



Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosovo - Republic of Kosovo
Kuvendi - Skupština - Assembly

Law No.04/L-060

ON WASTE

Assembly of Republic of Kosovo,

Based on Article 65 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo,

Approves

LAW ON WASTE

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
Purpose

1. This law aims to:

- 1.1. elude and reduce as much as possible generation of waste;
- 1.2. reuse of used components from waste;
- 1.3. sustainable development through protection and preservation of human resources;
- 1.4. prevention of negative effects of the waste in environment and in human health;
- 1.5. final storage of waste in acceptable environmental manner.

Article 2

Scope

This law regulates waste management, plans for environmental management, rights and obligations of licensed persons who deal with waste management, manner and conditions of waste collection, transport, treatment, processing, storage and final disposal, import, export and waste transit, monitoring, information system and financing

Article 3

Exceptions

1. The provisions of this law do not apply to:

1.1. gaseous effluents emitted into the atmosphere;

1.2. land, including unexcavated contaminated soil and buildings permanently connected in those land;

1.3. uncontaminated soil and other naturally occurring material excavated in the course of construction activities where it is certain that the material will be used for the purposes of construction in its natural state, on the site from which it was excavated;

1.4. radioactive waste;

1.5. decommissioned explosives;

1.6. faecal matter, if not covered by paragraph 2. subparagraph 2.2. of this Article straw and other natural non-hazardous agricultural or forestry material used in farming, forestry or for the production of energy from such biomass through processes or methods which do not harm the environment or endanger human health.

2. Provisions from sub-paragraph 2.1., 2.2., 2.3. of this paragraph should be excluded from the scope of this law and they shall be regulated by other legislation such as:

2.1. waste water;

2.2. animal sub-products including processed products covered by Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002, except those destined for incineration, landfilling or use in a biogas or composting plants;

2.3. carcasses of animals that have died other than by being slaughtered, including animals killed to eradicate epizootic diseases, and that are disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002;

3. Without prejudice to obligations under other relevant legislation of Republic of Kosovo, by this law excluded sediments relocated inside surface waters, for the purpose of managing waters and waterways or

of preventing floods or mitigating the effects of floods and droughts or land reclamation, if it is proved that the sediments are non-hazardous.

4. Specific rules for specific cases, the management of certain categories of waste, can be determined by particular acts.

Article 4 Definitions

1. Expressions used in this law shall have the following meaning:

1.1. **Waste** -any substance or objects that the holder throws or intends to throw or is forced to throw it;

1.2. **Waste management** – activities for elusion and reduction of waste production and their effect in environment and in the human health, collection, transportation, treatment, reuse, processing, recycling and final disposal of wastes, including supervision and care even after carrying out these actions;

1.3. **Hazardous waste** - waste that presents one or more hazardous characteristics listed in Annex III. (List H) of this law, the characteristics of hazardous waste;

1.4. **Oils waste** - mineral oils or synthetic lubricant or industrial oils which are disabled and can not be used in order to have originally thought, for example, oils for internal combustion engine and transmission oils for speed, lube oils , oils for turbines and hydraulic oils, including also oils for food;

1.5. **Bio-waste** - bio-degrading waste from gardens and parks, foods and kitchen waste from households, restaurants, tourist facilities and retail stores and comparable waste from food processing plants;

1.6. **Composting** - controlled treatment for decomposition of organic wastes, under the action of microorganisms in the presence of oxygen, which is made with the aim of compost producing;

1.7. **Licenses for waste management** - a written permit issued by decision of the Ministry, by which is proved that are fulfilled conditions according this law;

1.8. **Person** - any natural or legal person who is involved directly or indirectly, into processes for waste management;

1.9. **Waste Processing** - any operation where the main result of which is placing in service the waste for useful purposes, replacing other materials which would otherwise be used to fulfill certain functions, or wastes that are prepared for fulfilling these functions, in any plants or in the wider economy. Annex II (List R – list of potential operations) of this law;

1.10. **Treatment** - the processing or final disposal, including preparation before processing or final storage;

1.11. **Recycle** - any operation of processing the waste material that are reprocessed in products, materials or substances as either original or for other purposes. This includes reprocessing of organic materials but does not include the benefit of energy and reprocessing the material used as fuel or for coverage operations;

1.12. **Plant** - the entirety of equipments dedicated for performing certain process;

1.13. **Waste producer** - any person whose activity produces waste -original producer of waste- or anyone who deals with pre-processing, mixing or other operations that result in changing the nature or composition of waste;

1.14. **Industrial waste** - which are generated by industrial processes or activities or handicraft production and other manufacturing activities;

1.15. **Special waste** - waste which by the nature of creation and treatment are considered special according to the Article 38 paragraph 4. of this law;

1.16. **Use of waste** - any operation or activity carried out for purposes of recycling or reuse of waste, partly or in whole, including any action specified -list R and D-, in the appendices of this law;

1.17. **Preparation for re-use** - processing operations as they are: controlling, cleaning or repairing by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared in that manner so they can be re-used without any pre- processing;

1.18. **Regeneration of the oil wastes** - any processing operation by which the base oils can be produced by refining waste oils, in particular the removal of impurities, oxidation products and additives present in these oils;

1.19. **Commercial waste** - waste from the objects that are used only or mainly for purposes of market or business, sports, education, recreation, but does not include industrial waste;

1.20. **Landfill** - the certain place regulated for the waste, under or over land surfaces where are placed the wastes;

1.21. **Transfer Station** – place or facility that fulfills certain prior conditions for discharge of wastes, in order for them to be prepared for transportation to the plants and installations for storage, processing, treatment and final disposal of wastes;

1.22. **Storage** - facilities that fulfill the foreseen condition for storage of waste;

1.23. **Municipal waste** - waste from households, as well as waste from other activities which because of their nature and composition, are similar to those of household;

1.24. **Operator** - a person who, in accordance with the provisions of this law manages, controls or is responsible for waste facilities and equipment, or is authorized to make decisions regarding economic or technical functions of equipment and facilities;

1.25. **Prevention** - measures taken before that the substance, material or waste product become waste for reduce:

1.25.1. the amount of waste, including re-use of products or extending the life of products;

1.25.2. the negative effects of generated wastes in the environment or human health;

1.25.3. contents of harmful substances in materials and products.

1.26. **Re-use** - any operation by which any products or components which are not leftover are used again for the same purpose for which they are produced or created;

1.27. **Collection** - the gathering of waste, including the preliminary sorting and preliminary storage of waste for the purposes of transport to a waste treatment facility or land filing;

1.28. **Separate collection** - the collection, where a waste stream is kept separately by type, and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment;

1.29. **Holder of waste** - the waste producer or person who owns the waste;

1.30. **Harmless waste** - wastes that presents no risk to a human health and the environment and has no characteristics of hazardous waste;

1.31. **Inert wastes** - waste which does not undergo any significant physical change, chemical and biological in countries where they are stored:

1.31.1 inert waste is not indigestible, none burned or not react physically or chemically, not biologically disintegrated into contact with other substances, not significantly affect to the environment and human health;

1.31.2. all leached and pollutant content of waste, and remnant of eco-toxic waste should be of negligible value and to not endanger the quality of surface water and groundwater;

1.32. **Leachate** - any liquid that make refinement of stored waste and emitted from the landfill, or located within the landfill;

1.33. **Final Disposal of Wastes** – operations that provide final waste solution which cannot be reused or processed, without endangering environment and human health. Annex I. (List D) of this law.

- 1.34. **Landfilling** - any operation which is not even in cases where the processing operation has a secondary effect of the substance or energy recovery. Annex I. (List D) of this law;
- 1.35. **Consumer** - the person who has entered into a contract for services, or service provider is obliged to take certain services by law;
- 1.36. **Municipality** - the basic unit of local self- government in the Republic of Kosovo, defined by the Law on Local Self Government, No. 03/L-040;
- 1.37. **Vexation** - any interference with the aim or aimless, which can cause injury, distress or damage. Such intervention may include odors, parasites, noise, vibrations or negative impact on any other form of environmental pollution and present a threat to human health;
- 1.38. **Broker**- any undertaking arranging the recovery or disposal of waste on behalf of others, including such brokers who do not take physical possession of the waste;
- 1.39. **Dealer** - any undertaking which acts in the role of principal to purchase and subsequently sell waste, including such dealers who do not take physical possession of the waste;
- 1.40. **Eluate** - polluted waters created by any action, equipment, or equipment used for drainage pipes laying waste water, whether treated or not treated according to the Law on Kosovo WaterNo:2004/24;
- 1.41. **Competent authority** -the Ministry, municipality and other institutions, established or authorized by law;
- 1.42. **Ministry** - Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning;
- 1.43. **Storage** - safe and temporary conservation of the wastes in facilities provided for such purpose;
- 1.44. **Voluminous waste** - equipment wastes and machinery wastes with large physical size, removal of which, collection, transportation and disposal should be in particular manner;
- 1.45. **Stabilization of waste** - each waste treatment with specified method for the purpose of reducing negative impacts on environment and human health;
- 1.46. **Trans-boundary movement** - the legal movement of waste from one state to another state through interstate borders;
- 1.47. **Adequate facilities and equipment** - the installation sites and plants, tools, working tools, where in appropriately manners are handled, stored and disposed the wastes;
- 1.48. **Service standards** - standards that apply to waste management services in accordance with this Law and legal acts issued by him;

1.49. **Minister** - the Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning;

1.50. **Best Practices**- the minimum necessary conditions to fulfil the requirements of current legislation

1.51. **The best Techniques Available** - the process more effective and well developed and their methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing the basis for the emissions limit of certain values for preventing and / or reducing emissions and environmental impacts;

1.52. **Techniques** - the used technology and the manner, in which it was designed, built, maintained, operated and mounted the process;

1.53. **Available techniques** - techniques that have been developed to such a level that allow applying the relevant sectors of industry, such practical economic and technical conditions, taking into account the costs and benefits that are reasonably acceptable to the operator;

1.54. **Medical waste** - waste which are created during the performance of medical services;

1.55. **Government** - Government of Republic Kosovo;

1.56. **General interpretation** - any expression that is used in this Law and the directives of the Council of Europe will have the meaning given to EU legislation unless explicitly its interpretation is used in another way;

1.57. **ADR** - European Agreement on International Road Transport of Dangerous Goods;

1.58. **EU** - European Community;

1.59. **MH** - Ministry of Health;

1.60. **MAFRD** - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development;

1.61. **EC** - Council of Europe;

2. The terms of any genus, used in this law shall include other genders and the words used in singular means also plural number and vice versa.

CHAPTER II PRINCIPLES OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Article 5 Principles for waste management

1. The principle of waste management and sustainable development proceeds as following:
 - 1.1. balancing and harmonizing the objectives of waste management with objectives of sustainable economic development;
 - 1.2. through the development of sustainable waste management aimed at efficient use of human resources, reducing the amount of waste produced and reasonable allocation of expenses that can be withstand by the Government and people of the Republic of Kosovo.
2. The principle of proximity and self treatment.
 - 2.1. the Government should take measures to create an integrated and adequate network of facilities, equipment for handling and disposal of waste, taking into account the skills, techniques best possible, (BAT) or the possible techniques and technologies that do not require large expenditures;
 - 2.2. the purpose of this principle is to enable self-treatment of waste taking into account geographical features and the need for equipment for certain types of waste, also should enable storage of waste in the nearest country, using appropriate methods and technologies, in order to ensure protection of the environment and human health.
3. The principle of vigilance and prevention.
 - 3.1. public authorities when necessary undertake and encourage the prevention action of waste management.
4. Principle Polluter pays:
 - 4.1. principle the polluter pays corresponds with the principles set out in Recommendation 75/436/EEC of the Europe Council, the cost calculation and allocation of public authority for environmental issues requires that:
 - 4.1.1. person who conducts activities for waste management should make full compensation for expenses and damages incurred consequences;
 - 4.1.2. cost of creating, handling and disposal of waste should be calculated in the prices of production and service.
5. The principle for waste management systemized according to priorities.
 - 5.1. waste management proceeds as priority under the hierarchy:
 - 5.1.1. prevention of waste creation, including reducing the amount of waste generated during the production cycle and hazardous characteristics of waste;

5.1.2. waste processing, that proceeds by the methods that allow full or partial reuse of wastes;

5.1.3. recycling of waste;

5.1.4. processing and utilization of waste - including waste composting and use for energy benefit and burning without the benefit of energy;

5.1.5. disposal of waste in landfills, without causing negative impacts to the environment and human health.

6. Principle of responsibility of producers and owners:

6.1. manufacturers, distributors, retailers, importers of goods that affect the growth of the quantity of waste, take responsible for waste generated during activities;

6.2. manufacturer and holder holds the greatest responsibility because it can influence the quality and packaging of goods produced. Manufacturer and holder are also obliged to take care of waste reduce by creating manufactured goods and to develop market technology for reusable and recyclable productions;

6.3. this principle is related to concepts of "the principle of extended producer responsibility" where producer is responsible for waste generated at each stage of product development and life cycle of it.

7. The principle of financial security:

7.1. the Government obliges the people to undertake waste management activities, make adequate provision or provide another form of financial guarantee to cover potential liabilities.

8. The principle of public access to information:

8.1. in accordance with the principles contained in the Aarhus Convention, all persons have the right even if there are interested parties; to have access to any information that has to do with waste management activities, and the right and opportunity of participation in decision making on waste.

9. Principle of protection of the rights in court.

9.1. any person, who considers that his request for information regarding the waste is refused without any base or has not received respond from competent authorities, has the right to protect its rights to the competent court.

CHAPTER III

TYPES - CLASSIFICATION AND WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

Article 6 Types of wastes

1. Types of waste under this law are:
 - 1.1. municipal waste,
 - 1.2. commercial waste,
 - 1.3. industrial waste,
 - 1.4. medical waste.
2. Wastes from paragraph 1. of this Article, depending on risk exposure are:
 - 2.1. solid waste,
 - 2.2. un-hazardous waste,
 - 2.3. hazardous waste.

Article 7 Waste Classification

1. Wastes are classified according to state catalogue of wastes.
2. National Catalogue of waste is compatible with European Catalogue of waste.
3. Hazardous wastes are classified according to their origin, characteristics and content from which they becomes dangerous.
4. Waste holder is obliged to classify the waste as provided in this law.
5. The person referred to in paragraph 4. of this Article is obliged to do the verification of the content and characteristics of hazardous waste, which according to origin, content and exclusiveness might be hazardous.
6. Minister with a special act shall approve:
 - 6.1. state Catalogue of wastes;

- 6.2. OCDE list for waste
- 6.3. list of categories of waste (list-Q);
- 6.4. list of categories of hazardous waste by origin and content (list Y);
- 6.5. list of components in the wastes, the presence of which make wastes as hazardous (list C);
- 6.6. limit values for concentrations of hazardous components in wastes, based on which are determined the waste specifications;
- 6.7. type and content format for reporting on waste examination;
- 6.8. parameters for determination of physical-chemical characteristics of hazardous waste, which will be sent for physical and chemical treatment;
- 6.9. examination parameters of waste and review eluate and drainage from the conducted waste disposal;
- 6.10. manner and procedures for waste classification.

CHAPTER IV DOCUMENTS FOR PLANNING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Article 8 Planning Documents

1. Planning documents for waste management are:
 - 1.1. Strategy of Republic of Kosovo for Waste Management, hereinafter: Strategy;
 - 1.2. Plan of Republic of Kosovo for waste management;
 - 1.3. Municipality plan for waste management;
 - 1.4. Plan for waste management by waste owners;
 - 1.5. Plans for waste management by licensed persons.

2. Documents from paragraph 1.2. should be harmonized with the Strategy. Document 1.3. should be harmonized with document 1.2., while documents 1.4. and 1.5. should be harmonized with documents 1.3., if it will the hazardous waste is not managed, otherwise they shall be harmonized with document 1.2.

Article 9 Strategy

1. The strategy includes:

- 1.1. description and assessing of the existing state of waste management;
- 1.2. basic goals and measures for waste management;
- 1.3. measures to be taken for municipal, solid and un-danger waste management;
- 1.4. measures to be taken for hazardous waste management;
- 1.5. guidelines for processing and waste treatment in accordance with the principles of environmental protection;
- 1.6. guidelines for safe storage or disposal of waste;
- 1.7. guidelines for security measures and technical standards, manufacturing and administrative to achieve the goals for waste management.
- 1.8. long-term needs of Republic of Kosovo in the field of managing all types of waste according to this law.

2. The strategy shall be based on principles of this law, respectively in principles mentioned in Article 5 paragraphs 1,2, 4, 5 and 6 of this law.

3. Ministry prepares strategy in cooperation with Ministries and other competent authorities for ten (10) year period.

4. Strategy by the proposal of Ministry approves the Government.

5. Strategy shall be reviewed at least every five (5) years.

Article 10 Plan of Republic of Kosovo and Municipalities for waste management

1. Plan of Republic of Kosovo for waste management shall be issued by the Ministry.

2. Municipality plan for waste management shall be issued by municipality.

3. According to agreement and in appropriate, two or more municipalities can develop joint plans for local waste management.
4. Ministry shall manage the hazardous waste, in cooperation with respective Ministry.
5. Plans from paragraph 1. and 2. of this Article, shall be issued for period of five (5) years and revised as necessary.
6. The plan referred to in paragraph 1. and 2. of this Article, shall contain:
 - 6.1. the amount and types of waste that is expected to be created, the origin of the waste that which will be used or stored, as planned, in certain place;
 - 6.2. the amount and types of waste that is expected to be created, the origin of the waste which will be received from other municipalities;
 - 6.3. the amount and types of waste that is expected that will be created, the origin of the waste which will be sent to other municipalities;
 - 6.4. aimed to achieve the goals to reduce, reuse, treating or recycling the wastes in the territory included according to the plan;
 - 6.5. amount of waste saved and stored temporarily in the planning territory;
 - 6.6. program for municipal waste collection from households;
 - 6.7. program for collecting, gathering and selecting the hazardous waste from other wastes, or separation of waste types;
 - 6.8. program for collecting, gathering and sharing of commercial waste;
 - 6.9. program for collecting, gathering and sharing of industrial waste;
 - 6.10. proposals of appropriate techniques for reuse and recycling of various components of municipal waste;
 - 6.11. situation and undertaken measures to separate the wastes;
 - 6.12. program to reduce the amount of packaging waste in bio- degradation and municipal waste;
 - 6.13. programs for raising public awareness and education regarding waste management;
 - 6.14. description of the locations for equipment and facilities for waste treatment and disposal, including the necessary technical requirements for the design of new facilities;

- 6.15. assessment and calculation of costs for waste management and sources of funds for implementation of planned projects;
- 6.16. reduction programs, treatment, recycling or disposal of special wastes;
- 6.17. program and measures for export, import, transit or shipment of waste;
- 6.18. opportunity for cooperation between two or more municipalities;
- 6.19. any other relevant matters.

7. Drafting plans from paragraph 1. and 2. of this Article, is performed in cooperation with operators for providing collection services, gathering, storage, treatment or disposal of wastes, different economic institutions and representatives from nongovernmental organizations and professional institutions.

Article 11 **Plan for waste management by the waste holder**

1. For facilities and equipments, for which according to Law, it is necessary to handle any of the environmental permits, shall issued the Waste Management Plan which includes:
 - 1.1. documentation notes for the produced wastes, which can be reused and wastes that deposits person by himself;
 - 1.2. measures implemented by the person, in order to prevent the creation of waste, reducing the amount of waste in the production process, and particularly reduce the amount of hazardous waste;
 - 1.3. separation of hazardous waste and waste reusable the purpose of reducing the amount of waste to be stored;
 - 1.4. implementation of measures and techniques to protect the environment and human health;
 - 1.5. determining the method for storing, handling, recycling and disposal of waste;
 - 1.6. any other relevant matters.
2. The plan referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article issued owner of supply for the five (5) year period.

Article 12 **Plan for waste management by licensed persons**

1. Operators who must obtain a license for waste management are required to draw action plan for waste management.

2. Action plan for waste management operators:

- 2.1. description of the location and identification of the sources of risk, operations and methods for waste management, waste types allowed, hours of work;
- 2.2. technical training facilities and equipment for prevention and control of pollution the cleaning system for waste water systems, wastewater treatment, and gas purification system of facilities and equipment;
- 2.3. infrastructure of location -electricity, water, roads and fences;
- 2.4. conducting activities in facilities and equipment, control of waste from processes, control of potential flows, fire protection, waste acceptance and implementation of control procedures, sampling and analyzing the waste, measuring the amount of waste, hazardous waste storage, treatment processes of hazardous waste - equipment and actions with them;
- 2.5. controlling, monitoring and reporting the composition of waste gas emission control, waste water, monitoring of meteorological conditions;
- 2.6. management and supervision of working conditions in facilities and equipment, control and notice of suspended dust and crumbs, odor, noise, obstructing the access of animals and birds, control of the waste transfer by unauthorized persons;
- 2.7. the necessary documentation for location;
- 2.8. any other relevant issues.

3. Plan for waste management of the landfill should include:

- 3.1. description of the characteristics of the location and identification of risk sources in waste management, types of waste allowed for disposal, working hours;
- 3.2. site preparation equipment for the prevention and control of pollution, water drainage system and surface drainage, possibilities for the treatment of landfill gas, maintenance and protection of the final layer of waste recovery and rehabilitation of contaminated sites;
- 3.3. landfill for waste infrastructure -fences, water and electricity networks, roads;
- 3.4. development works in the landfill ,waste control, drainage control, fire protection in landfill waste acceptance and control procedures, making sampling and analysis of various wastes, measuring the amount of waste, removal, extension, congestion of waste and appropriate daily cover of waste;
- 3.5. continuous monitoring, pollution control and reporting, control gases and landfill gases, composition of waste, control and reporting for waste waters and recording of meteorological conditions;

3.6. management and supervision of the landfill conditions controlling, monitoring and notification to the suspended dust and crumbs, odors, noise, animals and birds that have access to the landfill, discharge control, exfoliation, and compacting recovery of waste;

3.7. the necessary documentation for the location;

3.8. any other relevant issues.

4. Action plan for waste management is conducted for a period of three (3) years by the operators.

CHAPTER V AUTHORITIES OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Article 13 Competent Authorities of waste management

1. Competent Authorities of waste management are as following:

1.1. Ministry and;

1.2. Municipalities.

Article 14 Responsibilities and duties of Ministry and other relevant institutions

1. Ministry competencies for implementing the provisions of this law are as following:

1.1. determine the general policies, drafting the Strategy, laws regulating waste management and regulation of waste sector in the Republic of Kosovo;

1.2. drafting action Plan for waste management according to Article 10 of this law;

1.3. ministry shall be responsible for implementation of the strategy and plan of Republic of Kosovo for waste management;

1.4. issuance of license for waste management and keeping records in the registry for license;

- 1.5. issuance of permits for import, export and transfer transit of waste;
- 1.6. any person fulfilling the conditions for managing waste shall be entitled to waste management according to this law;
- 1.7. creation of databases and information system for waste management by the Environmental Protection Agency of Kosovo in compliance with environmental legislation;
- 1.8. compilation of reports on waste management in the Republic of Kosovo by the Environmental Protection Agency of Kosovo;
- 1.9. implementation of agreements in the sphere of international cooperation for waste management;
- 1.10. taking necessary measures to ensure that in the territory of the Republic of Kosovo, waste to be managed by licensed persons and in permitted facilities;
- 1.11. cover administrative expenses and costs for managing hazardous wastes and other wastes that are not under the jurisdiction of the municipality and whose owner is unknown;
- 1.12. takes part in the drafting of legal provisions for waste storage and disposal of narcotic plants and narcotic seized substances, in cooperation with competent institutions;
- 1.13. ministry in coordination with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, shall describe in details the way of medical waste management, respectively veterinary ones;
- 1.14. in coordination with the MIP in the field of the defense and rescue from other natural disasters, determines appropriate committee members for assessing the situation or possible damages from wastes;

2. According to the provisions of the Law on Public Enterprises and this law, the Ministry of Economic Development, in accordance with the relevant municipalities set out the fees for the disposal of municipal waste in landfills designated

3. Fees for the disposal of municipal waste shall be designated by the Municipality.

4. According to the provisions of this law, the Police of the Republic of Kosovo coordinates with agencies and organizations of other countries in identifying, combating, and preventing and ill-treatment of prohibited waste.

5. According to the provisions of this law, the Customs of Republic of Kosovo, performs control, recording and supervising the import, export and transit of waste and keeps records of customs violations and cooperate by Ministry.

6. Exercises supervision and control of implementing measures and waste management operations.

Article 15

Responsibilities and duties of municipalities

1. Responsibilities and duties of municipalities to implement the provisions of this law are:
 - 1.1. establishment of waste management system under the principle of waste management hierarchies for their territory, the development of local plans for waste management under Article 10 of this Law and the creation of conditions and care for its implementation;
 - 1.2. municipal plan for waste management should be harmonized with national plan;
 - 1.3. municipalities shall be responsible for implementation of municipal plan;
 - 1.4. drafting annual report on waste management. Annual report shall be submitted to the Ministry, till 31 march of the following year;
 - 1.5. regulates the responsibilities and obligations to perform services for waste management, implement them and organize the waste management in their territory;
 - 1.6. maintenance and custody on the public information system and reporting on works performed as prescribed by this law, as well as other legal acts on waste management;
 - 1.7. application of procurement procedures, are followed on selection of licensed persons for collection, gathering, storage and transportation of solid waste, municipal, voluminous wastes, from construction and demolition of buildings and commercial buildings within their territory;
 - 1.8. municipality determines fees and manner for collection of funds for municipality services;
 - 1.9. identification of contaminated sites on their territory and develop projects for their rehabilitation, which includes notes about the location, spatial geometric features, type of pollution and waste quantity, the deadlines for improving the situation and other important data for the implementation of projects.
2. Two or more municipalities, where is their interest, they may make agreements on waste management.
3. Municipality exercises supervision and control measures and waste management activities in its territory, through the municipal inspectors on environment.
4. At the request of the Ministry, provide the required information and recommendations regarding for waste management.
5. The municipality is obliged to provide care and remove wastes that are dumped in public spaces or in waste dumps outside its territory.

6. If the responsible person for waste management in accordance with legal responsibility does not care for thrown wastes by unknown person, the responsibility for those wastes will take the municipality.
7. To implement the provisions of this Law, the municipalities issue the sub acts which regulate the functioning of the municipal competent authority and standards for waste management services.
8. Without prejudice to paragraph 1. to 7. of this Article, the performance of public services and the provision of public infrastructure in the field of municipal waste management within the exclusive competence of municipalities in accordance with the Law on Local Self-Government.

CHAPTER VI RESPONSIBILITIES AND LIABILITIES FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

Article 16 Responsibilities and obligations of the wastes owner

1. Collect, gather, shipment, treat, elaborate, recycle and deposit the wastes perform only licensed person.
2. Waste owner can not transfer wastes to other waste management person, if he is not licensed.
3. Waste owner must inform the competent authority in case of loss, profusion, leak, accident or any other action to the wastes that influence on environmental pollution.
4. Owner of waste must be registered in waste management register.
5. Waste owner is responsible for all costs of waste management until they submit to the licensed person.
6. If the waste owner is the producer or operator, he is obliged to make the plan under Article 11 and 12 of this law.
7. Minister, by sub-legal act, establishes the duties and responsibilities of the holder of the waste.

Article 17 Responsibilities and obligations of producers and importers of products

1. The product manufacturer is obliged to use and develop production techniques in the form as to ensure rational exercise of natural resources, materials, energy, enables the reuse and recycling of goods and their packaging throughout their product life cycle.
2. Waste Manufacturer and importer of goods with potential for creating waste are responsible for waste management generated by its products.

3. Ministry, by sub-legal act establishes the responsibilities and obligations of producers and importers of products from paragraph 1. of this Article.

Article 18 **Responsibilities and obligations of waste producers**

1. Waste producer is obliged to:

1.1. issue and implement the operational plan for waste management under Article 11 and 12 of this law;

1.2. to be provided with appropriate documentation of determine the characteristics of hazardous waste by the authorized laboratory;

1.3. collect and sort waste, depending on their manner of treatment;

1.4. save and store waste in a safe place, by undertaking measures to prevent and reduce negative impacts on environment and human health;

1.5. to deliver the wastes to the licensed persons for waste treatment and waste disposal;

1.6. keep and maintain the records in the register of waste which creates, delivers, and handles and deposits;

1.7. to authorize a natural or legal person qualified for professional work;

1.8. draft annual report for waste that creates and manages. The report must be submitted to the competent authority;

1.9. allow free access to the competent body to supervise and control the location, facilities, plants, equipment, and to inspect documents for waste management.

2. The manufacturer shall bear the costs of waste collection, shipment, treatment and disposal of waste.

3. Manufacturers of municipal waste from houses, bear the cost of waste management according to the provisions regulated by the municipality, for municipal services.

Article 19 **Responsibilities and obligations of shipment of waste**

1. Shipment of waste should be licensed.

2. The person licensed for shipment of waste, has a duty as following:

- 2.1. make the shipment of waste, under the conditions stipulated by the license for the waste transportation;
 - 2.2. allow free access to competent authority for supervision and control of the vehicle, of the burden load, and the accompanying documentation;
 - 2.3. keep records on the register for any shipment of waste, and to provide information about the shipment of waste, under the provisions of this Law and sub-legal acts issued by it.
3. Ministry, by sub-legal act, defines the licensing conditions as well as duties and responsibilities of shipment of waste.

Article 20

Responsibilities and obligations of the operator for waste treatment and processing

1. Obligations of the operator for waste treatment are:
 - 1.1. operator must be licensed;
 - 1.2. to draft plan for waste management at the plant for treatment and/or processing, under Article 12 of this Law and ensure its implementation;
 - 1.3. carry out waste management activities in accordance with conditions determined in the license;
 - 1.4. to manage facilities, equipment and devices for waste treatment in accordance with guidelines and technical standards;
 - 1.5. keep and maintain records in the register of waste in accordance with the provisions of this law;
 - 1.6. to allow free access to competent authority for the control and supervision of location, facility, plant, equipment and control documentation for waste management;
 - 1.7. authorize qualified person for perform professional work;
 - 1.8. in case of accident, immediately notify the competent authority in accordance with the law.
2. Ministry by sub-legal act, defines licensing rules and conditions.

Article 21
Obligations and Responsibilities of operator of the waste storage

1. Responsibilities and obligations of the operator of the waste storage are as following:
 - 1.1. operators should be licensed;
 - 1.2. to prepare and implement an operational plan for managing wastes in landfills, according to Article 12 of this Law;
 - 1.3. to deposit waste, under the conditions defined in the license;
 - 1.4. to allow free access to the competent authority to control and supervise and inspect documentation of waste storage;
 - 1.5. authorize natural or legal person qualified for professional work;
 - 1.6. keep and maintain records in the register of waste in accordance with the provisions of this Law;
 - 1.7. in case of accident, immediately notify the competent authority in accordance with law.
2. The landfill operator is obliged to refuse acceptance of waste which can not deposit, according to defined conditions in terms of license.
3. Ministry, by sub-legal act, defines rules and conditions for waste management.

CHAPTER VII
THE WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Article 22
Organization of waste management

1. Waste management is organized in ways to not appear damages and risks to a human health and the environment, in accordance with this law.
2. Waste management should be done by licensed persons.
3. Persons from paragraph 2. of this Article can be institutions, public or private companies registered under the law, which services for the other party of waste management commits under the contract.

4. Waste management, construction, use and maintenance of plants and waste management facilities may be awarded under public -private paternity under the law.
5. Waste examination must be conducted in laboratories accredited by the competent authority.
6. Minister may undertake additional measures for the management of certain types of waste if:
 - 6.1. wastes and operations with waste may endanger the environment and human health.
 - 6.2. there are additional requirements for implementation of provisions of the international agreement which are obligation for the Republic of Kosovo.

Article 23
Buildings and plants for waste management

1. Facilities and waste management facilities should be provided with the relevant permission under the law.
2. Construction and operation of facilities and waste management facilities must comply with legal provisions and to meet technical standards for licensed activities.
3. One or more municipalities, by agreement, may determine and use location in their territory for the construction of facilities and equipment under paragraph 1. of this Article.
4. If municipalities can not reach agreement for setting common site for waste management, the decision will take Ministry.

Article 24
Preventing the creation of waste

1. Waste management is organized in a way that waste producers and owners prevent and reduce waste production in order not to appear the risks and damages to the environment and human health, in accordance with this Law.
2. For the waste administrating shall be prepared procedures and programs that clearly determine measures of preventing the creation of wastes, and must integrate the plans in accordance with Articles 10, 11 and 12 of this law.
3. In programs under paragraph 2. of this Article shall define the goals and measures of preventing the waste creation, to intermit the link between increases of environmental impacts of waste, compared with economic growth.
4. Determined measures in paragraph 3. of this Article should be evaluated in terms of benefits of the foreseen measures in Annex IV of this law.

Article 25
Collection, accumulation and transport of waste

1. A licensed person for collecting, accumulation and shipment of waste, collects and gathers the wastes from manufacturers and owners and shipment them to the facility where is performing the waste management.
2. Hazardous wastes, preliminarily should be classified by species, then shall be collected, accumulated and shipment of waste.
3. If contamination occurs during shipment of waste, the transporter is obliged that contaminated place to return in earlier condition.
4. If transporting waste, is not accepted in destination place, the transporter must return the waste to the place where was taken.

Article 26
Waste treatment

1. Waste treatment shall be done in accordance with the provisions of this Law and conditions determined in the license.
2. Waste treatment can be made by following methods physical-chemical, biological and thermal.
3. Waste treatment shall be done according to the principles and priorities of waste management.

Article 27
Physic-chemical treatment

1. Physical-chemical treatment of waste includes methods such as neutralizing, mineralizing, salting, oxidation, reduction, absorption, distilment, ionic exchange, reversible osmosis and other physical and chemical processes, through which comes to the reduction of hazardous characteristics of wastes.
2. Waste treatment under paragraph 1. of this Article is based on the terms set in the license.

Article 28
Biological treatment

1. Biological waste treatment is a process of degradation of organic waste in order to benefit bio-degradation of useful materials, energy and reduction of environmental impacts.
2. Biological Waste Treatment in paragraph 1. of this Article done method of aerobic or anaerobic degradation for the benefit of compost or energy.

3. Waste treatment under paragraph 1. of this Article is based on the terms set in the license.

Article 29

Thermal treatment

1. Thermal treatment of waste is based on the provisions of this Law and conditions specified in the license.

2. Thermal waste treatment proceeds in the plants that are designed, built and equipped according to this law and other laws.

3. Burning of wastes proceeds only for gaining of energy power only when combustion is economically feasible and when extra energy is used for burning waste just to start burning waste or used as fuel.

4. Prior of burning waste, a waste holder must provide examination of the characteristics of hazardous waste.

5. Prior of burning waste plant operator under paragraph 2. of this Article, must verify the received waste for incineration, to which the waste type belongs, quantity and their features, to check the accompanying documentation and as necessary to do sampling and examining characteristics of hazardous waste.

6. Plant operator of burning waste is obliged to preserve the samples of burning wastes at least two (2) months after the burning of waste.

7. Government through a sub-legal act defines conditions and criteria for thermal treatment, criteria for determining the location of plant, technical and technological requirements for the design, construction and equipments and also working conditions of plant and other issues important to the functioning of the plant for thermal treatment of waste.

Article 30

Reusing and waste processing

1. Waste, where it's possible should be reused or processed as a secondary raw material and as fuel for energy gain.

2. Waste used as secondary raw material, are collected, transported and stored classified by species.

3. Products derived from processing wastes, should not cause negative impacts on the environment and human health.

4. Wastes that can be reused and processed, should not be incinerated or disposed, without the permission of the Ministry, with the exception of wastes for which there is economic justification and which do not endanger human health and the environment.

Article 31
Waste recycling

1. Waste, where possible should be recycled processed with aim of using them as a secondary raw material.
2. Waste used as secondary raw material, collected, transported and stored classified by species.
3. Its prohibited mixing of hazardous waste with other types of wastes.
4. Products derived from processing waste, should not cause negative impacts on the environment and human health.
5. Wastes that can be reused and processed, can not be incinerated or disposed without the permission of the Ministry, with the exception of waste for which there is economic justification and which do not endanger human health and the environment.

Article 32
Waste storage

1. Waste will be stored in countries that are technically prepared for temporary storage of waste.
2. Waste that kept temporarily, classified according types and their characteristics.
3. Hazardous waste must be stored in special warehouses for dangerous wastes.
4. Deadline for temporary preserving waste can not be longer than three (3) years.

Article 33
Final Waste Disposal

1. Storage of waste in the landfill proceeds where there is an adequate condition for waste management under the principle of waste hierarchy.
2. Waste, depending on their characteristics, must be disposed in relevant permitted landfills, based on the following paragraph.
3. Waste landfills are divided into:
 - 3.1. landfill on hazardous waste;
 - 3.2. landfill on non-hazardous waste;

3.3. landfill of inert wastes.

4. The Government determine by the sub-legal acts, conditions for landfill administration and licensing operator the landfills, waste acceptance procedures, method of control activities, monitoring the operational phases, closing procedures and care after the closure of landfills.

5. The Government by the sub-legal acts determines criteria for selecting the location of landfills and technical conditions which should be fulfilled depending on their destination, according to paragraph 3. of this Article.

Article 34 Municipal waste management

1. Municipal waste should be collected, treated and managed in accordance with the provisions of this Law and other legal provisions that regulate local activities.

2. Municipalities, by sub-legal act, determine the terms and conditions for waste management of public spaces.

3. Municipal waste mixed with hazardous waste should be divided when there is economic account, otherwise will be considered as hazardous waste.

4. Households and other municipal waste producers are obliged to throw their garbage in certain places for collection of municipal wastes, whereas hazardous wastes shall be divided and delivered at designated places for them.

5. Municipalities are obliged to organize system for collection, and voluminous collected waste.

6. Households and other municipal waste producers are obliged to do separation of waste types, defined by the competent authority for the purpose of treating and recycling them.

7. Municipalities with special act regulate and conditions the manner of collection system, separation, processing and recycling, waste collection schedule, type, number and manner of distribution and deployment of containers for garbage, maintenance of places where garbage is collected and the manner of transporting wastes.

8. Municipal waste management by municipalities will be done through special contracts with one or more public or private operators who shall be licensed persons for waste management.

9. Two or more municipalities with the agreement under Article 15 paragraph 2. of this Law, can determine the rights and obligations associated with providing waste management conditions, the use of storage facilities ,for waste processing and storage of waste, the rights and obligations of public companies for waste management, the manner of making decisions in cases of complaints on specific issues dealing with waste management, and other issues important to the organization and management of waste.

Article 35
Hazardous waste management

1. Hazardous Waste Characteristics are divided according to which make the dangerous waste, in accordance with Schedule H of Annex III of this law.
2. The Government, by the proposal of the Ministry, by the legal act, determine rules of collection, type's separation, storage, transportation, treatment, disposal, labeled and packaged hazardous wastes.
3. Prohibited is the storage of hazardous, waste without prior treatment, with aim to reduce the concentration of harmful components in waste, reduce hazardous characteristics and reducing the quantity, volume and mass of waste.
4. Prohibited is the slimming of hazardous waste, in order to discharge into the environment, unless permitted by the Ministry.
5. Minister, by sub-legal act, establishes the limited values for concentrations of hazardous components in waste, according to Article 7 paragraph 6. sub-paragraph 6.5. and 6.6. of this law.

Article 36
Accompanying documents of the waste transfer

1. Transfer of wastes from one country to another country, to a certain destination should be followed by separate document except by municipal households waste.
2. Waste producer or holder must keep a copy of accompanying documentation of waste and paper meet with the recipient's records on waste.
3. When the waste producer or holder, within thirty (30) days will not receive the document completed by the recipient of the waste is required to initiate the verification procedure for movement of waste and immediately notify the competent authority.
4. Waste producer or holder is obliged to keep the accompanying document for the transfer of hazardous waste, at least five (5) years.
5. Content, form and ways of implementing the document for accompanying the waste is defined in Annex V. of this law.

Article 37
Accompanying document of hazardous waste

1. Transfer of hazardous waste is accompanied by special document.

2. The Government, by sub-legal act in accordance with Article 35 paragraph 2. of this law determines content, number of copies of the document under paragraph 1. of this Article, the procedure for acceptance and delivery of hazardous waste by competent persons.

Article 38 **Management of specific waste**

1. Management of specific waste under Article 4. paragraph 1. sub-paragraph. 1.15. of this Law, is organized by methods, through which there is no risk for human health and the environment.

2. Minister may undertake additional measures for the management of special wastes, if waste and all waste operations may endanger human health and the environment.

3. The Government is obliged to undertake quickly measures for risk prevention, if this case can be presented estimated risk to human health and the environment people.

4. According to this law the special wastes are:

- 4.1. used oils and wastes with oils;
- 4.2. batteries and spent accumulators;
- 4.3. old tires and spent;
- 4.4. waste of labeling and packaging waste;
- 4.5. waste from electrical and electronic equipment;
- 4.6. fluorescent pipes that contain mercury;
- 4.7. waste containing PCB and PCT;
- 4.8. wastes containing asbestos;
- 4.9. thrown vehicles and their wastes;
- 4.10. waste from demolition and construction of building facilities;
- 4.11. biodegrading waste;
- 4.12. medical wastes and veterinary;
- 4.13. waste containing Sustainable Organic Substances of pollutants;

4.14.waste from the titanium dioxide production;

4.15. silt waste of the water treatment.

4.16. waste from extraction industry and mining - waste created during the research, extraction, treatment and storage of mineral resources and the exploitation of stone activity.

Article 39

The management of oils waste and wastes with oils

1. Persons that manage the oils waste and waste with oils must be licensed.
2. It is prohibited to discharge waste oils or release to soil, water, the sewage system, stored or disposed of in inappropriate places, mixing of waste oils in the collection of hazardous waste oils and to be processed in the device from which comes to the air pollution, ground and water.
3. Producers of oil waste are required to ensure the delivery to licensed persons for management of the oil wastes and waste with oils.
4. Persons that collect, treat, and storage the oils waste, must keep records on waste and notes under the legal deadlines that will present to the Ministry.
5. Food waste oils must be collected, gathered and delivered to a licensed person for their process and treatment.
6. Minister, by sub-legal act, determines the conditions and rules for the management of oils waste and waste with oils.

Article 40

Management of Waste from construction and demolition of the building facilities

1. Persons that manage the wastes from building construction and demolition facilities must be licensed.
2. According to the provisions of this law, and other legal acts municipalities determine the storage location and set out the rules about the management of waste from facilities construction and demolition in their territory.
3. Minister by sub-legal act, defines the general conditions and rules for managing waste of facilities construction and demolition.

Article 41

Management by Batteries and accumulators wastes

1. Persons who manage waste batteries and accumulators must be licensed.

2. Manufacturers and importers of batteries and battery equipment for their maintenance and deployment are obliged to draft on guidelines for classifying species, heavy metal content, and the possibility of recycling or storage.
3. Manufacturers and importers of batteries and accumulators are required to keep and maintain records on the produced or imported quantity.
4. Any owner of the batteries or accumulators is obliged to return them to the manufacturer or importer.
5. Manufacturers and importers of batteries and accumulators are required to take back batteries and accumulators from their clients.
6. Manufacturer and importer of batteries and accumulators are required to deliver the waste batteries and accumulators in certain locally or to the licensed persons only.
7. Minister by sub legal acts act defines content, and the form of signs for waste batteries and accumulators, limits for components that are harmful for environment and health and the manner of administration.

Article 42
Management of used tires and scrap rubber

1. Persons, who manage waste tires and tires out of use, must be licensed.
2. Manufacturer and importer of all type rubber / tires must keep records on the amount of produced and imported.
3. Persons managing with used tires and waste out of rubber shall keep and maintain records on the type and amount collected, handled and stored.
4. Owner of the used tires should take them back to the manufacturer, importer or to the licensed persons.
5. Notes from paragraph 2 and 3. of this Article, shall be delivered to the Ministry.
6. Minister by the sub-legal act determines the manner of administration of the tires out of use and waste rubber.

Article 43
Management of Waste from electrical and electronic equipment

1. Persons who administer electrical and electronic waste should be licensed.
2. Waste of electrical and electronic equipment should not be mixed with other types of waste.

3. It is prohibited disposal of electrical and electronic waste if they are not treated first.
4. Liquid waste from electrical and electronic equipment must be collected separately and treated properly.
5. Persons who collect waste from electrical and electronic equipment, after receiving the equipment, they issue an evidence for goods received and their submission to storage or treatment.
6. Persons who collect waste from electrical and electronic equipment must keep records on produced and imported amount.
7. Manufacturers, importers and owners of electric and electronic waste should deliver them to the licensed persons.
8. Minister by a sub-legal act determines the methods of waste management of electrical and electronic equipment, list of electrical and electronic equipment and measures to prohibitions or restrictions on the use of products containing harmful components.

Article 44

Management of Waste from fluorescent pipes containing with mercury

1. Waste management through fluorescent pipes should be performed by licensed persons for the waste management from electrical and electronic facilities.
2. Waste of fluorescent pipes containing mercury has to be collected separately.
3. Is prohibited to be disposed the waste from paragraph 2. of this Article, without making prior treatment.
4. Owner of fluorescent pipes waste containing mercury is obliged to hand over them to the licensed persons.
5. Persons who collect mercury containing fluorescent pipes shall keep evidence about collected amount.
6. Minister by sub-legal act, determines the manner of waste management of fluorescent pipes which content mercury.

Article 45

Administration of PCB and PCT and Waste with PCB and PCT

1. Persons who administer the PCB and PCT and waste containing PCB and PCT, should be licensed.
2. Waste containing PCB and PCT, are classified collected and classified in types.

3. Prohibited:

3.1. use of PCB in transformers;

3.2. reuse of waste with PCB and PCT;

3.3. shall be recycled PCB and PCT from waste of PCB and PCT.

4. Owner of facilities containing PCB / PCT more than 5 dm³ must report the device –facility- and do plan its change, either treatment or disposal.

5. Persons who manage PCB and PCT and waste of PCB and PCT should keep evidence about collected amount of PCB and PCT and waste with PCB and PCT.

6. Minister with sub-legal act, determines the administration methods of PCB and PCT and waste with PCB and PCT.

Article 46

Waste management containing Persistent Organic Pollutant Substances –POPS -

1. Persons who administer waste containing POPS shall be licensed.

2. Persons who administer waste containing IPOS shall keep evidence about collected and treated waste amount.

3. Minister, with sub act determines the administration methods of waste containing IPOS, determines a list o substances, limit values of substances with concentration of IPOS which can disposed.

Article 47

Management of waste containing asbestos

1. Persons who manage waste containing asbestos must be licensed.

2. Waste containing asbestos are collected, packaged, stored or disposed separately in a certain site designated for these waste types, which must be marked.

3. Producer of asbestos products and owner of waste containing asbestos is obliged to take all measures that asbestos fibers and dust, not be emitted in environment.

4. Owner of waste containing asbestos is required to keep records on the amount of waste stored or disposed and such records shall be presented to the Ministry.

5. Minister with sub-legal act, determines manner of packaging, treatment and conditions and criteria on waste disposal.

Article 48
The management of vehicles waste

1. Persons who manage vehicles waste must be licensed.
2. Collection, demount, and treatment of waste vehicles is conducted by in centers for collection and treatment of such waste.
3. Persons who manage waste vehicles must keep evidence and records on waste amount collected and treated of waste as well classified substance and hazardous components for environment and health of people.
4. Owners of the vehicles are obliged to handover the waste vehicles only to the licensed persons for waste management.
5. About handover of the vehicle waste, the owner shall present vehicle' document –booklet-, and receives confirmation of its handover by the recipient in the center for treatment or demounting.
6. Minister with sub-legal act, determines the manner and criteria on vehicles waste management.

Article 49
Waste of management by human medicinal products and veterinary

1. Persons who administer medical products waste must be licensed.
2. Waste produced during the administration of medical services should be divided ad hoc by category in hazardous and non-hazardous waste.
3. Persons who administer medical products waste should draft a waste management plan and assign a person responsible for waste of management.
4. MH determines the content of the waste management plan of medicinal human products and waste management methods.
5. MAFRD shall determine the plan for administration of waste by medical products in veterinary and the manner for administration of these wastes.
6. The Ministry in cooperation with Ministry of Health and MAFRD, shall issue sub-legal acts for management of waste medical human, respectively for veterinary waste management.

Article 50
Waste management from production of titan dioxide

1. In terms of this Law, titan dioxide wastes mean all waste produced during the production process of titan dioxide, which producer should treat or dispose in accordance with the provisions of this law.
2. Persons who manage titan dioxide waste must be licensed.
3. Persons who administer titan dioxide waste must keep records for the amount collected, stored, treated and disposed of waste as well as hazardous components to health and environment.
4. Owner and producer of titan dioxide and titan dioxide waste is obliged to take measures for monitoring the disposal operations and control soil, water, air in the location where it is stored, treated or disposed the titan dioxide and its waste.
5. Minister through a sub-legal act stipulates the manner and procedure of titan dioxide waste management.

Article 51

Waste management of packing and packaging

1. Persons who manage waste from packing and packaging must be licensed.
2. Materials used for packaging must be produced and designed so that during their life cycle to meet the condition for environmental protection and human health, conditions for safe products' transport and waste management.
3. Minister with a sub-legal act stipulates the manner and criteria for waste management of labeling and packaging.

Article 52

Biodegradable waste management

1. Persons who administer biodegradable waste must be licensed.
2. Collection and treatment of biodegradable waste shall be carried out by persons under paragraph 1. of this Article in the sites for collection and treatment.
3. Persons who manage biodegradable waste shall keep evidence on the amount collected, treated of waste and compost amount or gained gas.
4. Minister sets by a sub legal act the manner and criteria on biodegradable of waste management.

Article 53
Administration of sludge waste from water treatment

1. Producer of sludge from sewage and polluted water is obliged to keep records for:
 - 1.1. name, address of producer of sludge;
 - 1.2. produced or treated amount of sludge waste;
 - 1.3. technology characteristics about implemented processes;
 - 1.4. location used for sludge waste.
2. Producer of sludge from sewage and polluted water is obliged to submit the records to the municipal competent authority as foreseen by the paragraph 1. of this Article.
3. Sewage sludge and polluted water treatment under this law can be used on:
 - 3.1. lands' re-cultivation;
 - 3.2. lands' preparation needs for specific utilizations;
 - 3.3. cultivation and growth of plants are not dedicated for feed and feed of animals.
4. Sewerage sludge waste and contaminated sewage treatment under the paragraph 3. of this Article, it is used only when there has been stabilized and in which are applied properly biological, chemical, thermal and other processing preparations, which avoided the risk to the environment and human health.
5. Ministry, in coordination with Ministry of Agriculture shall issue a sub-legal act by which are determined conditions and criteria for user of waste by water treated, methods for their examination, the conditions for allowing their use, conditions that should be met by soil in which the sludge is used, the conditions under which such waste shall be treated and disposed.

Article 54
Waste Management from extraction industry and mining

1. Persons whose activity takes place in extraction industries and mining are obliged to manage their waste according to this law.
2. Waste Management from extraction industry and mining should be carried out by the persons who possess the integrated environmental permit, while the persons in the contract must be licensed for waste management from extraction industry.
3. The licensing of operators on waste management of extraction and mining, industry by this law, shall be approved by the Ministry.

4. Wastes from extraction industry and mining should be collected classified into types, as needed to be treated or disposed of in facilities and equipments allowed according to the law.
5. The person who manages the waste from the extraction industry and mining should develop the Plan for Waste Management from extraction industry and mining according to Article 8 paragraph 1, subparagraph 1.4 and 1.5 of this law.
6. The person who manages the waste from the extraction and mining industry is obliged to use the best available techniques.
7. The person who manages the waste from extraction industry and mining must keep the evidence on the quantity of generated, treated and disposed of waste.
8. Ministry shall issue the legal act that defines conditions and criteria for the management of waste from extraction industry and mining.

CHAPTER VIII WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSE

Article 55 Waste management License

1. Persons who manage the waste shall license their activity on waste management by the Minister,
2. Waste management license will not be issued to operators who operate on their own facilities and equipments, which are obliged to be subject of the procedure for integrated environmental permit according to the Law on Integrated Prevention Pollution and Control.
3. License specifies the following notes:
 - 3.1. waste types and quantities which can be treated;
 - 3.2. technical operations and activities which are allowed;
 - 3.3. security and prevention measures to be taken;
 - 3.4. methods to be used for any kind of activity;
 - 3.5. procedure for monitoring and control of such activities;
 - 3.6. conditions for closure and post closure maintenance of activity.

4. If it is considered that waste treatment methods to be applied are not in harmony with basic principles of this law and in particular are not acceptable concerning the environmental protection and human health, the competent authority shall refuse the issuance of the license.

5. Requests for licensing review Committee Licensing which is established by the Minister.

6. Waste management license is issued by the Ministry within sixty (60) days after the application of the person.

7. In cases of force majeure action, if a person licensed will not be able to manage waste under the conditions specified in the license, then he is obliged to inform the Ministry.

2. Minister by a sub-legal act stipulates criteria, procedure of issuance, application form, content, term of validity, license revocation and changes.

CHAPTER IX TRANSBOUNDARY CIRCULATION OF WASTE

Article 56 Transboundary movement of waste

1. Transboundary circulation of waste is conducted in accordance with the EU legislation, the Basel Convention, according and the road transport regulations (ADR), rail transport (RID) and air transport provisions of this law and issued acts.

2. The permit for exporting the waste under the conditions specified by the law shall be issued by the Ministry.

3. The import of non-hazardous waste in the Republic of Kosovo is permitted only if there are facilities and equipment allowed for waste treatment and if it is provided the import permit by the Ministry.

4. It is prohibited the import of hazardous waste in the Republic of Kosovo.

5. Permit for transit of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes is issued by the Ministry.

6. The loads of waste that cross transit through the territory of Kosovo, could not stay longer than twenty-four (24) hours and under the evaluation on issuing of the permit can be assigned their conduct by the Police of the Republic of Kosovo..

7. The applicant of permit for cross-border movement of waste, should provide financial guarantee or any other form of safety.

8. If cross-border movement is illegal, its importer is obliged to ensure the return of waste to the exporter with its expenses, within (7) days, from the date of arrival in the Republic of Kosovo.
9. Ministry is obliged to issue the permit for cross-border movement of waste within sixteen (60) days from the date of the submit application.
10. Minister by a sub-legal act, stipulates the procedure for issuing permits for import, export and transit of waste.

CHAPTER X INFORMATION SYSTEM, REGISTER OF DATA AND ON WASTE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

Article 57 Waste management information system

1. Waste management information system includes but is not restricted to:
 - 1.1. waste records in the waste registry;
 - 1.2. data from reports on the implementation and achievement of Strategy and plans for waste management under Articles 9 and 10 of this Law;
 - 1.3. records from waste management plans by waste operators and producers under Article 11 and 12 of this Law;
 - 1.4. register of laboratories to examine the waste chemical and physical properties;
 - 1.5. register and records for licenses issued for waste management;
 - 1.6. register and records for the issuance of permits for import, export and transit of waste;
 - 1.7. data on quantity and types of waste, which are imported, exported and transit have passed;
 - 1.8. notes for legislation, plans, projects and development directions of waste management;
 - 1.9. indicators of environmental conditions concerning waste.
2. The database contains data records for the type, characteristics, quantity and classification of waste, permits for waste management facilities.

3. Register from paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.4. 1.5. and 1.6. and by paragraph 2. of this Article shall be issued and kept by the Ministry.

Article 58

Waste Management Report

1. Report on waste management in the territory of Republic Kosovo, is compiled every one year, which is presented to the Government in the first three (3) months of next year.

2. Municipalities are obliged, to submit an annual report to the Ministry for the implementation of local plans for waste management until March 31 of the next year.

3. Owners and producers of waste, besides the manufacturers of household municipality wastes, are obliged to submit to the Ministry an annual report by March 31 of the next year.

4. Licensed persons dealing with waste management shall present the annual report until March 31 of the next year. Report from licensed persons shall be submitted in the municipality, respectively to the ministry, depending on which is the competent authority for oversight.

5. The Report from paragraph 1. and 2. of this Article, contains data for:

5.1. type, content, characteristics, quantity, origin, storage, transportation, treatment, processing, recycling, storage and disposal of waste and as well as the waste which are admitted to facilities and equipment for waste management;

5.2. type, content, characteristics, quantity, origin, storage, transportation and destination of secondary raw materials gained in waste management facilities;

5.3. other relevant issues.

6. The report referred to in paragraph 3. and 4. of this Article shall be filled according to Annex VI. of this law.

CHAPTER XI

FUNDING FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

Article 59

Funding Source

1. Financing of waste management is provided by:

1.1. payments by operators, producers, holders and other persons under the provisions of this law;

- 1.2. municipal budget;
 - 1.3. donations;
 - 1.4. budget of the Republic of Kosovo;
 - 1.5. other financial funds provided by law.
2. For financing the waste management can also be used other economic instruments.

Article 60 **The use of financial funds**

1. Financial funds provided under Article 59 of this law are used to:
 - 1.1. support the advanced development of waste management, administrative capacity building, technical and service level;
 - 1.2. stimulate division in types of waste in the place where are produced and their collection;
 - 1.3. stimulate the process of recycling;
 - 1.4. stimulating the development and use of clean technologies;
 - 1.5. investment in collection, treatment and reuse of some specific waste and usable;
 - 1.6. rehabilitation of contaminated and polluted sites;
 - 1.7. other expenses, in accordance with the provisions of this Law and other acts regulating environmental protection.
2. Waste management costs are calculated according to the principle of "polluter pays" and the amount of waste generated.
3. Waste management costs include:
 - 3.1. costs of waste separation in types;
 - 3.2. transport's costs;
 - 3.3. costs for other activities, which have cost and are not covered by the revenue obtained during waste management;

3.4. waste management costs, whose owner is unknown;

3.5. waste storage or disposal costs including the cost of design, construction, treatment, supervision and costs of landfill final closure.

3.6. waste examining costs according to orders of supervising:

3.6.1. if the content of the waste according to the analysis does not correspond to the content of the stated and in accordance with legal provisions, then the cost of the analysis of transfer bear the supervised person;

3.6.2. If the content of the waste according to the analysis is in conformity with legal provisions, costs of transfer bear the competent body.

4. Exceptions from paragraph 2. of this Article shall be for allocation of costs for the removal of municipal waste and other waste from public areas, which are covered by fees collected for performing cleaning services and municipal budget, according to criteria set out by sub-legal act issued by a municipality.

5. The manner for using the financial funds, according to paragraph 1. of this Article, shall be determined through sub-legal acts issued by the Ministry and Municipalities within their management competencies according to this law.

CHAPTER XII ADMINISTRATIVE AND INSPECTIVE SUPERVISION

Article 61 Administrative supervision

Administrative supervision for implementation of provisions of this law and provisions issued on its basis shall be performed by the Ministry.

Article 62 Inspective Supervision

1. Inspective supervision for the implementation of this law and provisions issued by him, criteria and methods of working conditions of persons being supervised as well as measures of environmental protection from waste pollution, determined by this Law are performed by environmental inspectorate of the Ministry and municipal inspectorate.

2. Inspector's duties to supervise inspection activities for waste management can also be performed them by another official for environmental protection which authorizes the Ministry, namely the municipalities within its responsibilities.

3. During the inspection of activities and the activities of persons responsible for waste management, the inspector requires the responsible person to:

3.1. enable the supervision of inspection in all work premises, facilities, equipments and in open premises to the person supervised;

3.2. provide all information and documentation necessary for inspective supervision on waste management activities;

3.3. inform about the measures taken to eliminate the ascertainment short comings;

3.4. monitor the performance of duties in accordance with the powers and responsibilities of municipalities for waste management set out by the provisions of this law.

4. During the inspection surveillance the inspector observe: manufacturer, seller, owner or possessor, collectors, broker, carrier, treater, importers, exporters, transition of the concession owner of waste and waste management.

5. Inspector by decision may order or stopped person who manages the disposal of waste, to avoid irregularities, if it determines that it is implementing the obligations and conditions set forth in the license for the landfill, respectively:

5.1. landfill is not equipped with devices under the legal provisions;

5.2. managed of landfill perform contrary legal provisions;

5.3.in landfill not treated the gases of landfill according the legal provisions;

5.4. in landfill are not treated the drainage under legal provision;

5.5.do not perform landfill during controls active of use;

5.6. and do not monitoring and maintain the landfill after its closure;

5.7. do not implement the measures to prevent harmful effects on the environment specified in the license for waste management.

6. Inspector by a decision may restrict the person to supervise the conduct of the waste management activity or temporary prohibition if it determines that:

6.1. carries out activities in the buildings or commercial spaces that do not meet the requirements under the legal provisions;

- 6.2. has no license for waste management;
- 6.3. does not meet the conditions established in the license for waste management;
- 6.4. does not act in accordance with the license or documentation issued by the Ministry;
- 6.5. does not act in accordance with the implementation of the provisions of this law;
- 6.6. within the deadline under by the decision do not undertake certain measures.

7. The inspector may prohibit the decision import, export and transit of waste if the person:

- 7.1. does not is equipped with a permit for import, export and transit of waste transfer;
- 7.2. does not is registered in the register of import, export and transit of waste;
- 7.3. perform cross-border shipment of waste, in violation of permit conditions;
- 7.4. perform cross-border shipment of waste without the appropriate documentation according to legal provisions;
- 7.5. wastes that are imported, exported or transit passed do not respond to data from accompanying documentation.

8. Activities and persons whose are subject to supervision, are obliged to allow the inspector for an inspective supervision, to provide documentation and all necessary information.

Article 63 **Inspector's duties**

1. During carrying out supervisory inspection, the inspector has the right and duty to verify and control:

- 1.1. implementation of waste management plans;
- 1.2. events and activities in collecting, storage, transmission, treatment and disposal of waste and hazardous waste;
- 1.3. meet the requirements for the construction and operation of facilities, equipment and installations for handling, storage and disposal of waste;
- 1.4. shipment and transfer of hazardous waste and specials;
- 1.5. use and exercise of appropriate technologies for using waste as raw material for treatment and for the benefit of energy;

- 1.6. keeping and maintaining records for waste management and send them to the competent body;
- 1.7. transportation of waste during the import, export and transiting through the territory of the Republic of Kosovo;
- 1.8. supervise the implementation of measures for waste management set by the environment impact assessment;
- 1.9. filling the conditions for work, rehabilitation and closure of waste storage and landfills supervision after their closure;
- 1.10. implementation of conditions for work by the operator, in accordance with the requirements of licensed waste management;
- 1.11. implementation of the provisions of this Law and sub legal issued by him;
- 1.12. implementation of acts and international agreements in the field of waste management and environmental protection;
- 1.13. implementation of other legal provisions and measures for waste management.

Article 64 **Inspector's records and reporting**

1. Inspector is obliged to compile a report on supervision, the state concluded, measures and actions taken, respectively ordered. A copy of the report, shall submit to the person who has been under inspective supervision for waste management.
2. Inspector keeps records for inspections conducted under the procedure set forth in the provisions of the Law on Environmental Protection No.03/L-025.

Article 65 **The powers of inspector**

1. In performing the inspection supervision the inspector is authorized:
 - 1.1. to require and see the persons identity documents for waste management during exercising the inspection supervision;
 - 1.2. to inspect and control facilities, buildings, working areas, documentation, installations, equipment and working tools for waste management;
 - 1.3. to take statements from responsible persons for overseeing the provision of relevant evidence and facts during the inspection supervision;

1.4. to verify the actual situation in visual manner, with photography, video recording and likeness;

1.5. to require from the person full and accurate written data and necessary documentation during the inspection supervision;

1.6. in case of doubtful to require from the responsible person to send the waste samples for analysis in the laboratory concerned;

1.7. to monitor license conditions and in case of violation of these terms, make the proposal for license withdrawal, if within the deadline set do not apply ordered measures;

1.8. to require a written report by the monitoring person for the taken measures and ordered by the surveillance inspection.

2. If the surveillance inspector during inspection prevented, the inspector asks for help from the police.

3. Person supervised is obliged to facilitate the inspector the implementation of monitoring inspection, give the sight of all the necessary documentation and the request of the inspector to offer or prepares a person to submit additional information.

4. Except authorizations by paragraph 1. of this Article, if the inspector during carrying out surveillance if the inspection finds violations of the provisions of this Law and sub-legal acts issued by him, is authorized to:

4.1. order issuance and implementation for waste of management plans;

4.2. order the manufacturer, owner or operator of waste management to keep records and maintain records on wastes under the provisions of this law and issued by him;

4.3. order the manufacturer, owner or operator of waste management, to deliver waste only to persons who are licensed for waste management;

4.4. order the person to appoint the responsible person for waste management;

4.5. order the implementation of measures which ensures the environment protection in waste management facilities;

4.6. order licensed persons of waste management to make collection and shipment of waste, divided into types according to the plan;

4.7. prohibit any shipment of waste burden of acting that is contrary to the requirements of the permit for shipment of waste, and requirements arising from Basels convention, ADR, RID and criteria for air transport;

- 4.8. prohibit admission, treatment and disposal of waste in violation of the provisions of this law and issued by him;
- 4.9. stop construction of buildings and work of plants and equipments for waste management which do not meet the technical conditions and other requirements arising from this Law and other normative acts;
- 4.10. ban the shipment of hazardous waste, if the carrier does not have a permit and complete documentation;
- 4.11. prohibit storage of waste, in sites which are not technically prepared for temporary storage of waste and does not possess of validity of license;
- 4.12. stop the use of facilities, equipments performance, use of equipment and tools for which no license is issued;
- 4.13. stop the work of mobile device, for treatment of waste which does not possess permission to use the site;
- 4.14. stop mixing of municipal waste with hazardous waste;
- 4.15. prohibit receiving of hazardous waste in municipal waste landfills except if there is a permit by the competent authority;
- 4.16. ban mixing of different types of hazardous waste;
- 4.17. prohibit the import, export and transit transport, which is in contradiction with provisions of this law and other acts arising from him.

Article 66 **Municipal Inspector's tasks**

1. Municipal environmental inspector monitors and inspects waste management facilities, equipments and premises located the territory of the municipality, being undertaken for environmental protection measures specified under the provisions of this law.
2. According to the agreement by Article 15 paragraph 2., Article 65 and 67 of this law, the municipal environmental inspector may monitor and inspect waste management also in the buildings, equipments and premises that are outside its municipal territory.

Article 67 **Inspector's obligations for interaction**

If performing the inspective monitoring of waste management, if the inspector estimates that besides of this law violation provisions and sub-legal acts issued under it, are violated the provisions of other laws

relevant to environmental protection, he is obliged that in addition of undertaken measures for which have been authorized, to inform the other competent entity, in order to jointly carry out inspection supervision and to take measures foreseen by the law.

Article 68

Appeal Procedures

1. Inspector, in case of undertaken measures for directions and halts issues a decision.
2. An appeal against the Inspectorate decision may be submitted in compliance with the Law on Administrative Procedure.
3. Regarding the appeal against the decision of the environmental inspector decides the Ministry.
4. Against the decision of the Ministry, may be initiated an administrative context at the competent court.
5. In cases of direct elimination of environmental hazard, human life and health, the appeal against the decision of the inspector does not postpone the execution.
6. Ministry decides about an appeal within thirty (30) days of receiving the appeal.

Article 69

1. Environmental inspectors are legitimized through identity card.
2. Environmental inspector shall be authorized by the document, according to the form and content of sub-legal act under the Law on Environmental Protection.
3. Municipal environmental inspector shall be authorized by the document, according to the form and content under the paragraph 2. of this Article, which is issued by the competent authority of municipality.

CHAPTER XIII

PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 70

Penal act

When violations of the provisions of this Law constitute a criminal act under the Penal Code, Inspectorate of Environment through Ministry, as well as the municipal inspector through the mayor of municipality submits a criminal charge.

Article 71 Offences

1. With the monetary fine of five thousand (5,000) euro up to fifty thousand (50,000) euro is fined a person for offence if:

1.1. administrates wastes without having a license and does not apply the decisions of additional measures Article 22 paragraph 2. and 6. of this law;

1.2. plants and waste management facilities are not equipped with the appropriate permit Article 23 paragraph 1. of this law;

1.3. construction and operation of facilities and equipment for waste management is not in accordance with legal provisions and not fulfilled technical minimum standards for licensed activities Article 23 paragraph 2. of this law;

1.4. ignoring the conditions laid down in the license and not consider conditions and criteria for selecting the location of the landfill Article 33 paragraph 4. and 5 of this law;

1.5. during collection, partition types, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal, hazardous waste are not labeled and packaged according to set rules sub legal acts, by Article 35 paragraph 2 of this law;

1.6. storage of hazardous waste, were made without prior or made her dilution by purpose of dumping on environment Article 35 paragraph 3. and 4 of this law;

1.7. not implement the provisions of sub-legal-acts by Article 35 paragraph 5. of this law;

1.8. do not keep accompanying documentation for the transfer of hazardous waste according fixed term by Article 36 paragraph 4. of this law;

1.9. transportation of hazardous waste is not accompanied with the particular document and are not implemented the provisions of sub-legal act Article 37 paragraph 1. and 2. of this law;

1.10. not apply additional measures for waste management Article 38 paragraph 2. of this law;

- 1.11. manage waste from construction building and demolition facilities are not licensed Article 40 paragraph 1 of this law;
- 1.12. do not determine the location for storage and not issue rules about the management of waste from construction and demolition of buildings and construction and do not apply the legal act provisions of this law Article 40 paragraph 2. and 3. of this law;
- 1.13. manage waste batteries and accumulators are not licensed Article 41 paragraph 1. of this law;
- 1.14. have not set the guidelines for classifying the species, heavy metal content, the possibility of recycling or storage, does not maintain and saves evidence of the quantity produced or imported waste and do not deliver producers and importer of batteries and accumulators, in certain locality and to licensed persons Article 41 paragraph 2. 3. and 4 of this law;
- 1.15. persons that manage waste tires and tires out of use, are not licensed Article 42 paragraph 1. of this law;
- 1.16. producers and importer of tires for cars does not keep records on the amount produced and imported, the type and amount collected, handled and stored, do not report to the Ministry and do not implement provisions of sub-legal act Article 42 paragraph 2. 3. 4. and 5 of this law.;
- 1.17. persons that manage with electrical and electronic waste are not licensed Article 43 paragraph 1. of this law;
- 1.18. waste from electrical and electronic equipment waste are mixed with other types, disposed without previously treatment, there is no evidence for release of goods received and delivered to storage or treatment, do not keep evidences and not implement of provisions of sub legal acts of this law Article 43, paragraph 3., 4., 5., 6. and 7 of this law.;
- 1.19. management of the waste from fluorescent tubes should be done by licensed persons Article 44 paragraph 1. of this law;
- 1.20. waste by fluorescent tubing containing mercury are not collected separately, stored, without making prior treatment, did not submit to the persons licensed and maintain records on the amount collected Article 44 paragraph 2. 3. 4. and 5. of this law;
- 1.21. persons managing with PCB / PCT and waste with PCB / PCT, are not licensed - Article 45 paragraph 1 of this law;
- 1.22. waste containing PCB / PCT not collected together and classified, used PCB in transformer, can be reused waste with PCB/PCT and recycled PCB/PCT Article 45 paragraph 2. and 3. of this law;
- 1.23. owner of equipment containing PCB / PCT more than 5 dm³ not announce the device and did not make any plan for its replacement, or handling or storage, maintain the amount of

accumulated evidence of PCB / PCT and waste with PCB / PCT, and also do not applies the sub-legal acts of provisions of this Law Article 45 paragraph 4., 5. and 6 of this law;

1.24. persons that manage wastes containing SOPM are not licensed Article 46 paragraph 1. of this law;

1.25. not keep a list of the aggregate amount of treated waste that contain SOP substances- SOPM Article 46 paragraph 2. of this law;

1.26. persons that manages the wastes containing asbestos are not licensed Article 47 paragraph 1.of this law;

1.27. waste containing asbestos should not collected separately, packed, stored or placed in a certain place, do not take action against the emitted yarn and dust to asbestos and does not keep records on the amount of waste stored or deposited and notes does not deliver in Ministry Article 47 paragraph 2. 3. and 4 of this law;

1.28. persons who manage the vehicles waste are not licensed Article 48 paragraph 1. of this law;

1.29. do not keep a list of the amount of waste collected and treated and also for the dangerous components, and not introduce the drive license of vehicle Article 48 paragraph 3.and 4.of this law;

1.30. manage medical waste products Article 49 paragraph 1.of this law;

1.31.waste produced during medical services are not separated under the category of dangerous and non-dangerous, do not compile the waste management plan and do not appoint a responsible person for implementation of plan Article 49 paragraph 2. and 3 of this law;

1.32. does not implement the waste management plan for medical products and not implement the provisions of sub-legal acts Article 49 paragraph 4. 5. 6. and 7. of this law;

1.33. persons handling waste titanium dioxide are not licensed, Article 50 paragraph 2. of this law;

1.34. does not keep a list of the amount collected, stored, treated and disposed of waste, do not take measures for monitoring of the disposal operations and ground control, water, air at the location stored, treated or disposed the where titanium dioxide it is used, and stored Article 50 paragraph 3. and 4. of this law;

1.35. persons that manage the waste from packaging and labeling are not licensed Article 51 paragraph 1. of this law;

1.36. materials that are used for labeling are not produced and designed in that manner that during their life cycle to meet the requirements for environmental protection and human health Article 51 paragraph 2. of this law;

1.37. persons that manage the biodegrading waste are not licensed Article 52 paragraph 1. of this law;

1.38. collection, demount and treatment of biodegrading wastes in out the composting center Article 52 paragraph 2. of this law;

1.39. do not keep the evidence on the quantity collected, treated and the amount of waste gas compost by biodegrading waste and breach provisions of the sub-legal acts Article 52 paragraph 3. and 4. of this law;

1.40. does not keep records and evidence for sludge production and notes on business and their activity and also do not present the noted to the competent authority Article 53 paragraph 1. and 2. of this law;

1.41. used waste by which the sludge wastes without its equalization and without made due preparation biological, chemical, thermal and other elaboration Article 53 paragraph 4. of this law;

1.42. the management waste without is not provided by the license Article 55 paragraph 1. of this law;

1.43. does not inform Ministry on action in cases of force majeure which is inability manage of waste according the criteria determined in the license Article 55 paragraph 7. of this law;

1.44. transboundary circulation of the waste contradiction with the provisions of this law and EU legislation- and the Basel Convention and the rules of the road (ADR), rail transport (RID) and air transport Article 56 paragraph 1. of this law;

1.45. imports non-hazardous waste without the permission of the Ministry Article 56 paragraph 3. of this law;

1.46. keeps waste which transit through the territory of Republic Kosovo for more than twenty-four hours (24) Article 56 paragraph 6. of this law;

2. With a fine of hundred (100) euro up to five hundred (500) euro, punished for offence by paragraph 1. of this Article responsible person of legal entity.

Article 72

1. Unless punishment with fine for minor offences under Article 71 paragraph 1. of this law, as preventive measure for protecting the environment and human health, the inspector may order to:

1.1. perform necessary tasks by the person who committed the offence;

1.2. intervention of the competent authority in the property, in order to carry out necessary works, by compensation of expenses from the person who committed an offence;

1.3. temporary sequestration of equipments.

Article 73

1. The monetary fine from two thousand (2.000) euro to five thousand (5.000) euro is fined a person for minor offences if:

1.1. waste owner respectively operator classifies and determines the characteristics of waste in the manner specified Article 7 paragraph 4. and 5. of this law;

1.2. did not compile local action plan for waste management for their territory Article 10 paragraph 2. of this law;

1.3. does not compile the plan for equipment and facilities for waste management Article 11 paragraph 1. of this law;

1.4. operator does not issue an action plan for waste management Article 12 paragraph 1. of this law;

1.5. operator does not issue operating plan for managing waste in the landfill Article 12 paragraph 3. of this law;

1.6. shall not produce an annual report on waste management and do not submit to the Ministry, till 31 March of the following year Article 15 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.2. of this law;

1.7. shall not perform the register for polluted sites in their territory Article 15 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.5. of this law;

1.8. shall not undertake the supervision and control measures on waste management in its territory Article 15 paragraph 3. of this law;

1.9. shall not provide the required information regarding the waste management Article 15 paragraph 4. of this law;

1.10. shall not provide and enable removal of waste from public areas, Article 15 paragraph 5. and 6. of this law;

1.11. holder of waste has not informed the competent authority in case of loss, profusion, leak, accident or any other action to waste that have an impact on environmental pollution Article 16 paragraph 3. of this law;

1.12. not compensate the costs of waste management Article 16 paragraph 5. of this law;

- 1.13. waste owner did not compile the plan under Article 11 and 12 of this Law, Article 16 paragraph 6. of this law;
- 1.14. product manufacturer does not use production techniques and products which provide rational use of natural resources, materials, energy, where is possible the reuse and recycling of product packaging Article 17 paragraph 1. of this law;
- 1.15. manufacturer and importer of goods, not gather, collect, treat, and dispose of any generated waste by its products and does not comply with the provisions of the sub-legal acts Article 17 paragraph 2. and 3. of this law;
- 1.16. do not issue and implement the operational plan for waste management under Article 11 respectively 12 of this law;
- 1.17. its not provided with appropriate documentation to determine the characteristics of hazardous waste from authorized laboratories Article 18 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.2. of this law;
- 1.18. do not collect and classifies waste, depending on their way of treatment Article 18 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.3 of this law;
- 1.19. do not preserve and storage the waste in safe place, undertaking measures for preventing and reduce the negative impacts on the environment and human health Article 18 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.4. of this law;
- 1.20. does not deliver the waste to the licensed persons for treatment and disposal of waste Article 18 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.5. of this law;
- 1.21. doesn't keep and maintains the evidence fails to register for the waste that creates, delivers, handles and disposal Article 18 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.6 of this law;
- 1.22. not authorized person qualified for professional work Article 18 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.7. of this law;
- 1.23. not compile and submit an annual report for waste that creates and manages to the competent authority Article 18 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.8 of this law;
- 1.24. does not allow free access to the competent body to supervise and control the location, facilities, plants, equipment, and to inspect documents for waste management - Article 18 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.9. of this law;
- 1.25. waste producer does not bear the cost of collection, shipment, treatment and disposal of waste Article 18 paragraph 2. of this law;
- 1.26. did not transport the waste, according to the criteria set by the license for the shipment of waste, Article 19 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.1. of this law;

- 1.27. not enable free access to the competent authority for supervision and control of the vehicle, the burden imposed and the accompanying documentation Article 19 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.2 of this law;
- 1.28. no records in the registry for any transport of waste and does not provide information about the shipment of waste, Article 19 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.3. of this law;
- 1.29. do not designs an operational plan for waste management in the plant for treatment, under Article 11 respectively 12 of this Law and ensure its implementation Article 20 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.1 of this law;
- 1.30. does not commit the waste management activities in accordance with conditions laid down in the license Article 20 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.2. of this law;
- 1.31. not manage facilities, equipment and equipment for waste treatment in accordance with guidelines and technical standards Article 20 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.3. of this law;
- 1.32. does not hold and save the record in the register of waste Article 20 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.4. of this law;
- 1.33. does not allow free access to competent authority for the control and supervision of location, facility, plant, equipment and control documentation for waste management Article 20 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.5. of this law;
- 1.34. not authorize physical or legal person qualified for professional work Article 20 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.6 of this law;
- 1.35. in case of accident did not immediately notify the competent authority Article 20 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.7 of this law;
- 1.36. do not establish and implement the operational plan for the management of waste in landfills, according to Article 12 of this Law Article 21 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.1. of this law;
- 1.37. not deposit the waste, under the conditions set out in the license Article 21 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.2. of this law;
- 1.38. does not allow free access to the competent authority to control and supervise the landfill and to inspect landfill documents Article 21 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.3. of this law;
- 1.39. not authorize person qualified to perform the professional work Article 21 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.4. of this law;
- 1.40. does not keeps and maintains the evidence fails to register for the waste Article 21 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.5. of this law;

- 1.41. in case of accident, did not immediately notify the competent body Article 21 paragraph 1. sub-paragraph 1.6. of this law;
- 1.42. did not refuse the acceptance of waste which can not be deposited defined in terms of the license Article 21 paragraph 2. of this law;
- 1.43. do not prepared the appropriate program for waste management under Articles 10, 11 and 12 of this law Article 24 paragraph 2. and 3. of this law;
- 1.44. don't collect and gathering waste from the producer and owner and does not transports them to the facility in which is performing the waste management Article 25 paragraph 1. of this law;
- 1.45. hazardous wastes not classified by species, types, collect and transport Article 25 paragraph 2. of this law;
- 1.46. waste not transported appropriately and with adequate devices Article 25 paragraph 3. of this law;
- 1.47. during transportation of waste inflicts the pollution and did not return to the earlier condition the contaminated place Article 25 paragraph 4. of this law;
- 1.48. transported waste which is not accepted in place of destination, the transporter does not turn in the place were is taken Article 25 paragraph 5. of this law;
- 1.49. waste shall be incinerated against the provisions under paragraph 7, Article 29, and where is possible are not reused or re-processed as secondary raw material and as fuel for energy benefit Article 30 paragraph 1. of this law;
- 1.50. used wastes as secondary raw material are not collected, transported and stored classified by species Article 30 paragraph 2. of this law;
- 1.51. waste that are reused and processed, incinerated or disposed without the permission of the Ministry Article 30 paragraph 4. of this law;
- 1.52. wastes, were is possible are not recycled and recycled waste used as secondary raw material are not classified collected, transported and stored separately by the species Article 31 paragraph 1. and 2. of this law;
- 1.53. proceeds the mixing of hazardous waste with other types of waste Article 31 paragraph 3. of this law;
- 1.54. waste that can be recycled or disposed are burned without permission of the Ministry Article 31 paragraph 5. of this law;

- 1.55. waste are not stored in places technically prepared for temporary storage of waste and saved under the species and classified according to their characteristics Article 32 paragraph 1. and 2. of this law;
- 1.56. dangerous waste are not stored in warehouses for hazardous waste and not respect the deadline for temporary storage of waste Article 32 paragraph 3. and 4. of this law;
- 1.57. disposal of waste in the landfill is done outside of the terms set by the principle of hierarchy of waste and are disposed in landfills that are not allowed Article 33 paragraph 1. and 2. of this law;
- 1.58. does not implemented the sub-legal acts of Article 33 paragraph 4. and 5. of this law;
- 1.59. municipal waste are not collected, handled and managed in accordance with the provisions of this Law, not implemented the sub-legal provisions of this Law and other legal provisions of regulation of municipal activity Article 34 paragraph 1. and 2. of this law;
- 1.60. municipal waste are mixed with hazardous waste, and not divided when there is economic account Article 34 paragraph 3. of this law;
- 1.61. households and other municipal waste producers, their waste do not throw in certain places and not split in the species Article 34 paragraph 4. and 6. of this law;
- 1.62. municipalities do not organize the system of voluminous collection and issue a special act waste management Article 34 paragraph 5. and 7. of this law;
- 1.63. waste transportation is not accompanied by specific document and accompanying documentation are not preserved Article 36 paragraph 1. and 2. of this law;
- 1.64. management waste oils and waste oils are not licensed Article 39 paragraph 1. of this law;
- 1.65. oil waste are discharged, is released in soil, water, the sewage system, stored or deposited in inappropriate places, and if they did waste delivery to licensed persons and not held the evidence Article 39 paragraph 2. 3. and 4. of this law;
- 1.66. wastes of food oils, not gathered, collected and delivered to a licensed person and not implement the legal provisions of the sub-legal acts of this law Article 39 paragraph 5. and 6. of this law;
- 1.67. municipalities do not establish the local plan of waste management and not submit the annually report to the Agency Environmental Protection of Kosovo Article 58 paragraph 3 of this law;
- 1.68. owner and producer of waste not submit an annual report to the Ministry Article 58 paragraph 4.5. and 6. of this law;

1.69. Financial funds provided under Article 59 of this Law are not used for set goals Article 59 paragraph 1. of this law;

1.70. expenses for waste management and the amount of generated waste are not calculated based on the principle of “polluter pays”; Article 60 paragraph 2. 3. and 4 of this law.

Article 74

1. With a fine of five (5) euro to hundred (100) euro, for offence shall be punished any person that through its actions with waste cause the environmental pollution and harm human health.
2. Minister by a sub-legal act, determines all the actions that will be harmful to the environment and human health and which shall be subject of fines by paragraph 1. of this Article.
3. To implement the provisions of the act under paragraph 2. of this Article, is responsible and Kosovo Police.

Article 75

1. In cases where responsibility can not be imposed, specifically to a known person, then responsible with the costs arising from the elimination of harmful waste or repair environmental damage, according the provisions of this law will be the Ministry and Municipality.
2. Fines that may be set about violations of the Law related to waste management are collected in accordance with the Law on Local Finances, by the Municipality in which an infringement has occurred.

CHAPTER XIV TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 76

The legal and physical persons their activities need to harmonize with the provisions of this law within one (1) year from the date of entry into force of this law, unless the law is not specified otherwise.

Article 77

To implement this law and provisions arising from this law shall apply the Law on the Administrative Procedure No. 02/L-28, unless otherwise specified by this law.

Article 78

Government and the Ministry, within two (2) years from the date of entry into force of this law shall issue provisions which are authorized by this Law.

Article 79

Annexes I, II, III, IV, V and VI. attached to this Law are integral parts of this law.

Article 80

Municipalities are obliged within one (1) year, from date of entry into force of this law to harmonize their acts, under the provisions of this Law.

Article 81

Municipalities are obliged that in a period of one (1) year to issue the register of illegal landfills in their territory according to the provisions of this Law.

Article 82

This law shall abrogate any provision of the laws in force that are not in accordance with it, and any provision which deals with provisions for economic regulation of services for waste removal and for service providers to collect waste of specified in Law on Activities of Providers Service for Water Supply, Waste, water and Waste Law no.03/L-086.

Article 83

On the day of entry into force of this Law will be repealed the Law on Waste No.02/-30 (OGRK no.23) and Regulation on the Promulgation of the Law on Waste - No.2006/31, excluding the Annex 01 of the Law on Waste No.02/-30, until the issuance of additional acts from Article 7 paragraph 6. of this Law.

Article 84 **Entry into force**

This law shall enter into force fifteen (15) days after publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo.

Law No. 04/L-060
24 May 2012

President of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo

Jakup KRASNIQI



Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosovo - Republic of Kosovo
Kuvendi - Skupština - Assembly

Law No.04/L-060

ON WASTE

Annex I. (List D)

WASTE STORAGE OPERATIONS

D 1	- Deposit in or on land (eg. the landfill, etc.).
D 2	- Treatment of soil (eg. biodegrading liquids or contaminations thrown in the ground (earth), etc.)
D 3	- Deep injection (eg injection of throwing by pumping in holes, vault of salt or dumps created from nature, etc.).
D 4	- Closure of surfaces (eg placement of liquid or contaminations thrown in the in deep holls, ponds or lagoons, etc.).
D 5	- Special designed landfill (eg placement arranged in discrete cells, which are closed and isolated from each other and from the environment, etc.)
D 6	- Discharge in water bodies except seas / oceans
D 7	- Released in the seas / oceans including the introduction in the sea basin.
D 8	- Biological treatment which is not specified elsewhere in this Annex, which results in the final mixtures or mixtures that fall into any of the methods presented by D 1 to D 12..
D 9	- Physic-chemical treatment that is not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in the final mixtures or mixtures that fall into any of the methods presented by D 1 to D 12 (eg, steaming, drying, calcimining, etc.).
D 10	- land incineration
D 11	- Incineration in the sea*
D 12	- Permanent storage (eg placement of containers in the mine, etc..)
D 13	- Grinding or blending prior to be subject to any of the operations listed in D 1 to D 12. **
D 14	- Repackaging before they be subject to any of the operations listed from D 1 to D 13.
D15	- Landfill operations presented according to the D 1 to D 14 (except temporary storage, depending on the collection, where it is produced). ***

Remarks:

- According to the Annex: I, Directive 2008/98/EC

-Aligning of activities of dumping or disposal of waste, without using processes and methods, which have damaged the environment and human health.

*This action is prohibited by EU legislation and international conventions.

** if any of the signs of D'' is not appropriate, then could include prior actions before the waste are stored, including pre-processing operations for example. Classification, the types compacting, packaging, fermentation, drying, crumbling, conditioning before subjecting to any operation under D1 to D12.

***Storage means the temporary storage in accordance with paragraph 10 article 3 of the Directive respectively article 4 of this Law.

Annex II. (List R)

WASTE PROCESING OPERATIONS

R 1	- Primarily used as fuel or other means for power gaining.*
R 2	- Improved of solvents / regeneration.
R 3	- Recycling / improvement of organic substances which are not used as solvent (including composting and other processes of biological transformation) .**
R 4	- Recycling / improvement of metal and metal mixings.
R 5	- Recycling / improvement of other inorganic materials. ***
R 6	- Regeneration of acids or bases.
R 7	- Production of components used for pollution reduction
R 8	- Improved components from acceleration
R 9	- Re-refining oil or other oil reusing
R 10	- Land treatment resulting in benefits to agriculture and ecology.
R 11	-- Use of waste obtained from any operation shown in R 1 to R 10
R 12	- Exchange of waste for the subjection of any operation listed in the R1 to R 11 ****
R13	- Storage of waste depending on the operations listed in R 1 to R 12 (except for temporary storage, dependence of accumulation, which are produced at)*****

Remark:

- According to the Annex. II 2008/98/EC

- This Annex is intended to align processing operations as they arise in practice.

*Included incinerator who are dedicated to processing municipal solid waste only when the energy efficiency of waste is equal or greater than:

- 0.60 for equipment and allowed to function in accordance with the legislation in force before 01.janar 2009,

- 0.65 for equipment allowed after 31. December 2008, using the following formula:

$$\text{Energy Efficiency} = \frac{E_p - (EF + EI)}{E_0,97 \times (EE + EF)}$$

Where:

E_p - Represents the annual production of energy as heat energy or electricity. Calculated as the energy in the form of electricity multiplied by factor 2.6 while the heat energy produced for commercial purposes, multiplied by 1.1, 1.1 (GJ / year).

E_f - represents the amount of energy that enters the system during the year, which has benefited from fuel and used for production of steam (GJ / year).

$E_{\ddot{e}}$ - represents the annual amount of energy involved in the treated waste, through calculated caloric value of the waste (GJ / year).

E_i - represents the amount of annual energy imported without E_E and E_F (GJ / year).

0.97 - is a factor for calculating the energy due to bottom ash in the oven / nook and flush.

This formula applies in accordance with the document referred to the best techniques available for waste incineration.

** This includes fertilization and pirolise when chemicals are used as integral components.

*** This includes cleaning up the country after treatment and waste treatment and recycling of construction and demolition in unlimited quantities.

**** If none of R signs are inadequate, then you can include preliminary operations before being stored, including pre-processing operations for example: Classification in types, compacting, packaging, ferment, drying, crumbling, conditioning before whose operation is subject under the number R11 till R1.

***** Storage means the temporary storage in accordance with paragraph 10 of Directive respectively Article 3 Article 4 of this Law.

Annex III, (List H)

CHARACTERISTICS BY WHICH THE WASTE BECOMES HAZARDOUS

Number. H	Characteristics of hazardous waste
H1.	- Explosive: substances and preparations which may explode on contact with fire or which are more sensitive to shocks or friction than dinitrobenzene.
H2.	- Oxidizes: substances and preparations which exhibit large exothermic reactions when falling in contact with other substances, particularly flammable substances.
H3-A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highly flammable: - Substances and preparations in a liquid condition which have ignition point below 21 °C (Including liquids that are flammable in extreme degree.), Or - Substances and preparations which can be heated and fan in contact with air at ambient temperature without any application of heat, or - Solid substances and preparations which may easily catch fire after brief contact with the source of ignition and which may continue to burn and spent after leaving incendiary source, or -Gaseous substances and preparations which are flammable in air under normal pressure, or - Substances and preparations which on contact with water or wet air, release highly flammable gases in dangerous quantities.
H3-B	- Flammable: liquid substances and preparations which have flammable point equal to, or higher than 21 °C and less or equal to 55 °C..
H4.	- Irritant: Substances and preparations which are non-corrosive, and through immediate contact, prolonged or continuous with the skin or mucous membrane can cause inflammation.
H5.	- That damage ': substances and preparations which, if swallowed or if absorbed or penetrate in the skin, may involve limited health risks..
H6	- Toxic: substances and preparations (including very toxic substances and preparations) which, if swallowed or if absorbed or penetrate in the skin, may involve serious risks, acute or chronic health and even death.
H7.	- Cancerous: substances and preparations which, if swallowed or absorbed or penetrate in the skin can promote cancer incidence raise or possibility of it.
H8.	- Corrosive: substances and preparations which in contact can destroy living tissue.
H9.	- Infections: Substances containing microorganisms which live or are familiar with their toxicity cure and it's known that can seriously cause disease to human beings or other living organisms.

H10.	- Theratogenic: substances and preparations which, if swallowed or absorbed or penetrate in the skin, can come to cause distortions that are not hereditary or can increase their chance.
H11.	- Mutagenic: substances and preparations which, if absorbed, whether swallowed or penetrate in the skin, may induce hereditary genetic defects or increase their opportunity.
H12.	- Substances and preparations which release toxic or very toxic gases in contact with water, air or any acid.
H13*	- Sensible: substances and preparations which, if taken with breathing or penetrate through the skin, have sensitive affinities that cause reactions, so that in subsequent exposures to those substances comes to the harmful effects characteristic.
H14.	- Ecotoxic: substances and preparations which present or may present immediate risks or delayed for one or more sectors of the environment.
H15	- Waste with any affinities that after their treatment, from them results other substances, which possess any of the characteristics listed above for example, leucant water.

Remark:

* Methods for examination; determining the extent to the extent exam methods that are available. Exercised are the methods specified in Annex V. Directive 67/548/EC and other documentation relevant to the European Organization of Norms (CEN).

1. Hazardous characteristics "toxic" (and "very toxic"), "harmful", "corrosive", "emulation", "cancerogene", "toxic to reproduction", "mutagenic" of "eco-toxic" are separated based in the criteria set out in Annex VI. Directive 67/548/EEC.

2. When it is relevant, are applied the limit values set out in Annex II. and III. Directive 1999/45/EC

Annex IV.

MEASURES ON PREVENTING WASTE PRODUCTION (Example)

Measures that can affect the framework conditions which relate to the waste production

1. Planning implementation measures or application of other economic instruments which allow efficient use of resources.
2. Promoting research and development achievements in the field of clean technology and production with less waste production as well as the extension and application of the achieved results during promotion of researches and development.
3. The development of efficient and comprehensive indicators that cause pressure on the environment which relate to the waste production, in order to contribute to preventing waste production at the level of communities, share in the local government level up to the central government level.

Measures that can affect the design, production and distribution stage

4. Promotion of echo design (systematic integration of environmental protection aspect in product design, in order to advance the product's quality taking into account environmental protection to the whole product life cycle).
5. Provide information on prevention techniques of waste production, simply aiming to use the best techniques available in the industry.
6. To organize training of competent authorities in terms of demand on prevention of waste production in the permit under Directive 96/61/EC.
7. Introducing measures to prevent waste production in equipments which are not included in Directive 96/61/EC. If necessary, such measures may include assessments and prevention plans on waste production.
8. Organizing campaigns to raise awareness or providing financial assistance, advices for decisions making, etc.. These measures are most likely to be of particular importance if they are oriented towards medium and small enterprises, appropriate to them.
9. Voluntary agreements, organizing forums customer / producer or sectional discussions, so as relevant employment sectors and industries in their plans to have the prevention of waste production or replacement of product or its packaging which is produced excess waste.
10. Promotion of verified systems on environmental management, including ISO 14001 and EMAS system.

Measures that can affect during the phase of use and consumption

11. Economic instruments such as initiatives to more responsive consumers' behaviour to the environment concerning purchase of less packaging products or introduction of taxes on packaging payments for consumers, and for goods packaging and other products supplied for free.
12. Organizing awareness raising campaign and providing information to the general public or to certain category of customer.
13. Promotion of eco-labels.
14. Reaching agreements with industries through research for products such as those organized under the integration policy for products, or in retail traders to access to information about the prevention of waste production and products that affect at a small extent to the environment.
15. In the context of corporate public procurement, involvement of criteria on environmental protection and prevention of waste production in calls for bids and contracts in accordance with the Public Procurement Manual, taking into account environmental protection given by the Commission on 29 October 2004.
16. Promotion of repair and reuse of products or their components with defects, particularly through educational, economic, logistical and other measures such as providing support to networks and centers authorized to repair, recycle, and reuse, especially in settlements and regions densely populated.

Annex V.

DOCUMENT ON WASTE TRANSPORTATION

A. Waste records (shall be filled by producer/owner of waste)

- 1. Type of waste _____
- 2. Classified waste _____
- 3. Characterized waste _____
- 4. The amount of waste _____
- 5. Packaging method _____
- 6. The place of waste disposal _____

B. Producer/owner of waste

- 1. Title of producer/owner _____
- 2. Address of producer/owner _____
Tel/ fax. E-mail, _____
- 3. NO. of license _____

Date of waste delivery : _____ Signature: _____

C. Waste transportation

- 1. Title / name of transporter _____
- 2. Address of transporter _____
- 3. Transportation vehicle/method _____
- 4. Transportation permit NO. _____

Date of receiving waste: _____ Date of waste delivery: _____
Signature: _____ Signature _____

D. Receiver of waste

1. Title/ name of receiver _____
2. Address of receiver _____
- 3 Receiver:
 - Processing equipment NO. of license _____
 - Landfill

Date of waste receive: _____

Signature: _____

Form completed by writing legible letters

INSTRUCTION HOW TO FILL THE FORM ON WASTE TRANSPORTATION

The document on waste transportation consists of four (4) similar copies:

- Owner / producer of waste keeps the first copy
- Waste transporter keeps the second copy
- Waste receiver keeps the third copy
- Receiver of waste sends back the fourth copy to the to the owner /producer of waste

A. Waste data (are filled by owner/producer of waste)

1. Type of waste (means commercial or industrial waste which are inert or harmless);
2. Classified Waste;
3. Characterized Waste;
4. The amount of waste;
5. Manner of packing;
6. Place where waste is sent.

B. Producer/owner of waste

1. Title of producer/owner;
2. Address of producer/owner, Tel/ fax. E-mail;
3. No. of license;
4. Date of waste delivery;
5. Signature: of sender ;

C. Waste transportation:

1. Title / name of transporter;
2. Address of transporter;
3. Transportation vehicle/method;
4. Transportation permit No.;
5. Date of receiving waste;
6. Date of waste delivery;
7. Signature of sender;
8. Signature of receiver (driver).

D. Recipient of waste

1. Title/ recipient's name;
2. Address of recipient (receiver);
3. Receiver;

4. Processing equipment;
- 5 No. of license;
- 6 Landfill;
7. Date of waste receive;
8. Signature: of sender.

Note: Transportation of hazardous waste can not be done with this form.

Annex VI

WASTE REPORT No. _____

1. Name of waste producer/ holder	_____
2. Address, Tel. of waste producer/ holder	_____
3. Licence No. and licensing date	_____

Material	Type of waste	Waste characteristics	Waste classification	Amount of waste in ton	Composition of waste in %	Storage/ disposal of waste	Method of waste treatment	Designation of waste	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Waste received form facility/ equipment									
II. Treated waste and received amount from facility/ equipment									
III. Recycled materials going out of facility/ equipment									

Date:

Signature of responsible person:

Instructions on how to fill out the form for waste report

The form for reporting on waste shall be filled out by the waste producer/ holder or the operator of the facilities or equipments for waste management which should be submitted to the Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency.

First table:

1. The person that fills out the form shall write down the name/ title of owner/ holder or handler of waste as well as business number.
2. The exact address of the owner/ holder or handler of waste, telephone number and E- mail address.
3. The licence number, date of issuance.

Second table:

1. The column where the names of materials are specified for each row:
 - I. Wastes which are getting received by a facility/ equipment, in determined location.
 - II. Treated or untreated waste which is going out or is getting removed from a facility /equipment to a designated location.
 - III. Materials going out of a facility, which are result of waste treatment or recycling.
2. Write down the type of waste, i.e. municipality, commercial or industrial which might be hazardous, non-hazardous and inert.
3. Write down characteristics of waste based on certificate of the authorised laboratory and on the request of the waste holder.
4. Write down classification of waste according to the Waste Catalogue and other lists on waste.
5. Write down the amount of waste in ton.
6. Mark Yes or No. The composition of waste shall be presented by separate forms from the authorised laboratory.

7. Write down the amount of waste stored/ disposed of and the method used for storing / disposing. Annex 03, list D.
8. Write down method of waste treatment e.g. recycle, briquette, incineration etc. Annex 03, list R.
9. The places of designation where the waste is going to get disposed of or treated.
10. In the row for remarks, write down the information which are considered to be important or any other relevant information on waste.

Note: If additional space is needed to answer the questions please use additional blank sheets and attach them to the form.

The report on waste should contain:

Name of producer/holder of waste;

Address, telephone number of producer/ holder;

Licence number and licensing date;

Type of waste;

Waste characteristics;

The amount of waste in ton];

Composition of waste in %];

Storage/ disposal;

The method of waste treatment;

The designation of waste.

- I. Waste received from the facility/ equipment;

II. Waste going out of facility/ equipment;

III. Recycled materials going out of facility/ equipment.

Reporting date:

Remarks:

Signature of responsible person:
