

LAW NO. 08/L-250**ON CLIMATE CHANGE****The Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo;**

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

Approves:

LAW ON CLIMATE CHANGE**CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS****Article 1
Purpose**

1. The purpose of this Law is to define duties and responsibilities of state authorities in taking measures aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change, coordination and monitoring their results, as well as the fulfillment of obligations according to international agreements binding for Kosovo.

2. This Law is partly in accordance with:

2.1. Regulation (EU) No. 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and the Council, dated 11 December 2018, on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action as adapted and adopted by Ministerial Council Decision 2021/14/MC-EnC;

2.2. Regulation (EU) No. 2018/2066 of 19 December 2018 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012;

2.3. Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC.

**Article 2
Scope**

This Law applies to all operators and sectors whose activity affects the effects of climate changes in the territory of Kosovo, including: the energy industry, manufacturing, construction, fuel, mining and minerals, forestry, biodiversity and protected areas, agriculture and livestock, water management, waste, health, transport, road and railway infrastructure, airports, pipelines, dams, water and sewage, urban planning, land management, tourism, education, civil emergencies and disaster management.

**Article 3
Definitions**

1. The terms used in this law have the following meanings:

1.1. KEPA - Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency;

- 1.2. EEA - European Environment Agency;
- 1.3. SAK - Statistics Agency of Kosovo;
- 1.4. Anthropogenic activities - effects or processes resulting from human activities, as opposed to those occurring in natural environments without human influences;
- 1.5. Combustion - any oxidation of fuels, regardless of how the thermal, electrical or mechanical energy produced is used and all other activities directly related, including the cleaning of gaseous wastes;
- 1.6. Emission - the discharge from anthropogenic activities of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere, on a certain surface and period of time;
- 1.7. Greenhouse gases - carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, nitrogen trifluoride and other gaseous components of the atmosphere, natural and anthropogenic, of which absorb and re-emit infrared radiation;
- 1.8. Capture and storage of CO₂ - capture and storage of CO₂ flows in suitable underground geological formations;
- 1.9. Council - National Council for Climate Change established by the Government of the Republic of Kosovo;
- 1.10. Energy Community - international organization established between the European Union (EU) and a number of third countries to expand the EU's internal energy market in South-Eastern Europe and beyond;
- 1.11. The Energy Community targets – emissions values calculated based on the goals for each Contracting Party approved by the Ministerial Council of EU for 2030;
- 1.12. Quality control - a system of technical activities to measure and control the quality of data and data evaluations in order to ensure the integrity, correctness and completeness of data, identification and addressing of errors and omissions, documentation and archiving of data and other material used and recording of all quality assurance activities;
- 1.13. Nationally Determined Contribution - the non-binding national climate change mitigation plan, including climate-related targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions;
- 1.14. Policy measures – legal instruments that affect the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to climate changes;
- 1.15. Ministry - the Ministry responsible for Environment;
- 1.16. Minister - the Minister of the Ministry responsible for Environment;
- 1.17. Climate changes - climate change that is caused by changes in the composition of the earth's atmosphere resulting in direct or indirect anthropogenic influences and that exceeds natural climate variability over comparable time periods;
- 1.18. Operator - any physical or legal person who operates or supervises an installation;
- 1.19. Installation - a stationary technical unit where one or more activities are carried out on that site and which could have an effect on emissions and pollution;

1.20. Adapting to climate changes - taking appropriate action to prevent or minimize the harms and effects that may be caused by climate change, or to benefit from the opportunities that may arise and be foreseen from it;

1.21. Projection with additional measures - projections of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions from sources and removals with capture that include the effects, in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, of policies and measures that have been adopted and implemented to mitigate climate change, as well as policies and measures that are planned for that purpose;

1.22. Secretariat - The Secretariat of the National Council for Climate Change, composed of representatives of line Ministries, to perform professional, administrative and advisory work for the Council;

1.23. Quality assurance - planned system of review procedures to ensure that data quality objectives are met and that the best possible estimates and information are reported to support the effectiveness of the quality control program;

1.24. National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System - system of institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the assessment of anthropogenic emissions from sources and removal by sinks of greenhouse gases, reporting and archiving data for inventory;

1.25. Climate system - a complex system consisting of five (5) main components: atmosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere, land surface and biosphere, and the interaction between them;

1.26. Indicator - quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that contributes to a better understanding of progress in the implementation of greenhouse gas emission policies, measures and trends;

1.27. UNFCCC - the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

1.28. Paris Agreement - international treaty on climate change;

1.29. Climate change mitigation - stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, as well as eliminating the effects of climate change;

1.30. N-2 - reporting for the two (2) previous years from the current year;

1.31. N-3 - reporting for the three (3) previous years from the current year.

Article 4

Objectives and principles

1. In order to reduce the harmful effects of climate change and to contribute on the global response to them, the national objectives for climate change in the Republic of Kosovo are:

1.1. reduction of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases at the national level, in accordance with international commitments;

1.2. increasing the ability to adapt to the harmful effects of climate change at the national level;

1.3. conservation and growth of natural greenhouse gas absorbers and reservoirs;

1.4. promoting economic development through job creation and competitiveness, including

economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources.

2. The objectives defined in paragraph 1. of this Article are implemented in accordance with the following principles:

2.1. the precautionary principle, according to which, in the first place, measures must be taken to anticipate, prevent or minimize the consequences of climate change and to mitigate their harmful effects;

2.2. the principle of efficiency, according to which policies and measures taken on climate change should be cost-effective, in such a way as to ensure global benefits at the lowest possible costs;

2.3. the principle of integration, according to which policies and measures taken to protect the climate system from anthropogenic factors, as well as adaptation to these changes must include all economic sectors and cover all sources, absorbers and natural reservoirs of greenhouse gases. The integration of climate change must be done in all existing and future sectoral and intersectoral policies and practices;

2.4. the principle of sustainable development, according to which measures to protect the climate system from anthropogenic changes integrated into the national development policy and programs should lead to sustainable economic and social growth and development of the country;

2.5. the principle of national and international cooperation and financing, according to which efforts to address climate change can be made jointly and in coordination with other interested countries and, in addition to the state budget, be supported by international or bilateral financial resources.

Article 5 **Climate change measures**

1. The measures taken in the context of climate change mitigation and adaptation to these changes must not have an impact on other components of the environment and the quality of life, as well as be in conflict with the laws on protection at work and human health.

2. Measures to mitigate climate change and adapt to climate change are defined in order to:

2.1. protection of the climate system and the fulfillment of goals within the legal framework in force;

2.2. increasing sustainability to climate change and reducing the impacts on natural systems and society, increasing the ability to rehabilitate from negative impacts and exploit the possible positive effects of climate change;

2.3. avoiding, preventing or reducing harmful consequences on human health, quality of life and the environment in general;

2.4. the use of the most advanced technologies in terms of energy consumption and incitement for the use of renewable energy sources;

2.5. ensuring the population's access to information on greenhouse gas emissions;

2.6. fulfillment of obligations arising from international agreements in which the Republic of Kosovo is a signatory party, as well as participation in international cooperation in the field of climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Article 6

National Council for Climate Change

1. The Government of Republic of Kosovo, by decision, establishes the Council, composed of the Ministers of responsible Ministries for the purpose of mitigating and adapting to climate change. The Council is headed by the Minister.
2. The Government of Republic of Kosovo by the establishment act defines powers and responsibilities of the Council.
3. The Government of the Republic of Kosovo, through the Council, as well as the responsible municipal bodies within the framework of their responsibilities defined by this law, through monitoring ensures the effectiveness of policies for climate change mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
4. The Government of the Republic of Kosovo, establishes the Secretariat of the Council, by defining the structure, composition, competencies and duties that are relevant to the building of technical capacities, related to mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

Article 7

Scientific Advisory Board

1. The Government of the Republic of Kosovo, establishes the Scientific Advisory Board, by defining the responsibilities, structure and selecting representatives from state institutions, whose powers and duties are relevant to the development of scientific capacities, related to mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
2. The Scientific Advisory Board should include members from civil society, academy, scientific institutes, local and international organizations, whose work coincides with climate change, climate and environmental science.
3. The Scientific Advisory Board provides scientific advices and reports to the secretariat in relation to the climate change policies.
4. The Scientific Advisory Board is chaired by the representative of the Hydrometeorological Institute of Kosovo.

CHAPTER II

INTER-MINISTERIAL COORDINATION AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Article 8

Bodies responsible for climate change mitigation and adaptation

1. The Ministry is the national central authority and the institution responsible for:
 - 1.1. drafting of the National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and the proposal for its approval by the Government of the Republic of Kosovo;
 - 1.2. approval of any additional measures required under legislation in force or obligations of the Republic of Kosovo arising from the international agreements;
 - 1.3. overall development, coordination and monitoring of national climate change policies;
 - 1.4. representing Kosovo, as a reference point, in the international negotiations on climate change and conferences on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

- 1.5. the overall policy coordination and management of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System, including the coordination of the preparation process of the national greenhouse gases inventory, national communication and the two (2) years updating report.
2. The Council assists the Government to facilitate effective coordination between all public and private sector actors in relation to climate policies and to ensure monitoring, reporting and high quality verification of the National Greenhouse Gases Inventory.
3. KEPA is the competent national authority for all activities related to the establishment and maintenance of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System, as part of the Environmental Information System and preparation of reports;
4. The responsible Ministries within the relevant areas of competence shall collect and maintain data on activities, specific indicators, grouped themes and information related to climate and provide the Ministry with data in accordance with the Council's requirements.
5. KAS has the obligation to provide the Ministry with all socio-economic data of population and other data related to climate change.
6. Operators, who are subject to this Law collect and keep their climate data, together with relevant reports, and made available to the KEPA.
7. Research-scientific institutes, as well as public or private universities, that carry out measurements, research or studies related to climate change, make the data available to KEPA and the Council, recognizing their copyright according to the legislation in force.

Article 9 **International cooperation**

1. The Ministry cooperates with the relevant international institutions for climate change in fulfilling the objectives that arise from the international conventions and agreements in this field.
2. The Ministry appoints officials in the capacity of coordinators in the organizations in which it is a signatory and an equal party.
3. KEPA, annually submits the Greenhouse Gas Inventory to EEA, keeping the Secretariat of the Energy Community informed.
4. KEPA, will submit the Greenhouse Gas Inventory according to the relevant obligations of Kosovo towards the UNFCCC.
5. The Ministry will send to the Energy Community Secretariat the draft and the approved version of the National Inventory Report and the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.
6. The draft and approved version of the National Energy and Climate and Long-Term Decarbonization Strategy shall be delivered to the Secretariat of the Energy Community for review and comments.

Article 10 **Integrating climate change into sectoral strategies**

1. In order to achieve the objectives of sustainable development of the country, while simultaneously following a path towards a carbon-neutral economy, responsible institutions in areas that have an impact on climate change, have the obligation to:
 - 1.1. integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation issues into their development

legislation, strategies, plans, programs and projects, particularly in the transport, energy, industry, water, agriculture, forestry and rural development, urban development and disaster management sectors;

1.2. cooperate for the implementation of legislation, strategies, plans, programs and projects that address climate change;

1.3. cooperate in monitoring, evaluating and reporting the implementation of strategies, plans, programs and projects that address climate change.

2. The measures defined in paragraph 1. of this article Aim to contribute to:

2.1. achieving the country's long-term commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing removals by sinks in all sectors in the most efficient way;

2.2. the identification of appropriate measures for reducing vulnerability and increasing regenerative abilities to climate change of the relevant sectors and their implementation;

2.3. transparent and consistent monitoring of current and planned progress to fulfill the country's commitments in fulfilling international obligations.

CHAPTER III MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION

Article 11

Monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions

1. By monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions, shall be collected data on activities that emit greenhouse gases, as well as data on emissions and capture of greenhouse gases, which are used for planning and leading policies and measures for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The greenhouse gas emissions subject to monitoring include the gases mentioned in Annex 1 of this Law.

2. The data from paragraph 1. of this Article are used for the preparation of reports which are reported, as:

2.1. reporting on the state of implementation of the Long-term Decarbonization Strategy;

2.2. reporting on greenhouse gas emissions, including greenhouse gas capture;

2.3. reporting on policies and measures to mitigate climate change till 15 March of the first reporting year and every two (2) years thereafter;

2.4. reporting on projections of greenhouse gas emissions till 15 March of the first reporting year and every two (2) years thereafter;

2.5. reporting on the planned measures and the implementation of the Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change.

3. Monitoring, reporting and verification in the Republic of Kosovo, includes quality assurance, quality control as well as monitoring of emissions and capture or other data, which measure performance, defined in:

3.1. National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report;

- 3.2. National communications;
 - 3.3. Greenhouse gas emissions monitoring reports from operators who have this obligation;
 - 3.4. Analysis of the effects of implementation of strategic documents on climate change;
 - 3.5. Projections of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and their capture;
 - 3.6. Investment and financial support for climate change.
4. The Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System aims to increase transparency for the efforts made to mitigate climate change and aims to:
- 4.1. monitor efforts to mitigate climate change and the impact of the implementation of appropriate national measures, the level of greenhouse gas emissions and their removal by sinks and reduction of emissions;
 - 4.2. report measured information in a transparent and standardized manner through national communications and the two (2) years update reports;
 - 4.3. verify and evaluate the accuracy, completeness, consistency and reliability of the reported information through an independent process;
5. Monitoring, reporting and verification functions as a system with bottom-up access, with data that is initially monitored by the operators who are subject to this Law, including responsible institutions, as the case may be, which are reported to the responsible Ministries and KEPA, as defined in the by-laws originating from this Law.
6. The Government with the proposal of the Ministry, with sub-legal act specifies the methodology of monitoring, reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and other information related to climate change at the national level, such sub-legal act creates the legal basis for the functioning of the National Inventory System of Greenhouse Gases and the Monitoring and Evaluation System of National Measures on adaptation to climate changes.
7. The reports shall be published on the website of the Ministry.

CHAPTER IV NATIONAL POLICY ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Article 12 Strategic Documents and National Plans for Climate Change

1. The basic documents for climate change are:
- 1.1. Long-Term Strategy for De-carbonization;
 - 1.2. Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change;
 - 1.3. The Action Plan on Adaptation to Climate Change;
 - 1.4. National Energy and Climate Plan;
 - 1.5. Nationally Determined Contribution.

Article 13

Long-term Decarbonisation Strategy

1. The Long-Term Strategy for De-carbonization defines long-term economic and social developments with low greenhouse gas emissions, covers at least a (30) years' period, consistent with the Energy Community's climate neutrality objective, and contains:

- 1.1. the analysis of the existing economic, social and environmental situation including total greenhouse gas emission reductions and enhancements of removals by sinks;
- 1.2. principles and standards for setting low-carbon development goals and priorities;
- 1.3. measures to reduce emissions and increase capture of greenhouse gases related to electricity, industry, transport, the heating and cooling and buildings sector (residential and tertiary), agriculture, waste, land use, land use change and forestry;
- 1.4. the basic goals and measures of low-carbon economic and social development including the expected progress on transition to a low greenhouse gas emission economy, greenhouse gas intensity, CO₂ intensity of gross domestic product, related estimates of long-term investment, and strategies for related research, development and innovation;
- 1.5. assessing the fundamental impacts of the Long-term De-carbonization Strategy on the economy, society and environment, expected socio-economic effect of the decarbonisation measures, including, inter alia, aspects related to macro-economic and social development, health risks and benefits and environmental protection;
- 1.6. guidelines for scientific research in the field of climate change mitigation;
- 1.7. the professional bodies that will be involved in the implementation of the Long-term De-carbonization Strategy;
- 1.8. the way of implementation and responsibility for the implementation of the Long-term De-carbonization Strategy including links to other national long-term objectives, planning and other policies and measures, and investment;
- 1.9. the framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Long-term De-carbonization Strategy.

2. The Ministry drafts the Long-Term Strategy for De-carbonization in cooperation with the central and local institutions authorized for the energy, transport, agriculture, waste management, forestry, industry, infrastructure, construction and tourism sectors.

3. The Long-term De-carbonization Strategy will be approved by the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, with the proposal of the Ministry.

4. The Long-term De-carbonization Strategy will be reviewed, as necessary, every five (5) years, and will be published in the Official Gazette.

Article 14

Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

1. The Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, hereinafter: "Adaptation Strategy" defines the goals and priorities for the implementation of climate change adaptation measures and contains in particular:

- 1.1. climate models and projections for the future climate;

- 1.2. assessment of the impacts of climate change on society and the environment;
 - 1.3. assessment of the health impact of climate change;
 - 1.4. assessment of the impact on water resources, agriculture and livestock;
 - 1.5. risk assessment;
 - 1.6. priority measures and activities;
 - 1.7. international obligations and international cooperation;
 - 1.8. guidelines for scientific research in the field of impact assessment and adaptation to climate change;
 - 1.9. assessment of tools for implementation;
 - 1.10. analysis of costs and benefits from the implementation of climate change adaptation measures;
 - 1.11. framework for monitoring and evaluation with indicators.
2. Adaptation on climate change is carried out through the implementation of measures in sectors that are sensitive to the impacts of climate change.
3. Adaptation measures are implemented by central institutions and other competent institutions for meteorological activities, environmental protection, agriculture, forestry, water resources, energy, industry, transport, infrastructure, spatial planning, nature protection, tourism and health protection.
4. The Ministry prepares the Adaptation Strategy in cooperation with the responsible institutions and other institutions from the field of meteorology, nature protection, environmental protection, agriculture, forestry, water resources, energy, industry, spatial planning, transport, tourism and health protection.
5. The Adaptation Strategy shall be compiled for a ten (10) year period and shall be reviewed every five (5) years with the proposal of the Ministry, and published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo.

Article 15 **The Action Plan for the Climate Change Adaptation**

1. The Action Plan for the Climate Change Adaptation is drafted by the Ministry in cooperation with responsible institutions, Scientific institutions of Kosovo, the public and interested parties.
2. The Action Plan for the Climate Change Adaptation contains:
 - 2.1. the way of implementing the measures defined in the Adaptation Strategy;
 - 2.2. prioritization for the implementation of the measures defined in the Adaptation Strategy;
 - 2.3. the deadline for the implementation of the determined measures;
 - 2.4. holders of measures implementation;
 - 2.5. evaluation of means for the implementation of the plan and their allocation according to the prioritization of measures and activities in this Plan;

- 2.6. analysis of the costs and benefits created by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
3. The Action Plan is prepared for the period of three (3) years.
4. Relevant institutions are obliged to implement and finance measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
5. The Action Plan for the Climate Change Adaptation, with the proposal of the Ministry, is approved by the Government of the Republic of Kosovo.
6. The implementation of the Action Plan for the Climate Change Adaptation shall be monitored by the Council, and published in the Official Gazette of Republic of Kosovo.

Article 16

The National Energy and Climate Plan for the Republic of Kosovo

1. The Government of the Republic of Kosovo, with the recommendation of the Council and with the proposal of Ministry, approves National Energy and Climate Plan which is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo.
2. The National Energy and Climate Plan includes binding national target for greenhouse gas emissions, the target share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030 and the indicative national energy efficiency contribution to achieving the Energy Community 2030 headline target for energy efficiency and the measures planned for the fulfillment of these objectives.
3. The National Energy and Climate Plan has the following objectives: energy security, transparency; sufficiency; fully integrated internal energy market; energy efficiency; climate action - decarbonisation of the economy and research, innovation and competitiveness.
4. Time limits for drafting the National Energy and Climate Plan are determined in accordance with the obligations to the Energy Community and shall be in accordance with the Long-Term Decarbonization Strategy.
5. The Energy and Climate Plan is drawn up according to the requirements of the Energy and Climate Regulation.
6. The draft National Plan for Energy and Climate shall be subject to public and to transboundary consultation before its adoption.
7. The Ministry responsible for energy in cooperation with the Ministry reports to the Council on the implementation of National Energy and Climate Plan using the national report for energy and climate.
8. The Government of the Republic of Kosovo, with the recommendation of the Ministry, approves the Regulation for Energy and Climate which is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo.
9. Municipalities, when necessary, can draft the Municipal Energy and Climate Plan, which should be in full compliance with National Energy and Climate Plan and which is approved by the Municipal Assembly.

Article 17

Reporting on National Energy and Climate Plan of the Republic of Kosovo

1. The Ministry and the Ministry responsible for energy collect all relevant information and coordinate

the work of other state institutions during the performance of integrated reporting. The main reporting elements and deadlines are as follows:

- 1.1. information on the progress accomplished towards reaching the objectives, targets and contributions set out in the National Energy and Climate Plan, and towards financing and implementing the policies and measures necessary to meet them, including a review of actual investment against initial investment assumptions by March 15 of the first reporting year and every two (2) years thereafter;
 - 1.2. information related to the developments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy security, internal energy market, research innovation and competitiveness by March 15 of the first reporting year and every two (2) years thereafter;
 - 1.3. information on the impact of the policies and measures in the national energy and climate plan on air quality and on emissions of air pollutants by March 15 of the first reporting year and every two (2) years thereafter;
 - 1.4. national climate change adaptation planning and strategies, outlining implemented and planned actions to facilitate adaptation to climate change by March 15 of the first reporting year and every two (2) years thereafter;
 - 1.5. information on the use of any revenues generated by 31 July of the first reporting year and every year thereafter;
 - 1.6. information on support to developing countries by 30 September of the first reporting year and every year thereafter;
 - 1.7. information on the oil stocks registered by 15 March of the first reporting year and every year thereafter.
2. The methodology on collecting information and institutional coordination for reporting shall be regulated by the Regulation on Energy and Climate.

Article 18 **Nationally Determined Contribution**

1. The Nationally Determined Contribution defines the contribution to the reduction of greenhouse gases towards the achievement of the global objective, to keep temperatures at 2°C, limiting future risk and adaptation costs to climate changes.
2. The Nationally Determined Contribution will be consistent with National Energy and Climate Plan and will be reviewed every five (5) years and, if possible, updated with the aim of increasing the greenhouse gas reduction target to the extent that the country's conditions allow.
3. The Ministry coordinates with the Council, as the case may be, with other actors for the implementation and revision of the Nationally Determined Contribution.
4. The methodology for drafting and preparation process of the Nationally Determined Contribution will be approved by Decision of the Minister.
5. The Ministry through the Council shall submit to the Government of the Republic of Kosovo the Nationally Determined Contribution for approval.

CHAPTER V GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Article 19 Greenhouse gas emission reduction

1. The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions should be achieved by implementing the Long-term Strategy for De-carbonization, Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, National Energy and Climate Plan, development documents of certain sectors, measures in the sector of land use and forestry and with other measures that positively affect adaptation to climate change.
2. In order to monitor the implementation of measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, greenhouse gas emissions are monitored and reported.

Article 20 National Inventory System

1. KEPA creates, maintains and continuously monitors the National Inventory System with the purpose of evaluating anthropogenic emissions from sources and the removal by sink of greenhouse gases and should ensure timeliness, transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness of greenhouse gas inventories.
2. The Government of the Republic of Kosovo at the proposal of the Ministry shall approve the sub-legal act to define rules on the structure, format and process of submission of information related to National Inventory System and the list of responsible authorities for reporting data on greenhouse gas emissions and the preparation of inventory.
3. KEPA must have access to:
 - 3.1. the reported data and methods for the activities and installations;
 - 3.2. when applicable, data reported by the KAS.
4. The Ministry ensures that KEPA when necessary:
 - 4.1. to use the reporting systems defined by the by-laws that emerge from this Law in order to improve the assessment of greenhouse gases in the national inventories; and
 - 4.2. to undertake annual sustainability assessment.

Article 21 Greenhouse Gas Inventory

1. KEPA shall report by March 15 of each year to the EEA for the year N-2 for:
 - 1.1. anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and removal with CO₂ capture;
 - 1.2. any change in the information for the years between the base year and N-3 year, arguing the reasons for these changes;
 - 1.3. information on indicators, as regulated by the by-law, for year N-2;
 - 1.4. information on steps taken to improve inventory estimates, particularly in inventory areas that have undergone adjustments or recommendations following expert reviews;
 - 1.5. other important information;

1.6. description of changes in the National Inventory System.

2. By July 15 of each year, KEPA will submit to the EEA the complete and updated national inventory report containing the information in accordance with paragraph 1. of this Article and any other information that may be applicable at the relevant time, according to the relevant legislation.

Article 22 **Information System on Climate Change**

1. The Ministry establishes the information system on climate change.

2. The Information System on Climate Change contains:

2.1. data on emissions from sources that affect climate change including projections for greenhouse gas emissions and removals by capture organized by gas or groups of gases;

2.2. measures and programs for mitigation and adaptation to climate change;

2.3. data on the performed inspection supervisions and the punitive measures imposed.

3. Other responsible institutions are obliged to submit on time and free of charge data necessary for the management of the Climate Change Information System.

4. The manner of data collection, publication and maintenance of the Environmental Information System on Climate Change shall be defined with sub-legal act.

CHAPTER VI **SECTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EMISSION OF GREENHOUSE GASES**

Article 23 **Energy sector**

1. The Ministry responsible for energy and the Ministry support the implementation of measures for the production of energy from carbon-free renewable sources, of measures for maintaining and improving energy efficiency in all economic sectors, including energy performance in buildings, measures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the impacts of climate change. Such measures are regulated by legislation on energy efficiency, on renewable energy sources, as well as by other special legislation.

2. The development of long-term strategies and plans, which integrate energy and climate change, is monitored through the creation of a governing mechanism, which is approved by the Government of Republic of Kosovo, with the proposal of the Minister and the Minister responsible for energy.

Article 24 **Fuels**

1. Suppliers of liquid fuels, including biofuels, monitor and report greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy from the fuels. Discharge reports are subject to verification from the competent institutions before submission to KEPA.

2. The detailed rules related to the mechanism for monitoring and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from liquid and solid fuels are determined by the Ministry with by-law.

Article 25

Land use, land use change and forests

1. The Ministry in cooperation with the Ministry responsible for agriculture design and develop policies and measures to mitigate climate change in the field of forests and agriculture, aiming to reduce emissions and absorb carbon from the sectors of agriculture, forests, uses of other land and ecosystem conservation. In particular, based on the data of the Forest Monitoring System, they are committed to:

1.1. prevention of deforestation and degradation of forest ecosystems to restore them to their previous state, to expand land surfaces with vegetation and organic carbon content, implementing sustainable management practices in agricultural areas;

1.2. conservation, sustainable development of forests and increasing carbon stocks in forests;

1.3. developing programs for sustainable management and restoration of forest and wetland ecosystems;

1.4. the inclusion of as many ecosystems as possible in conservation plans;

1.5. strengthening measures against forest fires;

1.6. designing and securing economic initiatives on absorbing carbon and conservation of natural protected areas.

2. The Ministry responsible for agriculture records data on areas that have suffered deforestation and degradation due to the expansion of agricultural lands, conversion to pastures, infrastructure development, illegal logging of forests and fires.

Article 26

Capture and storage of CO₂ in suitable geological formations

1. The operator of an installation that discharges CO₂ may choose to mitigate these emissions through various ways of capturing and storing it, such as in geological formations or through other actions leading to this result, according to the defined requirements.

2. The rules for the capture and geological storage of carbon dioxide in the suitable geological formations are regulated by sub-legal act proposed by the Ministry and approved by the Government of Republic of Kosovo.

Article 27

Informing consumers about economical fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions of new passenger cars

1. The supplier who places on the market new passenger cars intended for sale or rental, is obliged to place instructions in the accompanying technical documentation before putting the vehicle on the market, informing the consumer about the economic consumption of fuels and CO₂ emission of new passenger cars intended for sale or lease.

2. The supplier of new passenger cars, to protect and inform consumers at every point of sale, including promotional fairs, must provide information on economic fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions according to the guide.

3. The guide from paragraph 1. and 2. of this Article is prepared once a year by the Ministry based on the data submitted by the supplier.

CHAPTER VII GREEN INVESTMENTS AND FINANCING

Article 28 Technology transfer with low carbon

1. Responsible institutions in their areas of responsibility:

1.1. discourage the use of old technologies, encourage research in science and technology, as well as the development, transfer and use of technologies, equipment and processes for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation, with the aim of reducing vulnerability to climate change, improving environmental performance and sustainable development support;

1.2. encourage the establishment of international cooperation, aimed at providing assistance for the transfer of technical knowledge, technical and managerial skills for the development of the necessary institutions and networks, for ensuring the participation of private and public actors;

1.3. adopt appropriate standards and promote voluntary agreements between organizations representing certain interests, groups of operators and relevant authorities to promote the development of efficient technologies.

2. Projects for research, development, innovation and transfer of technologies, should be in accordance with the priorities and needs defined in the sectoral strategies of low-carbon development, in the national plan for mitigating greenhouse gases and programs for environment and climate.

Article 29 Involvement of the private sector

In order to achieve the objectives of reducing national greenhouse gas emissions, the responsible institutions encourage the involvement of the private sector and partnership with it, in accordance with the legislation in force that regulates public private partnership.

Article 30 National and international financial mechanisms for climate change

1. All responsible authorities promote the development of local and national projects and programs, participation in projects, regional and international programs, aimed at achieving the objectives for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change.

2. The Ministry cooperates with the other responsible institutions to ensure the integration of climate issues in other projects and programs, so that the country benefits from the respective international funds.

CHAPTER VIII CAPACITY BUILDING, EDUCATION, TRAINING, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION

Article 31 Capacity Building

The responsible institutions cooperate to integrate programs that increase their capacities, with financial institutions, private sector and non-profit organizations (NGOs) for climate change mitigation and adaptation, according to their area of responsibility.

Article 32

Education and training

1. The Ministry cooperates with the Ministry responsible for education for the design and implementation of programs in the field of environment and climate change for all levels of education.
2. The Ministry cooperates whenever requested with the Ministry responsible for education regarding the content of textbooks and other didactic materials and encourages the participation of educational institutions of all levels in initiatives for scientific research, education and training in the field of environment and climate change at the national, regional and international level.
3. The Ministry responsible for education and the Ministry responsible for work cooperate for the design and implementation of continuous education programs and trainings in the field of environment and climate change.

Article 33

Information and Public Awareness

1. Responsible ministries, within the fields of relevant competences, undertake information campaigns to sensitize and make all citizens aware, about the negative effects of climate change, about the concrete measures they can take for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to climate change, in accordance with the requirements of this law and the country's strategic objectives in this field.
2. Awareness campaigns pay special attention to the role and involvement of women in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts as well as to groups in need or affected communities.
3. The Ministry drafts the guidelines for integration of the gender issues to the climate change mitigation and adaptation program.

Article 34

Public participation

1. Responsible ministries, when preparing or updating their climate-related legislation and strategies, guarantee the participation of all interested actors, including local level institutions, the private sector and the public.
2. Citizens, as individuals or organized in environmental associations may contribute to achieving the goals of climate change mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

CHAPTER IX

INSPECTION SUPERVISION

Article 35

Inspection supervision

1. The inspection supervision for the implementation of this Law and the bylaws issued based on it will be done by the Ministry and the respective Ministries.
2. The environmental inspector supervises the implementation of the provisions of this law related to the obligations of plant operators, the aviation inspector over the implementation of the provisions related to the obligations of aircraft operators and the market inspector for the implementation of the provisions of this law regarding the availability of consumer information on fuel economy and CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars.

3. The provisions of the respective law on inspection supervision shall apply to the procedure for performing inspection supervision, and this law insofar as they do not conflict with the principles and procedures defined in the relevant law on inspections.

Article 36 **Rights and duties of the inspector**

1. In carrying out the inspection supervision, the trade inspector has the right and duty to verify whether the offer for passenger vehicles has fulfilled all the obligations foreseen by the sub-legal act, such as: placing the data table next to each vehicle for sale, the preparation of guides for the models it offers for sale as well as other information related to CO₂ emissions, the expense of derivatives, etc.

2. In carrying out the inspection supervision for the plant operator's work, the environmental protection inspector has the right and duty to determine if:

- 2.1. permission has been obtained for the specific type of activity before the start of operation;
- 2.2. a request has been submitted for granting a permit for the existing establishments within the specified period;
- 2.3. the Ministry has been notified of any intended change in the type of activity and mode of operation of the plant or of any expansion or reduction of capacity;
- 2.4. request has been submitted to change the permit with a changed plan for monitoring; if records are kept of all changes in the monitoring plan; if all relevant data are kept;
- 2.5. by March 31 of the current year, a report on greenhouse gas emissions as well as data on the plant's activities for the previous year has been submitted to the Ministry, together with a verification report;
- 2.6. a report on the improvement of the monitoring methodology; and
- 2.7. other obligations defined in the permit issued for operation are applied.

Article 37 **Authorizations of the Inspector**

1. During the performance of duties:

- 1.1. the trade inspector has the obligation and authorization to order the seller of vehicles to fulfill the obligations defined by the sub-legal act issued by this Law within the specified time period and in case of non-fulfillment of the obligations to take punitive measures against the responsible person at the point of sale;
- 1.2. the environmental inspector is authorized and obliged to request:
 - 1.2.1. information for any intended change in the type of activity and operation of the plant or for any expansion or reduction of the plant's capacity, as well as for the intended change of the operator of the plant or data for the plant operator and for the purpose of stopping the activities in the plant;
 - 1.2.2. monitoring the discharge of greenhouse gas emissions based on a monitoring plan approved by the Ministry;
 - 1.2.3. keeping records of all changes in the monitoring plan;

1.2.4. submission of the report on greenhouse gas emissions;

1.2.5. improvements in monitoring methodology and other information.

CHAPTER X PUNITIVE PROVISIONS

Article 38 Punitive measures

1. Violations of this law, when they constitute minor offense are punished as follows:

1.1. the legal entity that does not fulfill the obligation to monitor emissions of greenhouse gases from both stationary and mobile sources, provided for in the sub-legal act, and their reporting to KEPA, shall be punished with a fine in the amount of five thousand (5,000) up to ten thousand (10,000) euros;

1.2. the legal entity that deals with the sale of vehicles or leasing them in violation with the obligations defined in the sub-legal act shall be punished with a fine in the amount of five thousand (5,000) to fifteen thousand (15,000) euros.

2. The natural persons and the responsible person of the legal entity for violations foreseen in paragraph 1. of this Article shall be punished with a fine in the amount of five hundred (500) to two thousand (2000) euros.

3. The natural persons who carry out individual business for the violations provided in paragraph 1. of this Article shall be punished with fine in the amount of one thousand (1,000) to five thousand (5,000) euros.

4. The issuing of the fine for minor offenses defined in this article is carried out by the inspectorate responsible for the environment and trade.

5. The subject to whom the fine is imposed has the right to appeal according to the deadlines and procedures provided for in the legal provisions of the relevant Law on the Environmental Inspectorate, the Trade Inspectorate and the relevant Law on Inspections.

CHAPTER XI TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 39 Transitional provisions

1. The Government of the Republic of Kosovo, at the proposal of the Ministry, is obliged to issue by-laws arising from this law within twenty-four (24) months after the entry into force of this law.

2. The regulation referred to in paragraph 8. of Article 16 shall be approved three (3) months after the entry into force of the Law.

3. The Ministry by decision creates the working group for the study on the impact of Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) for Kosovo, after entry into force of this Law.

Article 40
Bylaws that remain in force

1. The following by-laws remain in force until the issuance of new by-laws, with the exception of the provisions that are in conflict with this Law:

1.1. Administrative Instruction (GRK) No. 19/2013 for Access to Information on Economic Fuel Consumption and CO₂ Emission of New Personal Vehicles;

1.2. Administrative Instruction (GRK) No. 20/2013 for the Implementation of Flexible Mechanisms for Clean Development;

1.3. Administrative Instruction (GRK) No. 01/2016 for the Monitoring Mechanism of Greenhouse Gas Emissions;

1.4. Administrative Instruction (GRK) No. 09/2015 for Monitoring Greenhouse Gas Emissions;

1.5. Administrative Instruction (GRK) No. 14/2018 for the Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage in Suitable Geological Formations.

Article 41
Annex

Annex 1 is an integral part of this Law.

Article 42
Entry into force

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

Law No. 08/L-250
14 December 2023

Promulgated by Decree No. DL-208/2023 dated 28.12.2023 President of the Republic of Kosovo Vjosa Osmani-Sadriu

ANNEX 1**LIST OF GREENHOUSE GASES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 11 OF THIS LAW
(MONITORING AND REPORTING OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS)**

The Greenhouse gases to be covered by Article 11 of this law, include:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Methane (CH₄)

Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs):

- HFC-23 CHF₃
- HFC-32 CH₂F₂
- HFC-41 CH₃F
- HFC-125 CHF₂CF₃
- HFC-134 CHF₂CHF₂
- HFC-134a CH₂FCF₃
- HFC-143 CH₂FCHF₂
- HFC-143a CH₃CF₃
- HFC-152 CH₂FCH₂F
- HFC-152a CH₃CHF₂
- HFC-161 CH₃CH₂F
- HFC-227ea CF₃CHF₂CF₃
- HFC-236cb CF₃CF₂CH₂F
- HFC-236ea CF₃CHFCHF₂
- HFC-236fa CF₃CH₂CF₃
- HFC-245fa CHF₂CH₂CF₃
- HFC-245ca CH₂FCF₂CHF₂
- HFC-365mfc CH₃CF₂CH₂CF₃
- HFC-43-10mee CF₃CHFCHF₂CF₃ or (C₅H₂F₁₀)

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs):

- PFC-14, Perfluoromethane, CF₄
- PFC-116, Perfluoroethane, C₂F₆
- PFC-218, Perfluoropropane, C₃F₈
- PFC-318, Perfluorocyclobutane, c-C₄F₈
- Perfluorocyclopropane c-C₃F₆
- PFC-3-1-10, Perfluorobutane, C₄F₁₀
- PFC-4-1-12, Perfluoropentane, C₅F₁₂
- PFC-5-1-14, Perfluorohexane, C₆F₁₄
- PFC-9-1-18, C₁₀F₁₈

