrastructure</i>", dated 08.06.2007; AI No. 6/2006 <i>"for water payment structure"</i> Law No. 03/L-025 <i>"on Environmental Protection"</i> approved by the Assembly of Kosovo (AoK) on 26.02.2009 and promulgated by the President Decree on 19.03.2009 The intervention plan in the of event of environmental accidents Law No. 04/L-027 <i>"for protection against natural and other disasters"</i> Law No. 02/L-14 <i>"on construction products"</i>, adopted by the AoK on 23.03.2005</p>	<p><i>policy</i>", as amended by Decision No. 2455/2001/EC and Directives No. 2008/32/EC, 2008/105/EC and 2009/31/EC; Directive No. 2007/60/EC of 23 October 2007 <i>"on the assessment and management of flood risks"</i> (text with EEA relevance);</p>
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Kosova Legislation	EU Legislation
Law on Agricultural Lands in Kosovo No. 02/L-26, UNMIK Regulation 2006/37, promulgated on 23 June 2006	No specific EU Legislation
<p>Law on Forests in Kosovo No. 2003/3, UNMIK Regulation 2003/6, promulgated on 20 March 2003</p> <p>Law on an Amendment to Law No. 2003/3 on the Forests of Kosovo No 2004/29, UNMIK Regulation 2004/40, promulgated on 14 October 2004</p>	<p>Commission Regulation (EEC) No 926/93 of 1 April 1993 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1696/87 laying down certain detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86 on the protection of the Community's forests against atmospheric pollution;</p> <p>Commission Decision No. 96/653/EC: of 11 November 1996 authorizing Member States to permit temporarily the marketing of forest reproductive material not satisfying the requirements of Council Directives 66/404/EEC and 71/161/EEC;</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EC) No 1737/2006 of 7 November 2006</p>

	laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 2152/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning monitoring of forests and environmental interactions in the Community;
Law on Seeds in Kosovo No. 2003/3, UNMIK Regulation 2003/10, promulgated on 15 April 2003	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 66/401/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of fodder plant seed;
Law on Artificial Fertilizers in Kosovo No 2003/20, UNMIK Regulation 2003/22, promulgated on 8 December 2003	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/82/EC of 9 December 1996 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances;
Law on Pesticides in Kosovo No. 2003/20, UNMIK Regulation 2003/35, promulgated on 8 December 2003	Model of USA was used to draft the Law. No reference in EU legislation;
Law on Farmers Cooperatives in Kosovo No. 2003/9, UNMIK Regulation 2003/21, promulgated on 23 June 2003	No reference in EU legislation
Law on Planting Material of Kosovo No. 2004/13, UNMIK Regulation 2004/16, promulgated on 18 May 2003	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/33/EEC of 28 April 1992 on the marketing of vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed;</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE of 2 July 1993 setting out the schedules indicating the conditions to be met by vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed pursuant to Council Directive 92/33/EEC;</p>

<p>Law on Veterinary in Kosovo No. 2004/21, UNMIK Regulation 2004/28, promulgated on 30 July 2003</p>	<p>Council Resolution of 22 July 1974 on the veterinary, plant health and animal feeding stuffs sectors;</p> <p>First Commission Directive 71/250/EEC of 15 June 1971 establishing Community methods of analysis for the official control of feeding-stuffs</p> <p>REGULATION (EC) No 726/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Medicines Agency;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2004/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 amending Directive 2001/82/EC on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products; DIRECTIVE 2004/27/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 amending Directive 2001/83/EC on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use;</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2003/63/EC of 25 June 2003 amending Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use;</p> <p>COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1647/2003 of 18 June 2003 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2309/93 laying down Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Agency for the evaluation of Medicinal Products;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2001/20/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 April 2001 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the implementation of good clinical practice in the conduct of clinical trials on medicinal products for human use;</p> <p><u>COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2309/93</u> of 22 July 1993</p>
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	laying down Community procedures for the authorization and supervision of medicinal products for human and veterinary use and establishing a European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products;
Law on Livestock in Kosovo No. 2004/33, UNMIK Regulation 2004/39, promulgated on 14 October 2003	<u>European Convention for the protection of animals kept for farming purposes</u> of 17 November 1978
Law on Animal Welfare in Kosova No. 02/L-10, UNMIK Regulation 2005/24, promulgated on 5 May 2003	<p>Council Decision <u>78/923/EEC</u> of 19 June 1978 concerning the conclusion of the European Convention for the protection of animals kept for farming purposes 17 November 1978;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE <u>98/58/EC</u> of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes 8 August 1998;</p> <p>Commission Decision <u>2000/50/EC</u> of 17 December 1999 concerning minimum requirements for the inspection of holdings on which animals are kept for farming purposes 25 January 2000;</p>
Law on Wine in Kosovo No. 02/L-8, UNMIK Regulation 2005/47, promulgated on 14 October 2005	<p>Commission Regulation (EC) <u>No. 753/2002</u> lays down the description, designation, presentation and protection of certain wine sector products;</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EC) <u>No. 1607/2000</u> lays down detailed rules for quality wines;</p>

	Council Regulation (EC) <u>No. 1493/1999</u> on the common organization of the wine market;
Law on Hunting in Kosovo No. 02/L-53, UNMIK Regulation 2006/41, promulgated on 11 August 2006	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons;</p>
Law on Fishery and Aquaculture in Kosovo No. 02/L-85, UNMIK Regulation 2006/58, promulgated on 20 December 2006	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 22 July 1991 laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of fishery products 91/493/EEC;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/67/EEC of 28 January 1991 concerning the animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products;</p>
Law on Plant Protection in Kosovo No. 02/L-95, UNMIK Regulation 2007/6, promulgated on 31 January 2007	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community;</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 92/105/EEC of 3 December 1992 on establishing a degree of standardization for plant passports to be used for the movement of certain plants, plant products or other objects within the Community, and establishing the detailed procedures related to the issuing of such plant passports and the conditions and detailed procedures for their replacement;</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 92/90/EEC of 3 November 1992 on establishing obligations to which producers and importers of plants, plant products or other objects are subject and establishing details for their registration;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of</p>

	<p>plant protection products on the market (91/414/EEC);</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2004/102/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community;</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 92/70/EEC of 30 July 1992 laying down detailed rules for surveys to be carried out for purposes of the recognition of protected zones in the Community</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 95/44 EEC of 26 June 2005, (amended) establishing the conditions under which certain harmful organisms, plants or plant products may be introduced within the Community for trial or scientific purposes or for work on varietal selection;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 94/3/EEC of 3 May 2000 on Procedures for the notification of interception of a consignment or a harmful organism from third countries and presenting an imminent phytosanitary danger;</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 93/50/EEC of 24 June 1993 specifying certain plants not listed in Annex V, part A to Council Directive 77/93/EEC, the producers of which, or the warehouses, dispatching centres in the production zones of such plants, shall be listed in an official register;</p>
Law on Irrigation of Agricultural Lands No. 02/L-9, UNMIK Regulation 2005/49, promulgated on 25 November 2005	Council Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy;
Law on Organic Farming in Kosovo No. 02/L-122, UNMIK Regulation 2008/2, promulgated on 8 January 2008	EU REGULATION (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs;
Law on Apiculture in Kosovo No. 02/L-111, UNMIK Regulation 2008/5, promulgated on 8 February 2008	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey;

<p>Law on protection of plant varieties, <u>No. 02/L-98</u> UNMIK <u>Regulation No. 2008/24</u> promulgated on 16 May 2008</p>	<p>DIRECTIVE 98/44/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 6 July 1998 on the legal protection of biotechnological inventions;</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2008/62/EC of 20 June 2008 providing for certain derogations for acceptance of agricultural landraces and varieties which are</p> <p>naturally adapted to the local and regional conditions and threatened by genetic erosion and for marketing of seed and seed potatoes of those landraces and varieties;</p>
<p>Draft Law on Food (still not promulgated)</p>	<p>REGULATION (EC) (28 January 2002, laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority, No 178/2002)</p> <p>REGULATION (EC) No 882/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules;</p> <p>REGULATION (EC) No 853/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs</p> <p>REGULATION (EC) NO 1831/2003 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 22 September 2003 laying down requirements for feed hygiene;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2000/13/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 March 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 89/107/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning food additives authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption;</p>

	<p>REGULATION (EC) NO 258/97 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 January 1997 concerning novel foods and novel food ingredients;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2001/18/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC;</p>
Draft law on GMOs (still not promulgated)	<u>Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 March 2001 on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms and repealing Council Directive 90/220/EEC;</u>
Draft law on protection of plant production (still not Promulgated)	<p>REGULATION (EC) NO 396/2005 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 27 November 1990 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables (90/642/EEC);</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on foodstuffs of animal origin (86/363/EEC);</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 24 July 1986 on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals (86/362/EEC);</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 23 November 1976 relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and vegetables (76/895/EEC);</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market (91/414/EEC);</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 23 November 1976 relating to the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on fruit and</p>

	vegetables (76/895/EEC);
Draft law agricultural inspection (still not promulgated)	No reference in EU Legislation
Draft law on agriculture and rural development (still in drafting process)	<p>COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1290/2005 of 21 June 2005 on the financing of the common agricultural policy;</p> <p>COUNCIL REGULATION No. 1782/2003 of 29 of September 2003 that sets common rules for direct support schemes within common agriculture policy;</p> <p>COUNCIL REGULATION No. 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 on supporting rural development from European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development;</p>
Amending Law on Environment Protection, LM-No.2003/8 UNMIK Regulation 2003/9 promulgated on 15 April 2003 (still not promulgated)	DIRECTIVE 2003/4/EC of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC;
Law on Environmental Impact Assessment No. 03/L-024 (not yet promulgated)	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 85/337/EEC of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment as amended by Directive 97/11/EC and by Directive 2003/35/EC;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council</p> <p>of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of drawing up certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EC;</p>
Law on Environmental Strategic Assessment No. 03/L-015 (not yet promulgated)	DIRECTIVE 2001/42/EC of the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT and the COUNCIL of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA);
Law On Air Protection from Pollution No.2004//30,	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/62/EC of 27 September 1996 on

<p>UNMIK Regulation 2004/48 promulgated on 25 November 2004</p>	<p>ambient air quality assessment and management, as amended by Regulation (EC) 1882/2003</p> <p>Council Directive 1999/30/E of 22 April 1999 relating to limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air, as amended by Decision 2001/744/EC;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2000/69/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2000 relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air;</p> <p>Directive 2002/3/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2002 relating to ozone in ambient air;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2004/107/EC of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air;</p>
<p>The Law on Nature Conservation No-02/L-18, UNMIK Regulation 2006/22 promulgated on 24 April 2006</p>	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds as amended by Directives 81/854/EEC, 85/411/EEC, 86/122/EEC, 90/656/EEC, 91/244/EEC, 94/24/EC, 97/49/EC and Regulation (EC) 807/2003;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, as amended by Directive 97/62/EC and Regulation (EC) 1882/2003</p> <p>COUNCIL REGULATION 338/97 of 9. December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, as amended by Commission Regulations 1497/2003 and 834/2004, 252/2005 and 1332/2005;</p> <p>COMMISSION REGULATION 1808/2001 of 30. August 2001 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein;</p> <p>COMMISSION REGULATION 349/2003 of 25. February 2003 suspending the introduction into the Community of specimens of certain species of wild fauna and flora;</p>
<p>The Law on Waste No. 02 / L -30 UNMIK</p>	<p>DIRECTIVE 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the</p>

Regulation 2006/31 promulgated on 5 May 2006	<p>Council of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council</p> <p>of 5 April 2006 on waste;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/689/EEC of 12 December 1991 on hazardous waste as amended by Directive 94/31/EC and Regulation (EC) 166/2006;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 94/62/EC of 20. December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste amended by Regulation (EC) 1882/2003 and Directives 2004/12 and 2005/20/EC;</p>
The Law on Water No. 02/L-24 UNMIK Regulation 2004/41 promulgated on 14 October 2004.	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment (as amended by Commission Directive 98/15/EC) and Regulation (EC) 1882/2003;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources, as amended by Regulation (EC) 1882/2003;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (“drinking water”), as amended by Regulation (EC) 1882/2003;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, as amended by Decision 2455/2001/EC;</p>
The Law on Chemicals No. 02/L116 promulgated with UNMIK Regulation No. 2008/8 of 8 February 2008	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances;</p> <p>COUNCIL REGULATION E EC/793/93 of 23 March 1993 on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances, as amended by Regulation (EC) 1882/2003;</p> <p>Regulation EC/304/2003 of the European Parliament and of the</p>

	<p>Council of 28 January 2003 concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals,</p> <p>as amended by Regulations (EC) 1213/2003, 775/2004 and 777/2006</p>
<p>Law on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) /still in the process of drafting</p>	<p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) as amended by Directives 2003/35/EC, 2003/87/EC, Regulation (EC) 1882/2003 and Regulation (EC) 166/2006;</p> <p>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/82/EC of 9. December 1996 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances replacing 82/501/EEC</p> <p>as amended by Directive 2003/105 and Regulation (EC) 1882/2003;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2001/80/EC of the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT and of the COUNCIL of 23 October 2001 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants, as amended by Directive 2004/42;</p>

Appendix 7: Social Impact Assessment – Support Document to the ESMF

Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project:

Rapid Social Assessment and Management Framework

As part of the preparation of the Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Project it was decided to conduct a rapid social assessment in order issues surrounding access and inclusion to project activities.

To this end, a World Bank Consultant, under the guidance of the Task Team Social Development specialist conducted a number of meetings and focus group discussions with relevant stakeholders including municipal rural advisors, Local Action Group representatives, Farmer Associations and Agricultural Cooperative Representatives, and Agriculture focused Non-Governmental Organizations.

The assessment involved consultations with farmers, NGOs, Municipal Advisors, Ministry Officials and representatives of Local Action Groups. Overall, eight focus group discussions were attended by close to 60 farmers in five different municipalities. In each of these municipalities meetings were also held with representatives of Local Action Groups and municipal advisors. Ag-focused NGOs were also consulted as part of the assessment including the Kosovo Development Center in Gjakovo, Rimekembja e Bujqesise in Suhareke, and Aurole Women's Association Based out of Pristina. Furthermore, key documents such as the 2009 Country Economic Memorandum and the 2007 Poverty Assessment were consulted in the preparation of this assessment.

What follows is a discussion of the main findings of the assessment including a discussion of poverty and social inclusion in rural Kosovo and among the agricultural population. It also includes a discussion on access to productive resources and services, the role of marginalized groups, and the role of capacity of non-governmental actors in rural areas to support rural development. Based on these findings a social management framework is proposed for mitigating many of the social impacts identified.

Social Assessment Findings

Poverty and Social Inclusion

Rural Areas in Kosovo are host to a large proportion of the country's poor households, most of which are relying on agriculture as a source of income and are constrained through lack of access to investment capital and up to date knowledge on agricultural practices. The majority of the population of Kosovo (60%) reside in rural areas, which is well above the average for other countries in the region. Among this population, about 70% depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. According to the 2007 World Bank Poverty Assessment, both extreme and absolute poverty were most pronounced in rural areas of Kosovo, with close to half the population of rural areas experience absolute poverty compared to 41% of the urban population. While agricultural households, experience average poverty rates, they are also the third biggest contributor to poverty in Kosovo. Among the agricultural population poverty is highly correlated with access to key productive assets such as land, livestock, and agricultural equipment. Individuals without access to these resources have the highest estimated incidence of poverty in rural Kosovo. According to the most recent Country Economic Memorandum, data from 2005 indicating that

90% of the rural population had land, 55% had livestock, while 15% depended on subsistence agriculture. However, the potential to effectively use these assets to combat household poverty is constrained by low agricultural productivity, due to small and fragmented holdings, lack of access to investment capital, and the use of inefficient farming and farm management practices. Poverty also has a spatial aspect in Kosovo, with the highest incidence of poverty occurring in the regions of Ferizaji, followed by Mitrovica and Gjakova.

Access to Key Rural Development Resources and Services, including

.... Advisory Services

A good deal of attention has been paid to the development, organization and strengthening of the advisory service in Kosovo, but more needs to be done in order to maximize its potential. The Kosovo Rural Advisory Service came into existence in 2003 and with the support of the EU financed Strengthening Rural Advisory and Support Services (SASS) project. The SASS project successfully trained 70 local experts from Municipalities, the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as the private and NGO sector on a range of topics (farm management, marketing, group development and communications). The direct delivery of advisory services is the responsibility of the Municipalities. Each Municipalities have a department of agriculture and an agronomist/livestock-specialist responsible for advising farmers and who has been trained under SASS. A key role played by advisors is assisting farmers who want to apply for grants or other forms of financial support. The Ministry of Agriculture supports Municipal Rural Advisors, through its seven regional offices, and through contracting private companies and NGOs to provide training to advisors, as well as complementary advisory support and extension materials to farmers.

Municipal advisors need support on a range of issues, including strengthening their knowledge on business plan preparation, budget to conduct field visits, and modern equipment to disseminate information. Discussions with Ministry staff and municipal advisors helped with the identification of key topics where knowledge needs to be strengthened: rural diversification, developing business plans and grant proposals, EU hygiene and quality standards (e.g. in Dairy Farming), environmental planning and management. Another major constraint facing municipal advisors include mobility difficulties (lack of vehicles and travel budget), and equipment (scanners, photocopiers, projectors etc..).

Farmers appreciate the importance of the advisory service, and expressed interest in strengthening their knowledge of business planning, rural diversification, modern production techniques, and ecologically friendly farming. Discussions with farmers confirmed the importance of advisory services and the need to provide technical and financial assistance to municipal advisors. Farmers expressed a reluctance to use private advisory services, although they had experience of using the services of local Non-Governmental Organizations. Other sources of information included the media as well as brochures and leaflets addressing agricultural topics. No farmers consulted had received advisory services for the preparation of business plans, or on the topics of rural diversification or environmental management. Overall, there was an interest in learning more about the role of municipal advisors, and the potential to use other types of advisory service provider. Particular topics farmers expressed an interest in learning more about included ecologically friendly production, rural tourism, new techniques in agricultural and livestock production, marketing and agro-processing.

.... Rural Development Finance

A key constraint to the development of agriculture in Kosovo, identified during discussions with farmers, is the lack of investment capital. Currently, farmers finance investments using their own funds. Only rarely do they use credit finance due to largely unfavorable terms. According to the most recent World Bank Country Economic Memorandum (2009), small scale farmers are not attractive to lenders due to small transaction sizes, their geographic dispersion, high risk and lack of usable fixed assets for collateral. As a result, agriculture represents only 4.1% of the total lending, with most credit going to agri-processing. Furthermore, credit is usually extended in the form of very small, high interest, short-term micro-finance loans for seasonal activities.

Farmers, are aware of grant finance available through MAFRD (from sources such as rural advisors, NGOs, and the Media), but find the procedures and documentation required complicated. When the requirement for pre-financing investment was discussed options considered included loans from relatives and the Banks. There was a willingness to provide match financing, even for environmental investments, but again lacked the necessary access to capital.

....Productive Land

Many farmers possess small and fragmented landholdings and have difficulties accessing titles, making on-farm investment challenging. The privatization of land has proceeded in a piecemeal fashion in order to ensure stable land market process. The manner in which the process has been implemented has led to a small number of large agricultural enterprises, and a large number of farmers with small and fragmented holdings. As in many other parts of the Western Balkans, the medium-sized competitive segment of farming is small. According to the Country Economic Memorandum, the situation is further complicated by the fact that there are still 30,000 conflict related claims on rural lending pending at the Kosovo property agency, the widespread use of falsified documents over the last decade, the large number of absentee owners who left during the conflict or migrated abroad. That said, high levels of social capital in rural areas have allowed informal renting of land among relatives and neighbors to continue.

The Role of different social groups, including

...the role of Women

Women play a critical but often ignored role in agriculture. It was understood by farmers and others consulted that women played a critical, but largely invisible, role in agricultural production. Most decisions related to the development of the farm are made by male household heads. Factors cited as preventing female engagement in decision making include the lack of emancipation and traditional values. The number of female headed households is small, however, in some villages where male household members were killed during the conflict there are clusters of disadvantaged female headed households in need of financial and advisory assistance. However, the Women's Association, Aureola, expressed concern that many of these households were not in a position to avail of such assistance. This same association has been successful in establishing horticulture operations designed to support women's

income generating activities in a number of municipalities and is now focused and growing and expanding such operations.

...the role of Ethnic Minorities

While engaging with minority communities in the Northern municipalities may prove difficult, many such communities across the country will make an important contribution to agricultural and rural development. Many rural areas in Kosovo are characterized by ethnic minority communities including Serbian communities as well as Gorani, Roma, Turk, Ashkali and Egyptian. In some ethnically mixed municipalities such as Gilan and Novo Berde, multi-ethnic farmer's associations have been established with donor assistance. According to these associations farmers from different ethnic groups work well together in developing and implementing agricultural projects. According to the MAFRD and Municipal Advisors, members of all ethnic groups are treated the same way. However, in other locations, such as the Northern Serbian majority municipalities do not engage in government programs, but are focused on receiving services and support from Belgrade. That said, it is expected that Serbian and other ethnic communities elsewhere in the country will fully engage in the project.

...the Role of Young Farmers

The agricultural population of Kosovo is characterized by a growing number of younger farmers who have limited knowledge of good agricultural practices and limited access to investment capital. Overall the rural population of Kosovo is very young, with 60% being under the age of 30. It is understood that the number of young farmers in Kosovo is growing, due to a shortage of non-farm employment opportunities. However, in majority Serb municipalities, the share of the farmer population over 50 years old is much higher than the rest of the country, due to high levels of outmigration by young people in search of better economic and employment opportunities. Younger farmers face challenges such as difficulties in access capital, and a lack of equipment and physical infrastructure. Another key constraint is their poor levels of technical knowledge relating to agriculture as well as a lack of knowledge surrounding business planning and management. These knowledge gaps stem from the fact that many of these younger farmers are new-entrants to the sector and who did not have previous exposure to agriculture or farm management.

The role and capacity of Non-Governmental Actors, including

... Civil Society Organizations

While many NGOs play an important role in the development of agriculture in the municipalities they work in, they are not actively engaged in the debate surrounding the future of agricultural policy in Kosovo. The MAFRD has consulted with and supported Civil Society Organizations in the past. However, coordinating with NGOs in Kosovo is a challenging task due to the plethora of organizations in existence and the fact that the agenda of many local NGOs was driven by the donor community. That said, there are a number of technically strong local NGOs including the Kosovo Development Center in Gjakovo, Rimekembja e Bujqesise in Shareke, the Initiative for the Agricultural Development of Kosovo in Mitrovica, Anadrin in Xerxa and Prizren, and Auriolo based out of Prishtina.

...Farmer Representative Organizations

While farmers do get an opportunity to communicate their concerns to MAFRD, there is no systematic mechanism for doing so. With donor support, many farmer associations have been established at the local level in Kosovo. However, only a small proportion of these associations are fully operational in the absence of donor support. In some instances these associations have attended meetings with MAFRD in order to discuss policy issues. Otherwise, farmer's voice their concern directly to Ministry staff at the local or regional level or through Non-Governmental Organizations at the national level.

...Local Action Groups

Local Action Groups have been established across Kosovo, and while they are an important source of innovative ideas for rural development they are constrained in their ability to access grant finance. An EU financed twinning project supported the establishment of Local Action Groups for rural development in each of the Municipalities in Kosovo. These groups are modeled on those supported under Axis IV of the rural development pillar of the EU Common Agricultural Policy. Such groups bring together public and private actors to prepare and implement an integrated local development strategy for the territory of the municipality. In the case of Kosovo, strategies have been prepared for almost all municipalities. However, many LAGs have encountered difficulties implementing these strategies due to the limited amount of grant finance made available by the MAFRD and their limited capacity to prepare fundable business plans and grant proposals.

Social Management Framework

The following matrix is the proposed social management framework for the project. This matrix summarizes the potential social development concerns related to the project based on the findings of the rapid social assessment and how the project could respond to these concerns. It also identifies who within MAFRD, or among the project consultants is responsible for taking action along with possible performance indicators could be used to measure the success of the response. Below there is also a brief description of other important measures that will need to be put in place to ensure the project is responsive to social issues as they arise during implementation.

Social Concern	Proposed Project Response	Responsibility	Indicators
Poor farm households development constrained through lack of access to development capital and up to date knowledge	i) Component 1 of the project on transferring knowledge ii) Component 2 of the project enhancing investments (rural grants)	i) MAFRD Rural Advisory Unit ii) MAFRD Paying Unit	i) Number of farmers trained ii) Number of grants disbursed to medium/small sized farmers
Municipal advisors lack the knowledge, budget and	Component 1 of the project	MAFRD Rural Advisory Unit	i) Number of advisors trained

practices and limited access to capital	younger farmers (YF) ii) Advisory Service Contractor performance judged in-part by number of YF trained	Paying Unit ii) Advisory Service Contractors	YFs ii) Number of YFs participating in training sessions
Civil Society is not engaged in the debate surrounding the development and implementation of agricultural policy and projects such as KARD	i) Bi-annual feedback and discussion session with Civil Society Organizations on project and policy ii) training on agricultural policy engagement included in relevant advisory service contract	i) MAFRD ii) Advisory Service Contractors	i) Occurrence and attendance at events ii) Participation in training sessions by CSO reps
While farmers do get an opportunity to communicate their concerns to MAFRD, there is no systematic mechanism for doing so.	i) Bi-annual feedback and discussions with farmers at the regional level ii) Social Survey of project beneficiaries and wider farmer population	Project M&E specialist	i) Participation in feedback sessions ii) Survey response rate
Local Action Groups (LAGs) are constrained in their ability to access grant finance.	Advisory service contract dedicated to supporting LAGs and associations in accessing rural grants	Advisory Service Contractors	Number of LAGs applying for grants

Grievance Redress Mechanisms: Within the paying unit a grievance focal point (most likely the M&E officer) will be appointed to address any concerns related to the allocation of grants of the delivery of advisory services under the project. The name and contact details of the focal point will be published in project promotional material along with their rights to air grievances and seek redress about the implementation of the project. If the focal point cannot resolve the issue on the spot, then a multi-stakeholder committee should be formed comprising an official from MAFRD, along with members of IPARD monitoring committee who represent the farmers association and civil society. This deliberation process should be completed within two weeks of receiving the complaint.

Ongoing Social Assessment: In order to properly target the activities being supported by the project it will be important to conduct an initial social survey of a geographically representative sample of farmers in different parts of Kosovo, followed by two follow-up surveys (near mid-term and project close) of both a sample of farmers, and of farmers who benefitted from the project. This survey would be useful in gathering more detailed information on the needs and aspirations of farmers, what they expect from project activities, barriers experienced by ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups in accessing grant financing and advisory services. It could also help identify sources of information used by different groups of farmers to learn about investment opportunities and the latest agricultural and management techniques. The follow-up surveys will also measure farmer awareness of the project activities and levels of satisfaction with those activities among project beneficiaries.

Public Awareness Campaign: Different types of publicity campaigns will be used for each component of the project. The publicity campaign for Component will be a contractual responsibility of the Advisory Service Contractor who will be expected to produce brochures and other learning and promotional material as part of their work-program. In order to properly promote the grants program, the MAFRD will need to use the results of the social survey to prepare and implement a public awareness campaign that targets all relevant groups of farmers in the country. This success of this campaign in raising awareness of project activities will be measured in the follow-up surveys.

Appendix 8: LIST OF THE ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE A MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT

- 1. Auto-services*
- 2. Car-washes;*
- 3. Gasoline fuel stations with capacity up to 49m³*
- 4. Outlets of the gas (LNG) to 4.9 m³;*
- 5. Sawing of wood material;*
- 6. Forest improvement projects, afforestation, arrangements, etc.;*
- 7. Plants for wood processing, joinery, seating up to 1000 m³ / year;*
- 8. Factory for natural mineral water packaging, with capacity up to 0.5 m³ per day;*
- 9. Factory for production of fruit juices, soft drinks, alcoholic drinks with capacity up to 0.5 m³ per day;*
- 10. Furnaces for production of bread and flour products;*
- 11. Sewage and wastewater and their rehabilitation;*
- 12. Rehabilitation of existing water supplies;*
- 13. Reconstruction of existing urban and rural roads and construction of new road axes (length up to 2 km);*
- 14. Factory for processing of milk and his own products, up 1000kg/per day;*
- 15. Factory for processing of vegetable oils, sunflower, etc., with capacity 500 l / day*
- 16. Slaughterhouse with a capacity up to 3 bovines/day;*
- 17. Factory for processing of fruits and vegetables, 1000kg/day;*
- 18. Production of lime (Loss) to 100 tones / year:*
- 19. Production of concrete and prefabricated elements, tiles etc.. with capacity up to 50 m³ concrete / day*
- 20. Storage of packaged lubricants, in production-place.*
- 21. Accumulation of construction demolition waste for recycling purposes including selection, mechanical grinding and disposal of domestic and storage allocation;*
- 22. Manufacture of shoes and other similar accessories without chemical processes (Sewing, gluing fitting);*
- 23. Manufacture of paperboard and other packaging, with capacity up to 500 kg / day.*
- 24. Growth of fish in artificial ponds, surface to 300 m;*
- 25. Small workshops for marble processing, in total, up to 200 m² facility.*
- 26. Construction of housing and services, with building area greater than 1000m².*
- 27. Plantations of fruit trees.*
- 28. The activity of compost, with total amount up to 100m³ Typeset or 40 tons during.*
- 29. Storage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides with storage capacity up to 10 tons.*
- 30. Eating-houses.*
- 31. Places where they are stored, less than 10 tons of solid waste.*
- 32. Places where they are stored, less than 2 tons of non-hazardous waste.*
- 33. Trading countries of outdoor animals (traditional markets) or closed.*
- 34. Industrial and urban markets of plant and animal products.*
- 35. Highlights of storage and trading of building materials.*
- 36. Refrigerated warehouses for packaged food products with a total storage capacity up to 50 tons.*
- 37. Plants for recycling plastic and mass production capacity to 1000 t / year.*
- 38. Installations for the intensive rearing of poultry, swine, cattle and large flocks that have less than:*
 - 2000 bird or poultry*
 - 100 pigs;*
 - 30 cattle;*
 - 200 small livestock.*

Appendix 9. The EIA procedures defined by the Kosovan legislation

Based on the Law No.03/L-214 “on Environmental Impact Assessment”, Chapter III, the enterprises or public authorities who plan to construct one industrial object, of processing, major work or project, which has potential to cause environmental damage, before construction of these objects should make an Evaluation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The applicant shall present to the MESP (art.11) the application for starting the EIA procedure together with follow-up documentation. The applicant should attach to the application:

- the list of the documents determined by MESP according to type and nature of projects or implementing activities;
- the fulfilled questionnaire determined by MESP regarding the environmental impacts of proposed project, a location description, a project description, a description of potential project impacts in the environment.

Annexes I and II list the projects that need an EIA, while Annex III identifies the following criteria for EIA screening:

1. Characteristics of the projects
2. Location of projects
3. Characteristics of potential impacts

Based on the information presented together with the application and with regard to the above mentioned projects listed in Annex I, Annex II, and criteria set out in Annex III, the MESP within 10 days from the day of receipt application, in written form should inform the applicant on taken decision, if EIA Report is required or not.

In addition, in conformity with section 20 paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the Law on EIA the government of Kosovo has issued the Administrative Instructions No.09/2004 “on Evaluation of Environmental Impact”, which determines the procedures for identification, evaluation, reporting and management of environmental impacts of one proposed project, from the projects listed in Annexes I and II attached to this AI. The Annex I of this AI No.09/2004 determines the activities that are subject to the full process of EIA: produce and processing of metals; industry of minerals; extracting industry, energy production, chemical industry; infrastructure of transport, transmission lines, etc.

In compliance with Article 7 of the Law No.03/L-214 “on Environmental Impact Assessment” an environmental consent shall be required for every public or private project listed in Annex I or Annex II of this Law, which is likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of its nature, size or location. On the base of the same Law, all projects which are listed in Annex I shall be obliged to implement an EIA, asking the corresponding authorization from the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), while projects listed in Annex II shall be examined, case by case and in accordance with the criteria set out in Annex III, in order to determine whether they must require an EIA. It is very important to mention that the MESP shall not grant any environmental consent mentioned above until an EIA has been carried out on the project and the applicants shall not be granted a construction permit or any other permit (including IPPC) for the above mentioned projects and he shall not begin to execute any of them, until he has not been granted an environmental consent by the same MESP. Only in the case of projects with national defence purposes and upon decision of the Government, the MESP may allow, for special cases, the non-completion of the EIA.

The procedures for the approval of an EIA are defined by Chapter III of the Law No.03/L-214 “On Environmental Impact Assessment” and by the Administrative Instruction No.09/2004 “On Environmental Impact Assessment” (this Administrative Instruction issued by UNMIK has been largely

replaced by the Law No.03/L-214). According to this Kosovan Law, the EIA procedure includes the following phases: (1) selection; (2) scoping; (3) review of EIA Report. In addition to these phases, other phases not specifically mentioned as EIA phases, like the application, consultation, approval has been considered by the same Law and are briefly summarized by the **Fig. xxx** of the following page. In the same Figure are also underlined (in blue and yellow colours) the following activities that are under the responsibility of MESP officials in compliance with the above mentioned Law No.03/L-214:

PREPARATION AND DELIVERING OF THE APPLICATION: the Applicant shall prepare an Application to start the EIA together with follow-up information and documentation to be delivered to the MESP (see Article 11). The required information/documents to be included in such Application are: (1) name, address, legal status of the applicant and the name of the project; (2) documents determined by the MESP, according to the type and nature of the projects or activities; (3) a completed questionnaire, determined by the same MESP, covering a description of the proposed project, a description of the location, and a description of the potential impacts of the proposed project on the environment.

CHECK OF THE APPLICATION: The MESP shall check the information, documentation and questionnaire included in the application (see Article 12) and determine, within 10 days from the date of its delivering, if it is completed as per legal requirements and on the base of the criteria defined in Annex III to the EIA Law, and if it needs an EIA ministerial approval (or if a simple Municipal Environmental Consent is sufficient). If the documentation accompanying the application is incomplete, the MESP shall request from the applicant additional information and documentation and shall designate the date by which it must be delivered (no specific terms have been indicated by the Law). If the applicant does not submit the additional information and documentation by the designated date, the MESP shall reject the application. If the applicant does not agree with the decision taken by the MESP, he has the right to appeal within the term of 8 days, from the day he receives the MESP's decision. The appeal shall be performed by the same MESP.

CHECK OF THE KIND OF REQUIRED ENVIRONMENTAL CONSENT: the obligations for the MESP authorisation (environmental consent) are defined by the Article 7 of the Law No. 03/L-214 "on Environmental Impact Assessment". This article prescribes that all project listed in Annex I of the Law "on Environmental Impact Assessment" are obliged to undergo an EIA, while an environmental consent is required for every public or private project listed in Annex I or Annex II of the same Law, which is likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of its nature, size or location. The MESP shall also check if the EIA report is not required in compliance with the list specified in Annex 1 (Article 12). In the case the MESP should confirm that the EIA is not required, it could transmit the corresponding application to the affected Municipality in order to initiate the procedure for issuing an Environmental Municipal Permit.

ISSUING A SCOPING NOTIFICATION: If the Application is accepted, the responsible officer of MESP issues a Scoping Notification to the Applicant (Article 13) within 30 days of receipt of a request from the same Applicant for an Environmental Scoping Report [ESP] including the request for: (1) description of possible alternatives; (2) description of significant impacts; (3) reasons for identifying these impacts; (4) description of protection measures. The issue of a scoping notification shall not prevent the MESP from requiring additional information at a later date.

PREPARATION AND DELIVERING OF SCOPING REPORT: The Applicant shall present this information to the MESP in a brief Scoping Report (Article 14), not exceeding 3 pages in length, which shall be included in the EIA report being also considered as its executive summary.

PREPARATION AND DELIVERING OF THE EIA: In addition to the Scoping Report the Applicant shall present to MESP the EIA with the contents specified in Article 15. The EIA Report shall be compiled by duly licensed legal and natural persons (Article 16) authorized in accordance with the Administrative Instruction No.07/11 “on licensing compilers of Environmental Impact Assessment”. The Applicant shall submit 4 written copies of an EIA Report and 1 electronic copy to the MESP (Article 17) together with a proof that he has paid the required fee, determined by the Administrative Instruction No.11/11 “on the determination of the amount of the fee for services relating to the environmental impact assessment”.

REVIEW OF THE EIA BY EXPERTS: Within 5 days from receipt of the EIA Report, MESP shall send 3 hard copies of the EIA Report and 1 electronic copy to the responsible consultative bodies for reviewing the EIA Report (Article 18) in accordance with: (1) adequacy of project description including alternatives; (2) adequacy of identification and evaluation of environmental impacts; (3) adequacy of mitigation measures; (4) adequacy of proposed monitoring schemes; (5) other criterias. For the review of EIA reports on particular projects the Kosovo Environment Protection Agency, will provide all necessary information which is in its possession and which is necessary for that review. In addition to the experts involved in the EIA review, the MESP may, as necessary, contract external experts having proven expertise in EIA (Article 19) that shall present their opinions, in writing, to the MESP by a date that shall be specified by the same Ministry.

ISSUING THE DRAFT DECISION FOR EIA: The MESP, after reviewing the EIA Report, taking in consideration results of consults by environmental authorities shall prepare and issue its draft Decision, which will be presented, in writing, to the applicant (Article 18).

ORGANISATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBATE: The main conclusions and recommendations included in the EIA Report and in the proposal decision for environmental consent shall be subject to public debate (Article 20) that shall be planned, organised and implemented by the Applicant to collect the corresponding opinions and remarks from the public. The Public Consultation Plan (PCP) prepared by the Applicant shall determine the location, date of the public debate, the mechanisms and times for informing the public, and the locations where the Non-Technical Summary of the EIA Report and the proposal decision will be displayed (Article 20).

APPROVAL OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION PLAN: MESP shall approve such Public Consultation Plan and the public debate cannot be held until the Applicant has received approval, in writing, from the same MESP (Article 20).

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBATE: Applicant shall make the EIA report available to the public (Article 17) in compliance with the Administrative Instruction No.09/11 “on information, public participation and interested parties in the environmental impact assessment procedures”, informing the public, through public information media, including an announcement in at least one daily newspaper, of the date, place and time of the public debate and providing the foreseen documents (Article 20) and implement the public debate within 20 to 30 days after the Applicant, the environmental authorities and the public concerned, have been informed.

REVIEW THE EIA ON THE BASE OF THE REMARKS FROM PUBLIC DEBATE: Within 10 days from the date on which the public debate was concluded, the MESP shall review the remarks and opinions which emerged in the public debate (Article 21). On the base of the received remarks and opinions, the MESP may request the Applicant to change or complete designated elements of the EIA Report which was submitted. The applicant shall make the changes required and submit the EIA Report,

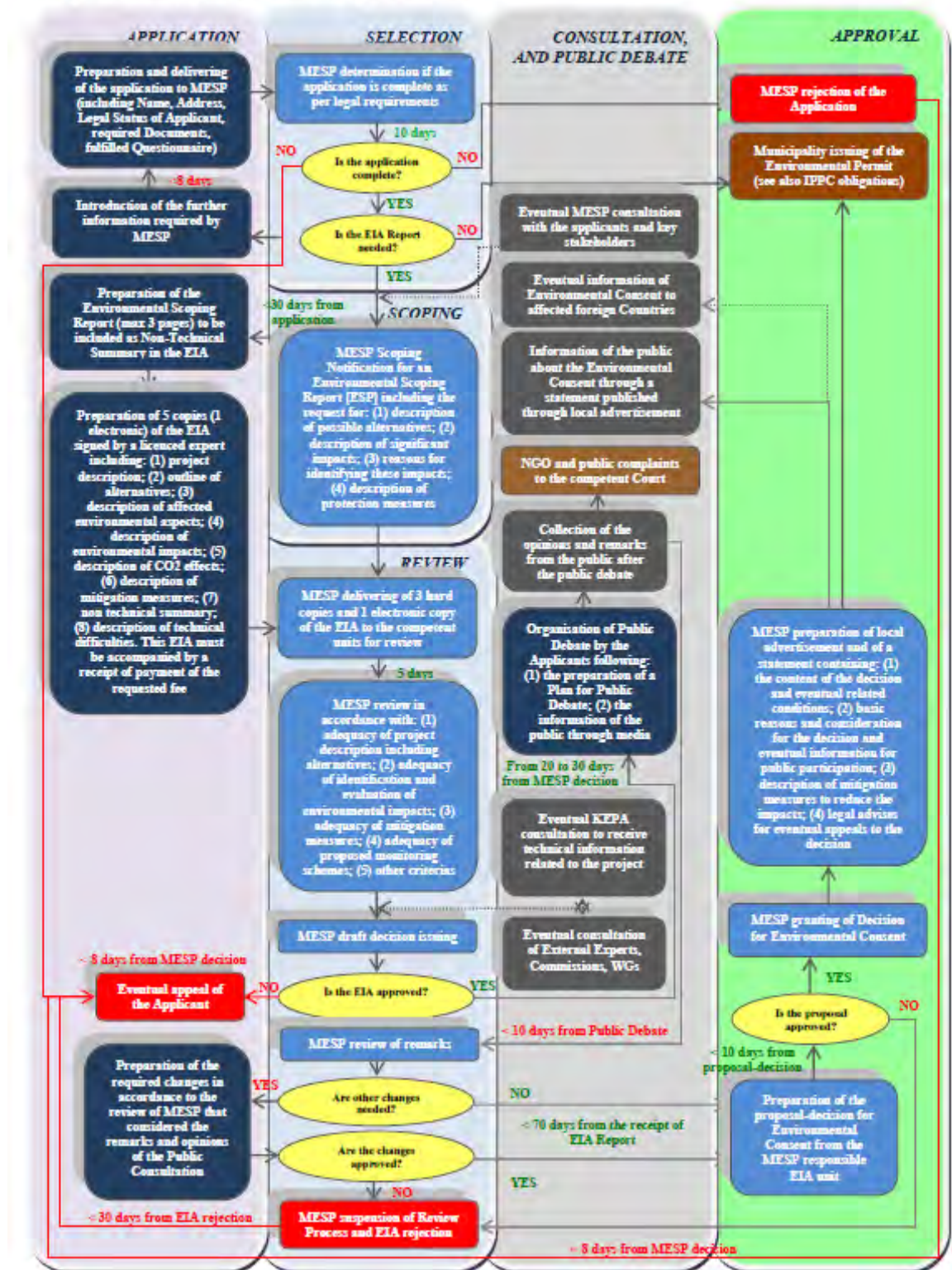
changed and completed, by the date designated by the MESP. If the Applicant does not meet the MESP request, the same Ministry shall suspend the procedure of review.

PREPARATION OF THE PROPOSAL-DECISION FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSENT.

The results of consultations and the information gathered pursuant to provisions of the EIA Law shall be taken into consideration in reaching the decision on the environmental consent (Article 22). The proposal-decision on Environmental Consent shall be prepared by the responsible body of the MESP within 70 days from the receipt of the EIA Report. Within a term of 10 days from the presentation of the proposal-decision on Environmental Consent, the MESP shall decide whether to grant or refuse an Environmental Consent and convey this decision in writing to the applicant and to the Municipality/municipalities in whose area the project will be situated

INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSENT. After taking decision of grant or refuse an environmental consent has been taken, the MESP shall inform the public of the decision by local advertisement (Article 22) and shall make available for public inspection a statement containing: (1) the content of the decision and any eventual foreseen conditions; (2) the main reasons and considerations on which the decision was based including, if relevant, information about the participation of the public; (3) a description, where necessary, of the main measures to avoid, reduce and, if possible, offset the major adverse effects; and (4) legal advises for regular means for appeals of the validity of the decision and the procedure

Set of Procedures for the Administration of EIA and SEA



*Table x(prepared by.G.Razza)