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LAW
No. 9693, dated 19.3.2007

ON PASTURE FUND

(Amended by Law No. 9996, dated 22.09.2008)
(Amended by Law No. 10137, dated 11.05.2009)
(Amended by Law No. 14/2012)
(Amended by Law No. 38/2013)
(Amended by Law No. 49/2016)

Pursuant to Articles 78 and 83 point 1 of the Constitution, upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers,

THE ASSEMBLY
OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
DECIDED:

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
Scope of Law

The scope of this law is to ensure the contemporary treatment of pastures and meadows, the determination of the retaining capacity and maintenance of the ecological balance of the pasture fund through the unification of requirements and rules relating the relations, duties, rights and responsibilities of central and local state institutions, specialized scientific research bodies, private and business owners.

Article 2
Field of application

1. Provisions of this Law shall apply to all pastures and meadows and to the wood and shrub areas used for pastures, regardless of the type and forms of their ownership.

2. Agricultural lands, arable lands, orchards, forests are not subject to this law, although they may be used for livestock grazing or scything.

Article 3

Definitions

In this law, the following terms have these meanings:

1. "Pasture" means a land area larger than 0,5 ha, with natural dense herbaceous vegetation in stable form or with other vegetation that meets the grazing requirements, along with the relevant infrastructure.
2. "Meadow" means a land, homogeneous area, covered with vegetation that may be trimmed in order to be used for livestock or used for grazing and that does not belong to the agricultural land fund.
3. "Pasture economy" is the territory divided into plots and sub-plots, which serves as a basic element for the organization, planning and monitoring of the objectives of pasture breeding.
4. "Plot" and "sub-plot" are parts of the pasture economy area, serving as a base unit for planning its retaining capacities, for pasture assessment and treatment, in accordance with the objectives of pasture breeding.
5. "Pasture resources" means the entirety of natural elements of the pasture surface, which may be estimated and used for pasture. In the pasture fund, natural resources include land, water, herbaceous vegetation, forest and non-forest vegetation.
6. "Pasture Fund" means the area of natural, state, municipal and private pastures and meadows, their infrastructures, woodland and shrub forest fund areas, used as pastures, including bare rocky areas within them.
7. "Pasture Ecosystem" is the dynamic living complex, plants, animals, microbes and non-living environment, which interacts as a functional unit.
8. "Pasture infrastructure" means the offices, the road network, muck, trough, taps, enclosures and fencing, different indicative and signalling signposts, and other buildings set up within the state, municipal and private pasture fund for the establishment of farms during the pasture season.
9. "Register of the pasture fund" is the official register where the main data for each unit of the pasture economy or the periodic changes of the surface, the retaining capacity are recorded, maintained and updated, accompanied by the respective maps.
10. "Pasture treatment" are technical operations carried out on pastures, aimed at increasing the useful surfaces, increasing the retaining capacities and the continuity of their natural regeneration.
11. "Damage to pastures and pasture environment" is the destruction of the physical, chemical and structural elements of the pasture ecosystem, which directly affects the reduction of productivity, the reduction of herbaceous diversity or their quality.
12. "Pasture breeding" means the manner of management and planning at economy level that ensures the fulfillment of the requirements for the technical management of pastures, while preserving the ecological, economic and social integrity of each management unit.

13. "Protection of pastures" are activities that prevent the degradation of soil and vegetation cover, conserve and improve pastures and their infrastructure from the negative impacts of human and natural factors.
14. "Breeding Plan" is the basic document for pasture management, which contains the economic units that are used for obtaining data on land, climatic zonality, fauna, biodiversity, herbaceous cover, etc., and the measures anticipated for the administration and sustainable treatment of the pasture economy, organization, planning of works and determination of pasture capacities.
15. "Ministry" is the ministry responsible for pastures and meadows.
16. "Minister" is the authority responsible for pastures and meadows.

CHAPTER II PASTURE FUND

Article 4 Composition

1. The Fund and the pasture resources summarize:
 - a) pastures and meadows;
 - b) forest and shrubland surfaces that serve as pastures;
 - c) herbaceous vegetation, trees, shrubs and medical plants, ether-oil and taniphere, natural plants growing in pastures and meadows;
 - ç) infrastructure of pastures;
 - d) rocky or swampy surfaces in pastures.
2. The pasture fund is a natural source and part of the national wealth. It is protected, administered and used in accordance with the requirements of this law and bylaws, issued for its implementation.

Article 5 Ownership

(Amended by Law No. 49/2016)

1. The pasture fund, by ownership, is divided into:
 - a) the state pasture fund, comprising pastures and meadows owned by the municipality in the administrative territory of which they are located;
 - b) private pasture fund, comprising pastures and meadows in private ownership.
2. The state pasture fund involves:
 - a) pastures and meadows under the administration of the ministry;
 - b) pastures and meadows under the administration of municipalities and collective administration.
3. Private owners enjoy the rights to pastures and meadows that they own, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Article 6
Classification

1. According to the time of use, pastures, meadows and areas with hardwoods or shrubs or forest vegetation that are used for grazing, are classified in summer pastures and winter pastures.
2. Their classification is made in accordance with the technical criteria approved by the Minister.

Article 7
Inventorization
(Amended by Law No. 49/2016)

1. Pastures and meadows are inventoried every 10 years, according to the criteria and rules set out in the minister's instruction.
2. Municipalities and private owners of pastures and meadows shall provide the ministry with responsibility for the pastures and meadows necessary data for the inventory of their pastures, in accordance with the requirements of the instruction referred to in point 1 of this Article.

Article 8
Registration

1. State pastures and meadows, along with their infrastructure, are registered in the immovable property registration office.
2. The Ministry and the municipalities are in charge to complete the registration of pastures and meadows in their possession within two years from the entry into force of this law, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 8743, dated 22.2.2001 "On immovable state properties".

Article 9
Register of the Pasture Fund

1. Pastures and meadows are recorded by being registered in the official register of the pasture fund, where also the requested data are noted, according to the approved criteria and rules.
2. The rules for the keeping of the pasture fund register for the registration, updating and changes in the state of pastures and meadows shall be approved by the Minister.
3. The register of the pasture fund creates a database for pastures and meadows at country, district, region, municipality level and for every pasture economy.
4. The Ministry, on the basis of the pasture fund register, prepares and publishes annual data on pastures and meadows.
5. Areas with wood and shrubs and forest vegetation, which, in accordance with the objectives of the forest breeding plan, are used for pastures, belong to the pasture fund for

the purpose of the use method, but are not recorded in the register of the pasture fund as such.

Article 10
Change of Destination
(Amended by Law No. 14/2012)

1. The removal of a pasture or meadow from the pasture fund or a change of destination to a pasture area shall take place:
 - a) for areas up to 1 hectare, with the approval of the minister;
 - b) for areas over 1 hectare, by decision of the Council of Ministers.
2. Part of the national pasture fund shall be returned to the category of agricultural land resource at the request of the owner or municipality which owns this fund. Changing the form of the pasture fund use in the category of agricultural land resource, regardless of the area size, is made only for planting these areas with tree cultures, which are part of the long-term primary state programs and policies.
 - 2/1. The application for the transfer of parts of the pasture fund to the category of agricultural land resource is presented in the municipality, in the territory of which is a pasture fund, which is reviewed according to the provisions of Law No. 8752, dated 26.03.2001 "On the establishment and functions of land management and protection structures", as amended.
 - 2/2. The transfer of unfruitful land resources, whether private or municipal, to pasture (pasture, meadow) fund and registration in the national cadastre of pasture fund are made at the request of the owner or the municipality. The application is submitted to the ministry covering forests and is approved by the relevant minister.
3. The removal, addition and change of the destination of pastures and meadows, after the approval of the competent body, are reflected in the register of the pasture fund.
4. The rules and procedures followed for the removal, addition and alteration of the destination shall be adopted by a decision of the Council of Ministers.

CHAPTER III
CONSERVATION, TREATMENT AND USE

Article 11
Purposes

Conservation, treatment and use of pastures and meadows are realized by applying the requirements of the principle of sustainable development and aim at:

- a) the conservation and continuous addition of natural resources of pastures and meadows;
- b) maintaining a healthy environment and vitality of the natural pasture ecosystems;
- c) improving and promoting the productive capacities of pastures and meadows;
- ç) the conservation and continuous improvement of the biological diversity of pasture ecosystems;

- d) improvement of the pasture breeding methods, in particular for the prevention of soil erosion and degradation;
- dh) the promotion of other socio-economic services and the provision of multiple benefits to the society.

Article 12

Strategy and Action Plan

1. The strategy and action plan for pastures and meadows are state documents that express the policy of the Albanian state for the present and the future of pastures, where all the activities for the conservation, treatment and use of the pasture fund are supported.
2. The strategy is drafted for a 10-year period. Action plans, in accordance with the requirements of the strategy, are drafted and implemented for periods up to 3 years.
3. The pasture fund strategy reflects:
 - a) policies for the conservation of the natural environment of pastures;
 - b) measures to increase the abilities and capacities of pastures;
 - c) Expanding the opportunities for increasing public and private investments in pastures and meadows and engaging businesses in them;
 - ç) Promotion of new ways and solutions, for the contemporary treatment of pastures and their rational use.

Article 13

Drafting and Approval of the Strategy and Action Plan

The strategy and action plan are drafted by the ministry, in cooperation with line ministries and municipalities, and approved by the Council of Ministers.

Article 14

Plans of Breeding

(Amended by Law No. 49/2016)

1. Pastures and meadows are treated and used in accordance with breeding and inventarization plans.
2. Breeding plans are drawn up by the respective forest and pasture structures, local government units, private owners and approved by the directorate covering pastures in the ministry.
3. Breeding plans contain, at least:
 - a) borders and division into units of the economy, serving for acquiring data on land, climatic zonation, fauna, biodiversity and vegetation cover;
 - b) the measures anticipated for the sustainable management and treatment of the pasture economy;
 - c) organization, planning of works and increase of pasture capacities;

- ç) various activities, which may be practised in pastures and meadows; digital cartography and database;
 - dh) economic analysis;
 - e) number of heads, by type of livestock, which are supposed to be kept in the anticipated pasture.
4. Breeding plans are drafted for a 10-year period.
 5. Pasture breeding plans, prior to being approved by the Minister responsible for pastures and meadows, are reviewed by a technical commission composed of a municipal representative. The commission is established upon the order of the Minister.
 6. The Minister approves the regulation of the organization and functioning of the commission.

Article 15

Use for Pasture

(Amended by Law No. 10137, dated 11.05.2009)

1. State pastures and meadows are used for livestock grazing or scything, in addition to the tariffs approved by a decision of the Council of Ministers.
2. For temporary pasture use, they are granted to natural and legal persons for a period of up to 3 years. When a natural or legal person intends to make investments to improve the pasture or its infrastructure, according to a breeding plan approved by the directorate covering pastures, the taking in use may be extended up to 10 years, provided that the planned investments are realized.
3. Leasing out for pasture is made in accordance with the retaining pasture capacity, determined in the breeding plan for each plot or sub-plot.
- 3/1. Leasing out for pasture, if it is the competence of central institutions, is included in category III.4 of the Annex to the Law on licenses and is approved in accordance with the provisions of this article and the following articles of this Law.
4. Leasing out for pasture of pastures and meadows is made on the basis of a contract, which is entered between the responsible structures for forests and pastures in the municipality and the applicant.
5. A natural or legal person who has received a pasture or meadow for grazing or scything cannot give it or its part to a third party by subcontract.
6. Detailed rules for the use of pastures or meadows for grazing or scything are approved by the Council of Ministers.

Article 16

Exemption from Pasture Category

1. The following are temporarily exempted from pasture:
 - a) experimental plots of pastures and meadows;
 - b) plots, where remedial works are carried out;
 - c) degraded plots.

2. The exemption shall be made by order of the Minister, specifying the plots, according to the records of the pasture fund register, and the period of exemption is noted as well.

Article 17

Surface and Land Use

(Amended by Law No. 10137, dated 11.05.2009)

1. Leasing out the area of pastures and meadows is, in the first place, allowed for temporary constructions, such as storehouses and dairy centers, dairy processing centers, for mills, temporary summer houses for livestock farmers, always in compliance with its basic function as a pasture.

2. The natural or legal person receiving the pasture for grazing, according to Article 15 of this Law, shall receive for the objects that will build on the surface taken, the approval of the structure responsible for forests and pastures in the municipality. For municipal pastures approval is given by the municipality.

3. Certain areas and lands of a pasture fund, state property, may be given for use, in order to develop social, health, sports and tourist activities therein, only when:

a) the activity is anticipated in the pasture or meadow breeding plan or when it does not fall in contradiction with the objectives and requirements of this plan;

b) the exercise of the activity does not harm the surrounding environment and has no continuous negative consequences on it;

c) the entity realizes, continuously and definitively, the rehabilitation of the area taken in use, in accordance with the rehabilitation plan, drafted by it and approved by the structure responsible for the forests and pastures in the municipality.

3/1. The use in accordance with point 1 of this article, if it is a competence of central institutions, is included in category III.4 of the Annex of the Law on Licenses and is made according to the Law on licenses or under the provisions provided in this Article and in the following articles of this Law. The Council of Ministers decides on the use of one of these two ways, according to the division into subcategories.

4. The procedures of granting for use the grazing area according to point 2 of this article shall be approved by the Council of Ministers.

5. The natural or legal person pays the annual usage tariff for the area that uses. The value of the tariffs is calculated according to the type of activity, its duration and the occupied area. Tariffs are approved by a decision of the Council of Ministers.

6. When activities requiring exercise under point 3 of this article are permanent or long-term, such as military polygons, mines, permanent tourist spots, ponds, hot springs and ski resorts, the applicant entity implements the procedures for the removal of this area from the pasture fund.

Article 18

(Amended by Law No. 9996, dated 22.09.2008)

1. Subjects seeking to exercise activity in a pasture fund pursuant to Article 17, point 3 of this Law shall be subject to public competition procedures, which shall be organized by the respective forest service directorate or, for municipal pastures, by the local government unit. The contract is entered with the winning entity, specifying the requirements and conditions to be applied during the construction and operation of the activity.

2. The requirements to be fulfilled by the subjects for the participation in public competition shall be approved by the Minister's instruction.

Article 19

Rehabilitation

1. Entities exercising activities in the pasture fund have the obligation to rehabilitate the surface used, according to a rehabilitation plan drafted by the entity approved by the structure responsible for the forests and pastures in the municipality.

2. The Minister approves the instruction for the rehabilitation of pasture areas.

Article 20

Experimental Plots

Pasture and meadow plots, designated for the conservation of germoplasm, in situ and ex situ, for the collection, processing, distribution and certification of seeds, are defined and maintained in administration by the pasture management structures, in cooperation with the relevant specialized scientific research bodies.

Article 21

Medicinal Plants

The harvest of medicinal plants that grow in pastures and meadows is done by natural and legal persons, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 7722, dated 15.6.1993 "On the protection of medicinal, natural ether-oil and taniphere plants".

CHAPTER IV

PREVENTION OF DAMAGES

Article 22

Burning

1. Burning of pastures and meadows by the owner, user or other persons is prohibited and punished, as the case may be, if it is an administrative offense in accordance with the provisions of this law or, if it is a criminal offense, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Criminal Code.
2. Burning pasture or meadow may only be permitted on special occasions and with the approval of the structure responsible for the forests and pastures in the municipality in the territory of which it is located.
3. The responsible structure for the forests and pastures in the municipality, for the burning of the pasture, gives written consent in accordance with the instructions of the minister, which sets out the rules and procedures of this action.
4. In the case of fire in pastures and meadows, the directorate covering the pastures in the ministries, municipalities, private owners, the Armed Forces and any citizen in the vicinity shall notify the fire protection authorities (MNZ), the forestry and local government, and participate in extinguishing it. Expenses for extinguishing it are charged to the person who has set fire or are being covered by the owner, when the fire occurred due to natural causes.

Article 23

Prohibited Actions

1. In the pasture fund, any action damaging the vegetation and bush cover of pastures, which causes environmental pollution and damages their ecological balance, is prohibited. Such actions are:
 - a) disposal and storage of radioactive matters and waste;
 - b) disposal and storage of waste of any kind;
 - c) chemical discharges from chemical industries;
 - ç) discharges of industrial, urban and agricultural wastewater;
 - d) activities that cause corrosion and degradation of the soil;
 - dh) opening and using quarries or borrow pits of any kind that use explosives;
 - e) changing the destination of potable water use for livestock.
2. The following may be exercised with prior approval of the relevant bodies and under their control:
 - a) interventions to enrich and improve the vegetation and the capacity of pastures and meadows;
 - b) interventions for the enrichment and improvement of the infrastructure as a whole or of its special works;
 - c) use of fertilizers and pesticides;
 - ç) cutting of trees, wood and shrubs;
 - d) cleaning of pastures and meadows.

CHAPTER V
ADMINISTRATION OF THE PASTURE FUND

Article 24
Responsible Ministry for Pastures and Meadows
(Amended by Law No. 49/2016)

1. The Ministry is the central body responsible for the protection and proper administration of the pasture fund, part of the protected areas.
2. The Ministry is the central body responsible for drafting policies and legal framework, with a view to the sustainable development of the pasture fund. It conducts and organizes:
 - a) drafting of policies, strategies, action and breeding plans at national level for the integrated development and management of pastures and meadows, protection of the environment, biological balance and biodiversity in the pasture fund;
 - b) ensuring the implementation of the requirements of this law and by-laws issued for its implementation;
 - c) designing study programs and conducting scientific research activities, in cooperation with specialized scientific research bodies and with departments of the Agricultural University;
 - ç) planning and utilization of funds for studies in pasture economies, for assessing and increasing the retaining capacity of pastures and meadows to carry out works and constructions in them according to projects at national level;
 - d) work on the determination of pastures economies and their division in plots and sub-plots;
 - dh) expanding opportunities to increase private investments in pastures and meadows and engagement of businesses in them;
 - e) promoting new solutions and ways for contemporary pasture treatment to increase their rational use.

Article 25
Certification of Experts and their Licensing
(Amended by Law No. 10137, dated 11.05.2009)

1. To provide qualified assistance for the development of breeding plans, expertise, operational projects and their implementation in state and private pastures, the minister covering the pasture fund certifies experts in the field of pastures and meadows.
2. When these activities are carried out by legal or physical trade entities, they are subject to licensing and are included in Category III.7 of the Annex to the Law on licenses. Licensing of these activities is made according to the law on licenses.
3. The Council of Ministers approves the criteria, rules and procedures for the certification of experts and licensing in the field of pastures and meadows.

Article 26**Competences of Municipalities and Private Owners**

(Amended by Law No. 49/2016)

The municipalities are owners of state pastures located within their administrative territory. Municipalities and private owners, owning pastures and meadows, have the following competencies:

- a) conserve, administer and use pastures and meadows, in accordance with the requirements of this law and the by-laws issued for its implementation;
- b) draft, at their own expense, plans for pasture or meadow breeding, which are approved by the minister responsible for pastures and meadows;
- c) take measures for the prevention of fires and their extinction;
- ç) report to the responsible ministry for pastures and meadows the data required for the inventory and registration in the registers of the pasture fund of pastures and meadows, in accordance with the template forms;
- d) notify the ministry responsible for pastures and meadows for infections and pests that appear in pastures and meadows.

Article 27**Investments**

1. The Ministry and the municipalities, which own pastures and meadows, provide funds and financial support from the State Budget and from various donations for the conservation and improvement of the pasture fund.
2. The funds provided for investments in pastures and meadows are used for:
 - a) drafting of breeding plans;
 - b) cleaning, maintenance works for their fundamental improvement;
 - c) construction of works for their rational use and improvement of infrastructure;
 - ç) protection of environment and biodiversity;
 - d) prevention and extinction of fires;
 - dh) scientific studies and research.

CHAPTER VI**MONITORING AND CONTROL****Article 28****Monitoring**

1. Monitoring of pastures and meadows means their inclusion in the requirements of biomonitoring programs, programmed and implemented as part of the National Environmental Monitoring Program and carried out in accordance with the requirements of this program. Monitoring also includes pasture economies, which are part of the pasture fund.

2. Monitoring data are processed by the pasture management structures and are published every year on the Internet.
3. The Minister adopts the biomonitoring regulation.

Article 29

Control Bodies

(Amended by Law No. 49/2016)

1. The control for the implementation of this law is made by the Forest Police and the management structures of pastures and meadows at central and local level.

CHAPTER VII

SANCTIONS

Article 30

Documentation

(Amended by Law No. 38/2013)

1. Exercise of control and its documentation shall be carried out by the control bodies specified in Article 29 of this law, in accordance with this law and Law No. 10 433, dated 16.6.2011 "On Inspection in the Republic of Albania".
2. The right of imposing a fine as the main administrative punishment provided in Article 34 of this law pertains to the control bodies specified in Article 29 of this Law.

"Article 31

Review and Appeal

(Amended by Law No. 38/2013)

(Amended by Law No. 49/2016)

1. The decision on administrative offenses shall be taken by the Forest Police, pursuant to the legislation in force for inspection in the Republic of Albania.
2. The decision rendered pursuant to point 1 of this Article shall be appealed in accordance with the legislation in force for administrative offenses.
3. The procedure for the execution of a decision for fine punishment shall be made in accordance with the law on administrative offenses."

Article 32

(Repealed by Law No. 38/2013)

Article 33
Evaluation of Damage

1. For each case of administrative misdemeanor or criminal offense, it is also evaluated the damage that has been caused and its indemnity is demanded by the responsible person.
2. The criteria for determining the value of damage shall be determined by a decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article 34
Administrative Misdemeanors
(Amended by Law No. 9996, dated 22.09.2008)

The following violations, when they do not constitute a criminal offense, constitute an administrative misdemeanor and are punishable by a fine, as follows hereunder:

1. Non-contracted grazing and grazing in other pastures, other than those specified in the contract, is punishable by a fine from 30 000 to 50 000 ALL.
2. Scything in the meadows, without the approval of the respective forest service directorate, is punishable by a fine from 30 000 to 50 000 ALL.
3. Performance of activities, without a contract, on the surfaces and lands of the pasture fund is punishable by a fine from 150 000 to 200 000 ALL.
4. Livestock grazing on experimental parcels and on areas where remedial works are carried out or which are degraded and rested are punishable by a fine from 30,000 to 50,000 ALL.
5. Destruction or damage of the limiting, topographical signs installed in the pasture fund shall be fined at 20 000 ALL.
6. Waste or inert disposal within the borders of pastures or meadows shall be fined from 30 000 to 50 000 ALL.
7. Discharge of chemicals in the pasture fund is punishable by a fine from 70 000 to 100 000 ALL.
8. Discharges of industrial, urban and agricultural polluted waters shall be fined from 30 000 to 50 000 ALL.
9. Opening and utilization of quarries or borrow pits of any kind, using explosives, shall be fined by 100,000 ALL.
10. Changing the destination of potable water use for livestock without the approval of the respective forest service directorate is punishable by a fine from 30,000 and 50,000 ALL.
11. Damage to infrastructure, such as roads, water resources and works, is punishable by a fine from 30 000 to 50 000 ALL.
12. Interventions for the enrichment and improvement of the vegetation and pasture and meadow capacity, without the approval of the respective forest service directorate, shall be fined from 30 000 up to 50 000 ALL.
13. Use of fertilizers and pesticides without the approval of the respective forest service directorate is punishable by a fine from 30 000 to 50 000 ALL.
14. Cutting of trees, wood and shrubs, without the approval of the respective forest service directorate, is punishable from 30 000 to 50 000 ALL.

15. Cleaning of pastures and meadows, without the approval of the respective forest service directorate, is punishable by a fine from 30 000 to 50 000 ALL.

16. Construction and operation of activities that cause degradation and corrosion of the land are punishable by a fine from 30 000 to 50 000 ALL.

Article 35

Sequestration and Urgent Measures

(Amended by Law No. 38/2013)

1. The assets and equipment that have been used for the commission of a misdemeanor and any property gained from it are sequestered and passed on to the administrator of the pasture.

2. The sequestration measure, according to point 1 of this Article, is a complementary punishment.

3. The responsible structure, depending on the case, takes urgent measures in accordance with the law on inspection.

CHAPTER VIII

THE LAST PROVISION

Article 36

Sub-Legal Acts

1. The Council of Ministers is charged to issue bylaws pursuant to Articles 10, point 4,13,17, point 5, 25 point 2, and 33, point 2 of this law.

2. The Minister of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration shall issue sub-legal acts pursuant to Articles 6 point 2, 7 point 1, 9 point 2, 14 point 6, 17 point 4, 18 point 3, 19 point 2, 22 point 3 and 28 point 3 of this law.

Article 5

Transitory Provision

(Added by Law No. 38/2013)

The existing inspection body continues to exercise its function according to the current organization up to the creation of a new body, as provided in the amendments made to this law.

Article 9

Transitory Provision

(Added by Law No 49/2016)

The Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the Minister responsible for pastures, within three months from the date of entry into force of this Law, approves the transfer of pastures in the ownership of municipalities.

Article 37
Repeals

Law no. 7917, dated 13.4.1995 “On pastures and meadows” and any other provisions that are in contradiction with this law shall be abrogated.

Article 38
Entry into Force

This Law enters into force 15 days after the publication in the Official Journal.

Promulgated by Decree No. 5243, dated 30.3.2007, of the President of the Republic of Albania, Alfred Moisiu.