GAP ANALYSES ON THE ALBANIAN LEGISLATION AND ON PUBLICALLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION REGARDING THE USE, IMPORT, STORAGE, AND TREATMENT OF AGRICULTURE CHEMICALS

Technical report

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CONTENTS:

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SUMMARY

This report is divided into two main chapters. In the first chapter you will find the gap analysis regarding the Albanian legislation on the use, import, transport, storage, trade, and treatment of plant protection products (PPPs). Meanwhile, in the second chapter you will find the gap analysis regarding the publically available information on the use of agricultural chemicals within the territory of the Republic of Albania.

Regarding the Albanian legislation on the use, storage, and treatment of PPPs, it seems that we have a complete regulation on procedures such as: Control of parasites, Registration, Licensing, Trade, Transport, Storage, Quality control, Use, Disposal, and Recycling of PPPs. Furthermore, the Albanian legislation is partially influenced by EU legislation and in accordance with International Conventions. On the other hand, we have poor law enforcement.

Regarding the alleviating of the PPPs impacts on human and environmental health, there are foreseen some regulatory mechanisms in the legislation, such as disposal and recycling of pesticides.

In terms of biodiversity, there is no specific mechanisms that regulate the impacts of PPPs on specific species or groups, except from pollinating insects which probably are thought as the only directly affected group.

Regarding the use of pesticides within the territory of the Republic of Albania, there is very limited information available for the public. The publically available information includes: List of legal acts regarding plant protection and plant protection products, list of PPPs which are allowed to be imported and traded in the Republic of Albania, list of PPPs which are not allowed to be imported and traded in the Republic of Albania, etc. Meanwhile, there is no available information for the public in terms of more specific information, such as quantities and geographical distribution of the legal and illegal use of agricultural chemicals within the territory of Albania.

SUBJECT AND PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This report is developed under the frames of action A1 of the LIFE+ project "Egyptian vulture New LIFE" (LIFE16 NAT/BG/000874, www.LifeNeophron.eu), further referred as "the LIFE project" funded by the European Commission and co-funded by the "A. G. Leventis Foundation", and implemented by the Bulgarian Society for the Protection of Birds (BirdLife Bulgaria), the Hellenic Ornithological Society (BirdLife Greece), the World Wildlife Fund for nature - WWF Greece, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (BirdLife UK) (RSPB), Doğa Derneği / BirdLife Turkey (DD), BirdLife Middle East, BirdLife Africa, A.P. Leventis Ornithological and Research Institute (APLORI), CMS Raptors MoU, Green Balkans.

The main goal of this report is to identify and assess the scale and the impacts of the agriculture chemicals used in the territory of the Republic of Albania on the Egyptian Vulture population, and on other birds of prey as well as in the Albanian wildlife in general and to propose adequate measures in order to minimize the impact. This has been achieved through the analysis of the Albanian legislation regarding plant protection and plant protection products as well as through analysis of the publically available information regarding the use of legal and illegal agriculture chemicals.

The methodology used for the elaboration of this report consists on desk research of the legal acts and the publically available information.

The analysis of legal acts consists on listing all the relevant legal acts and describing of the legal procedures regarding: control of parasites, registration of the plant protection products, licensing of PPPs, import, trade, storage, use, disposal, and recycling of the PPPs.

The analysis of the publically available information consists on listing all the available information for the public regarding the legal / illegal use of the legal / illegal agriculture chemicals and describing how and where to find this information.

CHAPTER I – GAP ANALYSIS ON THE ALBANIAN LEGISLATION REGARDING USE, STORAGE, AND TREATMENT OF PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS

I. LIST OF LEGAL ACTS

1. Law no. 105/2016, date 27.10.2016 "On the protection of plants"[1]

It is the main legal act regarding plant protection and their products. The purpose of this law, according to Article 1, is to protect plants and their products from parasites; to prevent the entrance and spread of the parasites in the territory of the Republic of Albania; to protect the health of humans, animals, and the environment from the use of plant protection products (PPPs). This law is further reinforced and supplemented by orders and decisions of the Council of Ministers, regarding the registration, licensing, trade, transport, storage, use, disposal, recycling, etc of the plant protection products. Furthermore, in Article 3 of this law are represented the responsible authorities for the protection of plants, which you will find them also in the **Appendix I** of this report.

The relevant terminology regarding this legal act is as follows:

Good practices for the protection of plants is the set of measures and actions for the control of parasites by chemical methods, respecting the conditions under which PPPs are registered, such as: adherence to critical limits, dose and volume selection, timing and number of treatments, protection of natural entomophage and the environment, as well as the health of users and consumers.

Plant Protection Product (PPP) is a product containing one or more active substances and used to protect plants or plant products from parasites or to prevent their action, affecting plant life processes but with a different action than fertilizers chemicals, e.g. growth regulators, to destroy undesirable plants or plant parts, as well as to control or prevent the growth of undesirable plant parts.

Dangerous PPP is a plant protection product containing one of the following properties: explosive, oxidizing, flammable, harmful, corrosive, irritant, sensitive, carcinogenic, mutagenic, toxic to reproduction and dangerous to the environment.

High risk PPP is a plant protection product which contains one of the following qualities: highly toxic (class 1a or T +), toxic (class 1b or T), extremely flammable.

Phytosanitary Certificate is the official document issued by the plant protection service from the country of origin or country of production, indicating that the phytosanitary conditions of plants, plant products and other objects meet the phytosanitary safety standards laid down by the legislation in force in the Republic of Albania.

Internal Phytosanitary Certificate is an official document issued by the plant protection service of the area from which it was produced, which states that plants, plant products and other objects have been officially inspected at the site of origin and have been found free of quarantine parasites. It expresses the

[1] http://www.ligjet.org/

phytosanitary status of a consignment that meets the phytosanitary safety standards set by the legislation in force in the Republic of Albania.

Phytosanitary Certificate of Export is the official document issued by the plant protection service of the area from which it is produced, indicating that the phytosanitary conditions of plants, plant products endangered and other objects meet the phytosanitary safety standards set by legislation in force in the Republic of Albania.

Phytosanitary Certificate for Re-export is the official document issued by the plant protection service for re-export shipments, as official inspections have ensured that there is no phytosanitary risk in the new consignment.

Plant Passport is the accompanying document on the movement within the territory of the Republic of Albania of plants, as well as of dangerous plant products, which pass through clean areass.

Clean area is a territory or part of a territory, belonging to one or more villages, municipalities or counties free from certain parasites.

Parasite is a pest, disease or weeds, harmful or potentially harmful to plants and plant products.

Quarantine parasite is a dangerous parasite with significant economic impact that has not been or has been observed in our country but is not widespread.

Other objects is any storage place, means of transport, container, soil, living organisms, etc., that serve to shelter or spread the parasites.

Registration is the process of evaluating a PPP, according to the criteria set forth in the provisions of this law and the bylaws enacted as a result of which it is permitted to trade or use it in the territory of the Republic of Albania his with registration documents.

Trade of PPPs is any activity related to the storage, distribution, presentation for sale or the sale in the territory of the Republic of Albania of registered PPPs.

Tracing means the ability to track a plant, dangerous plant production, other plant protection product that is related to plant health at all stages of production, processing and distribution.

Inspection is the visual examination of plants, plant products and other objects carried out by the inspector to determine whether they are infected or affected by parasites and whether they comply with the provisions of this legal Act and the Law "On Inspection".

2. Decision of the Council of Ministers (DCM) no. 146, date 13.3.2018 “On the establishment, organization and functioning of regional agencies for veterinary services and plant protection”[1]

The main purpose of this decision is the establishment of regional agencies in Shkodër, Tiranë, Vlorë, and Elbasan for veterinary services and plant protection which have the mission to implement policies and strategies for the health protection of humans, animals, plants and environment. In total, there are 4 Regional Agencies for Veterinary Services and Plant Protection: Regional Agency for Veterinary Services and Plant Protection in Shkodër which includes the county of Shkodër, Lezhë and Kukës; Regional Agency for Veterinary Services and Plant Protection in Tirana which includes the county of Durrës, Tiranë, Dibër; Regional Agency for Veterinary Services and Plant Protection in Vlorë which includes the county of Fier,

Vlorë, Gjirokastër, and Regional Agency for Veterinary Services and Plant Protection in Elbasan which includes the county of Korçë, Elbasan, Berat.

According to Chapter I (5) of this DCM, the Regional Agencies for Veterinary Services and Plant Protection have to maintain constant connections and coordinate their activity with research institutions and other sources of information.

The main duties and responsibilities of the Plant Protection Service within these regional agencies are as follows:

- Monitoring of the phytosanitary condition of plants, plant products and other objects within the territory in their administration;
- Phytosanitary inspections and provision of "Internal Phytosanitary Certificate" for plants or plant products capable of carrying quarantine or dangerous parasites moving within the territory of the country;
- Phytosanitary controls and provision of "Phytosanitary Certificate of Export" for plants or plant products capable of carrying quarantine or dangerous parasites, which move outside the territory of the country;
- Phytosanitary inspection and provision of "Phytosanitary Certificate for re-export" for plants or plant products upon entry into the territory of the country for the purpose of re-exportation and stay in the country for more than 14 days;
- Phytosanitary controls and provision of "Phytosanitary Certificate" for plant materials for propagation or planting;
- Monitoring of cultivated or spontaneous plant parasites, as well as of plant protection funds, which are planned in the annual budget for the ministry;
- Notifying immediately the Responsible Structure for Plant Protection when a quarantine parasite appears in an area and, by declaring this area as an affected area, pursues measures to limit the spread of the quarantine parasite until its eradication in the area concerned;
- Monitoring of the implementation of good plant protection practices, as well as integrated protection criteria;
- Monitoring of the application of special measures for emergencies of mass propagation and proliferation of parasites, which cannot be restricted by common control methods;
- Provision of the appropriate training and issuance of the proof of ability to use PPPs;
- Provision of the information to the entire farmer community and the public, through the mass media;
- Implementation of short-term, mid-term and long-term strategies of plant protection activities;
- Monitoring and implementation of other duties as defined by law no. 105/2016, "On plant protection", as well as in its bylaws.

3. Law no. 27/2016 “On the management of chemicals”[1]

The objective of this law is to define the obligations on manufacturers, importers and users to classify the chemicals they place on the market and to provide the Chemical Safety Data Sheet; to determine the obligations to all suppliers for labeling and packaging of chemicals; to determine the obligations on exporters and importers of chemicals subject to the provisions of prior import approval and export notification; to regulate the production, placing on the market, use and export of dangerous chemicals;

to define the obligations and procedures for the establishment and maintenance of a register of chemicals placed on the internal market or produced for export outside the Republic of Albania.

This law is partially aligned with:

- Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 "On the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing the European Chemicals Agency, which amends Directive 1999/45 / EC, repeals Council Regulation (EEC) 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1448/94, as well as Council Directive 76/769 / EEC and Commission Directives 91/155 / EEC, 93/67 / EEC, 93 / 105 / EEC and 2000/21 / EC, "as amended";
- Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 "On the classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures amending and repealing Directives 67/548 / EEC and 1999/45 / EC and amending Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 ", as amended".

4. DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2019 "On the adoption of rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for users"[1]

The purpose of this DCM is to ensure a sustainable use of plant protection products (PPPs), minimizing the risks and impacts of their use on health of humans, animals and environment, and promoting the use of integrated pest management as well as approaches or alternative techniques, such as non-chemical alternatives to PPPs. In Chapter I (2) of this DCM is specified that the measures provided in these Rules do not affect the measures laid down in national law for: conservation of wild birds; conservation of natural habitats, wild fauna and flora; creating a framework in the field of water policy; maximum levels of pesticide residues on or above food and food of plant and animal origin; protecting the health and safety of workers from the risks associated with chemical agents at work; protecting workers from the risks associated with their exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work; supporting rural development.

This decision is partially aligned with Directive 2009/128 / EC, of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for community action to achieve sustainable pesticide use.

This DCM is accompanied by the relevant terminology as follows:

Fumigating is the process of applying, exposing and distributing a poisonous PPP in its gaseous state, with a view to controlling pests in the product and its holding environment, including fumigation preparation, fumigation operation itself and the steps taken after fumigation, e.g. ventilation and cleaning. All gases and vapors that can act as a choke are considered "very toxic to health".

Fumigation Certificate (or "Fumigation Application Certificate") is the document issued after the fumigation application, which reflects the service provided, stating the characteristics and procedure applied.

Integrated Parasite Management is the careful consideration of all available plant protection methods and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of populations of harmful organisms and maintain the use of plant protection products and other forms of intervention in levels that are economically and environmentally justified, as well as reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. Integrated parasite management emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible intervention for agro-ecosystems and encourages natural control mechanisms of parasites.

Non-chemical methods are the alternative methods of plant protection products and pest management based on agronomic techniques, such as those referred to in point 1 of Annex 3 of this legal act or methods of physical, mechanical or biological control of parasites.

Consultant means any person who holds a bachelor's degree in agronomy and advises on pest management and the safe use of PPPs, professionally or commercially, including private and public services, commercial agents, food producers and retailers where applicable.

5. DCM no. 335, date 6.6.2018 "On the approval of rules on the registration procedure and evaluation criteria of plant protection products"[1]

The purpose of this DCM is to lay down the rules for the registration procedure and the evaluation criteria of plant protection products (PPPs) to be imported, placed on the market and used within the territory of the Republic of Albania.

This DCM is accompanied by the relevant terminology which is complementary to the terminology of the law "On the protection of plants", as follows:

Active substance is a substance or microorganism, including viruses, having a specific or general action on plants, their products and pests.

Technical active substance is a substance used in the manufacture of a plant protection product and containing a pure active substance, together with impurities, within the permissible limits.

New active substance is an active substance manufactured and patented by a particular manufacturer in accordance with international rules protecting the patent right of invention, which is approved by order of the Minister.

Old active substance is the active substance, the production of which, according to international rules, is free and approved by order of the Minister.

Inorganic plant protection product is a plant protection product containing only inorganic active substances.

Repellent is an active substance that, for specific characteristics of odor, color, mechanical effect, etc is capable of removing certain phytoparasites.

PPP originated by plants is a plant protection product whose active ingredient contains one or more plant originating materials, combined with one or more herbal preparations.

6. Law no. 10081, date 23.2.2009 "On licenses, authorization and permits in the Republic of Albania", as amended[1]

This legal act sets: the principles for determining the activities, actions and types of public goods, the exercise, performance and use of which are subject to licensing, authorization or licensing; the principles for determining the conditions, procedures and terms of validity of licenses, authorizations and permits, and principles for the reasons and procedures for their revocation; the organization and the content of the National Register of Licenses and Permits; the procedures for dealing with certain licenses, authorizations and permits under the jurisdiction of central institutions; the rules of organization and functioning of the National Licensing Center (Article 2 (1)).

The relevant terminology regarding this legal act is as follows:

License is an administrative act, which gives its holder the right to start and exercise the type of activity in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

License/Authorization/Permit Holder is a legal person or natural person who has obtained a license, authorization or permit.

Licensing/Authorization/Permitting Conditions are those conditions, the preliminary and/or ongoing fulfillment of which is required by the licensee/authorization/permit holder.

Licensing/Authorization/Permitting Criteria is that part of the conditions upon which the granting of a license/authorization/permit is based.

Licensing/Authorization/Permitting Obligations is that part of the conditions required to be fulfilled in the course of carrying out an activity, act or use of the public good.

7. Order no. 566, date 15.10.2019 "On updating ministers order no. 72, date 2.3.2017 "On approval of active substances in content of PPPs", changed"[1]

In this Order are represented some changes in the list of active substances that are allowed to be used in the composition of PPPs. Two additional compounds have been added to the list of active substances which are allowed to be used in the composition of PPPs: 1) *Florpyrauxifen-benzyl*; 2) *Bacillus subtilis strain*. Meanwhile, the following compounds have been removed from the list: 1) *Desmedipham*; 2) *Dimethoate*; 3) *Methiocarb*.

8. DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 "On the approval of rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of plant protection products"[1]

The purpose of this DCM is to describe the legal procedures on the import, trade, transport, storage, use, and disposal of PPPs. There have been some slight changes in some of the procedures described in this legal act, under DCM no. 462, date 11.7.2012 "On some amendments on the DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 "Approving the rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use, and disposal of plant protection products". According to DCM no. 462 (Chapter I (3, 4)), there are some change in the naming of the procedures import and trade i.e. *Import of PPPs* has changed to *Wholesale trade*; *Trade of PPPs* has changed to *Retail trade.* These changes are also accompanied by changes in the content as follow:

Chapter II (3): *"…The wholesale trading activity of PPPs is exercised only by persons licensed for wholesale trading issued under the applicable legislation on permits and licenses, after fulfilling the following conditions:*

a. *The interested person or the person employed by him/her has to be a graduate in agronomy;*
b. *The location of the wholesale warehouse has to be approved under the conditions of point 5 of chapter IV, date 20.8.2008 of the Council of Ministers;*
c. *Storage conditions has to ensure at all times the health and safety of the staff employed;*
d. *Health confirmation by the health authorities that the staff employed is capable to work with PPPs…"*

Chapter III (3): "*…The retail trading activity of PPPs is exercised only by persons licensed for retail trading issued under the requirements of the applicable legislation on permits and licenses, subject to the following conditions:*

a. *Interested person or person employed by him / her has to be a graduate in agronomy;*
b. *The location of the retail establishment has to be approved under the conditions of point 9 of Chapter IV of Decision no. 1188, dated 20.8.2008 of the Council of Ministers;*
c. *Trading conditions have to guarantee at all times the health and safety of the staff employed;*
d. *Health confirmation by the health authorities that the staff employed is capable to work with PPPs…*"

This DCM is accompanied by the relevant terminology as follows:

Import is the term used for the introduction into the territory of the Republic of Albania of any registered plant protection product (PPP).

Trade is the term used for any activity for the transport, storage, distribution, presentation for sale or sale, within the territory of the Republic of Albania, of any registered plant protection product.

Label is the written graphic content, printed on and/or attached to PPPs directly on the outer packaging and on the container or the main box of the PPP.

Individual Safeguards (MMI) is the term used for the safeguards used in the storage, trading and use of PPPs, as set out in Annex 15 to this Decision.

Professional user is any person authorized to use PPP, classified as "high risk PPP", in accordance with the requirements of this Decision.

9. DCM no. 462, date 11.7.2012 "On some amendments on the DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 "Approving the rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use, and disposal of plant protection products"[1]

In addition to the changes described in the DCM no. 1188, in this legal act are also represented some changes in the naming of the authorities responsible for the protection of plants, as follows:

- "*Regional Directorate of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection*" (DRBUMK) has changed to "*National Food Agency*" (AKU), except chapters V and VI.
- "*DRBUMK Plant Protection Inspectorate*" has changed to "*Sector of Plant Protection and Agricultural input of AKU*", except chapters V and VI.
- In chapter V, "*DRBUMK Plant Protection Inspectorate*" has changed to "*Sector of advisory service at the Regional Directorate of Agriculture*".
- In chapter V and VI, "*Regional Directorate of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection*" (DRBUMK) has changed to "*Regional Directorate of Agriculture*" (DRB).

10. DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 "On the approval of rules on the trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products"[1]

The purpose of this DCM is to comply with the legal requirements and to lay down rules and procedures for the trade, transport, and storage of registered plant protection products.

This DCM is accompanied with the relevant terminology as follows:

Warehouse is a special facility serving the storage and wholesale distribution of PPPs to retail units.

Warehousing is the residence time of PPPs in stock.

Security data document (MSDS) refers to the information to the user or distributor on the risks that the plant protection product may cause, as well as its safe handling, storage and disposal. The MSDS is issued by the plant protection product and accompanies the PPP from production to retail.

International legislation:

1. **Law no. 8483, date 10.5.1999 "On the accession of the Republic of Albania in the "International Convention on Plant Protection"[1]**

The purpose of this law is to ensure joint and effective actions to prevent the spread and entry of plant parasites, and to promote appropriate measures to combat them, the Contracting Parties undertake to adopt specified legislative, technical and administrative measures, specified in this Convention and in the Supplementary Agreements in accordance with Article XVI of this legal act.

2. **Law no. 10277, date 13.5.2010 "On the accession of the Republic of Albania to the Convention of Rotterdam "On the procedure of notification of preliminary approval of some chemicals and dangerous plant protection products in the international trade"[1]**

The objective of this Convention is to promote joint responsibility and mutual efforts between the parties to the international trade in certain dangerous chemicals, with a view on protecting human health and the environment from potential harm, and contributing to their safe use from an environmental point of view, helping to exchange information about their characteristics, anticipating a national decision-making process on their import-export and transmitting these decisions to the Parties of the Convention.

EU legislation

DCM no. 201, date 10.4.2019 "On the approval of the National Plan for European Integration 2019-2021"[1]

According to Article 70 of the Agreement on Stabilization and Association, Albania has the obligation to approximate its national legislation with the EU acquis.

The cooperation between the Republic of Albania and the European Union in the field of agriculture and in the agro-industrial sector is provided in the Article 96 of the Agreement. The acquis on food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policies reflects the EU's integrated approach to food safety with a view to ensuring a high level of food safety, animal health, animal welfare and plant health within the European Union through coherent measures and monitoring, ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market. The main preconditions for a candidate country in this field are the transposition of EU legislation, as well as its implementation by a well-structured and trained administration.

The transposition process of EU legislation regarding the phytosanitary policies includes:

- Approval of the DCM "On the adoption of the phytosanitary quarantine rules" during the third quarter of 2020. The Decision will partially approximate the Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on safeguards against the introduction into the Community of harmful organisms to plants or plant products and their spread within the Community. The Decision aims to ensure the health of plants and plant products from parasites.
- Approval of the Guidance "On Rules for Recognizing Clean areas" during the second quarter of 2020. The guidance will partially approximate the Commission Regulation (EC) no. 690/2008 of 4 July 2008 recognizing protected zones exposed to particular plant health risks in the Community.
- Approval of the "Guidance on Rules for the Movement of Plants, Plant Products and Other objects within and between Clean Areas" during the fourth quarter of 2020. It is a document issued by an authorized manufacturer. The Responsible Structure for Plant Protection verifies the fulfillment of the conditions and criteria for the issuance of the plant passport by the authorized producers.

The main administrative structures responsible for phytosanitary policies and for the official control are determined by the provisions of Law no. 105/2016 "On Plant Protection". The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is the institution that implements the phytosanitary policy.

Regarding chemicals, the transposition process of the EU legislation includes:

- Approval of the Law no.27, date 17.3.2016 "On the management of chemicals";
- Approval of DCM no. 488, date 29.6.2016 "On the classification, labeling, and packaging of chemicals";
- Approval of DCM no. 489, date 29.6.2016 "List of High risk substances (SVHC), criteria for the inclusion of substances in the SVHC list, and the issuance of a conditional authorization to continue using the SVHC";
- Approval of DCM no. 665, date 21.9.2016 "On import and export of dangerous chemicals".

One of the responsible institutions for the management of chemicals is the Ministry of Tourism and Environment. The obligation to approximate the Albanian legislation with the EU legislation in the field of Environment derives from Article 108 of the Agreement on Stabilization and Association.

MTM's top priorities for 2019, regarding chemicals, were: the ratification of the Minamata Convention "On mercury"; establishment of the Office of Chemicals as an obligation of law no. 27/2016 "On the management of chemicals"; approximation of the European Union legislation with the national legislation and the adoption of bylaws pursuant to Law 27/2016 "On the management of chemicals", specifically regarding the rules necessary to prevent and reduce environmental pollution by asbestos; the rules prohibiting the export of metallic mercury, certain mercury compounds and mixtures, the safe storage of metallic mercury and the specific criteria for the storage of metallic mercury considered as waste; building the administrative and technical capacity of the environmental inspectorate to implement legislation in this area.

II. PROCEDURES

2.1. Control of parasites:

Cultivation, production, multiplication, storage, processing and marketing of plants infected with quarantine parasites are prohibited by law no. 105/2016, date 27.10.2016 “On the protection of plants” (Article 7(6)).

All physical and legal persons who cultivate, produce, process, store and trade plants and plant products are obliged to take precautions against parasites and to prevent their multiplication and spread based on the good practices for the plant protection (Article 7(1a), law no.105/2016, date 27.10.2016 “On the protection of plants”). They are also obliged to monitor vegetation, soil, and plant products for the emergence of parasites and to control them in accordance with good plant protection practices (Article 7(1b)).

The rules and practices on plant protection, as well as the drafting of good plant protection practices and integrated protection criteria are drafted by the Department for the Protection of Plants (DPP) and approved by the order of the Minister, on the proposal of the Responsible Structure for the Protection of Plants (RSPP) (Article 7(7), law no. 105/2016, date 27.10.2016 “On the protection of plants”).

Every plant or plant product capable of carrying quarantine or dangerous parasites moving within the territory of the country shall be subject to phytosanitary control and be provided with an “Internal Phytosanitary Certificate” issued by the Department of Plants Defense near Regional Directorates of Agriculture (RDA), or “Plant Passport” issued by authorized manufacturers. The conditions and criteria for the authorization of the producers of plant and plant products shall be determined by the Minister’s instruction (Article 7(2), law no. 105/2016, date 27.10.2016 “On the protection of plants”).

The Phytosanitary Certificate it is needed also for plants or plant products that are exported or that enter the territory of the country for re-export purposes and stay in the country for more than 14 days (Article 7(3, 4), law no. 105/2016, date 27.10.2016 “On the protection of plants”).

In emergency cases of massive spread and multiplication of parasites that can’t be controlled with the conventional control methods, special measures and mobilization of state and private institution which have the human and material capacities shall be taken by order of the Minister (Article 8(1), law no. 105/2016, date 27.10.2016 “On the protection of plants”). The rules for the special measures and treatments for the control of parasites in these emergency cases shall be taken by Instruction of the Minister (Article 8(2)).

Small quantities of plants, plant products, for self-consumption or personal use, for non-industrial, agricultural or commercial use, may circulate in the country even when they are not accompanied by a "Phytosanitary Certificate" or "Plant Passport" provided. They do not pose a risk of spreading harmful organisms (Article 7(5), law no. 105/2016, date 27.10.2016 “On the protection of plants”).

The monitoring of phytosanitary conditions in plants and plant products and the issuance of the Phytosanitary Certificate now is carried out by the Regional Agencies for Veterinary Services and Plant Protection according to the Point 5 in the DCM no. 146, date 13.3.2018 "On the establishment, organization and functioning of regional agencies for veterinary services and plant protection" but this change is not reflected yet in the Article 7, law no. 105/2016, date 27.10.2016 "On the protection of plants".

2.2. Registration of plant protection products (PPPs):

According to the law no. 105/2016, date 27.10.2016 "On the protection of plants" (Article 19(1)), it is obligatory that all the Plant Protection Products (PPP) that are traded or used within the territory of the Republic of Albania have to be registered but only the PPPs registered in one of the European Union countries are allowed to be registered (Article 19(2)).

The "Responsible Structure for the Protection of Plants" (RSPP) is the responsible authority within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for the registration of PPPs (Article 19 (3), law no. 105/2016, date 27.10.2016 "On the protection of plants"). The registration of the PPPs is carried out by the PPPs Registration Commission which is a permanent, collegial technical body that operates periodically in the registration process of PPPs. The commission is compound by 5 members: Deputy Minister (head of commission), two representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, one representative from the National Food Authority (AKU), and one representative from the Food Safety and Veterinary Institute (ISUV). The secretary of this Commission is the specialist covering the PPPs at the Responsible Structure for the Protection of Plants (Chapter II in the DCM no. 355, date 6.6.2018 "On the approval of rules on the registration procedure and evaluation criteria of plant protection products"). All the members of the PPPs Registration Commission have to declare in advance their relationship, if any, with the PPP trading entities (Chapter II (4)).

The registration of PPPs is carried out based on some specific criteria. The criteria for the registration of PPPs is included in the Chapter III in the DCM no. 355, date 6.6.2018 "On the approval of rules on the registration procedure and evaluation criteria of plant protection products" and it is related to: the active substance in the composition of the PPPs – which should be approved by the Minister; the effectiveness of the PPPs; dangerous effects of the PPP on plants or plant products where it has been used; direct, or in-direct impacts in human, animal and environmental health; and other issues related to packing, labeling, fulfillment of the standards set by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), etc.

The application to register the PPPs includes a letter of request from the applicant, technical data on the PPP, proof that the PPP is registered in one of the EU countries, as well as the security data documentation (Chapter IV (1), DCM no. 355, date 6.6.2018 "On the approval of rules on the registration procedure and evaluation criteria of plant protection products").

Within 20 days from the date of application, the applicant is notified by the secretary of the PPPs Registration Commission whether or not the application is approved depending on the fulfillment of all the requirements. In case all the requirements are fulfilled, all the documents go to ISUV which reviews the documentation within 25 days and sends a written response to the Responsible Structure for the Protection of Plants (Chapter V, DCM no. 355, date 6.6.2018 "On the approval of rules on the registration procedure and evaluation criteria of plant protection products").

The list of the registered PPPs is published in the official webpage of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development[2] (Chapter II (7), DCM no. 355, date 6.6.2018 "On the approval of rules on the registration procedure and evaluation criteria of plant protection products").

The rules on registration, the procedure and the criteria for the evaluation of PPPs are determined by decision of the Council of Ministers, on the proposal of the Minister (Article 19(4), law no. 105/2016, date 27.10.2016 "On the protection of plants"). The approval of the active substances, other constituents of the plant protection products, the technical data in the register for the registration of PPPs, as well as their updating, in accordance with EU legislation, is ordered by the Minister (Article 19 (5)).

2.3. Licensing:

Production and/or trading license for the PPPs is included in the second category, Appendix I in the law no. 37/2016 "On some amendments and changes in law no. 10081, date 23.2.2009 "On licenses, authorization and permits in the Republic of Albania", as amended. This information is given also as a reference in Article 20(3) in the law no. 105/2016, date 27.10.2016 "On the protection of plants" but it is unclear and not very precise.

Any normative initiative in the field of licensing / authorization / permitting under Article 4 in the law no. 10081, date 23.2.2009 "On licenses, authorization and permits in the Republic of Albania", as amended shall be publicly announced in the National Register of Licenses and Permits, on its official website and by other appropriate means, at least 30 days prior to its final review by the approving body. In the case of draft laws for which the initiative is exercised by the Council of Ministers, the announcement shall be made 30 days prior to submission to the Council of Ministers for review and approval by the responsible Ministry and the minister".

Applications for licenses / authorizations / permits or their subcategories are submitted to the National Licensing Center (NLC). The application consists on the submission of a completed application form and the accompanying documents (Article 17 (1, 2), law no. 10081, date 23.2.2009 "On licenses, authorization and permits in the Republic of Albania", as amended.

The NLC may not request the submission of documents or other unforeseen information on the form. The completed documents, for each submitted application, shall be published by the NLC in the register within the next business day following the day of the submission of the application (Article 17(4, 5), law no. 10081, date 23.2.2009 "On licenses, authorization and permits in the Republic of Albania".

After submitting the application, the next step in the licensing procedure is the evaluation of the applications from the NLC. The evaluation process is divided into three different stages according to the three different groups to be evaluated. The division of these groups is based on the criteria that each group must meet in order to be licensed (Article 16, law no. 10081, date 23.2.2009 "On licenses, authorization and permits in the Republic of Albania", as amended).

[2] https://bujqesia.gov.al/publikime/

The evaluation of the first group is done within two business days from the day of application. The assessment of meeting the criteria for this group is based solely on the applicant's own statements (Article 18, law no. 10081, date 23.2.2009 "On licenses, authorization and permits in the Republic of Albania", as amended).

The evaluation of the second group is done within four business days from the day of application. The assessment of meeting the criteria for this group, except the applicant's own statements is based, is base also on the supporting documents submitted by the applicant (Article 19, law no. 10081, date 23.2.2009 "On licenses, authorization and permits in the Republic of Albania", as amended).

The evaluation of the third group is done within 4 business days from the day of application. In addition to those criteria provided for the first and second groups, the assessment of meeting the criteria is based on the performance of an inspection, testing, competition, interview, hearing or other assessment method (Article 20, law no. 10081, date 23.2.2009 "On licenses, authorization and permits in the Republic of Albania", as amended).

The application is rejected by National Licensing Center if not all the probative documents have been submitted, they have not been submitted in the required form, or they contain unauthorized corrections or deletions, according to the relevant provisions, or when their content does not appear clearly or is unreadable, no service charge payment has been made, the applicant does not meet the relevant licensing criteria (Article 18, 19 (4), article 20 (2), law no. 10081, date 23.2.2009 "On licenses, authorization and permits in the Republic of Albania", as amended).

The decision on approval or rejection of the application is done according to the form specified and notified in accordance with the procedures referred to in the Article 34 of the law no. 10081, date 23.2.2009 "On licenses, authorization, permits in the Republic of Albania", as amended. According to this article, any decision of the National Licensing Center is notified by publication in the register.

2.4. Import of plant protection products:

According to DCM no. 462, date 11.7.2012 "On some amendments on the DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 "On the approval of the rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of the plant protection products" (Point 3(a)), the title "*Import of plant protection products*" is replaced by "*Wholesale trade of plant protection products*". While the title "*Trade of plant protection products*" is replaced by "*Retail trade of plant protection products*".

2.4.1. Wholesale and retail trade of plant protection products:

In the Republic of Albania it is permitted the wholesale and retail trade of the Plant Protection Products. Wholesale and retail trade of PPPs is done by physicals persons, graduated in the field of agronomy, or by legal entities, who must hire one or more persons, responsible technicians, who are graduated in this field (Article 20, law no. 105/2016, date 27.10.2016 "On the protection of plants").

Wholesale and retail trade of "Dangerous PPPs" or "High risk PPPs" is carried out under a license issued under the requirements of the legislation, pursuant to law no. 10081, date 23.2.2009 "On licenses, authorization and permits in the Republic of Albania", as amended.

The wholesale and retail trade license for the PPPs should be placed in a prominent place in the trading unit (Chapter II (2) & chapter III (2), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”).

Every person licensed for the wholesale trade of PPPs that are classified as “Dangerous PPPs” or “High risk PPPs” is obliged to compile an annual report and submit it to the National Food Agency (AKU) no later than February of the following year, on the quantity and quality of each imported and marketed PPP during the preceding calendar year; and also is obliged to notify the National Food Agency, by self-declaration, of any harmful effects on the user, environment or ecosystem, humans or animals, observed during the use, exposure, distribution and discharge of any imported and marketed PPPs (Chapter II (3), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”).

Every person licensed for the retail trade of PPPs that are classified as “Dangerous PPPs” or “High risk PPPs” is obliged to compile an annual report and submit it to AKU no later than January of each year, on the quantity and quality of each PPP that has been placed on the market during the preceding calendar year (Chapter III (5), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”).

According to Chapter III (6), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”, the sale of the "Dangerous PPPs” or "High risk PPPs” is based on the prescription issued by a graduate agronomist.

Inspection of PPPs on the market, regarding the fulfillment of legal requirements for trading, is carried out on the basis of the annual risk-based inspection plan approved by the Minister. The quality control of marketed PPPs is carried out on the basis of the annual sampling and analysis plan approved by the Minister (Chapter 2 (7), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”).

2.5. Transport of plant protection products:

It is strictly forbidden the transport of PPPs together with food for humans and animals and by means of transport which are used for the transportation of humans and animals (Chapter IV (3), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”).

When, during transport, the packaging is damaged and the PPP is spilled, the vehicle must stop and the driver must take measures to stop the leakage and avoid damage / pollution to the surrounding environment. Soil, sawdust or lime are used to absorb and deactivate liquids, carefully wiped and stored in a separate container. Disposal is done in accordance with the legislation on integrated waste management. In the event of accidental damage to the packaging MMI (at least gloves) should be used (Chapter IV (5), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport and storage of plant protection products”).

The transport of the PPPs is carried out only in their original packaging. Heavier packages and / or those containing liquid PPPs should be placed in the bottom layers of the load. The PPP, during transport, must be accompanied by the relevant MSDS, also in Albanian language (Chapter IV (4, 7, 8), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport and storage of plant protection products”).

The transport of the PPPs classified as "Dangerous PPP" and "High risk PPP" is carried out according to the Albanian legislation in force for the transport of goods and dangerous substances (Chapter IV (1), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport and storage of plant protection products”).

The means of transport for “Poisonous” and “Highly poisonous” PPPs must meet the technical requirements, such as: to have their distinctive marks; the interior of the vehicle must be clean and free of tools that may damage the PPPs packaging; the vehicle cover must be unharmed and impenetrable to water and sunlight; the vehicles must be equipped with fire extinguishers, specific MMIs (gloves, clothes, masks, glasses, shoes or boots), materials that neutralize damage-induced PPPs; etc (Chapter IV (2), DCM no 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport and storage of plant protection products”).

2.6. Storage of plant protection products:

According to DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products” (Chapter V (1)), the PPPs must be stored in warehouses, in case of wholesale trade, and in retail trade premises.

Warehouses are constructed or adapted in such a way as to guarantee the preservation of the physicochemical properties of the plant protection products within the expiration date and to ensure a level of ambient temperature, as required by the PPP label for their storage. For this purpose, the warehouses must be equipped with ventilation systems (Chapter V (2), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport and storage of plant protection products”).

The approval to guarantee the functioning of the wholesale trade warehouses of PPPs is given within 10 days from: the Inspectorate of Health, in compliance with public health legislation; the Inspectorate of the Environment, pursuant to Law no. 10448, date 14.7.2011, "On Environmental Permits", as amended; the Fire Protection and Rescue Service (MZSH), pursuant to Law no. 152/2015, "On Fire Protection and Rescue Service" (Chapter V (3), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport and storage of plant protection products”).

There are some criteria that PPPs must meet in order to be stored in warehouses. These criteria are listed in Chapter V (4), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport and storage of plant protection products”.

PPPs retail units must be constructed or adapted in such a way as to guarantee the preservation of their physicochemical properties, to provide a level of ambient temperature, as required by the PPP label for their storage (Chapter V (5), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”).

When, during storage of PPPs in warehouses or retail outlets, damage to packaging and PPP leakage occurs, they are removed immediately from the warehouse and retail outlet and disposed of in accordance with applicable rules (Chapter V (6), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”).

If the PPPs, within the damaged packaging, are in good condition, they are placed in original labeled packaging in the presence of the National Food Agency. This action is accompanied by keeping a record, in duplicate, to avoid the abuses that may occur with the re-packaging of PPPs in these premises (Chapter V (7), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”).

End-users store PPPs in special environments, such as: safes, rooms, warehouses secured by unauthorized openings, in original packaging, away from children, in dry conditions, away from fire, protected from direct sunlight. , as well as complying with all special instructions provided on the label (Chapter V (8), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”).

National Food Agency informs by writing: The responsible Directorate for statistics at the ministry and the Responsible Structure for Plant Protection (SPMB), within March of each year, for the amount of each PPP that was imported and traded during the previous calendar year, according to appendices no. 4 and no. 5, which are attached to this decision; the SPMB, for specific problems related to the control of plant protection products; the SPMB, for any adverse effect on the user, environment or ecosystem, humans or animals, observed during use, exposure, proliferation, discharge to any imported and marketed PPP based on the self-declaration under letter "b ", of point 3 of Chapter II of this decision (Chapter V (9), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”).

2.7. Quality control of plant protection products:

According to Chapter X (1), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”, the quality control of the PPPs that are imported is carried out by the quarantine inspectors in every border point. While, the quality control of the PPPs that are already in the market is carried out by the Plant Protection inspectors, at National Food Agency, whenever they see it convenient.

The quality analyses of PPPs are carried out by the Food Safety and Veterinary Institute (ISUV). The results of these analyses are notified by writing by ISUV to the chief inspector for the protection of plants, the import, or the owner of the PPPS analyzed (Chapter X (2, 3), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”).

The sample for analysis is taken in presence of the owner of the PPPs. The sample size taken by the inspector for the quality control of the plant protection products must be up to 1 kg, depending on the size of the packaging and the purpose of the analysis. The samples are taken in at least 4 original packages or in a larger number when the packing size is less than 0.250 kg or liters. In the case of liquids, before sampling, the container is shaken several times to homogenize the contents. The containers from which the samples are taken are stamped with a distinctive mark of the sample recipient and provided with a small card indicating the quantity taken (Chapter X (4, 5), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”).

The inspector, after sampling, compiles an accompanying report. A copy of the report is left to the holder of the PPP (Chapter X (7), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”).

Foods originated by plants or animals, stored foods, processed foods, and various juices and beverages shall not contain residues of active substances of PPPs used in plant protection, in an amount greater than 0.01 milligrams of active substance per kilogram of the product analyzed (Chapter X (12), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”).

The maximum level of the residues of active substances of PPPs is based on the EU legislation, the conditions of the country, within the limits set by EU (Chapter X (13), DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of rules on trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products”).

2.8. Sustainable use of plant protection products:

According to chapter III (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6), DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2009 “On the approval of rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for the users”, only the persons more than 18 years old have the right to use the PPPs, excluding pregnant women. These persons must be equipped with a proof of ability which is provided in public and private institutions after completing a 30 hours theory and 10 hours practice course. At the end of this course, an exam is conducted by the commission, which assesses the knowledge of the person seeking the proof of ability. Proof of ability is signed by the representative of the Regional Agency of Veterinary Service and Plant Protection and the representative of the institution where the course is held.

Proof of ability has no expiration date and it is accompanied by a health certificate issued every 2 years. Proof of ability shall be recorded in a separate register administered by the Regional Agency of Veterinary Services and Plant Protection (Chapter III (7), DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2009 “On the approval of rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for the users”).

The person seeking to qualify as a professional user must attend a course of instruction in public or private institutions, approved under the legislation on vocational education and training. The course should consist of 40 hours of theory and 20 hours of practice. The PPPs registered for use must be in the course content. At the end of the course, an exam is conducted by the commission, which assesses the knowledge of the person seeking proof of ability. Proof of ability is signed by the representative of the Regional Agency of Veterinary Service and Plant Protection and the representative of the institution where the course is held. Proof of ability is valid for a period of 6 years and is accompanied by a health certificate issued every 2 years. Proof of ability may be renewed if requested by its holder and provided proof of health (Chapter III (9, 10, 12), DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2009 “On the approval of rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for the users”).

Equipment for the application of PPPs for professional use are subject to technical controls at regular intervals, according to law no. 10489, date 15.12.2011, "On the trading and supervision of the market of non-food products", and Law no. 32/2016, "On ensuring the safety of work of pressure equipment and installations". Technical inspection of equipment is carried out every three years (Chapter IV (1), DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2009 “On the approval of rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for the users”).

Equipment for the application of PPPs must have been checked at least once within 2020. After this period, only equipment for application of PPPs that have successfully passed the control should be in professional use (Chapter IV (2), DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2009 “On the approval of rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for the users”).

Different deadlines and control intervals apply to non-spraying PPPs application equipment, to the PPPs manual application equipment or to backpack sprayers, and to other PPPs application equipment which represents a very low level of use (Chapter IV (3a), DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2009 “On the approval of rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for the users”).

The certification of equipment for the application of PPPs is performed by the Regional Agency of Veterinary Service and Plant Protection. Such certification systems are established to permit the verification of controls and the recognition of certificates granted in other countries, even when the period since the last control carried out in another country is equal or shorter than the period of control interval applicable in its territory (Chapter IV (6), DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2009 “On the approval of rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for the users”).

In the territory where treatment with high-risk PPPs and / or dangerous PPPs is carried out, the passage, grazing and taking of food for humans and livestock is prohibited. Warning signs, 50 x 30 cm in size, are displayed in these areas, accompanied by the note "Caution, risk of poisoning!". These tables and marking shall be resistant to weather conditions, at least for a period of 20 days from the moment of their installation (Chapter V (1, 2), DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2009 “On the approval of rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for the users”).

According to DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2009 “On the approval of rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for the users”, there are some specific practices regarding the use of PPPs which are prohibited within the territory of the Republic of Albania such as: use of aircraft for treatment with PPPs (Chapter V (3a)); use of herbicides on or along national roads, railways, riverbeds and lakes, highly permeable surfaces, near water surfaces or groundwater, in public parks, in forests and, in general, in agricultural areas not designated for the cultivation of the agricultural plants (Chapter V (3b)); use of dangerous PPPs and / or high risk PPPs in residential centers, in areas used by the general public or vulnerable groups, such as: public parks and gardens, playgrounds and recreational areas, school grounds, and playgrounds for children and in the vicinity of health care facilities as well as in protected areas (Chapter V (3c)); preparation of sprinkler solution near springs, water wells, reservoirs, running water, pits, canals, and their spilling and washing of working tools therein (Chapter V (3ç)); use of poisonous and highly poisonous plant protection products for bees, as well as pollinating insects in greenhouses (Chapter V (3d)); plant material disinfected with PPPs, to be used as food for humans, animals and birds, even if it is processed, washed or cleaned, except where the label indicates that such use is permitted. Disinfected planting material is stored in separate places away from children and animals (Chapter V (3dh)).

To protect beneficial insects and their pollinating activity, the use of plant protection products in flowering plants is prohibited, whether cultivated or spontaneous. Treatments with plant protection products can be carried out up to three days before flowering, as well as after the petals fall, by proceeding with the cutting of spontaneous flowering plants found under or near the crops to be treated (Chapter V (7), DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2009 “On the approval of rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for the users”).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development publishes the list of toxicities of PPPs to pollinating insects, especially to bees and makes it known on its official website (Chapter V (9), DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2009 “On the approval of rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for the users”).

During the working process, the plant protection products and their packaging, as well as the spraying solution should not be left out of the user's control for a moment. At the end of the day's work, the residual PPPs and their packaging are returned to storage, and the remaining spraying solution, after diluting over 5 times, is rinsed at the site where the solution is prepared and deeply inverted in 20 cm depth (Chapter V (6), DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2009 “On the approval of rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for the users”).

To increase the level of safety related to plant residues in plant and plant products, the traceability system should identify the latest treatment with the plant protection products before harvest. The manufacturer must declare to the regional extension agency, as well as to the plant products and plant collection center, the date of the last pre-harvest treatment and the name of the plant protection product used. The Regional Agricultural Extension Agency advises and pursues plant and plant products producers on the safe and efficient use of plant protection products (Chapter V (10), DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2009 “On the approval of rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for the users”).

2.9. Disposal of plant protection products:

In the group of PPPs, packaging and other materials destined for disposal are included: PPPs that are unusable due to expiration or for other reasons; PPPs that have leaked during storage and transport, and materials used for their absorption and deactivation; empty containers such as tank, bottles, boxes, bags, etc; contaminated items during work such as protective equipments, cleaning agents, different containers, etc, which can no longer be used (Chapter VIII (1), DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 “On the approval of rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of plant protection products”).

Importers of unusable PPPs, due to their expiration or for other reasons, are obliged to remove them from the territory of the Republic of Albania or to incinerate them in accordance with the legislation in force (Chapter VIII (2), DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 “On the approval of rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of plant protection products”).

Incineration of PPPs within the territory of the Republic of Albania is done by specialized entities for this purpose, after being verified and authorized by the relevant structures of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment (Chapter VIII (3), DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 “On the approval of rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of plant protection products”).

PPPs that have leaked during storage and transport, and materials used for their absorption and deactivation; empty containers such as tank, bottles, boxes, bags, etc; contaminated items during work such as protective equipments, cleaning agents, etc; are destroyed. There are two main legal methods to destroy the PPPs: Incineration and Landfill. Incineration is carried out in ventilated places, away from people, animals, housing or crops. Unburnable packaging is washed, broken, crushed and buried (Chapter VIII (4), DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 “On the approval of rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of plant protection products”).

The landfill sites of the plant protection products and other materials mentioned above are designated by the Plant Protection Inspector and the Inspector of Environment. The landfill sites are kept surrounded by fences where warning signs are placed (Chapter VIII (6, 8), DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 “On the approval of rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of plant protection products”).

Landfilling is carried out in waterproof, non-flooded lands, away from running water and water basins, away from residential centers, as well as buildings where animals are kept. The pit is made in a cup shape, up to 3 m in diameter and 1-1.5 m deep, and is covered with a clay layer of 5-10 cm, and with lime 2-3 cm. The waste is laid in 10-15 cm layers, mixing with lime. The pit is filled with debris up to 50 cm below its upper level, and the rest is covered with soil or clay and lime mix, and planted with bushes to avoid erosion (Chapter VIII (7), DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 "On the approval of rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of plant protection products").

2.10. Recycling of plant protection products:

The users of PPPs return the packages of used PPPs to the retail outlets where they were supplied, being refunded with 10% of the value held in the invoice (Chapter IX (3), DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 "On the approval of rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of plant protection products").

PPPs retailers collect empty packages in a separate room, delivering them to the wholesale premises, where they are supplied, at the end of each month, and are also reimbursed 10 % of the values held in the invoice. The empty packages are stored in a separate room in the premises of the PPPs Wholesale trade (Chapter IX (4, 5), DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 "On the approval of rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of plant protection products").

Every quarter, the Plant Protection Inspectorate, at National Food Agency, where the PPPs trade units operate, reconciles the dispersed packages with those collected (Chapter IX (6), DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 "On the approval of rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of plant protection products").

According to Chapter IX (7), DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 "On the approval of rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of plant protection products", the undamaged empty packages collected at the Wholesale units are reused in the new PPPs confection. The damaged empty packages are is treated as poisonous and harmful waste and disposed in accordance with Chapter VIII (4), DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 "On the approval of rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of plant protection products".

III. SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THE PROCEDURES FOR USE, STORAGE AND TREATMENT OF AGRICULTURE CHEMICALS

The Albanian legislation provides a complete regulation on procedures such as: Control of parasites, Registration of plant protection products, Licensing of PPPs, Trade of PPPs, Transport of PPPs, Storage of PPPs, Quality control of PPPs, Sustainable use of PPPs, Disposal of PPPs and Recycling of PPPs. Furthermore, there has been undertaken some initiative on aligning the Albanian legislation regarding the phytosanitary services and chemicals management with the EU legislation, although there is still much to be done in this regard.

The responsible authority for the protection of plants in the Republic of Albania is the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and its subordinate institutions:

- The Responsible Structure for Plant Protection;
- National Food Agency;
- Regional Agencies for Veterinary Services and Plant Protection;
- Food Safety and Veterinary Institute (ISUV);
- Plant Protection Department.

Every plant protection product has to be registered in one of the EU countries in order to be registered and used within the territory of the Republic of Albania. There are some specific rules regarding the registration, licensing, trade, storage and transport of PPPs (described above). List of the registered PPPs is published in the official webpage of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and is available information for the public.

Every plant protection product in the market is subject to quality control which is carried out by the National Food Agency (AKU). The quality control of the plant protection products that are imported is carried out by the quarantine inspector in every border point. The quality control analyzes are carried out by the Food Safety and Veterinary Institute (ISUV).

PPPs which are unusable due to expiration or other reasons, and those which have leaked during storage and transport are destined for disposal. The methods for the disposal of the PPPs include: Incineration and landfill.

The packages of the used PPPs are returned to the retail units and are refunded with 10% of the value in the invoice. The undamaged empty packages are reused in the new PPPs confection. While, the damaged empty packages are treated as poisonous and harmful and are destroyed.

Regarding the use of plant protection products, there are some good regulations which indicate and ensure a sustainable use of PPPs. It is important to emphasize here the criteria for being a user / professional user of PPPs. According to the Albanian legislation, in order to be a user of PPPs you have to be above the age of 18 years old and to be equipped with a proof of ability which is provided by public and / or private institutions after attending a course of 30 hours theory and 10 hours practice. The proof of ability doesn't have an expiration date. The same criteria is also for being a professional user of PPPs, except a few changes regarding the duration of the course (40 hours of theory and 20 hours of practice) and the expiration date of the proof of ability (the proof of ability for being a professional user expires after 6 years). These criteria are important to make people more aware on the sustainable and responsible use of the plant protection products. Nevertheless, most of the users of PPPs in Albania do not meet these criteria, especially those who are not professional users. Starting with the fact that everyone, regardless of age, can buy plant protection products in any of the trading points. Furthermore, the users of PPPs most of the cases are not equipped with a proof of ability and they don't even have the information on the criteria they have to meet in order to use plant protection products. In cases of personal use of plant protection products, people are instructed on the use of the PPPs by the person, who sells them and who is a graduate in agronomy. This case indicates a good legislation in force but poor law enforcement which might be the case for many other aspects of the Albanian legislation related to the use, storage, control, and treatment of plant protection products within the territory of the Republic of Albania.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

On paper, it seems that the Albanian legislation is complete and addresses all the main issues related to use, storage, control and treatment of plant protection products. It is also partially influenced by EU legislation and in accordance with International Conventions such as International Convention on Plant Protection & Convention of Rotterdam. Meanwhile, in practice, it appears to be poor law enforcement.

It is important to highlight that in order for a plant protection product to be registered in the Republic of Albania, it has to be registered in at least one of the EU countries, setting thus European standards regarding the list of PPPs which are allowed to be used within the territory of the Republic of Albania. Despite this, there have been cases of trading and use of the PPPs that are banned, emphasizing once again the poor law enforcement.

Regarding the human, animal, and environmental health, there are some mechanisms that regulate the impacts of PPPs, mentioning here the mechanisms on disposal and recycling of the plant protection products as well as regulating mechanisms on transport and storage of PPPs.

In terms of biodiversity, there is no specific mechanism that regulates the impacts of PPPs on specific species or groups, besides the impacts of PPPs on pollinating insects. Probably, it is thought as the only directly affected group by the use of pesticides.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

There are two main issues arising regarding law enforcement on the sustainable use of plant protection products within the territory of the Republic of Albania:

1. Lack of information from the public regarding the rules on the use of plant protection products and on the consequences from the misuse of PPPs;
2. Lack of control at retail trading points of PPPs.

In terms of alleviating these issues it is much needed to inform the public through media and other means of information, on the existing legislation regarding the rules on the use of plant protection products, professionally or not, adding here also the information regarding the consequences from the misuse of PPPs on human, animal, and environmental health.

The rules for being a user of PPPs as well as the information regarding the impacts from the misuse of PPPs should be represented in a billboard which should be placed in a prominent place in the premises of the trading points of PPPs.

The responsible authority for the law enforcement regarding trade of PPPs must carry out periodic inspections at retail trading points of PPPs, in order to control the fulfillment of the criteria on the sale of PPPs, and to whom they are sold (fulfillment of the age criterion).

It is important that all the retail and wholesale trading points of PPPs are obliged by to compile an annual report on the quantity and quality of the PPPs that are classified as “Dangerous” or “High risk” PPPs and submit it to the National Food Agency. It would have been good if the retail trading points would compile an annual report also on the quality and quantity of the PPPs, which are not classified as “Dangerous” or “High risk” PPPs, and submit it to the National Food Agency. These reports should be available to public.

It would help also the imposition of penalties, such as fines, towards all persons who use plant protection products without being equipped with proof of ability.

These measures are important in terms of law enforcement and in terms of minimizing the impact of plant protection products on human, animal and environmental health.

CHAPTER II – GAP ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLICALLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON THE USE OF AGRICULTURE CHEMICALS THAT COULD BE POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS FOR VULTURES AND OTHER BIRDS OF PREY

I. OVERVIEW OF THE PUBLICALLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The publically available information regarding agricultural chemicals and their use within the territory of Albania is very limited. The only available information for the public are: Legal acts regarding plant protection and plant protection products, List of registered plant fertilizers; List of registered plant protection products, some statistics regarding the agricultural production, and some news regarding the National Food Agency field inspections.

Legal acts regarding plant protection and plant protection products can be found in three main sources, such as: The Official Gazette[3], the website www.ligjet.org[1], and the official webpage of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development[4].

The lists of registered fertilizers and plant protection products can be easily found in the official webpage of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, under the section "Publications"[2]. This information is available in pdf format and it is updated.

Regarding the use of the agricultural chemicals (pesticides, fertilizers) there is no publically available information, or it may not be easily found. In the official webpage of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, under the section "Statistics"[5] are represented some short reports on the annual statistics regarding the agricultural production. The latest report is from 2017 and shows an increase in the vegetable, cereal, and potato production, mentioning also the counties with the highest agricultural production, such as: Fier, Tiranë, Korçë, etc. Nevertheless, there is no information on the quantity and the frequency of the agrochemicals used, or if there is used any agricultural chemical.

In the official webpage of the National Food Agency (AKU), under the section "News"[6] are represented the latest news regarding the National Food Agency activity as well as weekly summaries on their field inspections. The information on these news is very short and doesn't provide much details i.e. on these weekly news are represented the number of the subjects inspected and what were the penalties undertaken during the week. Moreover, the access of information in this section is not an easy task because you need to check the entire news history in order to find something that might interest you.

[3] https://qbz.gov.al/
[4] https://bujqesia.gov.al/drejtoria-e-politikave-dhe-strategjive-te-zhvillimit-te-bujqesise-sigurise-ushqimore-dhe-zhvillimit-rural/
[5] https://bujqesia.gov.al/statistika/
[6] https://aku.gov.al/category/lajmet-e-fundit/

In case you are very clear on what you are searching for, then you can use the search bar by typing the key words.

II. LEGAL USE OF PESTICIDES FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY

2.1. List of all crop protection chemicals: pesticides, rodenticides, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides

List of all the plant protection products which are allowed to be imported and traded in the Republic of Albania is represented in **Annex II** of this report. The list of the PPPs which are not allowed to be imported but only marketed and used in the Republic of Albania is represented in **Annex III**, and the list of plant fertilizers is represented in **Annex IV**. In total there are 332 plant protection products (fungicides, insecticides, rodenticides, herbicides, pesticides, pheromones, growth hormones) which are allowed to be imported and traded; 103 PPPs (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, pesticides) which are not allowed to be imported but only marketed and used in the territory of Albania, and 291 plant fertilizers.

2.2. Standard procedures for the use of each type of crop protection substance (for each substance)

The information regarding the use of registered plant protection products is limited. In Annex II and Annex III, is given information regarding the name, the active substance, the type, registration (date and register number) of the PPPs as well as the name of the applicant for the registration of the PPP. According to table 1, there are:

- 172 plant protection products used as fungicides;
- 79 plant protection products used as insecticides;
- 39 plant protection products used as herbicides;
- 16 plant protection products used as nematocides, moluscides, etc;
- 7 plant protection products used as pheromones;
- 6 plant protection products used as growth hormones;
- 4 plant protection products used as rodenticides.

According to table 2, there are:

- 58 plant protection products are used as fungicides;
- 21 plant protection products are used as insecticides;
- 15 plant protection products are used as herbicides;
- 8 plant protection products are used as acaricides, nematocides, etc;
- 2 plant protection products are used as rodenticides;
- 2 plant protection products are used as growth hormones.

There is no publically available information (or hard to find) on the requirements for the storage and treatment of PPPs, nor on the geographical distribution regarding the use of registered PPPs. However, following a logical line, most of the PPPs are used throughout the Western lowlands where is

concentrated most of the agricultural activity in Albania. Regarding the amount of the PPPs used per hectare, there is still a lack of the publically available information. There are no annual agricultural reports published, or any register regarding the annual use of the agricultural chemicals.

2.3. Methods for the use of legal chemicals for chemical protection

According to the Albanian legislation (DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2019 “On the approval of the rules on the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for users”), the only method used in Albania for chemical protection is:

Fumigation, which is the process of applying, exposing and distributing a poisonous PPP in its gaseous state, with a view to controlling pests in the product and its holding environment, including fumigation preparation, fumigation operation itself and the steps taken after fumigation, e.g. ventilation and cleaning. All gases and vapors that can act as a choke are considered "very toxic to health”.

Other methods to control parasites are: Integrated Pest Management and Non-chemical methods, which encourage the use of natural methods to protect the plants.

2.4. Terms of use

Terms of use for the PPPs are described in details in the accompanying leaflet of the PPP, together with the information on the risk of poisoning, care and first aid in cases of accidents.

2.5. Regulation (prohibition) for use / storage / disposal (landfill, safety)

According to DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 “On the approval of the rules on trade, transport and storage of the plant protection products”, PPPs must be stored in special environments, such as: safes, rooms, warehouses secured by unauthorized openings, in original packaging, away from children, in dry conditions, away from fire, protected from direct sunlight as well as complying with all special instructions provided on the label.

When, during storage of PPPs in warehouses or retail outlets, damage to packaging and PPP leakage occurs, they are removed immediately from the warehouse and retail outlet and disposed of in accordance with applicable rules. If the PPPs, within the damaged packaging, are in good condition, they are placed in original labeled packaging in the presence of the National Food Agency. This action is accompanied by keeping a record, in duplicate, to avoid the abuses that may occur with the re-packaging of PPPs in these premises.

According to DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 “On the approval of rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of plant protection products”, unusable PPPs due to expiration or PPPs that have leaked during storage and transport, and materials used for their absorption and deactivation; empty containers such as tank, bottles, boxes, bags, etc; contaminated items during work such as protective equipments, cleaning agents, etc; are destroyed. There are two legal methods to destroy PPPs: Incineration and Landfill. Burning of the PPPs is carried out in ventilated places, away from people, animals, housing or crops. Unburnable packaging is washed, broken, crushed and buried.

The landfill sites of the plant protection products and other materials are designated by the Plant Protection Inspector and the Inspector of Environment. The landfill sites are kept surrounded by fences where warning signs are placed.

2.6. Registries for the use of chemical protection legal substances

There is no publically available information regarding registries for the use of chemical protection legal substances.

2.7. Quantities of the chemicals used by types

There is no publically available information regarding the quantities of the chemicals used by types.

2.8. Statistics on the use of the types of chemical protection chemicals

There is no publically available information regarding the statistics on the use of the types of chemical protection chemicals.

2.9. Import procedures, authorization regime and storage of legal chemical protection substances

A. Import

According to the law no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 "On the approval of the rules on the import, trade, transport, storage, use, and disposal of the plant protection products"", it is allowed only the import of the PPPs registered in accordance with the requirements of the legislation in force.

According to DCM no. 462, date 11.7.2012 "On some amendments on the DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 "On the approval of the rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of the plant protection products", the title "*Import of plant protection products*" is replaced by "*Wholesale trade of plant protection products*". While the title "*Trade of plant protection products*" is replaced by "*Retail trade of plant protection products*". Thus, the following rules are in accordance with the DCM no. 462:

- Wholesale and retail trade of "Dangerous PPPs" or "High risk PPPs" is carried out under a license issued under the requirements of the legislation.
- The wholesale and retail trade license for the PPPs should be placed in a prominent place in the trading unit.
- Every person licensed for the wholesale trade of PPPs that are classified as "Dangerous PPPs" or "High risk PPPs" is obliged to compile an annual report and submit it to the National Food Agency (AKU) no later than February of the following year, on the quantity and quality of each imported and marketed PPP during the preceding calendar year; and also is obliged to notify the National Food Agency, by self-declaration, of any harmful effects on the user, environment or ecosystem, humans or animals, observed during the use, exposure, distribution and discharge of any imported and marketed PPPs.

- Every person licensed for the retail trade of PPPs that are classified as "Dangerous PPPs" or "High risk PPPs" is obliged to compile an annual report and submit it to AKU no later than January of each year, on the quantity and quality of each PPP that has been placed on the market during the preceding calendar year.

B. License conditions

According to the law no. 10081, date 23.2.2009 "On licenses, authorization and permits in the Republic of Albania", as amended, the evaluation process regarding licensing is divided into three different stages according to the three different groups to be evaluated. The division of these groups is based on the criteria that each group must meet in order to be licensed.

The evaluation of the first group is done within two business days from the day of application. The assessment of meeting the criteria for this group is based solely on the applicant's own statements.

The evaluation of the second group is done within four business days from the day of application. The assessment of meeting the criteria for this group, except the applicant's own statements is based, is base also on the supporting documents submitted by the applicant.

The evaluation of the third group is done within 4 business days from the day of application. In addition to those criteria provided for the first and second groups, the assessment of meeting the criteria is based on the performance of an inspection, testing, competition, interview, hearing or other assessment method.

Any decision regarding licensing is published in the official register by the National Licensing Center.

III. ILLEGAL DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDES – ILLEGAL LANDFILLS

3.1. List of all chemicals banned for import and use

There is no publically available information regarding the list of the chemicals banned for import and use in the Republic of Albania.

3.2. Conditions and rules for controlling the import and use of illegal chemicals for chemical protection

There is no publically available information regarding the conditions and rules for controlling the import and use of illegal chemicals for chemical protection.

3.3. Statistics of cases of detected illegal import of illegal chemicals for the last 5 years - date, substance, quantity, place of perception, action

There is no publically available information regarding cases of detected illegal import of illegal chemicals. However, there is a case of detected illegal import of PPPs which are not allowed to be imported in the territory of the Republic of Albania. This case was published in the official webpage of the National Food Agency, on November 18, 2019. According to this news, 800 liters of PPP (Tilt 250 EC) was stopped in the border point "Hani i Hotit". The amount of PPP came from Germany and its destination was Albania. The 800 liters of Tilt 250 EC was stopped in the border point with the purpose to return it to the country of origin[7].

3.4. Statistics of the cases of established illegal dumping of illegal chemical substances for the last 5 years - date, substance, quantity, location of the perpetuation (municipality, land, property no / address if possible or geographic coordinates)

There is no publically available information regarding the statistics on the cases of established illegal dumping of illegal chemical substances.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, there is very limited information available for the public regarding the use of agriculture chemicals and it is not always updated. The list of the publically available information includes:

- List of legal acts regarding plant protection and plant protection products: This information is available and free to access in three main sources, such as: The Official Gazette, the website: www.ligjet.org, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and it is updated.
- List of PPPs which are allowed to be imported and traded in the Republic of Albania: This information is available and free to access in the official webpage of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and it is updated.
- List of PPPs which are not allowed to be imported but only marketed and used in the territory of the Republic of Albania. This information is available and free to access in the official webpage of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and it is updated.
- List of registered plant fertilizers: This information is available and free to access in the official webpage of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and it is updated.
- Annual reports regarding the statistics on the agriculture production: This information is available in the official webpage of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and it is not updated. The latest report in this regard is from 2017.

[7] https://aku.gov.al/aku-kthen-ne-vendin-e-origjines-800-litra-produkt-te-mbrojtjes-se-bimeve-e-cila-nuk-bente-pjese-ne-listen-e-pmb-ve-te-lejuara-per-te-hyre-ne-shqiperi/

Meanwhile, in terms of quantities, and geographical distribution of the legal use of the agriculture chemicals, there is no available information for the public.

Regarding the list of illegal chemicals and illegal use of the illegal chemicals, there is a complete lack of publically available information, the same for cases of detected illegal import of illegal chemicals and disposal of the illegal chemicals.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is important that all the responsible institutions on plant protection and plant protection products to provide information to the public regarding legal and illegal agriculture chemicals and their use within the territory of the Republic of Albania. This can be achieved through annual reports and registers on the quantity, geographical distribution, and legal / illegal use of the agriculture chemicals.

These reports, registers should be published in the official webpage of the relevant institutions and be free to access from the public, or at least disclose their existence on the official webpage of the relevant institutions and provide the information on how to access them.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

National Food Agency

Law no. 105/2016, date 27.10.2016 "On the protection of plants"

Decision of the Council of Ministers (DCM) no. 146, date 13.3.2018 "On the establishment, organization and functioning of regional agencies for veterinary services and plant protection"

Law no. 27/2016 "On the management of chemicals"

DCM no. 317, date 15.5.2019 "On the adoption of rules for the sustainable use of plant protection products and the qualification criteria for users"

DCM no. 335, date 6.6.2018 "On the approval of rules on the registration procedure and evaluation criteria of plant protection products"

Law no. 10081, date 23.2.2009 "On licenses, authorization and permits in the Republic of Albania", as amended

Order no. 566, date 15.10.2019 "On updating ministers order no. 72, date 2.3.2017 "On approval of active substances in content of PPPs", changed"

DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 "On the approval of rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use and disposal of plant protection products"

DCM no. 462, date 11.7.2012 "On some amendments on the DCM no. 1188, date 20.8.2008 "Approving the rules on import, trade, transport, storage, use, and disposal of plant protection products"

DCM no. 532, date 11.9.2018 "On the approval of rules on the trade, transport, and storage of plant protection products"

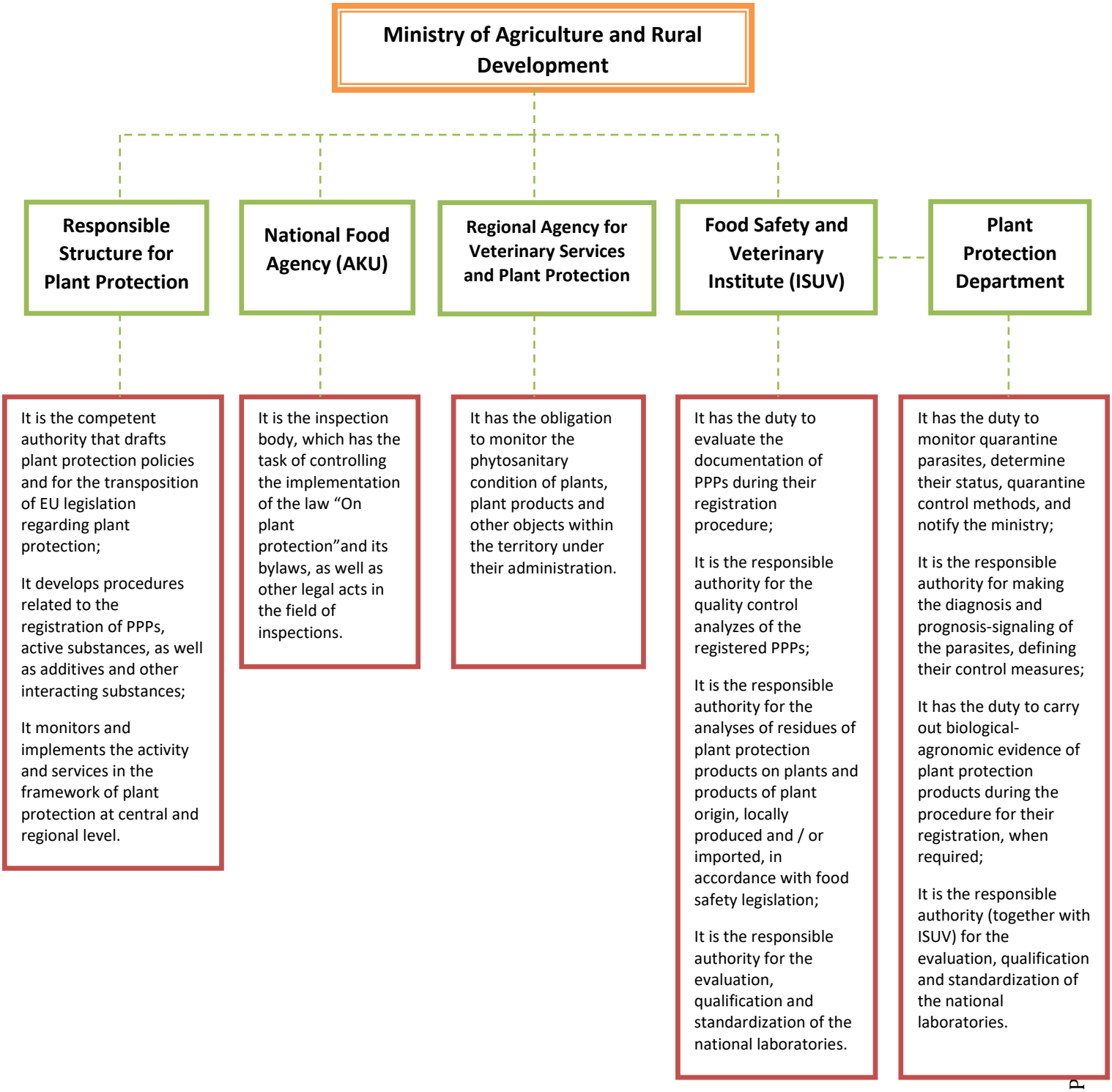
Law no. 8483, date 10.5.1999 "On the accession of the Republic of Albania in the "International Convention on Plant Protection"

Law no. 10277, date 13.5.2010 "On the accession of the Republic of Albania to the Convention of Rotterdam "On the procedure of notification of preliminary approval of some chemicals and dangerous plant protection products in the international trade"

DCM no. 201, date 10.4.2019 "On the approval of the National Plan for European Integration 2019-2021"

ANNEX I

In this section is represented the organization chart of the responsible authorities for the protection of plants.



ANNEX II:

LISTA 1

LISTA E PMB-ve TË REGJISTRUARA PËR T'U IMPORTUAR DHE TREGTUAR NË REPUBLIKËN E SHQIPËRISË/Tetor 2019/
LIST OF PPP REGISTERED TO BE IMPORTED AND TRADING IN THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA **October 2019**

NR/ No	EMRI TREGTAR/ TRADE NAME	EMRI LENDES AKTIVE/ NAME OF A.S.	KLASIFIKIMI/ CLASSIFICATION	APLIKUESI/APPLICANT	NR/ No	DATA Reg./ Reg. DATA
1	ABAMEX 18 EC	Abamectin	Insektic-akaricid	MAC-GmbH	490	2.10.2012
2	ACROBAT WG	Dimethomorph+mancozeb	Fungicid	BASF Agro BV	168/2	18.3.2011
3	ACTARA 25 WG	Thiamethoxam	Insekticid	Syngenta Crop Protection	164/1	25.5.2005
4	ACTELLIC 50 EC	Pirimiphos methyl	Insekticid	Syngenta Crop Protection	5/2	14.11.2008
5	ADHESIVE AGENT OIL P3	Vaj mineral	Insektic-akaricid	Chimatech AD	683	15.11.2018
6	AFFIRM 095 SG	Emamectin benzoate	Insekticid	Syngenta Crop Protection	30/1	17.9.2014
7	AFROMYL	Oxamyl	Nematocid	Industrias Afrasa SA	692	27.12.2018
8	AGIBELIN 18 TB	Gibberellic acid	Rreg. ritje	Nufarm SAS	552	2.5.2014
9	AGRIA-MANCOZEB 80 WP	Mancozeb	Fungicid	Zenith Cropsciences Bulgaria	441	16.3.2012
10	AIRONE WG	Oksiklorur Cu+hidroksid Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Isagro SpA	693	27.12.2018
11	ALFIL	Fosetyl aluminium	Fungicid	Industrias Afrasa SA	556	4.7.2014
12	ALFIL WG	Fosetyl aluminium	Fungicid	Industrias Afrasa SA	571	17.9.2014
13	ALIAL 80 WP	Fosetyl aluminium	Fungicid	Cheminova Agro	512	8.1.2013
14	ALIEN	Tebuconazole	Fungicid	SIPCAM	495	2.10.2012
15	ALIETTE FLASH	Fosetyl aluminium	Fungicid	Bayer AG	65/1	14.11.2008
16	ALTACOR 35 WG	Chlorantraniliprole	Insekticid	FMC International Switzerland Sarl	537	14.6.2013
17	ALUMEX 80 WG	Fosetyl aluminium	Fungicid	MAC-GmbH	536	14.6.2013
18	ALVERDE	Metaflumizone	Insekticid	BASF SE	383	18.3.2011
19	AMINOPIELIK 600 SL	2.4 D acid	Herbicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	485	2.10.2012
20	APACHE	Abamectin	Insektic-akaricid	Industrias Afrasa SA	557	4.7.2014
21	AMPLIGO 150 ZC	Chlorantraniliprole+l.cyhalothrin	Insekticid	Syngenta Crop Protection	694	27.12.2018
22	APOLLO 50	Clofentezine	Akaricid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	657	6.2.2017
23	APPLAUD 25 WP	Buprofezin	Insekticid	Nyhon Nohyaku Co Ltd	459	16.3.2012
24	ARIES	Metaldehyde	Moluskicid	Tragusa	531	14.6.2013
25	ARMETIL C	Metalaxyl+oxychlorur Cu	Fungicid	Industrias Qiumicas del Valles	356	29.12.2010
26	ARMETIL COMBI	Metalaxyl+folpet	Fungicid	Industrias Químicas del Vallés	577	17.9.2014
27	ARMETIL M	Metalaxyl+mancozeb	Fungicid	Industrias Químicas del Vallés	357	29.12.2010
28	ARVALIN LR	Fosfid zinku	Rodenticid	Detia Freyberg GmbH	582	10.12.2014
29	ATONIK	Sodium p-Nitrophenolate+Sodium o-Nitrophenolate+Sodium 5-Nitroguaiacol	Rreg. ritje	Asahi Chemical Europe	695	27.12.2018
30	AVAUNT 15 EC	Indoxacarb	Insekticid	FMC International Switzerland Sarl	284	2.10.2012
31	AVIATOR	Dimethomorph+mancozeb	Fungicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	489	2.10.2012
32	AXIAL 50 EC	Pinoxaden	Herbicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	310	18.3.2011
33	AZUMO 80 WG	Squfur	Fungicid	Azufre y Fertilizantes Pallarés SA (AFEPASA)	711	8.5.2019

34	**BANJO**	Fluazinam	Fungicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	486	2.10.2012
35	**BARBARIAN SUPER 360**	Glyphosate	Herbicid	Barclay Chemicals Manufacturing	710	8.5.2019
36	**BASAR**	S-metolachlor	Herbicid	Galenika-Fitofarmacija	713	8.5.2019
37	**BELEM PRO 0.8 MG**	Cypermethrin	Insektic dezinf	Elanco Hellas SACI	610	7.7.2015
38	**BELLIS**	Boscalid+pyraclostrobin	Fungicid	BASF SE	647	15.12.2016
39	**BELTANOL**	8-Hidroksikinolin sulfat	Fungicid	Probelte SA	684	15.11.2018
40	**BELTHIRUL**	Bacillus thuringiensis	Insektic biologjik	Probelte SA	450	16.3.2012
41	**Bi - 58**	Dimethoate	Insekticid	BASF SE	54/2	2.10.2012
42	**BIOCEBO**	Proteina te hidrolizuara	Tërheqës	Bioiberica SA	565	4.7.2014
43	**BIOLID UP**	Vaj mineral	Insektic-akaricid	SIPCAM	676	7.6.2017
44	**BIOSULF 96 DP**	Squfur	Fungicid	Nitrofarm SA	555	2.5.2014
45	**BORDEAUX MIXTURE**	Sulfat Cu, perzierje me Ca	Fungic-baktericid	Manica SpA	250	8.10.2010
46	**BORDO MICRO**	Sulfat Cu, perzierje me Ca	Fungic-baktericid	Industrias Qiumicas del Valles	140	11.11.2009
47	**BOXER 800 EC**	Prosulfocarb	Herbicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	270	8.10.2010
48	**BRIK 24 EC**	Myclobutanil	Fungicid	Sharda Europe BVBA	426	14.11.2011
49	**CABRIO DUO**	Dimethomor+pyraclostrobin	Fungicid	BASF SE	540	14.6.2013
50	**CABRIO TEAM**	Pyraclostrobin+dimethomorph	Fungicid	BASF SE	578	17.9.2014
51	**CALYPSO SC 480**	Thiacloprid	Insekticid	Bayer AG	197/1	4.7.2014
52	**CANTUS**	Boscalid	Fungicid	BASF SE	53/1	2.3.2013
53	**CAPTAN 80 WG**	Captan	Fungicid	Arysta LifeScience	32/3	26.5.2011
54	**CARAKOL**	Metaldehyde	Moluskicid	Kollant Srl	500	2.10.2012
55	**CERA TRAP**	Proteina te hidrolizuara	Tërheqës	Bioiberica SA	566	4.7.2014
56	**CHAMP DP**	Hidroxid Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Nufarm SAS	499	2.10.2012
57	**CHAMPION 50**	Hidroxid Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Nufarm SAS	239	18.3.2011
58	**CHORUS 50 WG**	Cyprodinil	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	155	14.11.2008
59	**CHROMOGOR**	Dimethoate	Insekticid	Sharda Europe BVBA	586	10.12.2014
60	**CIDELY TOP**	Difenoconazol+cyflufenamid	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	653	15.12.2016
61	**CLINIC 36 SL**	Glyphosate	Herbicid	Nufarm SAS	165/1	15.11.2018
62	**CLIO SUPER**	Topramezone+dimethenamid-P	Herbicid	BASF SE	541	14.6.2013
63	**CODACIDE**	Vaj bimor i sojes	Adjuvant (ngjites)	Microcide Ltd	664	6.2.2017
64	**COLLIS**	Boscalid+kresoxim-methyl	Fungicid	BASF SE	358	29.12.2010
65	**COMRADE**	Azoxystrobin+cyproconazole	Fungicid	Sharda Europe BVBA	637	23.6.2016
66	**CONFIDOR SL 200**	Imidacloprid	Insekticid	Bayer AG	567	17.9.2014
67	**CONFIDOR WG 70**	Imidacloprid	Insekticid	Bayer AG	216	18.3.2011
68	**COPERBLAU-N 50 WP**	Hidroxid Cu	Fungic-bakteric	Nitrofarm SA	525	2.3.2013
69	**CORAGEN 20 SC**	Chlorantraniliprole	Insekticid	FMC Internat Switzerland Sarl	384	18.3.2011
70	**COSAVET DF**	Squfur	Fungicid	Sulphur Mills Limited	221	18.3.2011
71	**COTRAN PLUS**	Cymox.+mancozeb+sulfat Cu	Fungicid	Tragusa	498	2.10.2012
72	**CUPRABLAU Z WP**	Oksiklorur Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Cinkarna Celje Inc	558	4.7.2014
73	**CUPRABLAU Z 35 WG**	Oksiklorur Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Cinkarna Metallurg&Chemical Industry	685	15.11.2018
74	**CUPROFIX 30 DISPERSS**	Mancozeb+sulfat Cu	Fungicid	UPL Europe Ltd	257/1	14.11.2011

75	CUPROFIX F DISPERSS	Folpet+bordolez	Fungicid	UPL Europe Ltd	611	7.7.2015
76	CUPROSATE GOLD M 72 WP	Cymoxanil+mancozeb	Fungicid	Zenith Cropsciences Bulgaria	446	16.3.2012
77	CURENOX 50	Oxiklorur Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Industrias Qiumicas del Valles	103	11.11.2009
78	CURZATE M 44 WP	Cymoxanil+mancozeb	Fungicid	DuPont International Operations	514	8.1.2013
79	CURZATE M 68 WG	Cymoxanil+mancozeb	Fungicid	DuPont International Operations	258	23.7.2012
80	CURZATE R	Cymoxanil+oxychlorur Cu	Fungicid	DuPont International Operations	139	29.12.2010
81	CUSTODIA	Azoxystrobin+tebuconazole	Fungicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	652	15.12.2016
82	CYMOXANIL 45 % WG	Cymoxanil	Fungicid	Globachem nv	456	16.3.2012
83	COPPER OXYCHLORIDE 50 WP	Oxychlorur Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Zenith Cropsciences Bulgaria	442	16.3.2012
84	CYTHRIN 100 EC	Cypermethrin	Insekticid	Arysta LifeScience	140	16.7.2010
85	DACUS BAIT 100	Proteina te hidrolizuara	Feromon	Nitrofarm SA	479	23.7.2012
86	DAKOFAKA	Deltamethrin	Terheqes	Serbios S.r.l	712	8.5.2019
87	DANEEL 700 WDG	Dithianon	Fungicid	BASF Agro BV	259	2.3.2013
88	DANEEL PRO	Dithianon+fosfonat kaliumi	Fungicid	BASF Agro BV	665	6.2.2017
89	DASKOR 440 EC	Chlorpyrifos methyl)+cypermethrin	Insekticid	Arysta LifeScience Benelux	714	8.5.2019
90	DECIS 2.5 EC	Deltamethrin	Insekticid	Bayer AG	49/1	1.2.2006
91	DEFEND WG	Squfur	Fungicid	Q. Intern Registros e I. Soc. Limit	618	20.1.2016
92	DEVRINOL	Napropamide	Herbicid	UPL Europe Ltd	642	23.6.2016
93	DICARZOL 50 SP	Formetanate hcl	Insektic-akaricid	Gowan Crop Protection Limited	528	2.3.2013
94	DIFCOR 250 EC	Difenoconazole	Fungicid	Globachem nv	457	16.3.2012
95	DIFEND	Difenoconazole	Fungic dezinf	Globachem nv	517	8.1.2013
96	DIFO 25 EC	Difenoconazole	Fungicid	Sharda Europe BVBA	414	26.5.2015
97	DIMBO 480 SL	Dicamba	Herbicid	Gharda Chemicals Limited	696	27.12.2018
98	DISCOLO	Pyriproxyfen	Insekticid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	666	6.2.2017
99	DITHANE 75 WG	Mancozeb	Fungicid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	362	29.12.2010
100	DITHANE M-45 blue 72 WP	Mancozeb	Fungicid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	422	14.11.2011
101	DIVIDEND 030 FS	Difenoconazole	Fungic dezinf	Syngenta Crop Protection	178/1	8.1.2013
102	DUETT ULTRA	Epoxiconazole+thiophanat methyl	Fungicid	BASF SE	538	14.6.2013
103	DURSBAN 480 EC	Chlorpyriphos-ethyl	Insekticid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	364	29.12.2010
104	ECHO-TRAP RB	1.7-dioxasp-(5.5)-undecane+deltamethrin	Terheqes	Vioryl SA	223	25.5.2005
105	ECORAM 20 WP	Sulfat Cu, perzierje me Ca	Fungic-baktericid	Nitrofarm SA	429	14.11.2011
106	EFDACON 40 EC	Dimethoate	Insekticid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	162/1	21.11.2007
107	ELECTIS 75 WG	Mancozeb+zoxamide	Fungicid	Gowan Crop Protection Limited	529	2.3.2013
108	ELECTIS CX	Zoxamide+cymoxanil	Fungicid	Gowan Crop Protection Limited	632	23.6.2016
109	ENERVIN TOP	Metiram+ametoctradin	Fungicid	BASF SE	559	4.7.2014
110	ENOVIT METHYL	Thiophanate methyl	Fungicid	SIPCAM	11/2	14.11.2008
111	ENVIDOR SC 240	Spirodiclofen	Insektic-akaricid	Bayer AG	240/1	18.3.2011
112	EQUATION PRO	Famoxadone+cymoxanil	Fungicid	DuPont International Operations	157/2	29.12.2010
113	EQUIP	Foramsulfuron+isoxadifen-ethyl	Herbicid	Bayer AG	241	26.4.2006
114	ERCOLE	Lambda-cyhalothrin	Insektic dezinf	SIPCAM	585	12.10.2014
115	ESTERON 60 EC	2.4 D acid	Herbicid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	366	29.12.2010

116	ESTIMEX	Pyridaben	Akaricid-insekticid	MAC-GmbH	659	6.2.2017
117	ETHOMEX 480 SL	Ethephon	Reg rritje	MAC-GmbH	576	17.9.2014
118	FABAN 500 SC	Dithianon+pyrimethanil	Fungicid	BASF Agro BV	635	23.6.2016
119	FALCON EC 460	Spiroxamin+tebucon+triadimen	Fungicid	Bayer AG	209/2	17.9.2014
120	FANTIC F WG	Benalaxil-M+folpet	Fungicid	Isagro SpA	327	21.11.2007
121	FANTIC M WP	Benalaxil-M+mancozeb	Fungicid	Isagro SpA	328	21.11.2007
122	FASTAC 10 EC	Alpha cypermethrin	Insekticid	BASF Agro BV	28	12.2.2008
123	FLANCO	Hexythiazox	Akaricid	Proplan-Plant Protection Company	668	6.2.2017
124	FOCUS ULTRA	Cycloxydim	Herbicid	BASF SE	61/2	8.1.2013
125	FOLICUR EW 250	Tebuconazole	Fungicid	Bayer AG	242/1	18.3.2011
126	FOLLOW 80 WG	Folpet	Fungicid	Sharda Europe BVBA	596	7.7.2015
127	FOLPAN 80 WDG	Folpet	Fungicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	400	26.5.2011
128	FORCE 0.5 G	Tefluthrin	Insektic dezinf	Syngenta Crop Protection	2/2	8.1.2013
129	FORUM GOLD	Dimethomorph+dithianon	Fungicid	BASF Agro BV	539	14.6.2013
130	FOSBEL 80 WG	Fosetyl aluminium	Fungicid	Probelte SA	451	16.3.2012
131	FOSBEL PLUS	Fosetyl alumin.+mancozeb	Fungicid	Probelte SA	452	16.3.2012
132	FRUGICO	Diethofencarb	Fungicid	Globachem nv	562	4.7.2014
133	FURY 10 EC	Zeta cypermethrin	Insekticid	FMC Corporation	21/2	18.3.2011
134	FUMATHANE 510	Metam sodium	Fung. Insek. Nem. Herb	Eastman Italia	687	15.11.2018
135	FUSILADE FORTE 15 EC	Fluazifop-p-butyl	Herbicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	105/2	16.3.2012
136	GALBEN F 8-44	Benalaxil+folpet	Fungicid	FMC Corporation	188/1	14.11.2008
137	GALBEN M 8-65	Benalaxil+mancozeb	Fungicid	FMC Corporation	189/1	14.11.2008
138	GALILEO 125 EW	Tetraconazole	Fungicid	Isagro SpA	180/1	7.7.2015
139	GALLUP SUPER 360	Glyphosate	Herbicid	Barclay Chemicals Manufacturing	697	27.12.2018
140	GARANTEX	Bromadiolone	Rodenticid	Detia Degesch GmbH	308	23.7.2012
141	GARDENE	Metaldehyde	Moluskicid	Zapi SpA	554	2.5.2013
142	GARDENTOP PASTA	Bromadiolone	Rodenticid	Zapi SpA	644	15.12.2015
143	GASTOXIN	Fosfid alumini	Insektic fumigant	Detia Freyberg GmbH	704	8.5.2019
144	GASTROTOX E	Metaldehyde	Moluskicid	SIPCAM	612	7.7.2015
145	GIBB PLUS	Gibberellin A4/A7	Reg rritje	Globachem nv	501	2.10.2012
146	GLISTER 36 SL	Glyphosate	Herbicid	Sinon Corporation	592/1	15.11.2018
147	GLYPH UP 36 SL	Glyphosate	Herbicid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	408/1	15.11.2018
148	GRAND 48 SL	Ethephon	Reg rritje	K &N Efthymiadis SA	292/1	23.7.2012
149	HARPUN	Pyriproxyfen	Insekticid	Galenika-Fitofarmacija d.o.o	669	6.2.2017
150	HELIOS 480 EC	Chlorpyriphos	Insekticid	Sharda Europe BVBA	636	23.6.2016
151	HUSSAR OD	Iodosulfur-methyl-sod+mefenpyr-diethyl	Herbicid	Bayer AG	688	15.11.2018
152	ICANOS 4 OD	Nicosulfuron	Herbicid	Nufarm SAS	527	2.3.2013
153	IMIDAN 50 WP	Phosmet	Insektic-akaricid	Gowan Crop Protection Limited	530	2.3.2013
154	IMIDAMEX 70 WG	Imidacloprid	Insekticid	MAC-GmbH	473	23.7.2012
155	INDAR 5 EW	Fenbuconazole	Fungicid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	409	26.5.2011
156	INFINITO	Propamocarb-hcl+fluopicolide	Fungicid	Bayer AG	190	26.2.2010

157	INSECTCIDA KEY	Vaj mineral	Insektic-akaricid	Industrial Quimica Key SA	584	10.12.2014
158	ISOMEXX 20 WG	Metsulfuron-methyl	Herbicid	Nufarm SAS	643	23.6.2016
159	KAISO	Lambda-cyhalothrin	Insekticid	Nufarm SAS	463	23.7.2012
160	KANEMITE 15 SC	Acequinocyl	Akaricid	K & N Efthymiadis SA	670	6.2.2017
161	KARATE ZEON 5 SC	Lambda-cyhalothrin	Insekticid	Syngenta Crop Protection	87/1	14.11.2008
162	KARATHANE STAR 35 EC	Mepthyl-dinocap	Fungicid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	386	18.3.2011
163	KASTOR	Captan	Fungicid	Sharda Europe BVBA	587	10.12.2014
164	KENTAN WG	Hidroxid Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Isagro SpA	296	23.2.2007
165	KESTREL	Acetamiprid	Insekticid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	705	8.5.2019
166	KOCIDE 2000	Hidroxid Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Kocide LLC	297	23.2.2007
167	KOHINOR 200 SL	Imidacloprid	Insekticid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	568	17.9.2014
168	KUMULUS WG	Squfur	Fungicid	BASF SE	55/2	23.6.2016
169	KUSABI 300 SC	Pyriofenone	Fungicid	ISK Biosciences Europe NV	589	10.12.2014
170	LANDED 10 WG	Cyproconazole	Fungicid	Sharda Europe BVBA	588	10.12.2014
171	LANNATE 25 WP	Methomyl	Insekticid	DuPont International Operations	201	26.2.2010
172	LASER 480 EC	Spinosad	Insekticid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	367	29.12.2010
173	LEIMAY	Amisulbrom	Fungicid	Nissan Chemical Europe	671	6.2.2017
174	LEOPARD 5 EC	Quizalofop-P-ethyl	Herbicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	706	8.5.2019
175	LUMAKIDIN 5 G	Metaldehyde	Moluskicid	Industrial Chimica Srl	654	15.12.2016
176	LUMAX 537.5 SE	Mesotrione+terbuthylazin+S-metolachlor	Herbicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	516	8.1.2013
177	LUNA EXPERIENCE 400 SC	Fluopyram+tebuconazole	Fungicid	Bayer AG	600	7.7.2015
178	MAGMA TRIPLE	Fosetyl al+folpet+cymoxanil	Fungicid	Industrias Afrasa SA	573	17.9.2014
179	MALLET 20 SL	Imidacloprid	Insekticid	Nufarm SAS	606	7.7.2015
180	MANFIL 75 WG	Mancozeb	Fungicid	Indofil Industries Limited	423	14.11.2011
181	MANFIL 80 WP	Mancozeb	Fungicid	Indofil Industries Limited	424	14.11.2011
182	MATCH 050 EC	Lufenuron	Insekticid	Syngenta Crop Protection	163/2	8.1.2013
183	MAVRIK 2 F	Tau-fluvalinate	Insekticid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	487	2.10.2012
184	MELODY COMBI WG 65.3	Iprovalicarb+folpet	Fungicid	Bayer AG	64/1	23.6.2016
185	MERPAN 80 WDG	Captan	Fungicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	401	26.5.2011
186	MESUROL FS 500	Methiocarb	Insektic-moluskicid	Bayer AG	575	17.9.2014
187	METRIPHAR 70 WDG	Metribuzin	Herbicid	Arysta LifeScience	544	14.6.2013
188	METOMOR F	Folpet+dimethomorph	Fungicid	Sharda Cropchem España SL	698	27.12.2018
189	MEVALONE	Eugenol+geraniol+thymol	Fungicid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	650	15.12.2016
190	MEVAXIL 25 WP	Metalaxyl	Fungicid	Industrias Qiumicas del Valles	449	16.3.2012
191	MICROTHIOL DISPERSS	Squfur	Fungicid	UPL Europe Ltd	245	14.11.2011
192	MIDO 20 SL	Imidacloprid	Insekticid	Sharda Europe BVBA	405	26.5.2011
193	MIKAL FLASH	Fosetyl aluminium+folpet	Fungicid	Bayer AG	200/1	14.11.2008
194	MIKAL PREMIUM F	Folpet+fosetyl al +iprovalicarb	Fungicid	Bayer AG	497	2.10.2012
195	MIMIC	Tebufenozide	Insekticid	Nisso Chemical Europe	715	8.5.2019
196	MINUET GEO	Zeta cypermethrin	Insektic dezinf	FMC Chemical Sprl	513	8.1.2012
197	MOSPILAN 20 SG	Acetamiprid	Insekticid	Nisso Chemical Europe	176.2	15.11.2018

198	**MOVENTO SC 100**	Spirotetramat	Insekticid	Bayer AG	518	8.1.2013
199	**MOXIMATE**	Cymoxanil+mancozeb	Fungicid	Indofil Industries Limited	428	14.11.2011
200	**MULIGAN**	Pyriproxyfen	Insekticid	Proplan-Plant Protection	673	6.2.2017
201	**MURAL**	Dicamba, kripe DMA	Herbicid	Galenika-Fitofarmacija d.o.o	674	6.2.2017
202	**MYCLOFIL 12.5 EC**	Myclobutanil	Fungicid	Indofil Industries Limited	699	27.12.2018
203	**MYSTIC 25 WG**	Tebuconazole	Fungicid	Nufarm SAS	431	14.11.2011
204	**NASA**	Glyphosate	Herbicid	Zenith Cropsciences Bulgaria	444/1	15.11.2018
205	**NATIVO 75 WG**	Tryfloxistrobin+tebuconazole	Fungicid	Bayer AG	283/1	4.7.2014
206	**NAUTILE DG**	Cymoxanil+mancozeb	Fungicid	UPL Europe Ltd	246/1	26.5.2011
207	**NEMACUR 40 LE**	Fenamiphos	Nematocid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	509	8.1.2013
208	**NEORAM WG**	Oxiklorur Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Isagro SpA	302	23.2.2007
209	**NEOTOPSIN 70 WG**	Thiophanate methyl	Fungicid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	411	26.5.2011
210	**NICOGAN**	Nicosulfuron	Herbicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	707	8.5.2019
211	**NICOSH 4 SC**	Nicosulfuron	Herbicid	Sharda Europe BVBA	407	16.5.2011
212	**NIMROD 250 EC**	Bupirimate	Fungicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	569	17.9.2014
213	**NISSORUN 10 WP**	Hexythiazox	Akaricid	Nippon Soda Co Ltd	592	10.12.2014
214	**NITROPOL S**	Vaj mineral	Insektic-akaricid	Nitrofarm SA	454	16.3.2012
215	**NOIDIO GOLD 10 EC**	Penconazole	Fungicid	Agrimix Srl	255/1	26.5.2011
216	**NOVATUTA**	(E.Z.Z) 3.8.11-tetradecatrien-1-yl acetate	Feromon	Novagrica Hellas	700	27.12.2018
217	**NUPRID SUPREME SC**	Imidacloprid	Insekticid	Nufarm SAS	461	16.3.2012
218	**OLICOBRE 70 SC**	Oksiklorur bakri	Fungicid	Probelte SA	614	20.1.2016
219	**OLREDY**	Oxamyl	Nematocid	Lainco SA	645	15.12.2016
220	**OPTIX 80 DISPERSS**	Fosetyl-aluminium	Fungicid	UPL Europe Ltd	718	8.5.2019
221	**OPTIX R DISPERSS**	Fosetyl alumin+Cu metalik	Fungicid	UPL Europe Ltd	385	18.3.2011
222	**ORIUS 2 WS**	Tebuconazole	Fungicid dezinf	ADAMA Agriculture BV	570	17.9.2014
223	**ORIUS 25 EW**	Tebuconazole	Fungicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	510	8.1.2013
224	**ORIUS 6 FS**	Tebuconazole	Fungicid dezinf	ADAMA Agriculture BV	483	10.2.2012
225	**ORTUS**	Fenpyroximate	Akaricid	Nyhon Nohyaku Co Ltd	475	13.7.2012
226	**ORVEGO 525 SC**	Ametoctradin+dimethomorph	Fungicid	BASF SE	542	14.6.2013
227	**OVIPRON TOP**	Vajra te parafinuara	Insektic-akaricid	UPL Europe Ltd	432	14.11.2011
228	**OVITEX EC**	Vaj parafine	Insektic-akaricid	Belchim Crop Protection	690	15.11.2018
229	**PENCOMEX 100 EC**	Penconazole	Fungicid	MAC-GmbH	522	2.3.2013
230	**PENCOZEB 75 DG**	Mancozeb	Fungicid	UPL Europe Ltd	360	29.12.2010
231	**PENDIGAN**	Pendimethalin	Herbicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	708	8.5.2019
232	**PHOSMET ELANCO 50 WP**	Phosmet	Insekticid	Gowan Crop Protection Limited	631	23.6.2016
233	**PHOSTOXIN TABLETS**	Aluminium phosphide	Insektic fumigant	Detia Degesch GmbH	83/2	23.7.2012
234	**PIRAD PLUS 20 WP**	Tebufenpyrad	Akaricid-insekticid	MAC-GmbH	661	6.2.2017
235	**PIRIMOR 50 WG**	Pirimicarb	Insekticid	Syngenta Crop Protection	89/1	14.11.2008
236	**PISON**	Chlorpyriphos	Insekticid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	484	2.10.2012
237	**POLECI**	Deltamethrin	Insekticid	Sharda Europe BVBA	476	23.7.2012
238	**POLITHIOL**	Vaj mineral	Insektic-akaricid	UPL Europe Ltd	293	23.2.2007

239	POLTIGLIA BORDOL. DISP. BLU	Sulfat Cu, perzierje me Ca	Fungic-baktericid	UPL Europe Ltd	249/2	8.5.2019
240	POLYRAM WG	Metiram	Fungicid	BASF SE	57/2	16.3.2012
241	PREVICUR ENERGY	Propamocarb-hcl.+fosetyl alum	Fungicid	Bayer AG	276	26.2.2010
242	PROFILUX	Mancozeb+cymoxanil	Fungicid	Belchim Crop Protection NV	655	15.12.2016
243	PROXIMO	Pyriproxyfen	Insekticid	Industrias Afrasa SA	701	27.12.2018
244	BELTANOL	8-Hidroksikinolin sulfat	Fungicid	Probelte SA	684	15.11.2018
245	PROPLANT	Propamocarb-hydrochloride	Fungicid	Arysta LifeScience	204/1	26.2.2010
246	PROTEUS 110 OD	Thiacloprid+deltamethrin	Insekticid	Bayer AG	601	7.7.2015
247	PROXANIL	Cymoxanil+propamocarb-hcl	Fungicid	Arysta LifeScience	361	29.12.2010
248	PYRIFOS 5 GR	Chlorpyriphos	Insektic dezinf	K &N Efthymiadis SA	607	7.7.2015
249	PYRINEX 48 EC	Chlorpyriphos-ethyl	Insekticid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	524	2.3.2013
250	PYRUS 400 SC	Pyrimethanil	Fungicid	Arysta LifeScience	235/1	26.5.2011
251	QUADRIS 25 SC	Azoxystrobin	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	108/2	16.3.2012
252	QUALY	Cyprodinil	Fungicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	709	8.5.2019
253	QUANTUM R	Dimethomorph+oxychlorur Cu	Fungicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	583	10.12.2014
254	QUANTUM SC	Dimethomorph	Fungicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	488	2.10.2012
255	QUICKPHOS	Aluminium phosphide	Insektic fumigant	UPL Europe Ltd	216	16.7.2010
256	REGALIS PLUS	Prohexadione calcium	Reg rritje	BASF SE	641	23.6.2016
257	RELDAN 225 EC	Chlorpyriphos-ethyl	Insekticid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	365	29.12.2010
258	REVUS 250 SC	Mandipropamid	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	10/1	17.9.2014
259	RIDOMIL GOLD COMBI 45 WG	Folpet+metalaxyl-M	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	27/1	24.5.2011
260	RIDOMIL GOLD MZ 68 WG	Metalaxyl-M+mancozeb	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	151/1	30.10.2006
261	RIDOMIL GOLD PLUS 42.5 WP	Metalaxyl-M+oxychlorur Cu	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	120/1	16.12.2010
262	RIDOMIL GOLD R WG	Metalaxyl–M+oksiklorur bakri	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	689	15.11.2018
263	RITMUS	Deltamethrin	Insekticid	Probelte SA	615	20.1.2016
264	RITUAL 12.5 EC	Myclobutanil	Fungicid	Industrias Afrasa SA	702	27.12.2018
265	RIVAL 722 SL	Propamocarb-hydrochloride	Fungicid	Zenith Cropsciences Bulgaria	597	7.7.2015
266	RIVAL DUO 450 SC	Propamocarb-hcl+cymoxanil	Fungicid	Zenith Cropsciences Bulgaria	598	7.7.2015
267	ROBAN WAX BLOCK	Difenacoum	Rodenticid	PelGar	119	16.7.2010
268	ROGOR L 40	Dimethoate	Insekticid	Cheminova A/S	186/1	14.11.2008
269	ROUNDUP PRO	Glyphosate	Herbicid	Bayer Agriculture BVBA	122/2	15.11.2018
270	SCALA	Pyrimethanil	Fungicid	BASF Agro BV	579	17.9.2014
271	SCOMRID AEROSOL	Imazalil	Fungicid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	608	7.7.2015
272	SCORE 250 EC	Difenoconazole	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	113/1	14.11.2008
273	SEKATOR OD	Amidosulfuron+iodos-methyl-sod	Herbicid	Bayer AG	564	4.7.2014
274	SELECT SUPER	Clethodim	Herbicid	Arysta LifeScience	97/1	4.7.2014
275	SENCOR SC 600	Metribuzine	Herbicid	Bayer AG	111/2	27.12.2018
276	SERCADIS	Fluxapyroxad	Fungicid	BASF SE	648	15.12.2016
277	SERCADIS PLUS	Fluxapyroxad +Difenoconazole	Fungicid	BASF Agro BV	716	8.5.2019
278	SHARMET	Metaldehyde	Moluskicid	Sharda Europe BVBA	445	16.3.2012
279	SHAVIT F	Folpet+triadimenol	Fungicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	433	16.3.2012

280	SIGNUM	Boscalid+pyraclostrobin	Fungicid	BASF SE	141	12.2.2008
281	SINSTAR	Azoxystrobin	Fungicid	Sinon EU GmbH	651	15.12.2016
282	SOLOFOL	Folpet	Fungicid	Belchim Crop Protection NV	656	15.12.2016
283	SOLUTION PRO	Cymoxanil+oxiklorur Cu	Fungicid	Zenith Cropsciences Bulgaria	464	23.7.2012
284	SPARVIERO	Lambda-cyhalothrin	Insekticid	SIPCAM	505	1.8.2013
285	SPIT	Triadimenol	Fungicid	Tragusa	403	26.5.2011
286	SPRITZ-HORMIN 500	2.4 D sodium	Herbicid	Nufarm SAS	96/1	14.11.2008
287	STOMP 330 EC	Pendimethalin	Herbicid	BASF Agro BV	150	12.2.2008
288	STOMP AQUA	Pendimethalin	Herbicid	BASF Agro BV	543	14.6.2013
289	STROBY WG	Kresoxim-methyl	Fungicid	BASF SE	106/1	23.6.2016
290	SUCCESS TM 0.24 CB	Spinosad	Insekticid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	368	29.12.2010
291	SULFOLAC 80 WG	Squfur	Fungicid	Agrostulln GmbH	202	26.2.2010
292	SUMI-ALPHA 5 EC	Esfenvalerat	Insekticid	Sumitomo Chemical Co	29/2	14.11.2011
293	SUN OIL 7 E	Vajra te parafinuara	Insektic-akaricid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	412	26.5.2011
294	SWITCH 62.5 WG	Fludioxonil+cyprodinil	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	274	8.10.2010
295	SYLLIT 400 SC	Dodine	Fungicid	Arysta LifeScience	35/1	14.11.2011
296	SHARPEN	Pendimethalin	Herbicid	Sharda Chropchem Espana SL	717	8.5.2019
297	TAIFUN	Glyphosate	Herbicid	ADAMA Agriculture BV	511/1	15.11.2018
298	TALENDO	Proquinazide	Fungicid	DuPont International Operations	305	23.2.2007
299	TALISMAN	Nicosulfuron	Herbicid	Galenika-Fitofarmacija d.o.o	675	6.2.2017
300	TAKUMI	Cyflufenamid	Fungicid	Nisso Chemical Europe GmbH	679	7.6.2017
301	TEBUCONAZOLE 25 EW	Tebuconazole	Fungicid	Sharda Europe BVBA	415	26.5.2011
302	TELDOR SC 500	Fenhexamid	Fungicid	Bayer AG	196/1	4.7.2014
303	TEPPEKI	Flonicamid	Insekticid	ISK Biosciences Europe	581	17.9.2014
304	TERCEL	Dithianon+pyraclostrobin	Fungicid	BASF SE	211	23.2013
305	TERVIGO 020 SC	Abamectin	Nematocid	Syngenta Crop Protection	691	15.11.2018
306	TERRAGUARD PLUS EC	Chlorpyriphos+cypermethrin	Insekticid	Zenith Cropsciences Bulgaria	523	2.3.2013
307	THIOVIT JET 80 WG	Squfur	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection AG	152	14.11.2008
308	TITUS 25 WG	Rimsulfuron	Herbicid	DuPont International Operations	143/1	29.12.2010
309	TOP PLUS 70 WP	Thiophanate methyl	Fungicid	Zenith CropSciences Bulgaria	599	7.7.2015
310	TOPAS 10 EC	Penconazole	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	36/2	8.10.2010
311	TOPENCO 100 EC	Penconazole	Fungicid	Globachem nv	563	4.7.2014
312	TOPSIN 700 WDG	Thiophonate-methyl	Fungicid	Nisso Chemical Europe GmbH	680	7.6.2017
313	TORNADO 5 EC	Quizalofop-P-ethyl	Herbicid	Zenith Cropsciences Bulgaria	443	16.3.2012
314	TOUCHDOWN with SYSTEM 4	Glyphosate	Herbicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	177/1	15.11.2018
315	TRIOMAX 45 WP	Cymoxan+oxikl. Cu+mancozeb	Fungicid	Zenith Cropsciences Bulgaria	447	16.3.2012
316	TRISCABOL DG	Ziram	Fungicid	UPL Europe Ltd	336	21.11.2007
317	TYLAL DOUBLE	Fosetyl aluminium+mancozeb	Fungicid	Cheminova Agro SA	617	20.1.2016
318	U 46 M FLUID 500 GL	MCPA	Herbicid	Nufarm SAS	63/3	23.7.2012
319	UNICORN DF	Squfur+tebuconazole	Fungicid	Sulphur Mills Limited	453	16.3.2012
320	VALBON WG	Benthiavalicarb+mancozeb	Fungicid	K&N Efthymiadis SA	635	23.6.2016

321	**VELUM PRIME**	Fluopyram	Fungicid	Bayer AG	681	7.6.2017
322	**VERTIMEC 018 EC**	Abamectin	Insektic-akaricid	Syngenta Crop Protection	181/2	10.12.2014
323	**VITENE ULTRA SC**	Cymoxanil	Fungicid	SIPCAM	494	2.10.2012
324	**VITENE TRIPLO**	Cymoxanil+fosetyl al+mancozeb	Fungicid	SIPCAM	677	7.6.2017
325	**VITRA 40 WG**	Hidroxid Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Industrias Qiumicas del Valles	448	16.3.2012
326	**VIVANDO**	Metrafenone	Fungicid	BASF SE	359	29.12.2010
327	**VYDATE 10 L**	Oxamil	Insektic-akaricid	DuPont International Operations	307/1	2.10.2012
328	**ZATO 50 WG**	Trifloxystrobin	Fungicid	Bayer AG	210/2	27.12.2018
329	**ZATO PLUS**	Trifloxystrobin+captan	Fungicid	Bayer AG	190/1	4.7.2014
330	**ZETANIL M**	Cymoxanil+mancozeb	Fungicid	SIPCAM	145	18.3.2011
331	**ZIRAM 76 WG**	Ziram	Fungicid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	217	25.5.2005
332	**ZOLFO VENTILATO SCOREVOLE**	Squfur	Fungicid	Zolf industria Srl	460	16.3.2012

Mbyllet me nr. rendor 332 (treqind e tridhjetë e dy)

ANNEX III:

LISTA E PMB-ve QE NUK LEJOHEN TE IMPORTOHEN POR VETEM TE TREGTOHEN DHE PERDOREN NE REPUBLIKEN E SHQIPERISE Tetor 2019/
LIST OF PPP NOT ALLOWED TO BE IMPORTED BUT ONLY MARKETED AND USED IN THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA October 2019

NR	EMRI TREGTAR TRADE NAME	EMRI LENDES AKTIVE NAME OF A.S.	KLASIFIKIMI CLASSIFICATION	APLIKUESI APPLICANT	NR./ No	DATA Reg./ Reg. DATA
1	ALUMEX 80 WP	Fosetyl aluminium	Fungicid	MAC-GmbH	533	14.6.2013
2	ALPHAMEX 100 EC	Alpha cypermethrin	Insekticid	MAC-GmbH	491	2.10.2012
3	ALLIANCE WG	Metsulfuron-meth+diflufenican	Herbicid	Nufarm SAS	605	7.7.2015
4	ANTRACOL 70 WG	Propineb	Fungicid	Bayer CropScience SA	73/1	23.2.2007
5	BORDA 20 WG	Sulfat Cu, perzierje me Ca	Fungic-baktericid	Kemichem Swiss GmbH	658	6.2.2017
6	BROMAKEY	Bromadiolone	Rodenticid	Industrial Quimica Key	663	6.2.2017
7	CABRIO TOP	Metiram+pyraclostrobin	Fungicid	BASF SE	168	18.3.2011
8	CALDO BORDOLES	Sulfat Cu, perzierje me Ca	Fungic-baktericid	Industrial Quimica Key	545	2.5.2014
9	CALLISTO 48 SC	Mesotrione	Herbicid	Syngenta CropProtection	156	14.11.2008
10	COBRE KEY	Oksiklorur Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Industrial Quimica Key	546	2.5.2014
11	COTRAN MIX	Cymoxanil+mancozeb+folpet	Fungicid	Tragusa	420	14.11.2011
12	DELFOS 5 G	Chlorpyriphos	Insekticid	Industrial Química Key	504	8.1.2013
13	DELFOS 48 EC	Chlorpyriphos	Insekticid	Industrial Química Key	549	2.5.2014
14	DELTA M 2.5 EC	Deltamethrin	Insekticid	MAC-GmbH	492	2.10.2012
15	DIMAN 69 WP	Mancozeb+dimethomorph	Fungicid	Zenith Cropscienc Bulgaria	594	7.7.2015
16	DIMAN GLOBE 69 WG	Mancozeb+dimethomorph	Fungicid	Zenith Cropscienc Bulgaria	595	7.7.2015
17	DIMETHON	Dimethoate	Insekticid	Industrial Química Key	466	23.7.2012
18	DIREX 7.5 GR	Chlorpyriphos	Insekticid	Kollant SRL	496	2.10.2012
19	DRIZA WG	Iprodione	Fungicid	Industrias Afrasa SA	572	17.9.2014
20	DROXI	Hidroksid bakri	Fungicid	Industrial Química Key	547	2.5.2014
21	ELUMIS 105 OD	Mesotrione+nicosulfuron	Herbicid	Syngenta CropProtection	515	8.1.2013
22	ESCARAT	Bromadiolone	Rodenticid	Cisaadriatica SAS	478	23.7.2012
23	ETOPROP	Ethoprophos	Nematocid-insekt	Industrial Quimica Key	667	6.2.2017
24	FOLIZOL	Tebuconazole	Fungicid	Tragusa	402	2.10.2012
25	FORTIN	Glyphosate	Herbicid	Industrial Química Key	469	23.7.2012
26	FUNGURAN OH 50 WP	Hidroxid Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Spiess Urania Chemicals	253/1	26.5.2011
27	GALBEN C 4-33	Benalaxil+oxiklorur Cu	Fungicid	FMC Corporation	187/1	14.11.2008
28	GUFOS	Chlorpyriphos	Insekticid	Tragusa	350	29.12.2010
29	GUFOS 5 G	Chlorpyriphos	Insektic dezinf	Tragusa	416	26.5.2011
30	GYPSO 50 GD	Oxiklorur Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Arysta LifeScience SAS	263	30.10.2006
31	HERSAN-I	2.4-D, kripe acide	Herbicid	Industrial Quimica Key	550	2.5.2014
32	IPPON	Iprodione	Fungicid	Arysta LifeScience Benelux	639	23.6.2016
33	IPROMEX 500 SC	Iprodione	Fungicid	MAC-GmbH	535	14.6.2013
34	LONIL 75 WP	Chlorothalonil	Fungicid	Kemichem Swiss GmbH	633	23.6.2016
35	MAC-DIFENOCONAZ 250 EC	Difenoconazole	Fungicid	MAC-GmbH	521	2.3.2013
36	MATAKEY	Metaldehyde	Moluskicid	Industrial Quimica Key	672	6.2.2017

37	MERCURY 83 WP	Captan	Fungicid	Ypsilon SA	244	14.11.2011
38	MESUROL 2 RB	Methiocarb	Insektic-moluskicid	Bayer CropScience SA	66/1	14.11.2008
39	METALDEHYDE NITROF 5 GB	Metaldehyde	Moluskicid	Nitrofarm SA	532	14.6.2013
40	METALIM	Metaldehyde	Moluskicid	Cisaadriatica SAS	477	23.7.2012
41	MIDAS	Imidacloprid	Insekticid	Tragusa	351	29.12.2010
42	NEMAMEX 40 LE	Fenamiphos	Nematocid	Kemichem Swiss GmbH	660	6.2.2017
43	NICOMEX PLUS WG	Thifensulfuron-methyl+nicosulf	Herbicid	MAC-GmbH	520	2.3.2013
44	NOGOS 50 EC	Pirimiphos methyl	Insekticid	Kemichem Swiss GmbH	634	23.6.2016
45	NURELLE D	Chlorpyriphos+cypermethrin	Insekticid	Agriphar SA	50/1	26.5.2011
46	ODIN	Abamectin	Insektic-akaric	Tragusa	574	17.9.2014
47	ONIL	Triadimenol	Fungicid	Industrial Química Key	502	8.1.2013
48	OIL-GUR	Vaj mineral	Insektic-akaricid	Tragusa	352	29.12.2010
49	PEAK 75 WG	Prosulfuron	Herbicid	Syngenta CropProtection	271	10.8.2010
50	PEN 10 EC	Penconazole	Fungicid	Sharda Europe BVBA	425	14.11.2011
51	PENCONAZOLE NITROF 10 EC	Penconazole	Fungicid	Nitrofarm SA	220	18.3.2011
52	PENDIMEX 330 EC	Pendimethalin	Herbicid	MAC-GmbH	474	23.7.2012
53	POLTIGLIA BORD. SCARAM BLU	Sulfat Cu, perzierje me Ca	Fungic-baktericid	Industria Chim Scar Alberto & Co	265	30.10.2006
54	PYRIMEX 7.5 GR	Chlorpyriphos-ethyl	Insekticid	MAC-GmbH	534	14.6.2013
55	RIZA 25 WG	Tebuconazole	Fungicid	Cheminova A/S	462	16.3.2012
56	ROVRAL	Iprodione	Fungicid	Cheminova Agro SA	609	7.7.2015
57	SHARALPHOS	Aluminium phosphide	Insekticid	Sharda Europe BVBA	427	14.11.2011
58	SLUG GILL GB	Ferric phosphate	Moluskicid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	413	26.5.2011
59	SULPHUR 80 WG	Squfur	Fungicid	Ypsilon SA	304	23.2.2007
60	TATTO	Propamocarb-hcl+mancozeb	Fungicid	Bayer CropScience SA	201/1	14.11.2008
61	TIPOMEX	1-naphthylacetic acid	Reg rritje	Kemichem Swiss GmbH	662	6.2.2017
62	TRAGLI	Glyphosate	Herbicid	Tragusa	354	29.12.2010
63	TRISOL 40	Dimethoate	Insekticid	Tragusa	355	29.12.2010
64	TRIMEXA 75 WG	Tribenuron methyl	Herbicid	MAC-GmbH	508	8.1.2013
65	UARDIN	Chlorpyriphos+cypermethrin	Insekticid	Industrial Química Key	467	23.7.2012
66	YPER 50 WP	Hidroxid Cu	Fungic-baktericid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	410	26.5.2011
67	ZIRAM GU 76 WG	Ziram	Fungicid	Tragusa	382	18.3.2011
68	BAKRENI ANTRACOL WP 63	Propineb+oxiklorur Cu	Fungicid	Bayer CropScience SA	43	1.2.2006
69	CURZATE R DF	Cymoxanil+oxiklorur Cu	Fungicid	Du Pont International Operations Sarl.	203/1	14.11.2008
70	EQUATION CONTACT	Famoxadone+mancozeb	Fungicid	Du Pont International Operations Sarl.	195/1	14.11.2008
71	FLORAMITE 240 SC	Bifenazate	Akaricid	Chemptura Netherlands BV	260	8.10.2010
72	GRISU	Iprodione	Fungicid	SIPCAM	506	8.1.2013
73	GRANSTAR 75 WG	Tribenuron methyl	Herbicid	FMC Internat Switzerland Sarl	123	16.7.2010
74	FRUMIDOR	Thiophanate methyl+maneb	Fungicid	SIPCAM	12/2	14.11.2008
75	VAPCOMORE 20 % SP	Acetamiprid	Insekticid	VAPCO	320	21.11.2007
76	VERITA	Fenamidone+fosetyl aluminium	Fungicid	Bayer CropScience SA	198/1	4.7.2014
77	BASTA 15	Glufosinate ammonium	Herbicid	Bayer CropScience SA	278	26.2.2010
78	ARAGOL L 40	Dimethoate	Insekticid	SIPCAM	16	18.03.2011

79	**BUMPER 25 EC**	Propiconazole	Fungicid	ADAMA Agricultural BV	593	7.7.2015
80	**CIKEYMAN**	Cymoxanil+mancozeb	Fungicid	Industrial Química Key	470	23.7.2012
81	**CYPERMEX PLUS 550 EC**	Chlorpyriphos+cypermethrin	Insekticid	MAC-GmbH	465	23.7.2012
82	**LAMEX 100 CS**	Lambda-cyhalothrin	Insekticid	MAC-GmbH	561	4.7.2014
83	**PROPI SUPER 25 EC**	Propiconazole	Fungicid	Sharda Europe BVBA	406	26.5.2011
84	**REGLONE**	Diquat	Herbicid	Syngenta CropProtection	90/1	14.11.2008
85	**REGLONE FORTE**	Diquat	Herbicid	Syngenta CropProtection	76/1	21.11.2007
86	**THIANOSAN 80 WG**	Thiram	Fungicid	Taminco Italia Srl	526	2.3.2013
87	**TILT 250 EC**	Propiconazole	Fungicid	Syngenta CropProtection	36/3	17.9.2014
88	**MISSION**	Diquat	Herbicidi	UPL Europe Ltd	678	7.6.2017
89	**KOX**	Hidroxid Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Tragusa	380	18.3.2011
90	**PROPAMEX 722 SL**	Propamocarb-hydrochloride	Fungicid	MAC-GmbH	507	8.1.2013
91	**TRAXI**	Oxiklorur Cu	Fungic-baktericid	Tragusa	381	18.3.2011
92	**DANTOP 50 WG**	Clothianidin	Insekticid	Sumitomo Chemical	324	21.11.2007
93	**TINA**	Abamectin	Insektic-akaricid	Industrial Química Key	468	23.7.2012
94	**TINAMEX**	Abamectin	Insektic-akaricid	Tragusa	353	29.12.2010
95	**KEYGIB**	Gibberillin A4/A7	Rreg rritje	Industrial Química Key SA	551	2.5.2014
96	**KONAN**	Tebuconazole	Fungicid	Industrial Quimica Key SA	548	2.5.2014
97	**NILBU**	Myclobutanil	Fungicid	Industrial Química Key	503	8.1.2013
98	**MOCAP 10 GR**	Ethoprophos	Nematoc-insekticid	K &N Efthymiadis SA	646	15.12.2016
99	**AMISTAR OPTI**	Azoxystrobin+chlorothaloni	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	337	21.11.2007
100	**BRAVO 500 SC**	Chlorothalonil	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	154	14.11.2008
101	**DACONIL 72 SC**	Chlorothalonil	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	33/2	8.10.2010
102	**FOLIO GOLD 537.5 SC**	Metalaxyl-M+chlorothalonil	Fungicid	Syngenta Crop Protection	17/1	11.11.2009
103	**PROCEED**	Chlorothalonil+cyproconazol	Fungicid	Sharda Europe BVBA	638	23.6.2016

Mbyllet me nr. rendor 103 (njëqind e tre)

ANNEX IV - List of the registered plant fertilizers in the Republic of Albania:

Nr	EMËRTIMI	LLOJI	Prodhuesi-Shteti	Tregëtuesi (Importuesi)	Nr. Regj.	Data regj.
1	AGRIFERT NPK 8-14-26+TE	Granular	MBM shpk. Shqipëri	MBM shpk. Kavajë	356	5.3.2019
2	ALGAMAN	Lëng	ED&MAN Liquid Products Italia Srl. Itali	Petriti shpk. Lushnje	188	5.7.2017
3	ALMAQ BIO	Lëng	Tecnobell Srl. Itali	Tecno Green. Durrës	181	5.7.2019
4	ALGAEL	Lëng	Tecnobell Srl. Itali	Tecno Green. Durrës	178	5.7.2017
5	AMONIUM NITRATE	Granular	Group Chimique Tunisien. Tunizi	MBM shpk. Kavajë	262	10.4.2018
6	AMONIUM SULFATE	Granular	Hebei Sanyuanjiuqi Fertilizer Co Ltd. Kinë	MBM shpk. Kavajë	263	10.4.2018
7	ASCOMAN	Lëng	ED&F MAN Liquid Products Italia Srl. Itali	Petriti shpk. Lushnje	273	6.7.2018
8	AZOS 415	Granular	ED&F MAN Liquid Products Italia Srl. Itali	Petriti shpk. Lushnje	274	6.7.2018
9	BETABIO ACTIVE	Lëng	ED&F MAN Liquid Products Italia Srl. Itali	Petriti shpk. Lushnje	187	5.7.2017
10	BETABIO FULL	Lëng	ED&F MAN Liquid Products Italia Srl. Itali	Petriti shpk. Lushnje	275	6.7.2018
11	BETA PLUS	Granular	ED&F MAN Liquid Products Italia Srl. Itali	Petriti shpk. Lushnje	276	6.7.2018
12	BIO ENERGY	Lëng	Biolchim. Itali	Agroblend shpk. Vorë-Tiranë	89	10.5.2018
13	BIOFERT	Lëng	Tecnobell Srl. Itali	Tecno Green. Durrës	183	5.7.2017
14	BIOSUFRE	Lëng	Tecnobell Srl. Itali	Tecno Green. Durrës	182	5.7.2017
15	BIOKING	Lëng	Agromer Biosan Tarim Turizm Ins Bilis. Gida San. Ve Tic.Ltd.Sti. Turqi	Agrohelp Shpk. Durrës	272	6.7.2018
16	BIOVIDA	Lëng	Servalesa SL. Spanjë	Harizi shpk. Berat	361	5.3.2019
17	BIOZUFRE	Lëng	Servalesa SL. Spanjë	Harizi shpk. Berat	362	5.3.2019
18	COSMO N 35	Granular	ED&F MAN Liquid Products Italia Srl. Itali	Petriti shpk. Lushnje	277	6.7.2018
19	COSMO NPK 18-7-9	Granular	ED&F MAN Liquid Products Italia Srl. Itali	Petriti shpk. Lushnje	278	6.7.2018
20	COSMO NP 16-33	Granular	ED&F MAN Liquid Products Italia Srl. Itali	Petriti shpk. Lushnje	279	6.7.2018
21	COSMO NPK 10-14-17	Granular	ED&F MAN Liquid Products Italia Srl. Itali	Petriti shpk. Lushnje	280	6.7.2018
22	COSMO NPK 10-16-23	Granular	ED&F MAN Liquid Products Italia Srl. Itali	Petriti shpk. Lushnje	281	6.7.2018
23	DAP 18-46	Granular	Joint Stock Company “Apatit”. Rusi	Caca shpk. Kavaje	268	6.6.2018
24	DECCO KALCIUM	Lëng	Decco Italia Srl. Itali	Agrohelp Shpk. Durrës	267	6.6.2018
25	ERETT	Lëng	Tencobell Srl, Itali	Tecno Green. Durrës	185	5.7.2017

26	FLORABALT MEDIUM COARSE	Torfë	Floragard Vertriebs GmbH. Gjermani	Agripro Shpk. Tiranë	360	5.3.2019
27	FLORABALT POT COARSE	Torfë	Floragard Vertriebs GmbH. Gjermani	Agripro Shpk. Tiranë	359	5.3.2019
28	FLORADUR A BLOCK	Torfë	Floragard Vertriebs GmbH. Gjermani	Agripro Shpk. Tiranë	358	5.3.2019
29	FOSFONIN FLOW	Lëng	Servalesa SL. Spanjë	Harizi shpk. Berat	363	5.3.2019
30	KLORUR POTASI	Granular	Hebei Sanyuanjiuqi Fertilizer Co Ltd. Kinë	MBM shpk Kavajë	355	5.3.2019
31	K-VITRUM	Lëng	Sevalesa SL. Spanjë	Harizi shpk. Berat	364	5.3.2019
32	MAGNECAL	Lëng	Tencobell Srl. Itali	Tecno Green. Durrës	179	5.7.2017
33	MATUR PLUS	Lëng	ED&F MAN Liquid Products Italia Srl. Itali	Petriti shpk. Lushnje	282	6.7.2018