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## **LAW**

**No. 9244, dated 17.6.2004**

### **ON PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND**

*(Amended by Law No. 69/2013)*

*(Amended by Law No. 131/2014)*

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**

##### **Purpose**

The purpose of this law is:

1. To define the principles, rules and institutions for the protection and sustainable improvement of functions fulfilled by the agricultural land and, in particular, its fertility.
2. To harmonise the rights and benefits arising from ownership over agricultural land, with the obligations and responsibilities for its protection and its sustainable use.
3. To preserve and rehabilitate agricultural land from the harmful action of various climatic and human factors.

##### **Article 2**

##### **Definitions**

For purposes of this law, the following terms shall have the meaning as described below:

1. "Land" means the upper layer of soil crust, including mineral matter, organic matter, liquid part, gaseous fraction, biotic part, which fulfils the functions specified in point 2 of this article.
2. "Land Functions" are:

- a) natural functions, such as creating the basis of life and space for human settlement, fauna and flora; as an integral part of natural wealth, possessing the special quality of natural fertility in which water and nutrients circulate; as a means of formation, decomposition and storage for the interaction of materials, based on their filtration, propulsion and transformational properties, in particular for the protection of groundwater;
  - b) functions as an archive of the history of nature and culture;
  - c) other functions for the human benefit, which are not under the direct scope of this law.
3. "Agricultural land" means the land surface which is registered as such in the cadastral records of the state, occupied by the fields of plants, orchards, vineyards and olive groves, wherever it is located and has fertility as its essential characteristics.
4. "Fertility of agricultural land" means the natural capacity of the soil for the simultaneous provision of water and nutrients for plants and the creation of suitable physical and biochemical conditions for them.
5. "Indication of the risk of damage to agricultural land" shall be any case where there is a possibility of causing damage to the functions performed by the agricultural land as defined in letters "a" and "b" of point 2 of this article.
6. "Land Damage" shall be any case when the functions performed by the earth as defined in letters "a" and "b" of point 2 of this article, are affected.
7. "Protection of agricultural land" shall mean the entirety of the actions and measures taken for the maintenance of agricultural land, the protection from damage and risk of damage in any form, and the prevention and avoidance of the damaging factors of any nature on the land.
8. "Rehabilitation of agricultural land" shall mean the entirety of the measures and actions that are put into use and ensure:
- a) avoiding or reducing damages to the agricultural land area, as well as normalization and improvement of its physical, chemical and biological composition;
  - b) avoiding or reducing, to the permissible limits, harmful substances and ensuring long-term sustainability of the measures used.
9. "Limit values of agricultural land indicators" are the norms of physical, chemical and biological indicators of agricultural land, determined by the state, within the boundaries of which is assessed the sustainable condition of the functions fulfilled by the land, as defined in letters "a" and "b" of point 2 of this article.
10. "Destruction of agricultural land" shall be a severe damage to agricultural land due to different causes even when rehabilitation measures cannot restore fertility to the land and the functions it fulfils.

### **Article 3**

#### **Objective**

The purpose of this law is to regulate:

- a) agricultural land, according to the definition of point 3 of Article 2 of this law, which is listed in the cadastral records of the state, including all its components;
- b) all surfaces, according to the definition of letters "c", "ç", "d", "dh", "e" and "ë" of Article 11 of Law No.8752, dated 26.3.2001 "On establishment and operation of structures for land administration and protection" as well as any other land surface that naturally joins the surface of agricultural land and directly affects the functions it fulfils.

The width of this land surface extends up to 1 km from the separating boundary of agricultural land, depending on the land and geographical conditions.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **STATE STRUCTURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND, THEIR OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

#### **Article 4**

##### **State Structures**

*(Amended by Law No. 69/2013)*

The state authorities and their structures, which have obligations and responsibilities for the protection of agricultural land are:

- a) Ministry of Agriculture and Food;
- b) the State Land Protection Committee (SLPC);
- c) Land Protection Inspectorate (LPI);
- ç) the regional council;
- d) the chairman of the regional council;
- dh) Land Protection Commission (LPC) in the region;
- e) the Land Protection Inspectorate (LPI) in the region;
- è) the council of the commune or the council of the municipality;
- f) the head of the commune or the mayor.

#### **“Article 4/1**

##### **Inspection**

*(Added by Law No 69/2013)*

Pursuant to this law, inspection shall be carried out by the inspectorates defined in Article 4 of this law, in accordance with law no. 10 433, dated 16.6.2011 "On Inspection in the Republic of Albania".

**Article 5**  
**Ministry of Agriculture and Food**  
*(Amended by Law No. 69/2013)*

The highest state authority governing the activity for the protection of agricultural land shall be the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, which has the following duties:

- a) technical and administrative management of all state structures in charge of the implementation of the provisions of this law and its bylaws;
- b) carry out continuous monitoring on the implementation of the provisions of this Law and its bylaws, the activity of all other bodies charged by this law, the lawful landowners or possessors, for all natural and legal persons, whose activity affect in any way the agricultural land;
- c) establishing technical standards for the protection of agricultural land by instruction of the Minister of Agriculture and Food;
- ç) transformation of the Land Protection Sector into the Land Protection Inspectorate, as a superior and specialized monitoring body for the implementation of the provisions of this law and of its bylaws throughout the territory of the country and its completion with specialists appointed in accordance with law no. 8549, date 11.11.1999, "Status of Civil Servant".

**Article 6**  
**The State Land Protection Committee**

The State Committee for the Protection of Land is established as an inter-ministerial body under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture and Food, and has the following duties and responsibilities:

- a) to coordinate the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ministry of Environment, other institutions and local government bodies charged by this law with land protection, for all activities carried out on agricultural land, which are linked to it and affect the protection of agricultural land;
- b) to make binding decisions to be enforced by other state bodies, which this law imposes on the protection of agricultural land.

**Article 7**  
**The district council**

The District Council and its subordinate structures shall have the following duties:

- a) the administrative and technical management of all state structures in the territory of the region which are in charge of protecting the agricultural land pursuant to this law;
- b) issuing mandatory decisions to be enforced by all local government bodies in the territory of the region:

- i) on concrete measures for the protection of agricultural land;
  - ii) to approve the necessary funds for the protection and rehabilitation of agricultural land on the basis of proposals submitted by the LPC or LPI of the communes or municipalities;
  - iii) for the approval of the LPC, upon proposal of the chairman of the district council;
  - iv) harmonizing the activity for the protection of agricultural land between communes or municipalities, which have bordering territories;
- c) declaration of protected agricultural land areas in the territory of the region, in accordance with the provisions of Article 24 of this Law.

### **Article 8**

#### **The Land Protection Commission**

1. The Land Protection Commission (LPC) is established for coordinating the activities for the protection of agricultural land at the Regional Council.
2. The composition of this commission shall include the mayors of municipalities or communes, the director of police in the region, the chief of the regional environmental agency, the head of the construction police, the director of the regional directorate of agriculture and food, the director of the regional water directorate, the director of the forest service directorate, as well as the heads of institutions whose activity affects the agricultural land. The latter are approved by the regional council.
3. The Land Protection Commission organizes special groups with specialists from different institutions in the territory of the region to verify, control or study specific issues for agricultural land protection measures.
4. The chairman of the regional council is also the Chairman of the LPC.

### **Article 9**

#### **Chairman of the Regional Council and other district structures**

*(Amended by Law No. 69/2013)*

1. The Chairman of the Regional Council shall review and decide on the complaints submitted by natural and legal persons, the sanctions imposed against them by the Land Protection Inspectorate in the region and the decisions taken against them by other structures of the local government for the protection of agricultural land.
2. A Land Protection Inspectorate, consisting of appointed specialists, is established under the regional section on land administration and protection, in accordance with Law No. 8549 dated 11.11.1999 "Civil Servant Status". The regional LPI is technically subordinate to the Land Protection Inspectorate at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
3. The Land Protection Administration Section in the Regional Council establishes a register of agricultural land protection. The data system, content and form of agricultural land

protection register shall be approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Food and the Minister of Environment.

## **Article 10**

### **Commune Council or Municipality Council. Commune or Municipality Mayor**

1. The responsible authority for the protection of agricultural land, for the whole territory under its jurisdiction is the council of the commune or the council of the municipality having the following duties:

- a) to monitor the implementation of the provisions of this law within its jurisdiction;
- b) to issue mandatory decisions for the protection of agricultural land from legitimate landowners and possessors of agricultural land as well as for natural and legal persons whose activity affects in any way the functions that the agricultural land fulfils;
- c) to review the monitoring reports on damage to agricultural land and issue relevant decisions;
- ç) to coordinate activities for the protection of agricultural land within villages, between villages, within the jurisdiction of the commune, as well as between different associations, whose activity aims at agricultural land in the territory;
- d) to co-ordinate its activity for the protection of agricultural land with other communes or municipalities when their land territories are bordering each other;
- f) to coordinate the activity with the district council, the LPC and the LPI of the district, and to follow the implementation of the decisions of the superior entities which aim the territory under their jurisdiction;
- e) to allocate in its budget the fund for the protection of agricultural land with resources from the agricultural land tax. The annual amount of this fund serves for protection measures for agricultural land and shall not be less than 40 percent of the allocated fund, which shall be approved by the council pursuant to the recommendations of the regional council as well as to the specific situation of the territory of the commune;
- ë) to review the complaints submitted by natural and legal persons, which have as their object protection measures for agricultural land, and to avoid the risks of damage to agricultural land by natural and artificial factors.

2. The Head of the Commune or the Mayor shall be responsible for:

- a) managing and monitoring the work of the directors of the subsections of the commune and the administrators assigned to the subsections of the municipality for the activities on the protection of agricultural land;
- b) Report to the regional LPC on the situation in its territory;
- c) to enforce the decisions and orders of the district council and the LPC, whose object is the territory of the commune or municipality.

**Article 11**  
**Other duties of state structures for the protection of agricultural land**  
*(Amended by Law No. 69/2013)*

The composition, operational methodology, duties and responsibilities of the State Land Protection Committee, the Land Protection Inspectorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Land Protection Commission and the Land Protection Inspectorate in the region, in addition to the definitions in the provisions of this law, are supplemented by other by-laws, by decisions of the Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the Minister of Agriculture

**CHAPTER III**  
**PREVENTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DAMAGE**

**Article 12**  
**Protection of agricultural land from damages**

Owners, other legitimate land possessors, state structures and decision-making authorities, any natural or legal person who, by their act or omission, exercise in any way influence on the land, have the obligation to protect it from possible damages and dangers, to properly manage it and ensure sustainability of the agricultural land functions.

**Article 13**  
**Sustainability of agricultural land resources**

1. Landowners and other legitimate possessors as well as state authorities for the protection of agricultural land have the obligation to ensure the sustainability of the agricultural land resources, in accordance with the categorization made in the state cadastral registry, on the whole surface of the land on their ownership.
2. Transformation of agricultural land to other categories of resources, such as urban land, forest land, forest, pasture, meadow and non-arable land is done in accordance with the provision in the law no.8752, dated 26.3.2001 "On the establishment and functioning of structures for administration and protection of land ", as well as its bylaws.

**Article 14**  
**Protection of agricultural land from construction**  
*(Amended by Law No. 131/2014)*

1. Construction activity on agricultural land shall be prohibited, except in the cases provided for in points 2 and 4 of this Article.
  2. Proposal for extension of the construction boundary line in agricultural land areas is done on basis of regional studies and master plans only when it has been verified and based on arguments:

- a) total lack of other physical surfaces with free urban land, within the restrictive construction lines;
  - b) lack of urban land surfaces, which can be re-used through demolition of old buildings and construction of new building, in accordance with city planning rules and norms;
  - c) the absence of other non-arable or low natural fertility soils, by virtue of quality.
- The rationale for these cases is prepared by the responsible entity for the design and defence of the study.

3. The local government structures, responsible of the protection of agricultural land, in any case when they do not agree to extend the restrictive line of construction to agricultural land premises, shall file a complaint with the bodies mandated by law.

4. Only temporary buildings that are not stably and permanently connected to the land, which are necessary for carrying out agricultural and livestock activities shall be allowed on agricultural land.

#### **Article 15**

##### **Protection of river beds and banks**

1. The establishment and use of quarries for materials and other solid matters are not permitted along the course of the river, in cases when:

- a) either side or both sides of the river bank are directly bordered by agricultural land;
- b) it is estimated that quarries can cause change of the natural flow of water throughout the course of the river, which damages the agricultural land functions.

2. Establishing quarries along the lengths of river flows shall be allowed for major or emergency cases, when assessed by the Council of Ministers. In this case, the holder of the quarry-use permit has the following duties:

- a) rehabilitation of the environment during the implementation or completion of works, under the conditions set out in the environmental permit;
- b) prior guarantee by financial means deposited in the bank in the amount needed to rehabilitate the situation, which is decided by the Land Protection Administration (LPA) section of the district, which is transferred to the account of the commune or municipality on the territory where the quarry is established.

#### **Article 16**

##### **Enforcement of a good agricultural practice**

Owners of agricultural land and other legitimate possessors have the obligations that through practical actions on land and through good agricultural practice ensure:

- a) the sustainability of the natural fertility of the agricultural land;
- b) maintaining and improving the structure of agricultural land;
- c) maintaining the natural level of organic matter, according to the type of the agricultural land, through the circulation of agricultural crops and promoting the biological activity of the soil;



- ç) preservation of the normal level of physical, chemical and quality indicators of the agricultural land;
- d) cultivation of agricultural land, in accordance with its relief and atmospheric conditions;
- dh) not permitting the damage of the arable layers through excavation for soil and other materials;
- e) protection of agricultural land from erosion and implementation of recommended anti-erosion measures;
- è) administration, use and maintenance, within the territory of their own land, of the drainage system, irrigation system, bridges, and protection of agricultural land from floods, in accordance with the provisions laid down in Law no. 8518, dated 30.7.1999 "On irrigation and drainage";
- f) not allowing the depositing on and under the surface of agricultural land of any type of waste that damages the fertility of agricultural land;
- g) conducting tests of the agricultural land to evaluate physical, chemical and biological indicators, as defined in point 1 of Article 22 of this Law.

#### **Article 17**

##### **The right of exploit and use of agricultural land**

Owners and other legitimate land possessors have the right to:

- a) exploit and use the surface of agricultural land for cultivation of agricultural plants, products, and by-products, which are not prohibited by provisions of other laws;
- b) exploit and use the agricultural land to the depth of its active horizon, to the match point with its matrix formation.

#### **Article 18**

##### **Protection of agricultural land from use of tools**

The owner of the land, and its other legal possessors, other natural and legal persons, in any case of action on the agricultural land, shall have the duty to take measures for its protection against damage that may be caused to agricultural land by use of their equipment or tools.

### **CHAPTER IV**

#### **OBLIGATIONS FOR INFORMING ON THE DAMAGE CAUSED TO THE AGRICULTURAL LAND AND REHABILITATION OF DAMAGED LANDS**

## **Article 19**

1. The owner of the land and any legal possessor of the agricultural land shall have the obligation to immediately inform the authorities of the local government of any doubt about damage to the agricultural land or its damage caused as a result of:
  - a) their negligent activity;
  - b) activity of natural factors or other persons;
  - c) omission by the structures legally responsible for the protection of agricultural land.
2. The entities in charge of protection of the agricultural land shall have the obligation to notify the owners of the agricultural land on any case when they have information on the existence of factors that endanger the agricultural land, while simultaneously taking the necessary protective measures and decisions.

## **Article 20**

### **Establishment and organization of observation sites**

1. In the territory of each district or of some districts, shall be established and operated the sites for zone observation and continuous monitoring of the influence of natural and human factors and their effects on the changes that occur on agricultural land.
2. The zone survey site is required to represent most of the characteristic conditions of the area where it is established and to allow for observation of erosion, physical-chemical and biological composition of the agricultural land, groundwater, air pollution measurements and other typical factors of the region and to continuously notify the entities in charge of the protection of agricultural land.
3. LPA and other structures operating in the territory of the region, shall propose to the regional LPC to approve the location of the observation site.
4. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Ministry of Environment shall adopt the regulation on the functioning of the zone observation sites and shall monitor the implementation of the techniques established by these areas.

## **Article 21**

### **The procedure for inspecting agricultural land damage**

The state entities in charge of the protection of agricultural land shall apply the following procedures during the inspection for land damage or the emergence of the risk of land damage:

1. Verification of the identification of elements and factors that damage the functions carried out by the agricultural land, as follows:
  - a) lack of maintenance of the drainage network, which causes swamping, quenching, re-salting of agricultural lands of the owner and of the land of neighbouring owners;
  - b) lack of maintenance or damage to the anti-erosion systems, which causes massive erosion of the active horizon of agricultural land;

- c) lack of maintenance or damage to water works that discipline the flow of higher waters, resulting in the graveling of agricultural land;
- ç) allowing the depositing of solid or harmful substances on the surface of land, which impede the exploitation of the land or impair the functions of the agricultural land;
- d) allowing use of harmful substances, beyond defined limits, via air or water sources and streams that damage vegetation cultivated on agricultural land;
- dh) the presence, in excess of the established limits, of harmful substances released on agricultural land from various unidentified causes;
- e) presence of harmful substances in the groundwater in a quantity which exceeds the allowed limits, originating from the soil;
- ë) allowing the start of construction works and other illegal works, that changes the destination of the agricultural land;
- f) elements and other factors that during the inspection are assessed as possible causes of damage to the agricultural land.

2. In order to prove and provide arguments for the damage caused to the agricultural land, the following shall be carried out:

- a) tests for determining the state of the physical, chemical and biological indicators of the agricultural land;
- b) tests for determining the state of irrigation and ground waters;
- c) tests of the air found in the soil layers and on its surface.

The assessment of the agricultural land, water and air indicators is carried out by experts, who shall draft the relevant technical report. When the report of the experts shows that the tested parameters are not within the allowed norms and there is presence of factors defined in letters "a", "b", "c", "d", "e" and "f" of point 1 of this article, it estimates that the agricultural land has been damaged.

3. The conclusion of the inspection and issuance of the decision shall include:

- a) Causes of damage to the agricultural land;
- b) what caused the damage to the agricultural land and the responsible persons;
- c) the obligation of the persons who caused the damage to cover expenses for conducting the tests;
- ç) final report to the responsible decision-making bodies, as provided in the provisions of this law.

## **Article 22**

### **Tests of agricultural land indicator values**

1. Owners and legal possessors of agricultural land are responsible for carrying out the tests of agricultural land indicator values, solutions in soil and soil gases contained therein.

The following mandatory tests shall be carried out:

- a) frequent tests, at the intervals set by a decision of the Council of Ministers, on the proposal of the Minister of Agriculture and Food and the Minister of Environment;
- b) unpredicted, in any case when there are suspicions or it is noted that the natural functions of agricultural land have been violated.

- This test is ordered by decision of the land protection entities in the region.
2. The tests of the indicators, as defined in point 1 of this article, are carried out by the Soil Science Institute and by specialized and approved centres.

### **Article 23**

#### **Protection of agricultural land from destruction**

1. Owners and legal possessors of agricultural land and any natural or legal person whose activity affects agricultural land shall have the obligation to protect it from any factor leading to its destruction.
2. Agricultural land is considered to be destroyed when it:
  - a) can no longer be used as such;
  - b) cannot be rehabilitated within the limits of the values that are determined for the agricultural land;
  - c) the rehabilitation of the damaged area results in a higher cost than the real value of the agricultural land.

### **Article 24**

#### **Protected land areas**

1. Areas of agricultural land, which are exposed to risk of damage to the soil or manifest damage, causing large-scale risks to the community, are declared "Protected Areas".
2. The decision on the declaration of "Protected areas" is taken by the district council and contains:
  - a) the map of the protected land area with cadastral titles, plot area and boundaries of the area;
  - b) a description of the nature of the risk of damage to the agricultural land or the occurrence of its damage;
  - c) Causes of consequences;
  - ç) soil tests' reports of liquid and gas soil materials;
  - d) Emergency, short-term and long-term measures taken for rehabilitation and improvement of the situation, as well as the level of expenditures needed and the sources of their funding;
  - f) list of institutions, structures and persons in charge of the rehabilitation of the situation.

### **Article 25**

#### **Rehabilitation of damaged agricultural land**

The following shall have the obligation to rehabilitate damaged agricultural land, returning it to the previous condition:

- a) any natural or legal person, when assessed as causing and responsible for damaging the land;
- b) the previous owner of the agricultural land, who at the moment and in the document of transaction of the land did not declare or have concealed its damage;
- c) state structures in whose jurisdiction the damaged agricultural land is located, in any case when:
  - i) the person who caused damage to the agricultural land is not able to rehabilitate the land, but he/she fulfils the financial obligations for the full rehabilitation of the damaged land;
  - ii) the person who caused damage to the agricultural land dies and he is not an heir in accordance with the definitions of the Civil Code;
  - iii) the owner of the damaged land legally waives his right of ownership over the agricultural land.

#### **Article 26**

#### **Agricultural land rehabilitation deadlines**

1. The deadline for the completion of the rehabilitation of the damaged agricultural land is determined by the regional council, based on the LPA technical report.
2. Agricultural land is estimated to be rehabilitated when it fulfils the natural functions in accordance with the definition of point 2 of Article 2 of this Law and is proved by the tests carried out on the state of the limits of the values of agricultural land indicators.

### **CHAPTER V**

#### **SANCTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES**

#### **Article 27**

#### **Criminal charges**

The Land Management and Protection Section of the District Council shall file a criminal charge with the justice authorities for property destruction in any case when it notes:

- a) damage to the agricultural land, as defined in Article 23 of this Law;
- b) illegal change in the categorization of the agricultural land based in the definitions provided in Article 13 of this Law;
- c) Development of construction activity on agricultural land, in breach of the requirements of points 1 and 2 of Article 14 of this law.
- ç) noncompliance with of the requirements of letter "f" of article 16 of this law by the owners of agricultural land and other legitimate possessors;
- d) establishment and utilization of quarries for materials and other inert materials along river flows, which are in breach of the requirements of point 1 of article 15 of this law;

dh) any other similar case, that the land protection structures in the commune or municipality and in the district estimate that it has caused serious damage to the agricultural land.

**Article 28**  
**Administrative offenses**

The following violations constitute administrative offense:

- a) Non - compliance by owners of agricultural land and other legitimate possessors, with the letters "a" to "e" and letter "g" of article 16 of this law;
- b) failure to take appropriate measures for the protection of agricultural land, against the damage caused to it during the development of various activities, which is in breach of Article 18 of this law;
- c) Failure to comply with the obligations for notification of cases of damage to the agricultural land, which is in breach of paragraph 1 of article 19 of this law;
- ç) failure to carry out tests of agricultural land indicators, which is in breach of point 1 of article 22 of this law;
- d) non-rehabilitation of damaged agricultural land, for its return to the previous condition, which is in violation of Article 25 of this law.

**“Article 29**  
**Penalties**  
*(Added by Law No. 69/2013)*

For administrative offenses provided for in Article 28 of this Law, the inspector of the land protection inspectorate in the regional council shall issue fines from ALL 50000 to ALL 500000.

**“Article 30**  
**Appeals**  
*(Added by Law No.69/2013)*

The decision of the inspector of the land protection inspectorate in the district council may be appealed in accordance with the law on inspection.

**Article 31**  
**Enforcement of the decision**

The enforcement of the decision is carried out according to the procedures set forth in law no. 7697, dated 7.4.1993 "On administrative offenses". The revenue generated by the fine collection shall serve for protective measures for the agricultural land, upon approval of the regional council.

**CHAPTER VI  
FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 32  
Bylaws**

1. The Council of Ministers shall issue bylaws pursuant to articles 11 and 22 of this law.
2. The Minister of Agriculture and Food and the Minister of Environment shall be empowered to issue bylaws pursuant to Article 5, letter "c", Article 9, point 3, and Article 20, point 4 of this Law.

**Article 33  
Budget and working conditions**

The district councils shall be in charge of allocating in the annual budget, in a separate item, funds for the materials and working conditions, for making the structures defined in this law fully operational.

**Article 34  
Repeals**

Articles 4,11,12,13,14,15,16 and the first and last paragraph of Article 23 of Law No. 7501, dated 19.7.1991 "On the Land", as well as Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Law no. .8752, dated 26.3.2001 "On the establishment and functioning of structures for land administration and protection", are abrogated.

**Article 5  
Transitional provision  
(Added by Law No.69/2013)**

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

**Article 35  
Entry into force**

This law shall enter into force 15 days after its publication in the Official Gazette.

**Promulgated by Decree No. 4272, dated 14.07.2004 of the President of the Republic of Albania, Alfred Moisiu**