

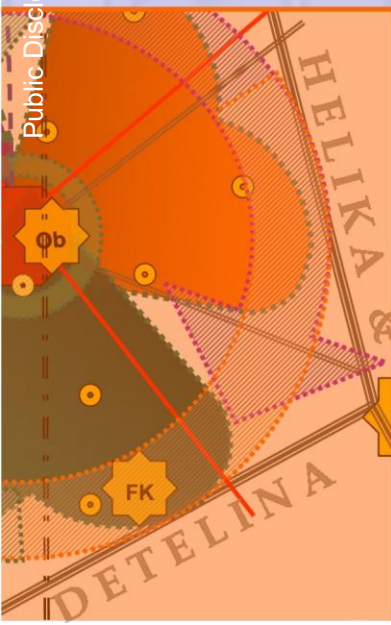


Kosovo Government

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

SPATIAL PLAN

Area of Special Interest “New Mining Field”



Institute for Spatial Planning



The Government of Kosovo
Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning



SPATIAL PLAN

2010 - 2020+

Area of Special Economic Interest
"The New Mining Field "



Institute for Spatial Planning

Prishtinë,
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"Spatial Plan for the Special Economics Interest Area - New Mining Field, 2010 - 2020+".

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation Name

| | |
|---------|--|
| KB | Kosovo Budget |
| PMO | Prime Minister's Office |
| KDP | Project Steering Committee for the transaction of the power plant "Kosova e Re" |
| MEM | Ministry of Energy and Mines, it is referred to the responsibilities, decisions and sources used from this institution before date March 22, 2011 |
| MED | Ministry of Economic Development, referred to the responsibilities, decisions and sources used from this institution after March 22, 2011 |
| MESP | Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning |
| MAFRD | Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Rural Development |
| MCYS | Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports |
| MTPT | Ministry of Transport and Post Telecommunication, it is referred to the responsibilities, decisions and sources used from this institution before March 22, 2011 |
| MI | Ministry of Infrastructure, it is referred to the responsibilities, decisions and sources used from this institution after March 22, 2011 |
| MFE | Ministry of Finance and Economy, it is referred to the responsibilities, decisions and sources used from this institution before March 22, 2011 |
| MF | Ministry of Finance, it is referred to the responsibilities, decisions and sources used from this institution after March 22, 2011 |
| MLSW | Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare |
| MALG | Ministry of Administration and Local Government |
| MEST | Ministry of Education, Science and Technology |
| MH | Ministry of Health |
| MTI | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| IMWG | Inter-Ministerial Working Group |
| KEPA | Kosovo Agency for Environmental Protection |
| HMIK | Hydro-Meteorological Institute of Kosovo |
| DHC | Department of Housing and Construction |
| DEP | Department of Environmental Protection |
| DSP | Department of Spatial Planning |
| ISP | Institute for Spatial Planning |
| SP | Spatial Plan |
| ASEI | Area of Special Economic Interest |
| NMF | New Mining Field |
| SPNMF | Spatial Plan for the New Mining Field |
| APD | Action Plan of Displacement |
| CDF | Community Development Fund |
| MMP | Main Mining Plan (Mining) |
| AMP | Additional Mining Plan |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| SESA | Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment |
| PTALP | Project of Technical Assistance on Lignite Power |
| TEC | Treatate on Energy Community |
| IED | Industrial Emissions Directive |
| LCPD | Large Combustion Plant Directive |
| EJL | South East Europe |
| ENTSO-E | European Network Transmission System Operator - East |
| EAR | European Agency for Reconstruction |
| BE | European Union |
| WB | World Bank |
| UNMIK | the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| KEC | Kosovo Energy Corporation |
| KOSTT | Kosovo Operator System, Transmission and Trade |
| INKOS | Institute of Kosovo for design and research at KEC |
| CPLR | Clearance Project and the Land Rehabilitation |
| STEAG | Consortium STEAG |
| Vattenfal | Drafting the Master Mining plan for the area of Sibovc (VEM and DMT) |
| VEM | Company Vattenfall of Europe Mining AG |
| DMT | Company Deutsche Montan Technologie GmbH |
| SEK | Kosovo Energy Strategy |
| ES | Electricity Strategy |
| HC | Hydro-Plant |
| TC | Thermo-Plant |
| TC A | Plant Kosovo A |
| TC B | Plant Kosovo B |
| TC KR | Plant "New Kosovo" |
| PF | Burning in the form of Dust |
| CFB | Burning on Fluid Layer |
| MA | Municipal Assembly |
| MDP | Municipal Development Plan |
| TED | Triangle of Economic Development |
| SWOT | Analysis of Advantages, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats |
| CMKL | Management Company of Kosovo Landfills |
| Mt/v | Million tons per year |
| MWh | Megavoltage |
| MCM | Million cubic meter |

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Introduction

Spatial Plan of Special Economic Area "New Mining Field" is the key spatial document of energy sector, which ensure basic framework in support of different projects coming from other important government sectors.

The Plan is built in cooperation with all important sectors of the Kosova Government. In its drafting have participated also proved professionals in this field, various scientific institutions, university, various nongovernmental organizations, representatives of civil society, local-level officials, and without doubt a very important assistance and support was offered by various international organizations.

Spatial Plan of SEA "New Mining Field" is document that guarantees Inclusiveness, respect of human rights and freedoms of all citizens living in. Sustainable and balanced development, promotion of full transparency in planning, are some of principles that proves that the document is in accordance with the major standards arising from local laws and European legal regulations.

Based on this document Kosovo Government will sustainably direct spatial development on energy sector, respecting in maximum environmental protection and rational use of natural resources. Proposed economic development through development of energy sector, ensuring production and regular energy supply is the guaranty for equal social and environmental development for all affected municipalities in the area.

Being aware of the difficult economic situation and the numerous of problems that our country is facing with, we are sure that proposed Plan of further spatial development of the area is important contribution on overall consolidation of energy situation in Kosovo. Therefore, it is of crucial importance to understand that for implementation of this Plan it is by all means needed support from all of us in order to jointly effect on solving of energy problem and on building up of a better and qualitative living environment for all citizens of Kosova.



Dardan Gashi
Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Provide production and regular supply of electricity is a prerequisite for economic development of the country. In Kosovo, the actual production of electricity depends mostly on its generation based on lignite combustion in power plants in the blocks 'Kosovo A' and 'Kosovo B'.

Kosovo, at this stage of planning the energy development, bases on the use of local resources. Lignite is the most important energy resource of Kosovo, which supplies about 97% of total electricity production. Estimated coal resources throughout Kosovo reach about 12.5 billion tons, of which the amounts of 8.6 billion tons are considered that are resources with the economic profitable exploitation.

Further development of energy sector in Kosovo is found mainly in the benefit of electricity with coal combustion. This development, using lignite reserves with rigorous international criteria on global warming, control, emissions trading and carbon dioxide, based on capacity and quality of lignite mining stocks in Area of Special Economics Interest (ZIVE) - "New Mining Field" and building the new powerplant (thermopowerplant) - TPP" New Kosovo "within it.

NMF (FMR) areas of interest, for which developed the Spatial Plan, is the area of 150 km² (from that proposed in the decision of the announced zone No. 02/57, dt. 13.03.2009 with 143 km²) and includes different determinants spatial factors. Each of them requires analysis, studies and preliminary research on social and environmental impacts caused by activities and projects of existing and planned future developments within the energy sector.

Existing power plants, its activity of functioning until the suppression, after required rehabilitation based on international standards allowed, TC 'Kosovo A' will develop at the latest by the end of 2017 and the technical and environmental rehabilitation, TC 'Kosovo B' up towards 2030 years. Meanwhile, according to the Energy Strategy for the period 2009 - 2018, expected construction of new power plant TPP "New Kosovo" in two stages, the first operation of the blocks referring to the plan, will have a period of at least five years, as it continues to build and develop the other blocks, so that the two blocks in Kosovo B to be replaced completely around the year 2030.

Development and advancement of mining surface in the new mining area, under operation of the KEK is realized according to master plan drafted by Vattenfall¹, in order to supply power plants with coal. These processes pull away, very sensitive social issues, the displacement of populations and directly affected settlements in this area. The process of relocation, with its history, the identification, expropriation, assessment, compensation and resettlement of population in new residential areas, is performed prior to permit initiation of mining surface in the extraction and transport of coal to power plants.

Rehabilitation and environmental improvement, develops as unavoidable process without stopping, starting with the removal and new cultivation of disposed ash areas of external leaflets of overburden and continuing with the rehabilitation, replacement and deployment of new technological devices in existing blocks (in the obstruction of pollution and degradation in air, water and land), of degraded areas and mining used. Construction of flood protection barriers, erosion, vibration and noise generation, particularly the creation of the area surrounding the mining and energy generation by the green part of this process that are mandatory and start as soon as possible of realization.

¹ Vattenfall Europe Mining AG, Deutsche Montan Technologie GmbH "The Main Mining Plan for New Sibove Mine", June 24, 2005.

According to the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, based on the legal framework of Kosovo, is liable the MESP - ISP (Institute for Spatial Planning) to draft Spatial Plan for the Area of Special Economic Interest "New Mining Field." Spatial Plan is drafted with the support of a professional working group of inter-Ministerial experts, with substantial contributions provided by the consultants and other professional experts, foreign and domestic.

The purpose of drafting the Spatial Plan for the New Mining Field is planning of the future activities within and outside the area for the benefit of providing electricity and heat from burning coal in existing power plants and construction of the New TC Kosovo, the displacement of people and material goods from the settlements affected by ongoing mining activities and environmental improvement of quality of life of the local residents by utilizing resources in a rational, natural and cultural heritage.

Areas of special economic interest and FMR (NMF), in a local context of Spatial Plan, is located in the "Blue Zone" so-called "Port of Kosovo", next to TZHEK (Triangle of Economic Development of Kosovo) and includes municipalities Obilic, Lipjan, Fushe Kosovo, Drenas, Podujevo and Prishtina as the center. While on the local context, the area of interest "New Mining Field" will be adopted in development plans and strategies and include municipalities (Obilic, Fushe Kosovo, Vushtrri, Drenas).

The New Mining Field, as an area of special interest economic, include separate elements and spatial determinants such as the New Mining Field (area 'C'), Industrial Areas with existing TC with potential locations for TC KR, transport and infrastructure corridors, existing Mines, outside storage of overburden wasteland, storage of generated ash and protection area (buffer) around these factors influencing spatial exposure.

The discussed analysis of the situation profile and the current situation, various problems emerged, listed in the respective thematic areas based on Government priorities and basic international principles are grouped into four (4) major development challenges of the FMR (NMF) areas:

1. Providing electricity and heat
2. Dispossession, displacement and quality of community life
3. Exploitation of natural resources and
4. Environmental situation

Based on available materials (analysis, research, evaluations, reports, studies, strategies and other various drafts) and given ideas based on experiences of professional experts in the many discussions during the workshops, is drafted also the vision statement shaped in this context:

The "Special Economic Interest Area - New Mining Field, the area of managed care, in accordance with EU standards for the benefit of economic growth, social welfare and environmental satisfactory condition."

Achievement of the emphasized Vision can be provided, relying on general principles (which match the strategic plan) for the protection and development of this area of interest and analogue view to the four Key Challenges. So as a coherent reflection of all this entire are systematized on the next Four Millennium Development Planning:

Manufacturing and safe supply with electricity - The proposed objectives, should meet the goal of highlighting intention and dealing with: the possibility of building units (capacity) of new electricity generating with coal combustion; transmission, distribution of electricity and maintenance of local power network; ongoing initiatives for the use of new renewable resources for energy production.

Planning and control of the relocation process and development of settlements - Is intended to achieve with the proposed objectives that are: inventory and valuation of property and real-estate property, expropriation of property and compensation of immovable property; acceptable implementation to the relocation process - restoration of community and achievement of agreement on the cemetery issue, planning and control of developments in the improvement of living within the area,

establishment of the Community Development and Control of development throughout the basin area of Kosovo.

Sustainable management of natural resources – The goal which claims to be reached, by the proposed objectives, such as rational use of lignite reserves; prevent self-combustion of lignite mine (mining) and the rational exploitation and management of water resources .

Improvement of environmental condition and heritage Care - Here are mentioned some of the numerous proposed objectives, by which is believed to achieve these goals, such as improving the environmental performance of the existing TPP; closure of old units, rehabilitation and reclamation of degraded areas, monitoring and control of environmental regulations on air, water and earth sustainable management on "regional waste dump" in Mirash, management and use of fresh ash in construction needs and also effective and proper care on bio- diversity and heritage (natural, cultural, historical and industrial) in the FMR (NMF) area's.

Further, it has been worked in determining the future concept of spatial development, which enables and facilitates decisions regarding future developments in the area. As a base for this is used the decision of the Government of Kosovo, by which this area is declared "Area of Special Economics Interest", with the main goal that through development of the energy sector to grow and advance also the economic development of the country.

The concept of the future spatial development of the FMR (NMF) interest zone, named "Trefoil and propeller", formulates in the schematic manner, the future developments within the four main goals - Vision component - characterized as continuous processes. This concept emphasizes the future development of continuous power generation energy, located in the middle of the area as a central shaft of propeller and three pillars accompanying the processes, rational utilization of coal resource, and population protection during treatment of settlements and environmental remediation. However, in the FMR (NMF) area, only when are meet the required criteria of social and environmental aspects (expressed symbolically with ecological plant - trefoil), then are allowed to place these foreseen developments (expressed symbolically with propeller).

Through this concept attempted the achievement of future desired spatial development, of the Vision stated in advance for the FMR (NMF) area, where actions and activities arising from the concept are clear and appropriate. Proposed activities are in full support of coordinated planning and spatial development in correlation with the main challenges involved in the area. Increased effort was given to the high inter-institutional coordination, between central and local levels, affecting the alignment of actions during the selection of priority activities and implementation of concrete projects, including control of development within and outside of the area..

One of the main concerns of the working group has been the selection of appropriate location for new mine development and construction of power plant "Kosova e Re". Among possible scenarios, based on preliminary studies and research, are analyzed and evaluated the development direction of the mine and four potential sites for construction of TC's' "New Kosovo". In the analysis is included the location of industrial complex TPP "Kosova A"; location of the complex TC "Kosova B" location near the village Bivolak and location near the village Grabovc. Evaluation of specific criteria for selecting the location, except those general, for each scenario, it resulted that: the preferred location and suitable for the construction of "TC KR" is option B (inside the industrial complex of TPP "Kosova B").

General Dynamic Plan for the population displacement-replacement of the settlements in the danger zone is prepared in the order of impacted settlements based on the selected scenario for advancement and development of mining, in accordance with the Main Plan of Mining.

This plan and all other activities are described in detail in Chapter of Spatial Development Strategy in the area - which is the main part of the document. Strategy under FMR (NMF) development concept, elaborates the selected scenario which is achieved by hierarchical analyzing, firstly in goals, then each goal at specific targets and at the end each target has its measures, its activities and concrete projects to achieve.

Spatial Plan of the Area of Special Economic Interest "New Mining Field" ends with the chapter of the provisions to implement, which simultaneously express the rules and responsibilities for each participant involved in implementing the envisaged activities.

PROLOGUE

In general, the current output of electricity in Kosovo depends on the old power plants 'Kosovo A' and 'Kosovo B', which burn lignite extracted from existing mines in Bardh, Mirash, and Sitnica, located in the western site of capital-center of Kosovo - Prishtina. Coal production from new mines "Sibovc South-west" begins in 2010. Mineral assets of existing mining (Bardh and Mirash), are being finalized and is expected to run out in 2011. Therefore, taking this into account, the Government of Kosovo with its relevant sector has taken the initiative to open new mines. This initiative, of course that besides the energy sector requires the involvement of other sectors including spatial planning sectors in the capacity of coordinator of the planning process.

Providing production and supplying enough electricity energy, for meeting the needs of domestic consumption and overall economic development of the Republic of Kosovo, is a key element in this process. Further development of surface mining should be based on capacity and the quality of mineral reserves in the area of special economic interest (ZIVE) - "New Mining Field." Investing in building a plant (thermo-plant), new one (TPP "Kosova Re"), with more advanced technology, higher manufacturers efficiency and at the same time more friendly- environmentally, would be justified by the continuing investment of many of costly rehabilitation and adoption of blocks of TC 'Kosovo A' against durability and technology of them.

Setting up new blocks, from building up to their operation, should be developed alongside with the functioning of blocks in the two existing power plants. It is expected that its activity, the functionality to the wane - decommissioning, TC 'Kosovo A' with its blocks A3, A4 and A5 will develop at the latest by 2017, while TC 'Kosovo B' with its blocks B1 and B2 (rehabilitate in 2017) until 2030.

Developments such as the construction and operation of new power plant "Kosovo Re"; decommissioning of units at TPP "Kosovo A" and the rehabilitation of "Kosovo B" blocks, displacement of population and the deployment of settlements, mining developments in the new field of mining by including the filling and re-cultivation of mines used in Bardh and Mirash, will cost more. No doubt that the main responsibility falls on the Government of Kosovo and the possibility of the Kosovo Budget. Starting from the local economic difficulties, it is clear that for the development of new energy capacity will need assistance from other financial sources. Therefore, Government decisions and agreements reached with the Project Company carrying, should define clearly generating capacity needed, the position of Kosovo institutions and foreign investor obligations in the mentioned processes during Project development, much needed for economic development in Kosovo.

Kosovo Energy Strategy for the period 2005 - 2015, drafted by the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) and approved by the Assembly in 2005, confirms the fact that in long-term schemes the coal will remain the main fuel for electricity production of Kosovo. The same is confirmed in the revised Energy Strategy of Kosovo for the period 2009-2018 where the development of mining lignite in the next period is supposed to happen in Northern coal basin "Kosova." This part is also known as the "Field of Sibovc" but, at the request of residents of that area during public consultation in this area is now called "the New Mining Field."

This strategy, which is compiled on the first draft of SP for "FMR (NMF)" in November 2009, requires local coal as a source to put in use for production of electricity, with a responsible approach to environmental and socio-economic development. After using mine and coal supply to existing plants and new ones built in phases with generating capacity of 2 x 1000 MW, its required to fill up the surface of use of the mining area, to rehabilitate them and then to re-cultivate. Besides the activities of mentioned processes, it's required to develop acceptable activities in the process of expropriation and displacement-resettlement of the community. The result of these processes will be changes in spatial structure, expressed as in configuration, environment, land use, landscape, settlements extension, etc..

RECONFIGURATION DEVELOPMENT OF PROCESS

Preliminary draft document - Spatial Plan for the area of special economic interest "of the New Mining Field" was based on the Energy Strategy 2005 - 2015 and other documents drawn up and approved by July 2009. With the changes made during review of this Strategy, also risen other decisions and guidelines in terms of general interest to the energy of Kosovo.

Kosovo Energy Strategy for the period 2009 - 2018 (Review of that from 2005 to 2015), approved with amendments on 01 April 2010 by the Assembly, provides:

- Developing safe and sustainable energy supply so that all customers have access to efficient and uninterrupted supply of power, an adequate quality.
- Restructuring and developing the energy sector in accordance with the Tractate of Energy Community, by ensuring that energy legislation in Kosovo that is in accordance with the European Union Communautaire Acquis Energy.
- Development and rehabilitation of generation capacity with coal combustion, involving the private sector to ensure sufficient generation of electricity for local consumption, for export and spare capacity.
- Development of transmission lines to ensure domestic supplies and connection with neighboring countries.
- Development of distribution infrastructure to reduce losses in distribution network.
- Promotion of foreign investment in the energy sector through the restructuring of the sector and ensuring a regulatory environment within the context of a competitive market.
- Optimize utilization of all energy resources, including local and imported resources.
- Promote awareness of environmental protection in energy activities, in accordance with Acquis Communautaire of the Environment.
- Ensuring efficient use of energy and promotion of the use of renewable energy resources.

The decision of the Government of Kosovo, dated 17.12.2009 no. 07/99 (see Annex 3), realign the transaction for `New Power Plant Kosovo` and Sibovc lignite field, with the following components:

- Construction of new plant generating electricity "New power plant Kosova" with an initial installed capacity of 500 MW with expansion options up to 1000 MW of interconnection and related facilities.
- Develop immediate Lignite Field Sibovc to provide coal for existing power plants in Kosovo (Kosovo A and B) and the new units to existing power plant "Kosova e Re" when entering the operation.
- Private Sector Participation in `Kosovo B` power plant

By the same decision was asked to become the expression of interest, which will describe the details of the transaction, the minimum criteria for selection, competition and intentions of the Government for this transaction.

On December 18, 2009 was issued expression of interest, where requested by the applicant to submit their credentials for pre-qualification until January 29, 2010. On 20 and 21 January 2010 was held the international conference of investors for this transaction, which had significant interest from various international companies. The conference consisted of two daily presentations, about investment opportunities in Kosovo and in the field visit in the capacity of existing electricity generation and mining. On 18 February 2010 was made the announcement of the short list of pre-qualified bidders.

On 01 April 2010, the Assembly of Kosovo approved the changes to the Kosovo Energy Strategy 2009-2018. Changes approved by the decision Nr. 03-V-272 to the Assembly (see appendix 4), at the same time also the recommendations of Functional Commission of Economy, Trade, Industry, Energy, Transport and Telecommunications, that are highlighted as follows:

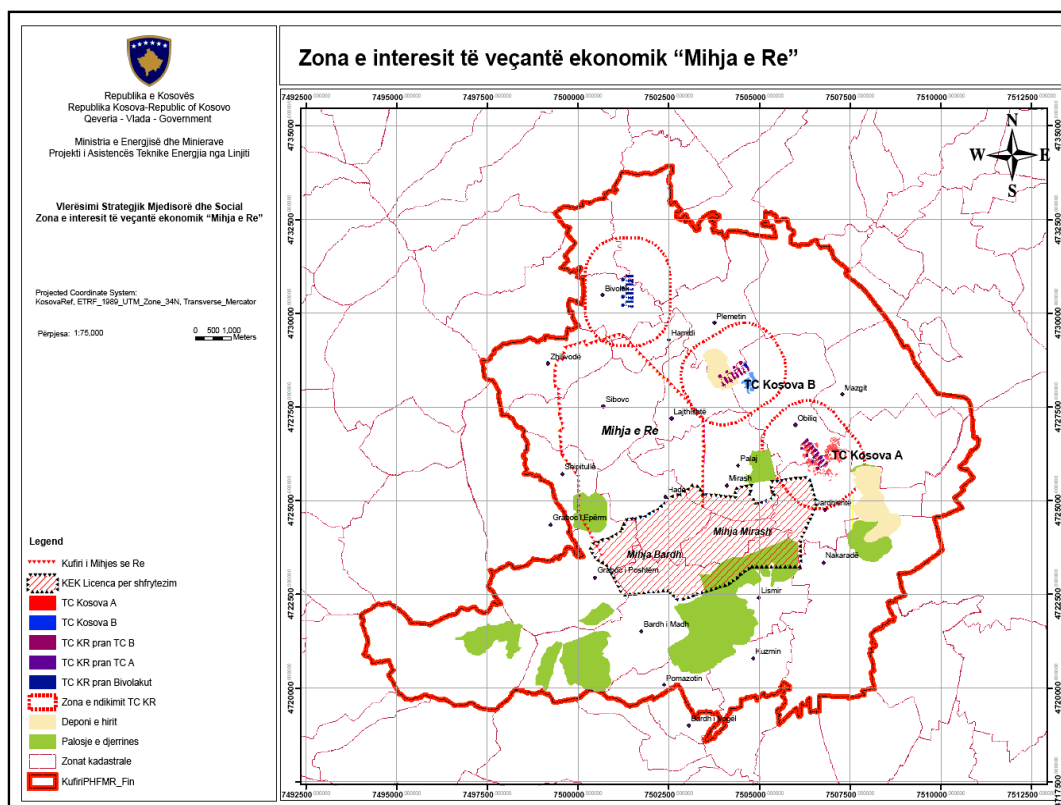
- Lignite resources to be available and put to use in accordance with new generating capacity and energy development in harmony with the interests of Kosovo.

- Create legal environment for competition and free market in energy sector.
- The private sector will be involved in the revitalization of TC `Kosovo B` within the transaction setting of "New Kosovo".
- Building of new generation capacity should be based on long-term interest for Kosovo, in the first phase capacity of 1000 MW with the possibility of other capacity building, in accordance with the requirements and energy balance of the country and the region, and
- The Kosovo Government is obliged to harmonize the Action Plan with the Energy Strategy approved for the period 2009 - 2018.

INCLUSION AND DEFINITION OF AREA

Inclusion area

In March 2009, by the proposal of MEM (Ministry of Energy and Mines), Government of the Republic of Kosovo "Field of New Mining" announces as Area of Special Economics Interest, with the surface area of 143 km², as in a map 1 made on cadastral boundaries.

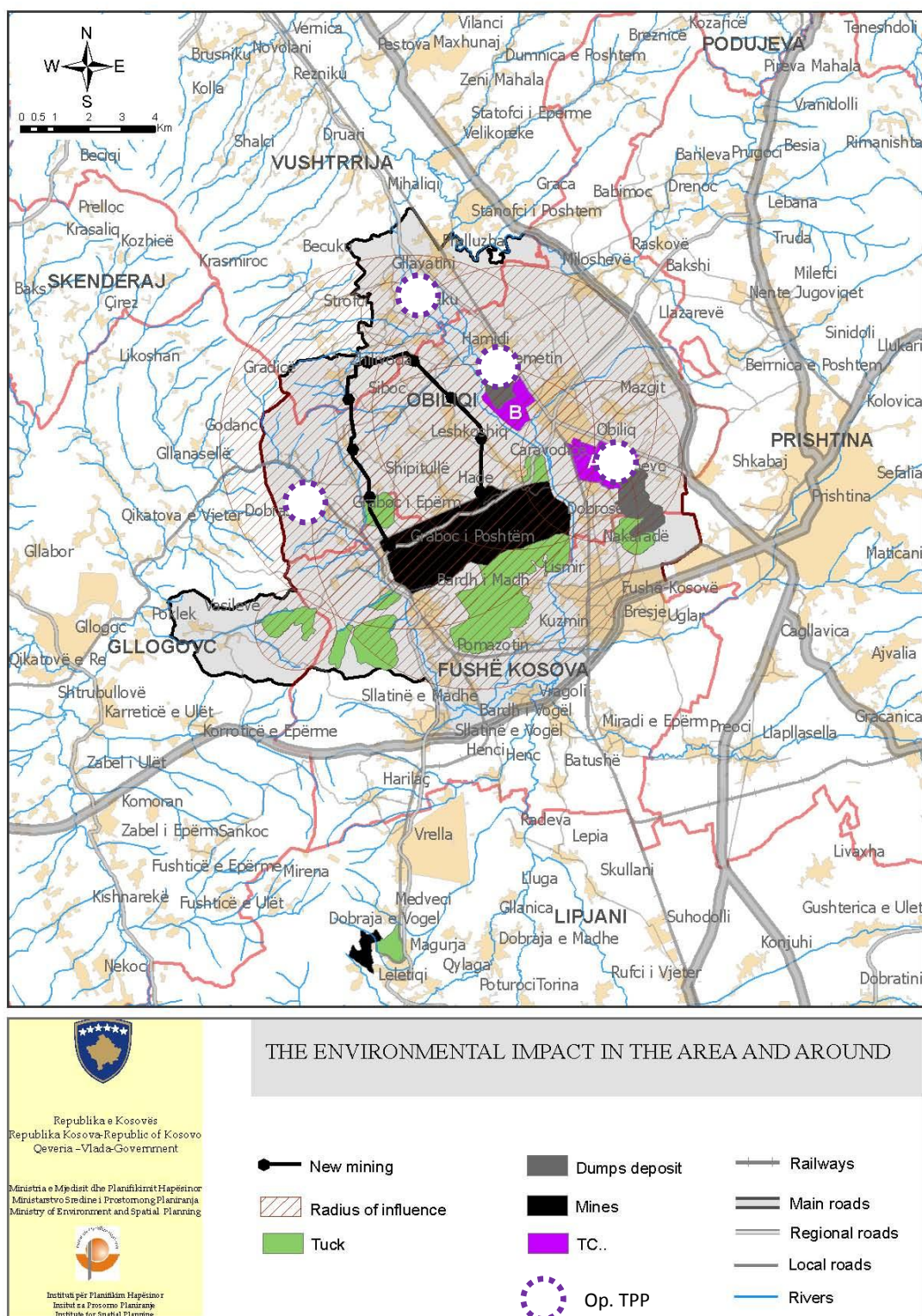


Map 1. The proposed boundary area with the space influencing factors (with.143 Km2): Source: PATEL / MEM

This particular area of interest of the FMR (NMF)'s, for which is drafted this spatial plan, includes separate elements and determining spatial factors who needs studies - research and analysis of their primary influences on the environment from existing activities and planned ones. Spatial factors or elements that surrounded (summarized) in a common area are listed below and shown on the maps below:

The area of influence of the New Mining Area (so-called "C" or Sibovc center) has an area approximately 16 km² for use;

- The location of the existing TPP "Kosova A and Kosova B" and options for the construction of power plant "Kosova e Re";
- Corridors for conveyor belts and infrastructure;
- existing mines and current;
- outside storages of the wasteland generated by mining activities in the past and present;
- ash storages generated by and in the vicinity of TC-s "Kosovo A and B" and the areas under the influence of re-establishment of dust in the air around these landfills, and
- defining area (buffer) around spatial mentioned factors including the corridors of network transmission lines and water canal "Ibar - Lepenc.

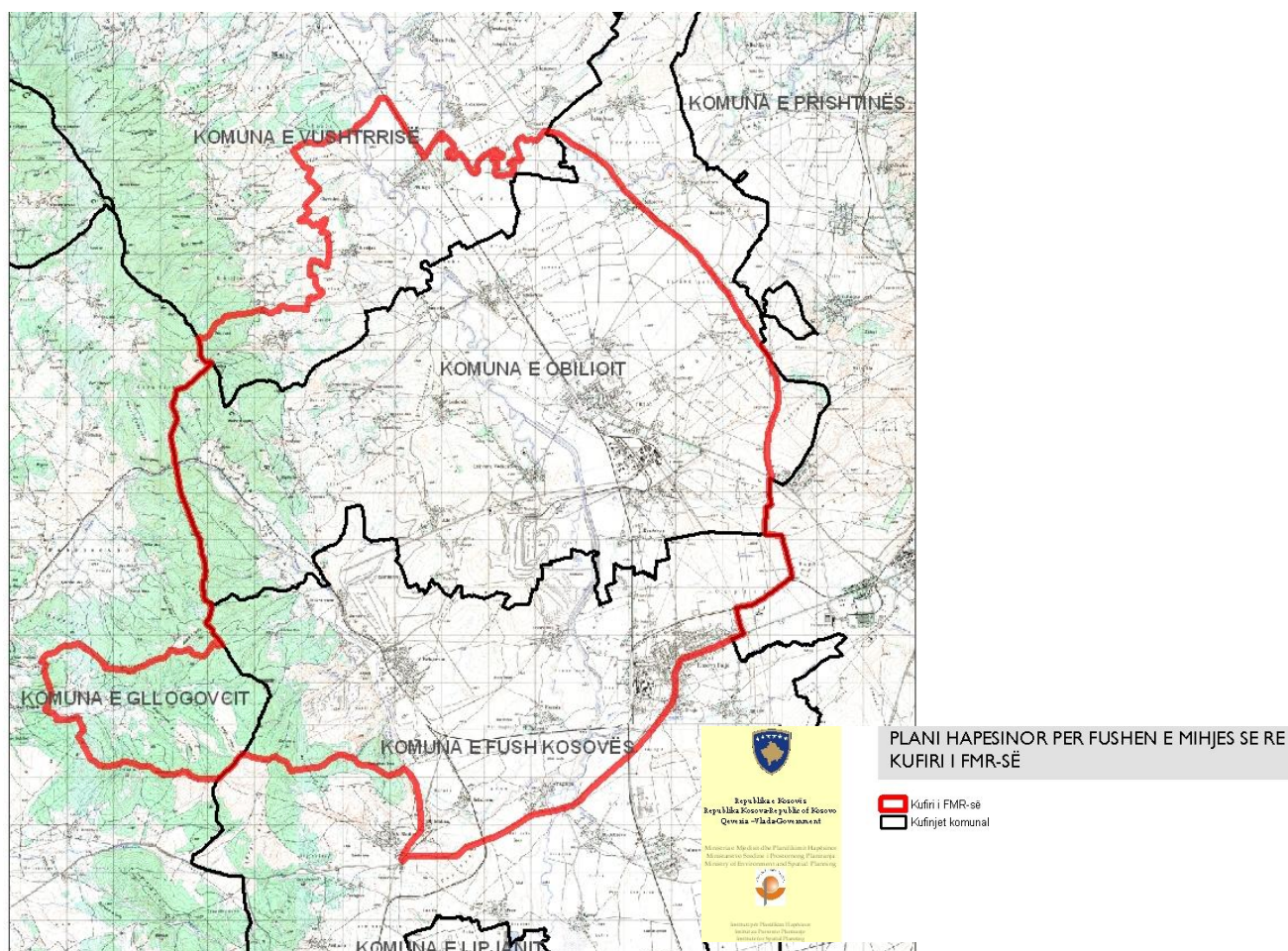


Map 2. Boundary determined by factors influencing the spatial area (with 150Km2): Source: ISP / MESP

Thanks to the tireless work of the Joint Working Group (Inter-Ministerial Working Group and officials of ISP), that with their visit in the field with the map based on the promulgation of the area, defined and determined the most evidentiary line (visual and tangibility line) to limit the territorial surface area of about 150 km², as in map 2, for which shall draft this Spatial Plan.

Description of the defined area

FMR (NMF)'s area, as is known, extend in the central part of Kosovo and occupies the area of 14.986 hectares or about 150 km², presented as in a map 2. This area includes the area from the territories of the four participating municipalities: Obilic, Fushe Kosovo, Vushtri and Glogovac.



Map 3. Limit of the FMR (NMF) area with an area of 150km². Source. ISP / MESP

The boundary begins at its southernmost point, from the village of Slatina, at the junction of the road Peja - Pristina and Bellaqevc / Bardh - Magura (old airport road) and runs eastwards by way M9 to exit in the city Fushe Kosovo, respectively in quotes; X = 4722505.17 m', Y = 508997.04 m' and Z = 551.2 m'. Then run from the north boundary to the railway track where follows it in east with length of 1.352 m'. Again, following the border line inter Fushe Kosovo - Pristina, takes direction from the north, passing to the west of the village and continues along the road Orloviq M2 leaving Gazimestan slope of cheese in it, then passes through the village of Lazar, Milloshev to inter-border meeting point with Obilic - Vushtri. From this point (the bridge near the village of Babin Most), directed from the west boundary line following the course of the river to the point Llap between the two villages of Lower Stanovc and Priluzhë. The border goes further and inserted within length of 1.400 m. From here, the boundary of the FMR (NMF) area's surrounding cadastral areas: Gllavotin (Vushtri), Bibolak (Vushtri), Zhilivodë (Vushtri), Upper Grabovc (Obiliq) Grabovc Lower (Fushe Kosovo), Vasilevo (Glogovac) Bellaqevc / Bardh I Madhe (Fushe Kosovo), Pomazotin (Fushe Kosovo), Bellaqevc / Bardh I Vogel (Fushe Kosovo) to end again at the crossroads of Slatina village (Fushe Kosovo), making them part of it.

INCLUSION IN PLAN DESIGN

In the decision, protocol number 02/57 dated 13.03.2009, the Government obliges the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning to draft the Spatial Plan for this area. In this case, and also because of the need for the drafting of this Plan, except professional officers on the staff of the Institute of Spatial Planning is well established Inter-Ministerial Working Group (GPNM), with the initial composition of MEM and MESP experts. Since the beginning of the process of drafting this plan, the working group expanded with representatives from other sectors of the Government component. Continuation of group work in the process finds it divided into subgroups, defined by challenges in the first phase, namely the target at a later stage. Working groups continually expand even further with the inclusion of other participants, representatives from outside government, other interest groups in the role of experts and professional consultants.

In addition, based on the principle of inclusiveness and in constant search for relevant data, proceeds an invitation to engage representatives from the wider public for the purpose of involvement and participation early in the course of their working groups. Finally, in the open consulting discussions and deliberations held for the public, was given the possibility of involving other representatives as well as in the scheme presented in Fig. 1 below, when is achieved the target goal of inclusiveness stakeholders.

The Scheme – Who is involved?

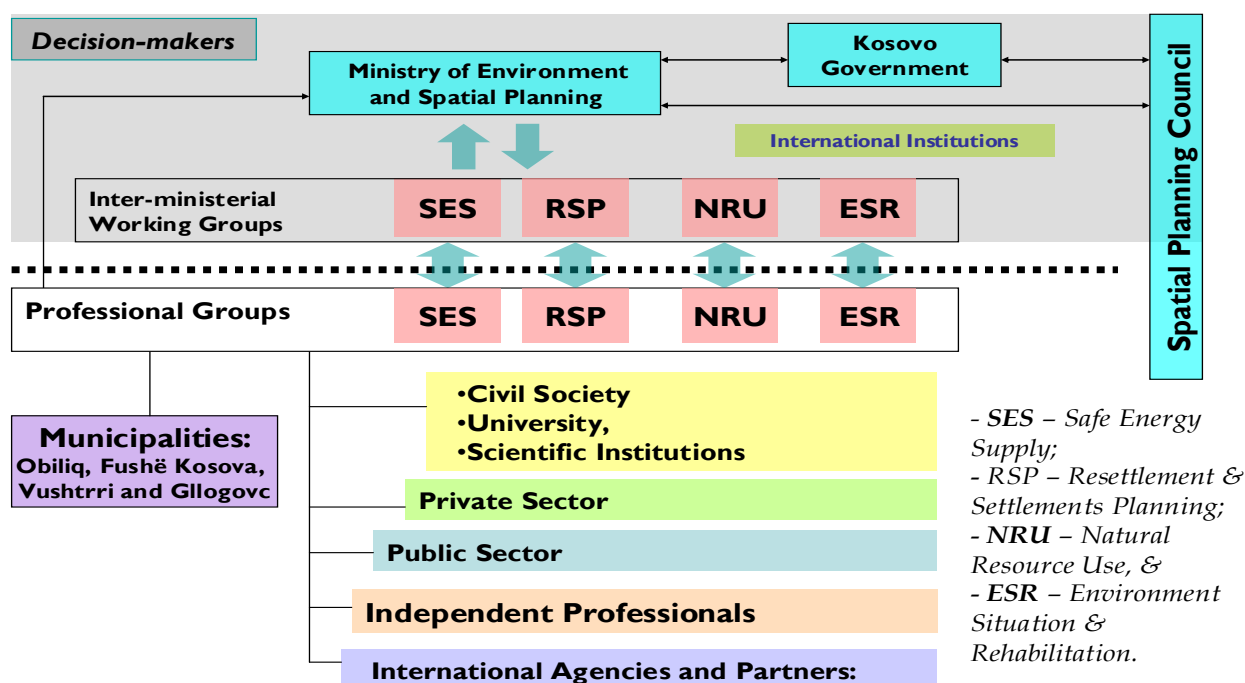


Figure 1. Scheme of the inclusiveness in the process of drafting the Plan. - Source ISP / MESP

PURPOSE OF DRAFTING PLAN

Development of the mentioned mining and production of electricity will cause major changes and transformations in spatial and demographic structure of the area with special economic interests of New Mining Field. While construction of power plant "Kosova e Re" lasts for 4 - 5 years and his use nearly 40 years, the development of mine happen to pass through a longer term process of 4-5 decades, during which period, the intervention of numerous activities, will change the current use of land as their own natural landscape. With this plan, in addition to activities for exploitation of lignite mining, manufacturing and supply of electricity, are proposals for future developments both in terms of spatial environmental remediation as well as socially.

This plan is based on the Final Report of the Environmental Strategy and Social Assessment (SESA²'s report), compiled under the Technical Assistance Project for Lignite Power (LPTAP) in support of MEM. There are given a description of existing social and environmental situation, assessed the effects of the proposed project and its components of identifying the anticipated impacts of development scenarios and proposed monitoring plan and mitigation of those impacts.

The general purpose of this plan, which is being drafted by the institution with the legal mandate (MESP - ISP) in collaboration with inter-ministerial working group, is to provide projects basis for economic development in general and the specific area of interest in particular as well, also to inform decision makers about the possibilities, options and implications of developments in the FMR (NMF) area's.

Also, this draft should define the clear target as:

- spatial implications of building the "New TPP Kosovo" and new mine development (the area "C" or field in village-center Sibovc)
- Framework based on spatial planning for development activities in the FMR (NMF) to be taken by the investor through a private company Project;
- Mitigation measures planned in the treatment of spatial effects in order to be eligible for socially and environmentally, and
- Instructions that can be utilized for the development of other specific areas and the municipalities involved in the treatment of this area in their future local plans: the spatial and urban development.

Spatial Plan for the FMR (NMF) area is a document which promotes the common interests of the people of Kosovo for a rapid economic development in order to improve the quality of life, while simultaneously protecting natural resources, biodiversity and natural cultural heritage.

² Për më shumë hollësi mbi procesin dhe rezultatet e procesit të VSMS-së, shih faqen elektronike të Projektit për Asistencë Teknike për Energji nga Linjiti: www.lignitepower.com/sesa

VALIDITY AND PLANNING PROCESS

Legal Framework of Kosovo, for treatment, planning and development of the area of energy provided through the "Law on Spatial Planning", which according to Article 12 of this Law shall be drafted - Spatial Plans for Special Area - which require a special mode of the organization, designation and protection. Also part of this framework is the secondary legislation on "Discussion Procedures for Spatial and Urban" and Instruction on "The Fundamental Elements of the contents of Spatial Plans for Special Area."

Spatial plans for special areas, compiled by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), ie the Institute for Spatial Planning (PHI), in the role of provider and coordinator of the project. Before finalizing the draft plan for approval, the same MESP shall make available, at least for 60 days for review and comment as to the general public and for other governmental institutions and for participating municipalities in the area of interest. Spatial Plan Area of Special Interest Economic 'New Mining Area', after being finalized with the results of public consultation, will be submitted to the Government for prior approval and which entered into force after approval by the Assembly. After approval and publication in the Official Gazette of Kosovo, spatial plans for special areas will be taken into account in spatial planning to the lowest level - from local / municipal.

Anticipated development of the energy sector, in addition to the legal instrument of the adoption of the Spatial Plan for the Special Zone, should be subject to the Environmental Impact Assessment, under the applicable law to the EIA. Based on this and best international practices for the construction of the plant to anticipate and develop lignite mining extraction and reciprocal interconnections with environmental and social issues, shall oriented to the requirements provided within the contractual provisions of the Private Investor.

Legal base

It should be emphasized that the legal basis of Kosovo is satisfactorily aligned to the legislative framework acquiss communautaire EU. This plan is based on legislation in force in Kosovo as well as best practices and international standards. In developing the Plan, the legal basis is respected by the sector of Environment, Energy, Mining, relevant legislation of other sectors as well as the complexity of the relevant guidelines that emerge from these laws, as follows:

- Spatial Planning Law no. 2003/14;
- Law on Amending the Law on Spatial Planning no. 03/L-106 No. 2003/14;
- Law on Environmental Protection no. 03 / L - 025;
- Law on Nature Conservation no. 02 / L - 18;
- Law on Air Protection from Pollution no. 03 / L - 160;
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment no. 03 / L - 024;
- Law on Strategic Environmental Assessment no. 03 / L - 015;
- Law on Waste no. 02 / L - 30;
- Law on Waters no. 2004 / 24;
- Law on Protection from noise no. 02 / L - 102;
- Law on Integrated Prevention and Pollution Control no. 063 / L - 043;
- Hydro Meteorological Activities Act no. 2006/02-L79;
- Law on Construction no. 2004/15;
- Law on Energy. 2004 / 8;
- Electricity Law no. 2004 / 10;
- Law on the Energy Regulator no. 2004 / 9;
- Law on Amending the Law on Assembly 2004 / 9 on the Energy Regulator no. 03 / L - 080;
- Law on Mines and Minerals Nr. 03 / L - 163;
- Law on Roads no. 2003/11
- Law on Expropriation of Immovable Property no. 03 / L - 139;
- Law on Ownership and Other Real Rights no. 03 / L - 154;

- Law on Agriculture and Rural Development no. 03 / L - 098;
- Cultural Heritage Law no. 02 / L - 88;
- Law on Special Protection Areas no. 03 / L - 039;
- Agricultural Land Law no. 02 / L - 26;
- Law on Administrative Municipal no. 03 / L - 041;
- Law on Public Enterprises no. 03 / L - 087;
- Law on public-private partnerships and concessions in infrastructure and procedures for giving them no. 03 / L - 090.

Institutional base

Ministry of Economic Development (MED) - is the main structure and part of the Government of Kosovo, within the institutional framework, with the powers of government and is responsible for developing policies and strategies derived from basic laws of both sectors - Energy and Mines. All decisions, attitudes and studies relevant to these two sectors are proposed and undertaken by the Ministry. First of all, the drafting of this document is based on the Energy Strategy of the Republic of Kosovo for the period 2009 - 2018 (review of previous Energy Strategy 2005 to 2015), prepared by MEM and adopted in April 2010 by the Kosovo Assembly .

In coordination with the powers of the Ministry of Economic Development, there are two established agencies and independent regulators responsible for the quality of energy and mining sectors.

Energy Regulatory Office (ERO) - is an independent institution, established by the Law on Energy Regulator Nr. 2004 / 9, which is governed by a board appointed by the Assembly. ERO's responsibility is to oversee the energy market, protection of energy customers, energy operators license, etc..

Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals (ICMM) - Originally, was established by Regulation with Nr. 2005 / 2 to 21 January, which then changed the rules of July 29 with no. And Law No. 2005/38. 03/L-81 dated 13 June 2008 which provided for an independent regulatory agency for the mining sector. ICMM, as an independent agency, which is in accordance with Article 119 (paragraph 5.) And 142 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, run by a Board of Directors elected by the Assembly and are accountable to its licensing " Mining operators. "

Kosovo Energy Corporation (KEK) - is a company which enjoys the status of public energy enterprises and is licensed for mining lignite from the Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals and for production of electricity supply by the Office of Regulatory Energy. KEK is governed by a Board of Directors elected by the Government of Kosovo.

Transmission, System and Market (TSMO - KOSTT) - is a public energy company, licensed by the Energy Regulatory Office and has the status of the Transmission System Operator and Market Power in Kosovo.

Besides the mentioned framework and legal infrastructure and institutional development of the Draft Spatial Plan for the New Mining Field, is based in many studies, surveys, reports and plans prepared in advance, related to the spatial extension of projects for power generation Electrical and development of the mine with other associated activities parallel.

Plans, studies and various reports, that takes into account the support of the development of new Power Plant and New Mine are:

- Top Mining Plan for New Lignite Mine of Sibovc - within the FRM's, prepared by Vattenfall Europe Mining (VEM) and Deutsche Montan TECHNOLOGIE (DMT) in 2005 [or MMP 2005]
- Additional Mining Plan for South Western Mining Lignite Sibovc, prepared by STEAG Consortium in 2006, [or PPE-JP];
- Studies to Support the Development of New Generation Capacities and follow-on Transfer - Kosovo UNMIK - Task4 choice of location, prepared by the consortium Pöyry, CESI, Terna and Decon in 2007;
- Field Review Report for Clean Project and Re-cultivation of land (CLRP), prepared from DMT / VEM / INKOS, Final Report, July 2008; Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) - Final Report on Development Options TC's New Kosovo and Lignite Mine, prepared

by a consortium led by ERM and supported by ELC Electro-consult and CSA Group, November 2008;

- Pre-feasibility study for power plant of water supply for New Kosovo proposed by Hydro-system "Ibar - Lepenc", prepared by a consortium Becom, Enviros, Exergia, Tractabel engineering and Cowin, February 2008;
- Policy Framework for the relocation of settlements and Draft Law on Expropriation of public interest, prepared by Hunton & Williams IPA Energy and Water Consulting in 2008;
- Social Survey Report for Study Area of PATEL, prepared by Prism Research in April 2008;
- Socio-economic survey of affected communities, prepared by Prism Research, May 2008;
- Community Consultation: Establishment Reports of Home Community Development, prepared by the Community Development Fund - CDF, May 2008.

Meanwhile, from the spatial plan and spatial analysis for municipalities and the municipal urban development plans are taken into consideration:

- Kosovo Spatial Plan 2010 - 2020 + (PHK Review from 2005 to 2015 +), prepared by the Institute for Spatial Planning (ISP) in the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) and in collaboration with other sectors in the Government of Kosovo.
- Municipal Spatial Analysis for Vushtrri and Obilic, prepared by ISP and can be found on the website of the MESP: www.rks-gov.net/mmph;
- Urban and Municipal Development Plans (MDP and UDP's), for municipalities: Drenas Vushtrri and Obilic
- Urban Development Plan for Fushe Kosovo and
- Other strategic documents (sectorial and territorial strategies and development reports) related to spatial planning and development.

Planning system in Kosovo

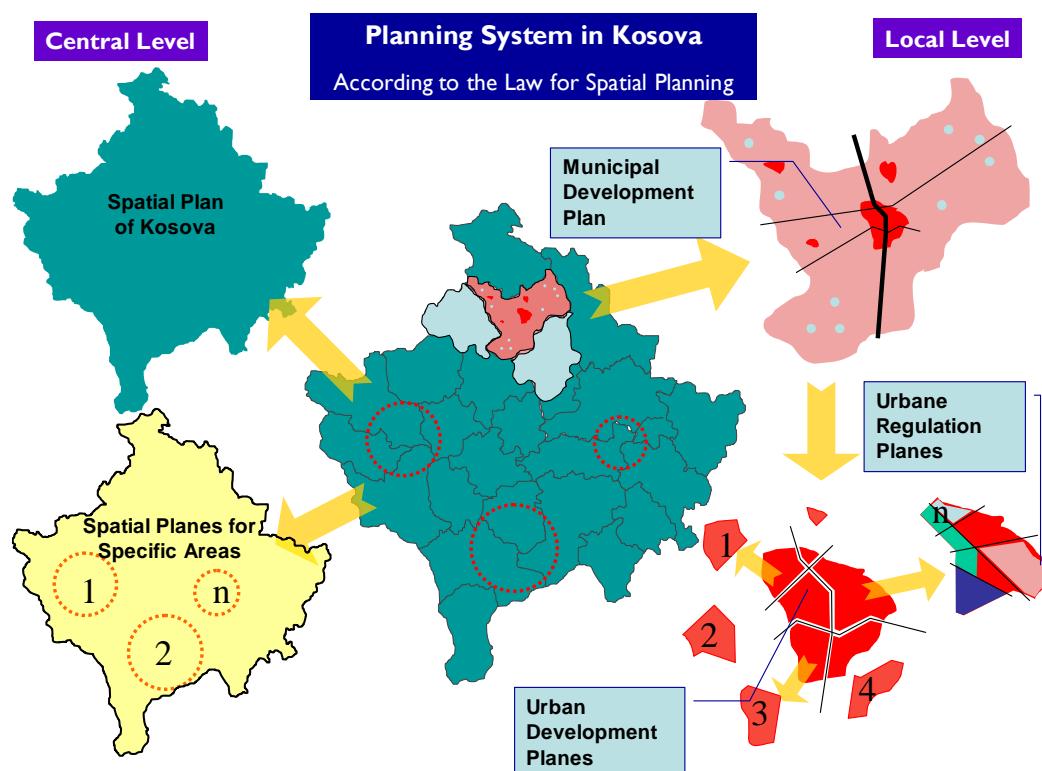


Fig.2.Scheme of planning system in Kosovo - Source: ISP / MESP

Under the Law on Spatial Planning, is divided into two levels, the central and municipal / local. As shown in Fig 2, at the central level of planning are drafted the spatial plans for the entire territory of Kosovo and for special areas (with different specifications). Whereas at local / municipal level, are drafted development and urban plans and urban adjustments.

The planning process

Preparation of the Spatial Plan for Area of Special Economic Interest "New Mining Field", must pass through several phases, during which can arise also different decisions or actions during the development of this process, until to the Plan approval, for more clearly see fig. 3.

On the initiative of the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) and on its draft decision to the energy area, the Government takes a decision and announces, New Mining Area of Special Economics Interest for the country. In this case, the Government has required from the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) specifically for Spatial Planning Institute (PHI), to draft Spatial Plan for the area in question. After drafting the Plan and public review, the MESP shall submit to the Government, which after the adoption will sent to Parliament for approval.

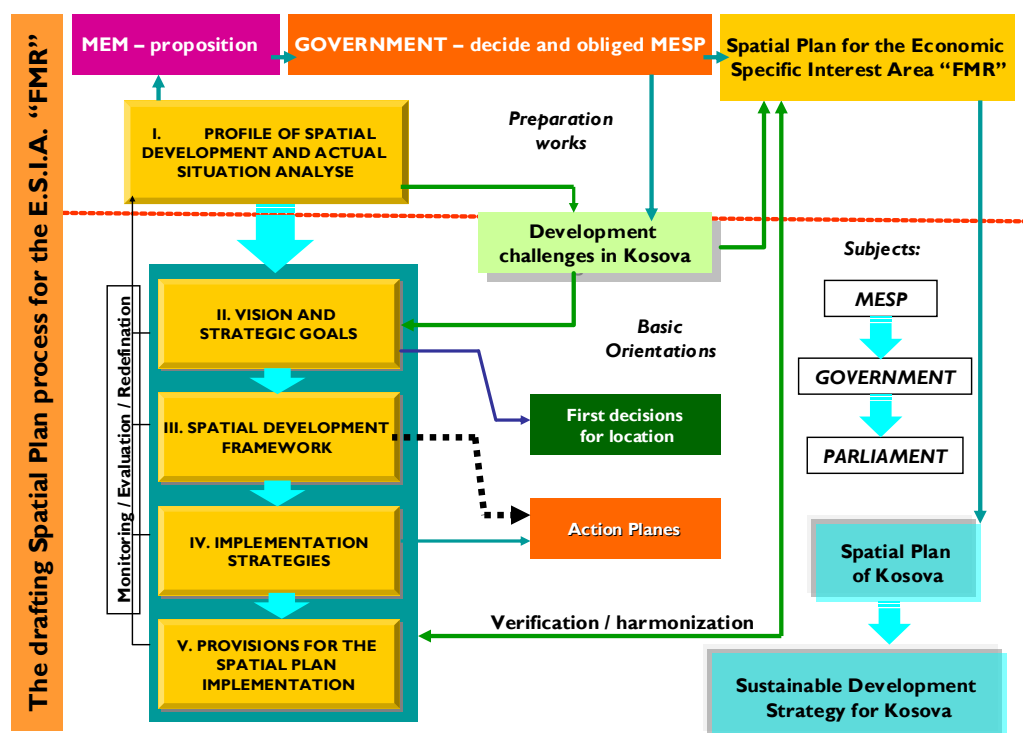


Figure 3. Scheme of the planning process (procedure of drafting the Plan) in Kosovo -Source: PHI / MESP

This Spatial Plan for the area of special economic interest is a Strategic document for the energy sector in Kosovo, and state-adopted document, featuring great achievement for the country. The implementation and fulfillment of the Spatial Plan, will contribute to the overall Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Kosovo.

Important role in drafting the Spatial Plan for the area with special economic interests have had the institutions of government. Inter-Ministerial Working Group (GPNM), established to develop this plan, consisting of representatives of various institutions has taken into account the sectional strategies, such as Kosovo Spatial Plan, Environmental Action Plan 2006-2010, Strategy of Energy 2009-2018, the draft - Strategy of Kosovo Mining, Strategy for sustainable agricultural and rural development in Kosovo, the relevant documents on facilities and natural and cultural heritages and other.

Here are analyzed the strategies of all sectors that have interference to each other, whether in good correlation interaction (synergistic strategies) or those that are in contrary (conflicting strategies) with each other. All this is done in order to best possible achievements, such as minimizing the controversial conflict and in prioritization and advancement of consentaneity interest in the progress zone "of the New Mining Field" and the entire country.

STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE PLAN

The document, Spatial Plan of area of special economic interest 'New Mining Area', comprises from textual and graphical part. In the graphical part enter all kinds of illustrations whether maps, pictures (charts - graphs), tables and images or photography.

The structure and content of the PH "FMR (NMF)", is designed according to "Administrative Instruction for Implementation of Law on Spatial Planning - on Content of the Main Elements of the Spatial Plan for Special Area", Nr. Protocol 43 to 04/05, issued by the MESP. This plan, as stated in the guideline represents the existing social situation and environmental consequences of mining activities caused by coal extraction and electricity generation so far and the situation on the basis of forecasts for the same activities in the future after land use of emptiness` mining rehabilitation, decommissioning, dismantling and regulation of space around the plants.

Spatial Plan for New Mining Field is divided into five (5) phase and are likely to be drafted in a single volume of five chapters (as in this case) or as a collection of five separate volumes and that under this structure:

- **Phase or Chapter 1** presents the spatial profile of the area of special economic interest FMR (NMF) and describes existing environmental and social situation;
- **Phase or Chapter 2** presents the phase or the desired vision for the area with the principles and purposes of this Plan;
- **Phase or Chapter 3** presents a proposed framework for future spatial plan;
- **Phase or Chapter 4** presents the strategy suggested by the measures, activities and actions for implementing the concept for future developments, and
- **Phase or Chapter 5** presents the rules and responsibilities for implementing the proposed strategy for spatial development of the area.

THE PROFILE OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT I

1. PROFILE AND EXISTING SITUATION ANALYSE

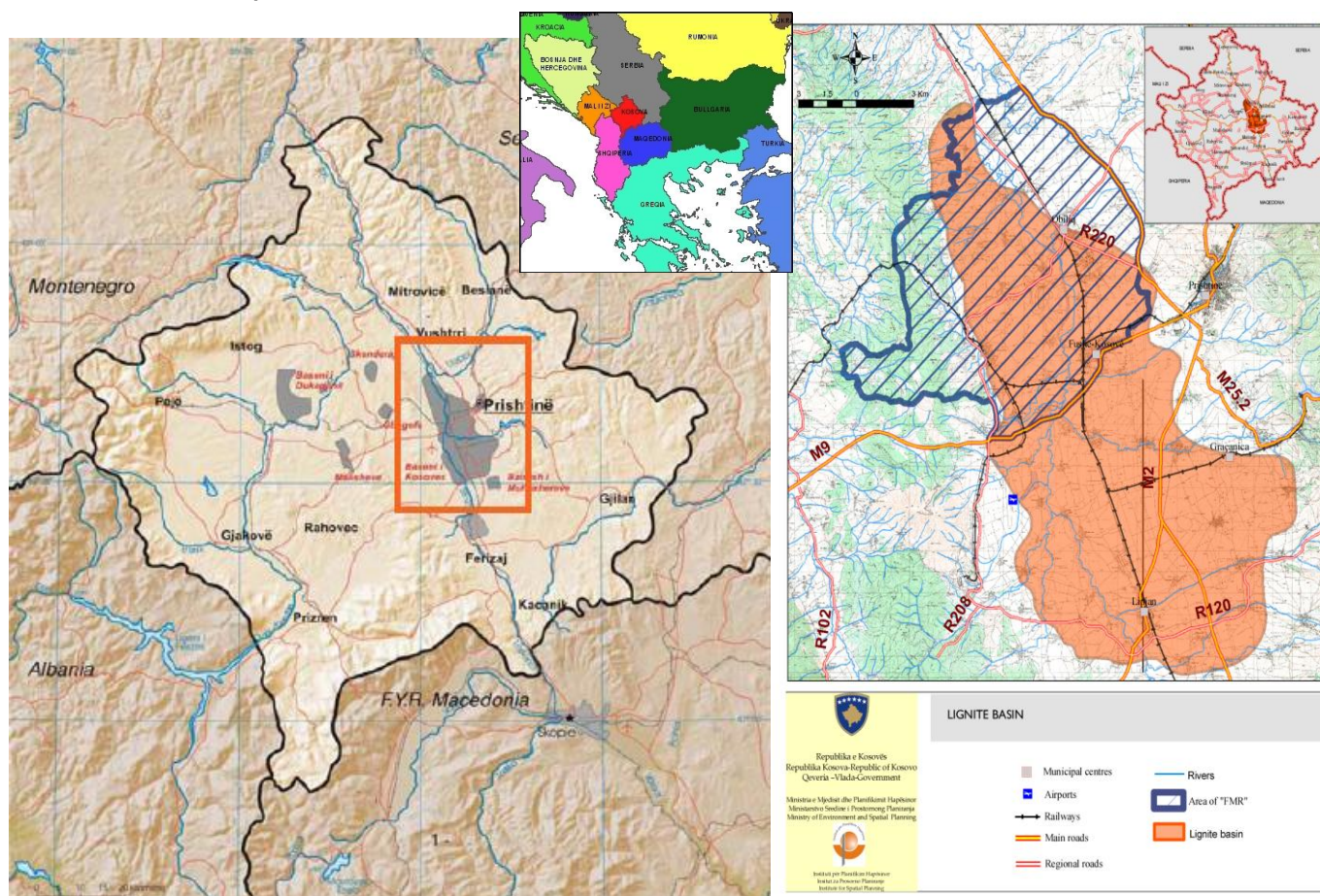
1.1. POSITION, AND CONTEXT OF NATURAL GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES

1.1.1. GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

Republic of Kosovo its part of South - East Europe, extends in the Balkan Peninsula and has central position in the Western Balkan. It's surrounded by four neighboring states, being straitened to South-West Albania, Montenegro in the North-West, to Serbia in East and North and Macedonia (IRFJ) in the South. As in the region, in the territory of Kosovo and in different areas, are spreading the lignite basins, from which, with special potential is emphasized the Kosovo basin as the largest one and it's located in the plains of Kosovo. From

the maps shown in Map 4, it's noted that areas with special economic interests " the New Mining Field" is part of the Basin of Kosovo "and includes nearly half of it - the northern part.

Maps 4. Spatial context: a) Basin lignite in Kosovo and b) FMR (NMF) Area in Kosovo Basin.
Source: ISP /MESP



The Area of special economic interests (ZIVE) is limited to the Çiçavica mountains of north-west as well to the national -highways M9 (Prishtina-Pejë) in south and that M2 (Prishtina-Mitrovica) north-east. The southern and central area is marked by surface of land used for mining of Mirash and Bardh, landfills outside of enhanced wastelands, industrial area of "Kosovo A" location, and while in the north of the existing lignite mines extends the agricultural land.

Areas of special economic interest "Field of New Mining ", takes almost central position in the territory of Kosovo and it is very close to the capital city - Prishtina, about 150 km² (or more exactly 14,986 ha), lies in the central part plane of Kosovo. This area, with its center in approximate length and width of 21 geographic °, 00 'ie 42 °, 30', the administrative aspect lies in the four participating municipalities: Obiliq (Kastriot), Fushe Kosovo, Vushtrri and Glogovac (Drenas).

1.1.2. CONTEXT OF AREA AND PARTICIPATION OF MUNICIPALITIES

Extent of the area of interest in participating municipalities, it's seen clearly in the maps 5 and Table 1, presented as follows, with data expressed for each municipality in hectare and percentage.

Map 5. Territorial scope and context of FMR (NMF) area with municipalities - Source: ISP / MESP

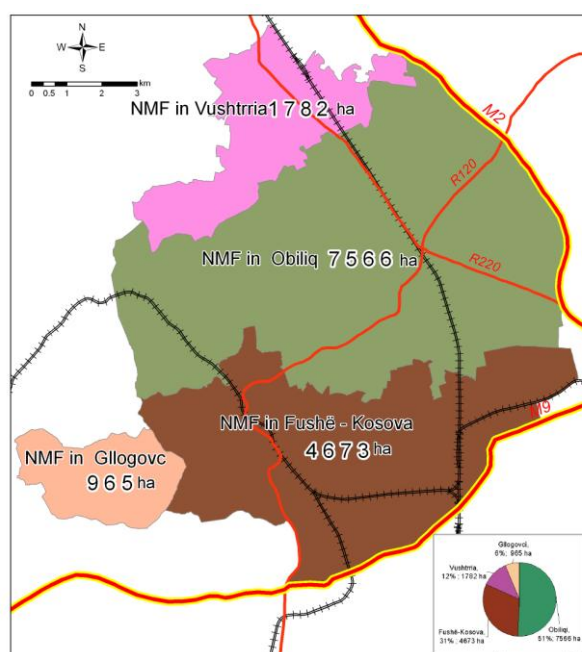


Table 1. Area (in hectares and %) of FMR (NMF) context - the participating municipalities. - Source: ISP / MESP.

| The context of surfaces, NMF (FMR) - participating municipalities, in ha and% | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Municipalities | Total surface (ha) | FMR (NMF) Municipality | Surface in FMR (NMF) (ha) | Municipality in FMR (NMF) |
| Obiliq | 10.484 | 72.0% | 7.566 | 50,5 % |
| Kosov | 9.522 | 49.0% | 4.673 | 31,2 % |
| Vushtrri | 34.485 | 5.1% | 1.782 | 11,9 % |
| Glogovac | 27.568 | 3.5% | 965 | 6,4 % |
| Total surface of FRM | | | 14.986 | 100,0 % |

This area, with its extension to the west of capital city -Prishtina, as the current focus on electricity generation for the whole country has Obiliq, while power plants Kosovo A and B are located near the city - its urban area. Actual Mines within this area, in Bardh and Mirash, mostly spreads in Obiliq and less in Fushe Kosovo.

External dumps of wastelands in south of the FMR (NMF) area's, are located mainly in the municipality of Fushe Kosovo and partly in the municipal territory of Obilic, while the external landfill in south-west of the area, which is located in Vasilevo, have its spreading in the territory of the Drenas municipality.

Building of the Power Plant "New Kosovo" and opening "New Area" for surface mining in the so-called Field of village-center Sibovc or "C" will be the extension of greater impact, especially in Obiliq and will include about 13% of its territory, while in the municipalities of Fushe Kosovo and Vushtrri this extension is partial.

Currently, the removal of soil or overburden, the extraction and exploitation of coal, has begun to be realized in south-western corner by KEK and it is in the municipality of Fushe Kosovo near the village of Lower Grabovc. While long-term expansion of new lignite mines, within the area of special economic interest FMR (NMF)'s, expected to be orientated towards the north that will reach into the territory of the municipality of Vushtrri, in the eastern part of the village Zhilivodë.

The location of Regional Sanitary Landfill of Prishtina, with extent of its use of 50 hectares for 15 years, is located in north-east of the existing mine Mirash and affects in settlements around because their central position is in the area's FMR (NMF).

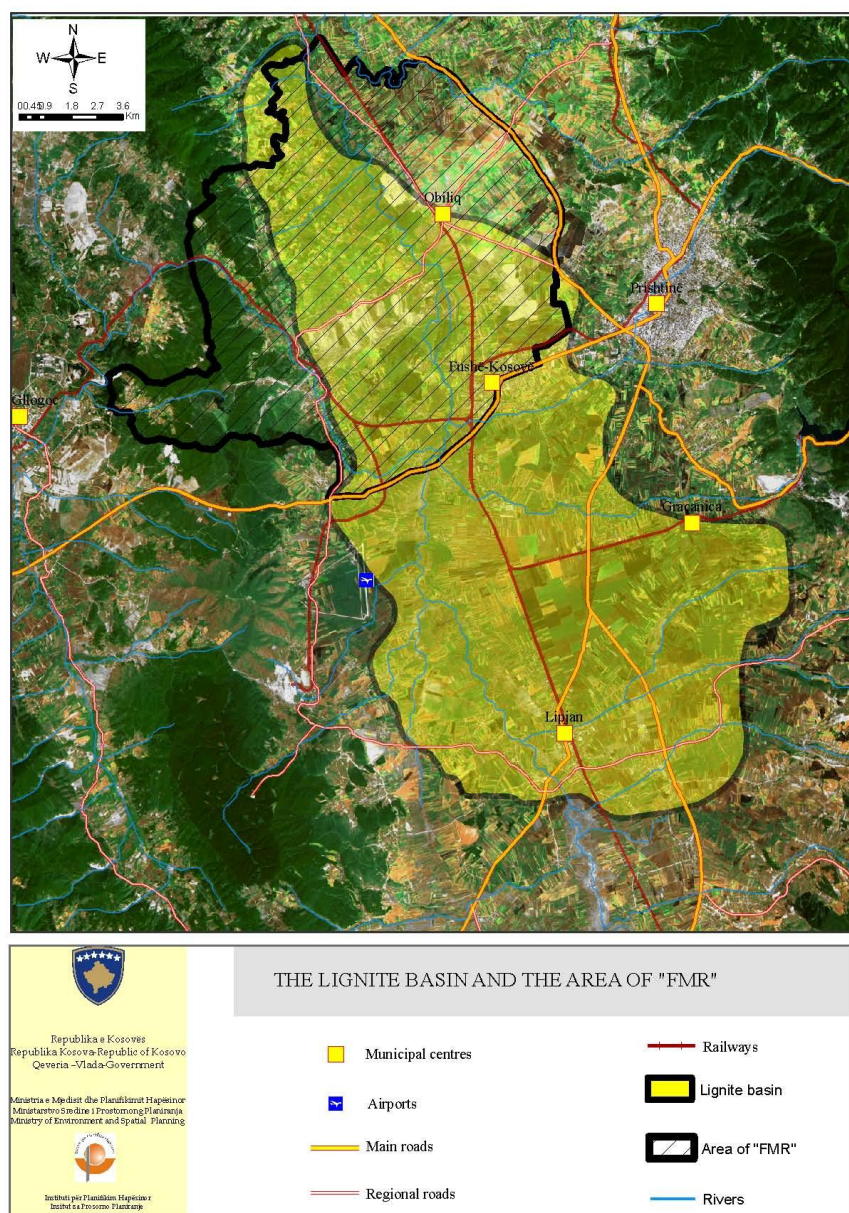
Center network transformation and transmission of electricity that serves to transform the energy produced in tension and adequate provider network or the distribution. The center from which distributed electricity is managed by JSC KOSTT and located near the industrial zone of Kosovo B power plant

Canal water of the hydro-system "Iber - Lepenc" supplies the plants Kosovo A and B' with non-processed water, from the cumulative lake Ujmani / Gazivoda. This channel, which passes through the area's FMR (NMF), is used by many customers and based on its ample capacity, can supply the new power plant "Kosova e Re".

1.1.3. NATURAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Morphology and topography of the terrain. The coal basin in the Kosovo basin covers area of about 300 km², with the vertical extension of the average diagonal length of 30 km from north to south and an average expansion in the east-west direction of 10 km. Morphology of the Kosovo Basin, forms the extended valley, where differences in height over sea are not more than 80 feet. A central plain, which stretches along the river Sitnica, followed by a more hilly terrain, mountains approaching Golesh, Çicavicë and west almost to the Sharr Mountains in south-west. The land, on the environs of mine, is used mainly for agriculture, with some small woods in the southern part of the basin.

Zone "of the New Mining Field" (FMR (NMF)), as in map 6, located between Sitnica River valley to the east with an altitude of about +525 m and an gulch that expands to the south with an altitude that goes to +750 meters, and on the west side continues to surround the River Drenica valley with an altitude of expansion of about +550 feet.



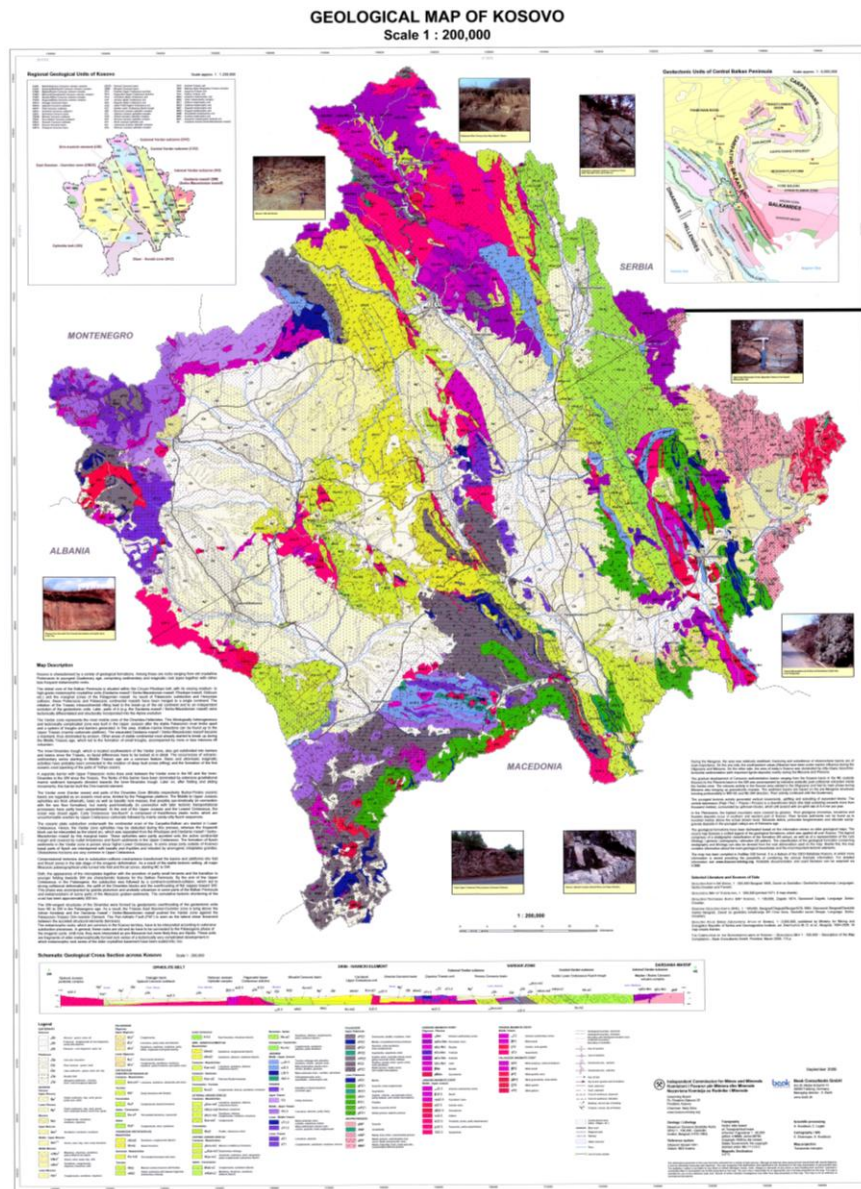
Actual topography of the terrain in 'New field or mining areas "C", is a hilly area with relative sea elevation heights that changes levels from +550 to +670 meters. Respectively with spreading in range of Hade village in the south up to +656 m', in Lajthisht village to the east and west to the village Shipitullë to +666 m' and Siboc village, on Stream with the same name, in north of +560 meters on sea elevation level. Most important activities in this area from the environmental perspective are coal mining and energy production. The exploitation of lignite is being made almost 100 years and major operations as seen today with surface mining and electricity production have been operating since nearly 40 years, without any special treatment for the effects on population and environment.

Map 6. FMR (NMF)'s scope within the Kosovo coal basin. - Source: ISP / MESP

Geology and Hydro-geology. Kosovo as in maps 7 and 8 with the area of special economic interest, in geological terms, is constructed from sediments of Paleozoic, Mesozoic (Cretaceous, Jurassic and Triassic) and Cenozoic (Terceira and Quaternary).

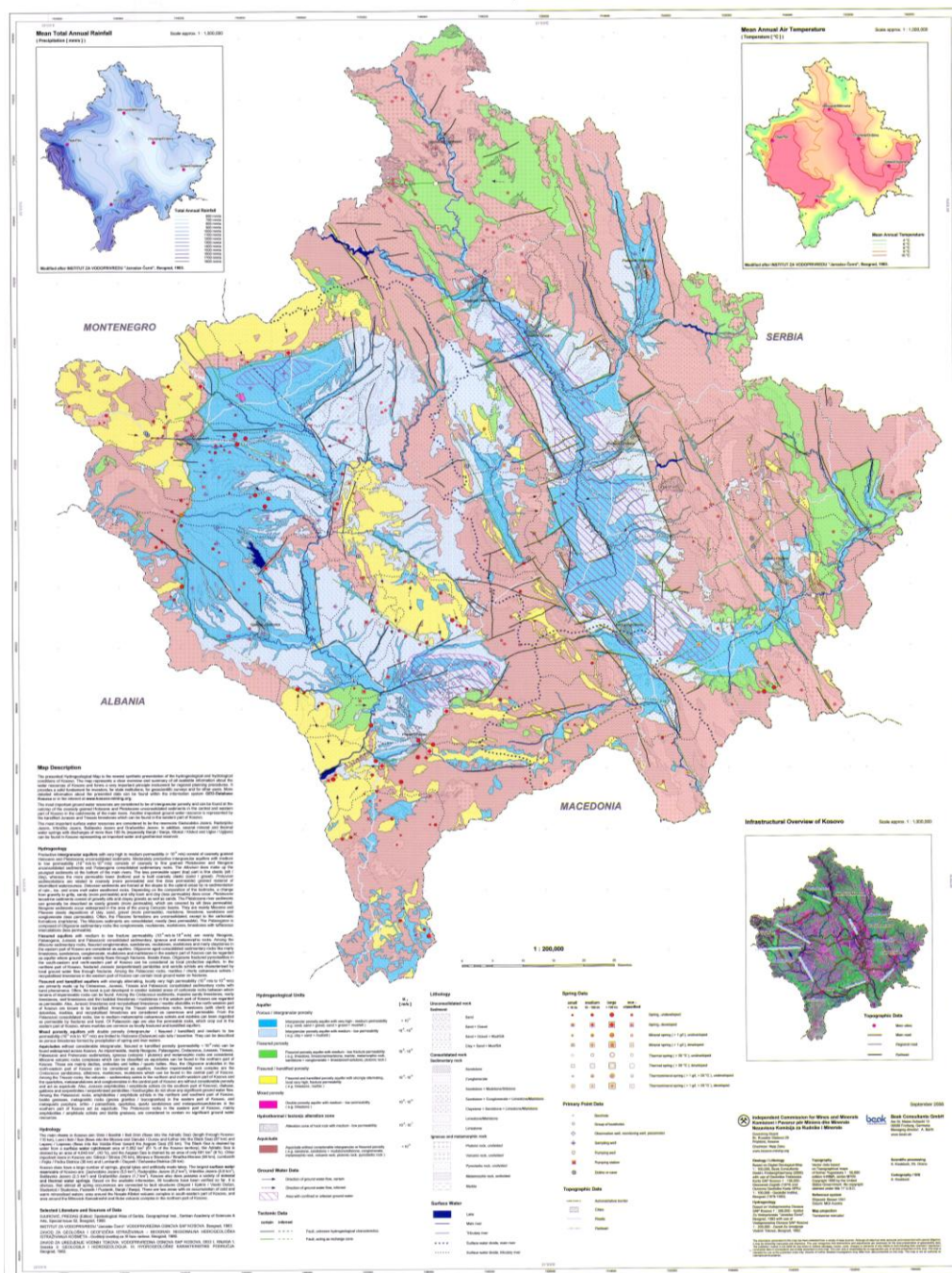
Paleozoic (Pz) - is represented by crystalline Snow- slip (which are represented by argil, phylete and rarely snow- slip with amphibolites) and crystalline limestone (which in most cases lie on shale, whereas the smallest among is found in the middle of the series shale). Crystalline limestone uttermost are located in the western area, in the eastern side of Çiçavica Mountain, are distributed in the form of multiple lens. In small groups of limestone are sophisticated as far as difficulty distinguished from phyllite and quartz. In crystalline schist and crystalline limestone so far not been found, and for that this fauna issue of their age is left open.

Mezozoiku (MZ) - is represented by Coil, Flitch of the Upper Cretaceous and limestone. Serpentine and Peridotites appear in some areas listed in the NW running-and N-S-SE. Small measures presented in the SW of village Sibovc, respectively main creep ine along which is formed the basin of Kosovo. Cenozoic (Kz) - is represented by sediments and Quaternary Terceira. Terceira (Tc), represented by rocks andesitic - Dace and clutch, and Neogen sediments (Ng). Quaternary (Q), the majority is represented by alluvial sands and gravels.



Map 7. Geological composition of Kosovo. Source: ICMM

HYDROGEOLOGICAL MAP OF KOSOVO



Map 8. Hydrological composition of Kosovo. Source: ICM³

³ ICMM (Independent Council for Mine and Minerals) based on data from the Institute INKOS Study -RESEARCHS AND STUDY FOR GEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF COAL RESERVES IN KOSOVO 2007, in Pristine and the Mineral Institute at the Geological and Mineral Faculty in Belgrade.

Much of this area is covered with yellow and gray mold, which is waterproof and prevents the infiltration of surface water until the layers of coal, but the bulk of water from rainfall flows on the surface to the beds of mentioned rivers, and in some temporary stream flowing on this area.

In geological terms, particular attention should be paid to lithological composition and granulo-metric alluvial formations, and their hydrological properties such as coefficient of filtration, the opulent source, the regime of groundwater level, conditions of food source, the amount of flow of water at source and its chemical properties, etc..

In the contact between Mesozoic formations (Jurassic, Triassic and Cretaceous) and Quaternary sediments, comes to the appearance of some natural water sources. These resources meet in the west along the Çiçavica mountains. Such sources are located in the village Shipitullë, Grabovc, Sibovc, Caravadicë (Palaj) and Zhilivodë.

Climate. The FMR (NMF) area's is subjection to the climate impacts by basin of River Sitnica and Ibar. Has its own microclimate with specifications on chemical processes which have influenced technological developments arising from the energy industry. Emission processes in this area have extended their influences in aerosol and other climatologically elements. Due to technological chemical processes, the area in which planned to build the New TPP Kosovo has a high relative wetness with variety of 95% - 47%, while the normal limits are usually from 45 to 56%.

Air temperature is the variable where the average annual value is, see fig. 4, is 10.2 ° C (Celsius), whereas the most cold month is January, -1.5 ° C while the hot month is August with annual average temperature 20.5 ° C. Annual amplitude of air temperature is 21.9 ° C, where the extreme values and other elements create a climate of transitional regime between the continental average of harshly mountainous climate, when autumn is hotter than spring for 1.5 ° C.

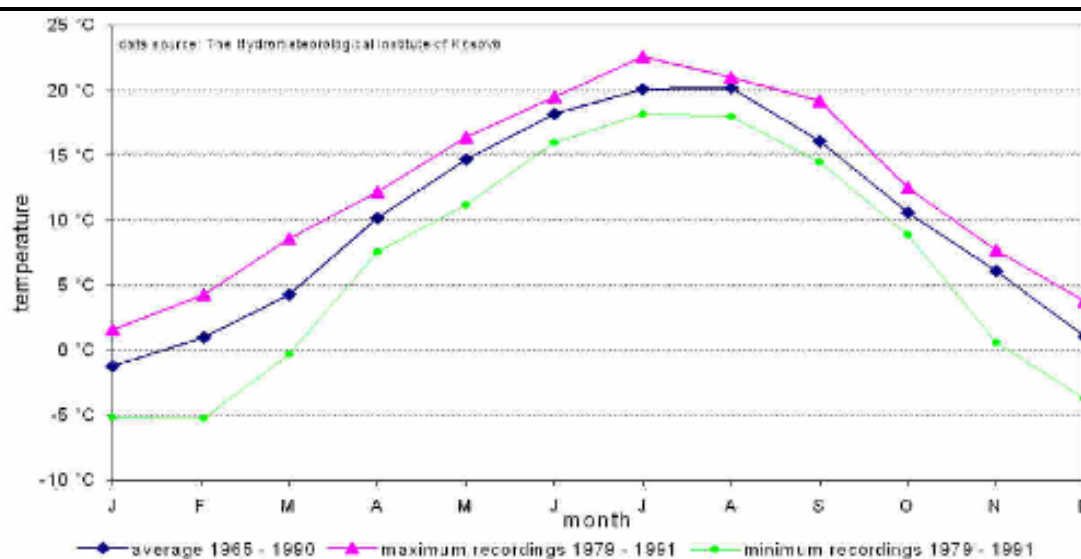


Figure 4. Graph of monthly temperature variation - Source: Hydrometeorology Institute, 2004

Atmospheric rainfall regime of this area and surroundings, primary influence have cyclonic activities of diverse backgrounds which manifested during the journey of air with high humidity and coldest from the Atlantic while the heat from the South of the Mediterranean area and also those that penetrate during the winter as cold air masses coming from the North and North-East. The amount of rainfall varies from 670 to 810 mm.⁴

⁴ Hydro-Meteorological Institute of Kosovo in 1999 produced a study that shows the average monthly rainfall for a 25-year period. The Institute is also providing monthly values for the years from 1979 to 1995, adding the values of the years 2001 to 2004, this data base has expanded to cover a period of 25 years (1979 - 2004). Data base is complete with a current estimate for the period 1948 to 1978.

According to the dominance values of wind direction and their tranquility, can be concluded that the most commonly reported when there are no changes in atmospheric pressure and temperature to 32.7%. From winds, the most often is the frontal wind from North-Northeast by 20.3% to 19.4% from the North, and what is less presented is the wind in the direction of the East by 4% and 5% from the South. Northeast wind from the direction most often presented in the winter and less in spring. Calmness period of wind is observed in August and least in April. Average speed of the wind was measured during March in many years and has the value 3.2 m / second, while the smallest in September 1.8 m / second.

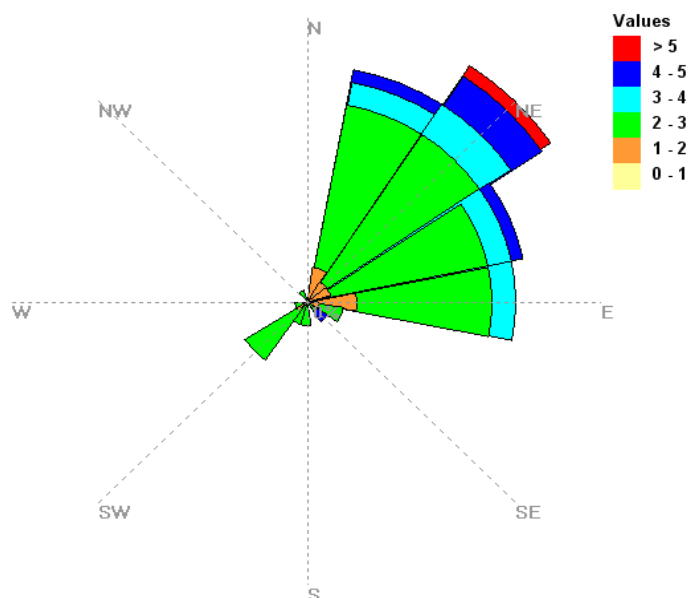


Fig 5. Wind rose for Prishtina. - Source: HMIK, 2004.

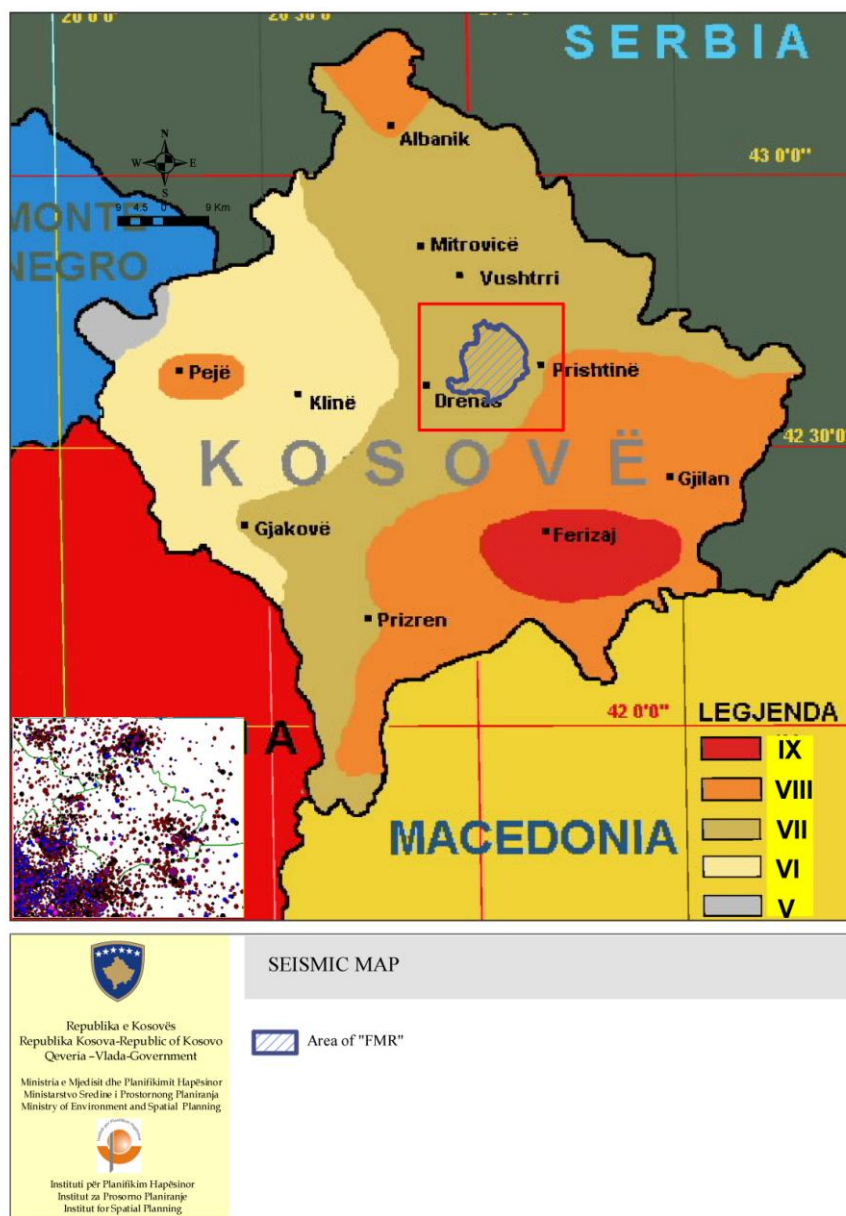
The wind rose, presented as in Fig. 5, is worked on for monitoring point near the Hydro-Meteorological Institute of Kosovo, on reliable data and is relevant because it lies within the five-kilometer radius from the center of the area's FMR (NMF). Whereas, in the future, from data collected at monitoring stations installed within the FMR (NMF) area, will have the appropriate rose for the area of interest.

Photo 1. View of Prishtina with dust brought under the influence of wind. – Source: ISP / MESP



1.1.4. NATURAL HAZARDS

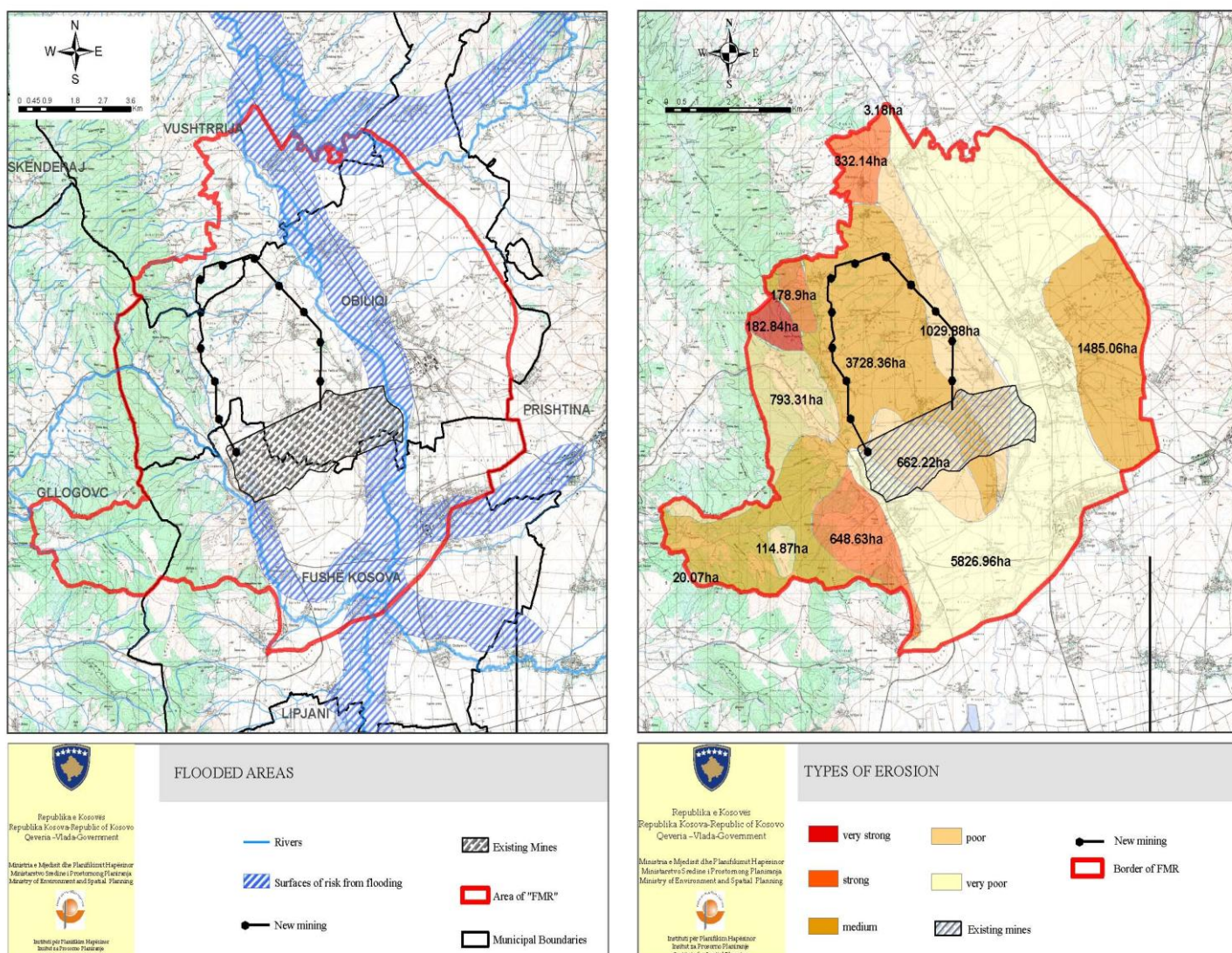
Seismic - Kosovo is subject to vertical tectonic movement and is in a seismic active area lying along the Orogenic Belt - Alpine - Himalayas. On the map below, as the map 9, are presented the scale of seismic zones in Kosovo based on the magnitudes that were observed until now with the epicenter of earthquakes recorded during the period of a century. Historical Records show that there have been 534 earthquakes, of whom 82 of greater intensity than 6 ° MSK (Mercal level categories), 12 intensity > 7 ° MSK, 10 the intensity of > 8 ° MSK and 3 intensity > 9 ° MSK.



Map 9. The position of the FMR (NMF), in seismic zone 7° MSK intensity by earthquakes recorded in Kosovo.
Source: Institute for seismic in MEM and ISP / MESP

Any new construction in the future, in the area of special economic interest "of the New Mining Field, must be adapted to the norms and construction standards for seismic zones with over 7 ° MSK. The FMR (NMF) area's extends on seismic zone that for 95 next years expected to be hit by the earthquakes that would cause acceleration - hustle of land values in the range of 0:06 to 0:08 g, according to the latest map of seismic risk for the territory.

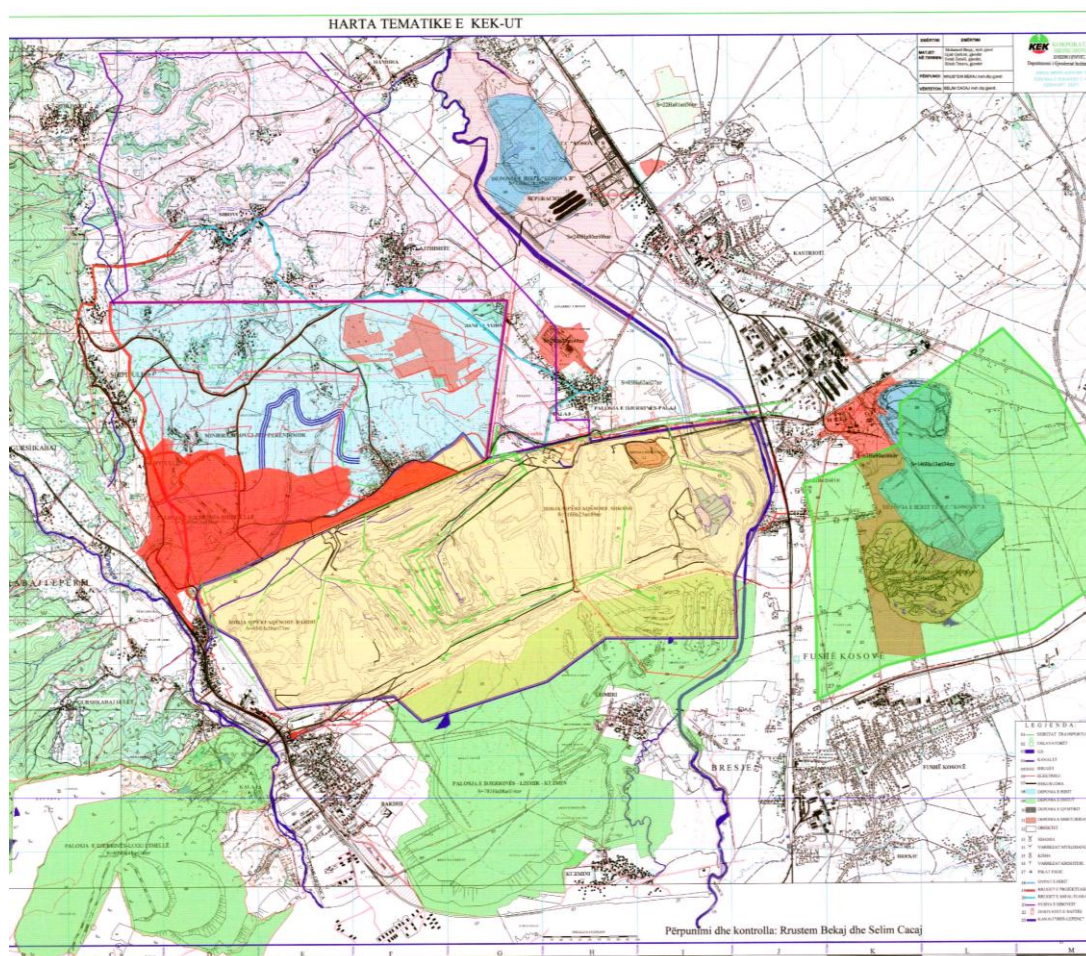
Flood and erosion - The extent of floods more pronounced in area of special interest "of the New Mining Area", presented both in map 10, and are constant problem in the territorial area here. Flooding of land areas most commonly caused by the emergence of the Sitnica river bed and are evident, especially in the period when the probability of multiple rainfalls is prolonged or greater - from November to March. Based on integral analyzes, the current state of protection from harmful actions of water is not affordable. Infrastructure protection (embankments, other regulatory acts, barriers or bio-cultures for protection from erosion and streams), even just partially treated before, in recent years has suffered great damage.



Maps 10. The overflow of rivers (left) and levels of erosion (right) in the FMR (NMF) areas. - Source: ISP / MESP under Hydro-economic Atlas of Kosovo.

1.2. ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION

1.2.1. LAND USE

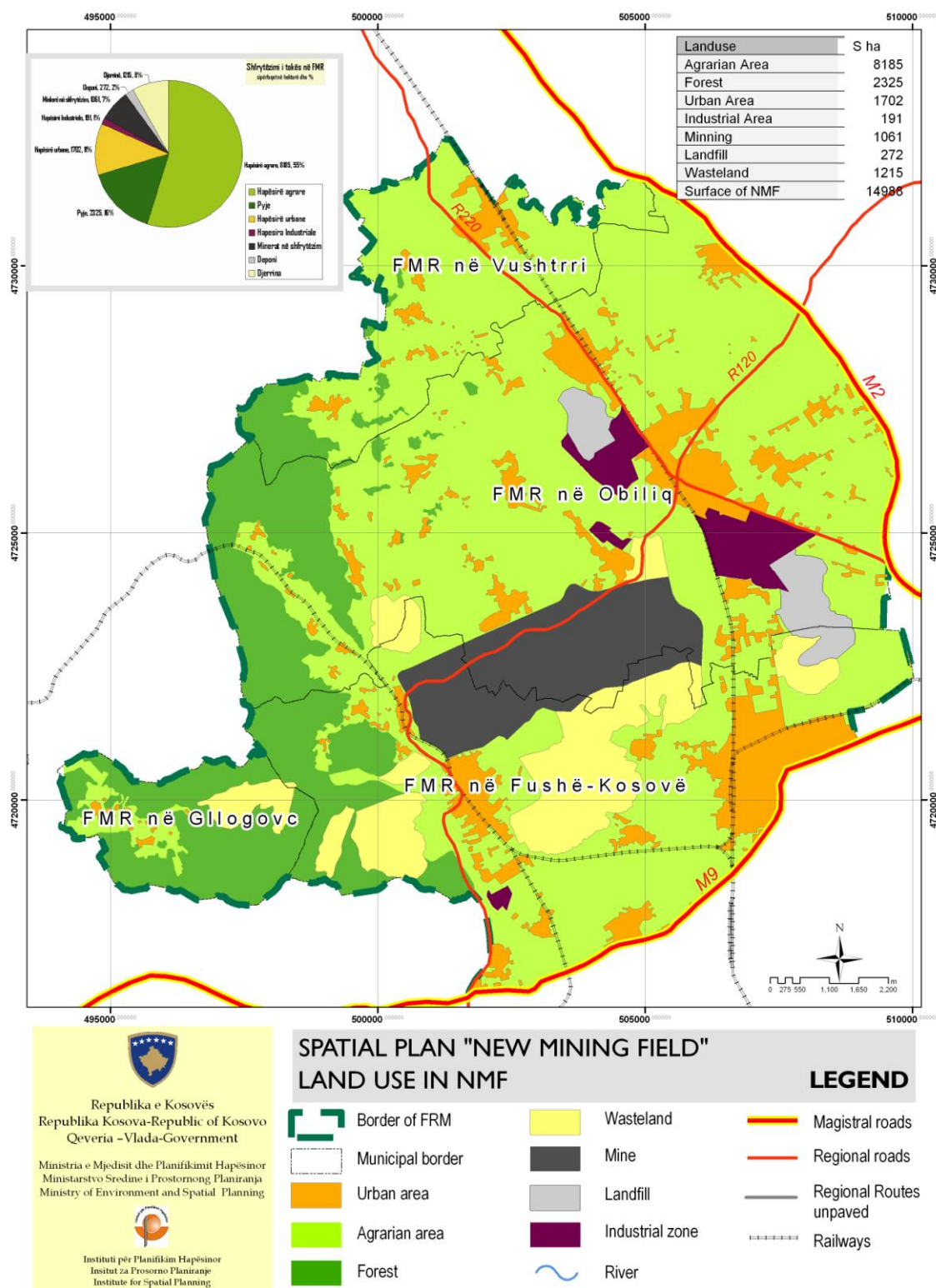


Map 11. Surfaces in use and owned by KEK. - Source: KEK / Coal Division

Within the area is important to know the share of land property. On map 11, are presented surfaces that are under use and under property of the KEK, which comprise almost 20% of the total surface. Meanwhile, ownership of the rest of the surface within the area is private and public, which varies across the participating municipalities.

Obiliq, is the municipality most affected by power generation, surface mining, disposal of ash overburden and also the relocation of settlements, that are under private ownership and use 54% (or 5683 ha) of land area, whereas under public ownership and management are 4809 ha (or 46%), from which KEK owns 15%.

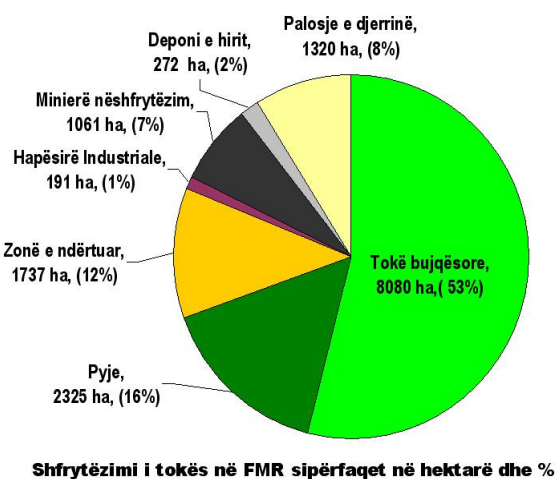
Land use for the mentioned area of interest has great significance and mean destination areas or type of owning the space, respectively land surfaces under the ranking of sectors from which they are used. The size of the listed values, expressed in hectares or percentage, represent the sectional report (eg extension of the industrial area to area of residence or owning areas of the constructed surface, versus to the areas with agricultural land and forest, etc.). Such information, except that are issued by the highest priority users, also by affected ones and those with impact, will serve to compare also the values according to destination, starting with the existing ones with those in the future from the strategy implemented after the plan / project.



Map 12. Land use in the FMR (NMF) area's. - Source ISP/MESP

From map 12 and table 2 shown by diagram (post scripted), its noted that agricultural land has a dominant role in terms of land use, then are ranked the forest lands and build ones or residential areas / habitats, folding of overburden, used minings, etc..

| Land use in FMR (NMF) | Surface | (%) |
|---|------------------|------------|
| Zone of agricultural potential | 8.080 ha | 55 |
| Zone with Forest | 2.325 ha | 16 |
| Residential areas / habitats | 1.737 ha | 11 |
| External furl of wasteland | 1.320 ha | 8 |
| Zone of Mining in use | 1.061 ha | 7 |
| Ash dumps from Kosovo "A and B" | 272 ha | 2 |
| Industrial Zone - TC Kosovo 'A' dhe 'B' | 191 ha | 1 |
| Total: | 14.986 ha | 100 |

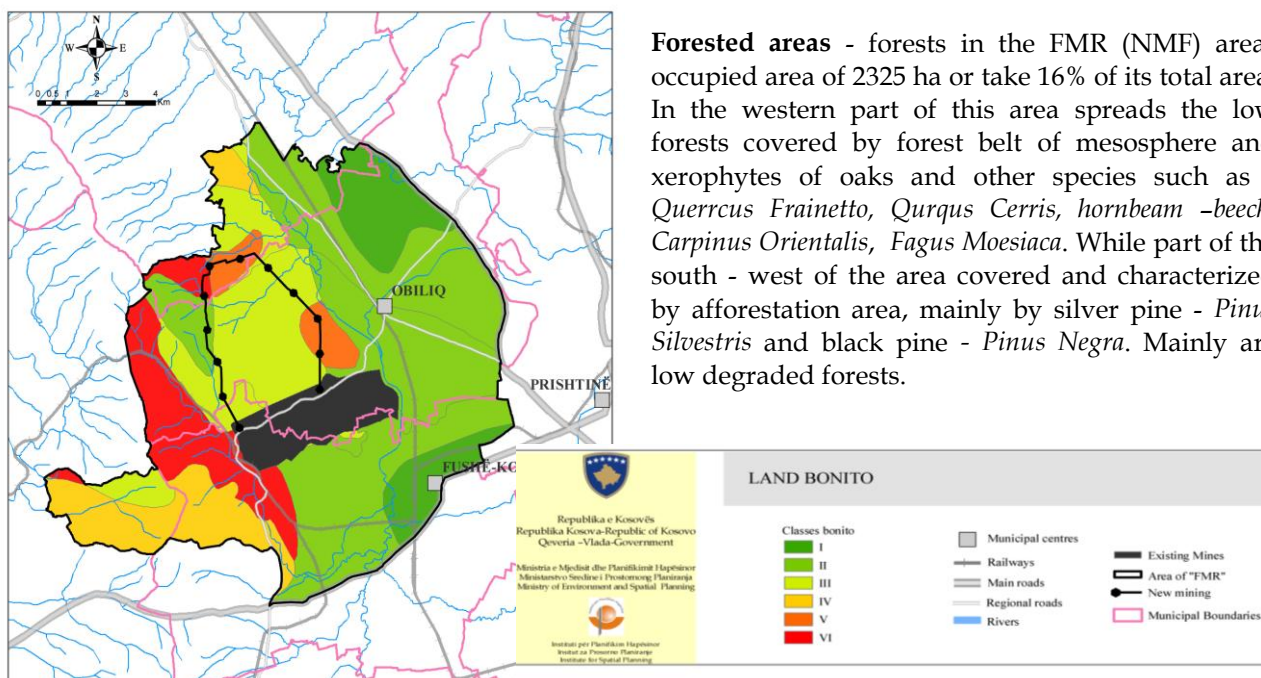


Shfrytëzimi i tokës në FMR sipërfaqet në hektarë dhe %

Table by diagram 2. Land Use area's of FMR (NMF). -Source: ISP/MESP

Areas of Agricultural potential -The agriculture, from data of Table 2 and Diagram 2, is the dominant land use in the FMR (NMF). Agricultural lands occupy 55% or 8 080 ha of the territory and mainly used for cultivation of wheat and corn, but also other vegetables in a limited area. Soil type is alterable with clay content, while the fertile lands are expressed according to the benefits, presented as follows, in map13.

During the summer season and dry periods is unfavorable due to vertical cracks. Actual use of chemical fertilizers and agro-chemicals is low because of high price and many areas were left uncultivated.



Map 13. Spreading of classes of the agricultural land in the area's⁵ NMF. - Source: ISP/MESP based UN FAO

⁵Based on the nomenclature and criteria of the United Nations Organization for Agriculture and Food - UN FAO.

Settlements / Housing - constructed spaces, for housing needs or action of the population in settlements within the FMR (NMF) area, occupying about 11% of the total surface of this area respectively extend to 1702 ha. City of Obiliq and Fushe Kosovo are both urban centers and also are within the FMR (NMF) area. All other settlements, which are found in the area of interest, are primarily of rural residential character, hereupon are inhabited populated villages mainly dealing with agricultural activities.

Settlements inside the area of the New Mining Field, based on the influences that have and particular way of handling that is required, the inter-Ministerial working group divided, as shown in map 14, in three categories:

1. Settlements in the New Mining Area - that are required to undergo the process of relocation.

Here we are dealing with the settlements within the new field of mining, directly affected by the extraction of lignite development and advancement of Mining and they are:

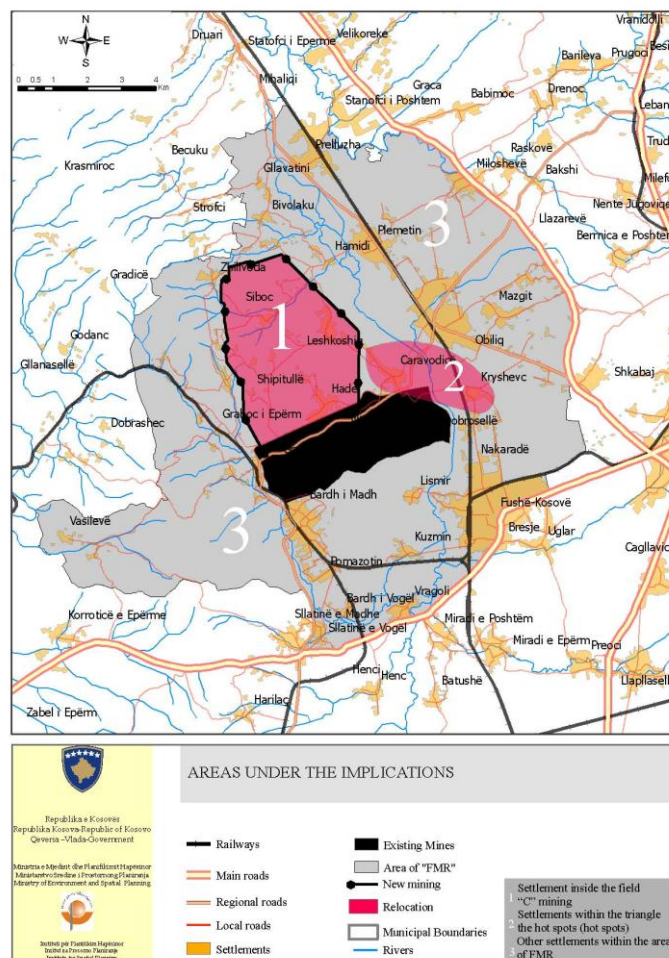
- Hade (by about 5.0 km² and 2900 inhabitants) – M. Obiliq
- Leshkoshiq (Lajthisht with about 3.7 km² and 1,300 inhabitants) – M. Obiliq
- Shipitullë (a neighborhood `Krasniqi by about 1.0 km² and 100 inhabitants) – M. Obilic and
- Sibovc (with about 7.5 km² and 2020 inhabitants) – M. Obilic.

2. Settlements in hot spots - preferred to submit to the relocation process. In this group, we are dealing with the settlements that are within the triangle of degrading influences (between hotspots), which directly are affected by the facilities for generating electricity, ash dumps and outside folding as well as the promotion of mineral development and regional waste landfill and highlighted are the following:

- Krusheci (or Dardhishtë, by about 6.6 km² and 2210 inhabitants) – M. Obiliq,
- Caravadica (or Palaj, by about 7.1 km² and 1.150 inhabitants) – M. Obiliq and
- Neighbourhood of `Berisha` in Lower Graboc– M. Fushë Kosovë.

3. Other settlements in the FMR (NMF) - affected by the expected developments. This includes all other settlements within the area of special interest of FMR (NMF)- that are indirectly affected by the impacts, whether from mineral development, the generation and transmission of electricity over the transmission impacts of lignite or ash from the waste dump and external leaflets etc., and which ones should enjoy special treatment and care of central government institutions and local where are counted the following:

- New Obiliq– Municipal Center (with about 5.300 inhabitants) and Old Obiliq (with 1.500 inh.),
- Lower and Upper Mazgit– M. Obiliq (with 3.000 inhabitants.),
- Milloshevë - M. Obiliq (around 1.500 inhab.),
- Plemetin – M. Obiliq (with 2.200 inhab.),
- Hamidi – K. Obiliq (with 300 inhab.),
- Graboc i Epërm – K. Obiliq (with 760 inhab.),
- Shipitullë – K. Obiliq (the remain part, about 600 inhab.)
- Fushë Kosova – Municipal Center.
- Nakaradë – M. Fushë Kosovë,
- Lismir – M. Fushë Kosovë,
- Kuzmin – M. Fushë Kosovë,
- Vragoli – M. Fushë Kosovë,
- Bardh i Vogël – M. Fushë Kosovë,
- Pomazotin – M. Fushë Kosovë,
- Bardh i Madh – M. Fushë Kosovë,
- Lower Graboc – M. Fushë Kosovë,
- Bivolak – M. Vushtrri,
- Zhilivodë – M. Vushtrri,
- Gllavatin – M. Vushtrri,
- Prilluzhë – M. Vushtrri,
- Vasilevë – M. Glogoc



Map 14. Settlements in the area of FMR (NMF)- Source: ISP / MESP

Areas of external leaflets of wasteland - Removal of the upper substrate and other layers of the earth, for the discovery and extraction of coal, has resulted in the creation of a large area of wasteland leaflets being significantly degrading the land surface primarily agricultural. About 8% of the total surface of FMR (NMF)-based or area 1320 ha are covered by these external folding. Under the scheme prepared by KEK, as in Fig. 6, soon begins the realization of the Project for the PRT.

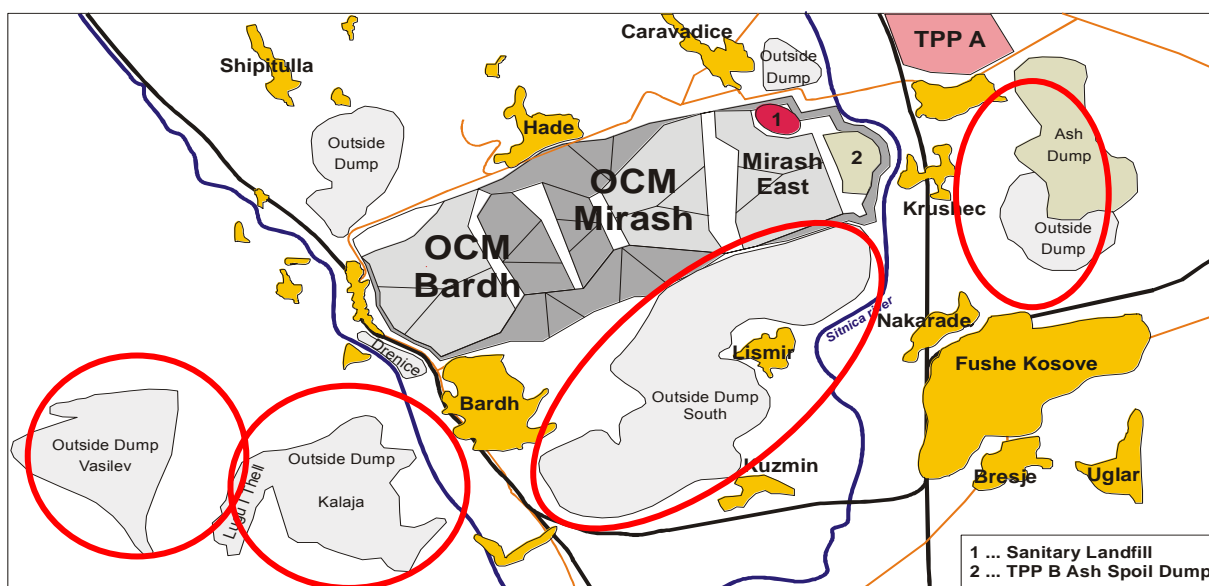


Fig 6. Scheme of external leaflets (folding) and of the existing mine area of FMR (NMF) - Source: KEK

Existing mining areas – existing opened mining of lignite in Bardh and Mirash (picture 2), occupied area of 1061 ha or 7% of the total territory of FMR (NMF), of the area of special economic interest and operating since 1963/64. Currently these two mines supply two power plants with approximately 7 million tons of extracted coal per year. Within this zone lies the regional sanitary landfill of waste. Since 2006 within performed activities on mine Mirash is constructed a regional landfill and has been used for dumping urban waste of the municipalities of Prishtina, Obilic, Fushe Kosovo, Podujevo and Lipljan. Within this activity it's not done sorting and recycling of waste material.



Photo 2. Images from existing mines in Mirash – Source: Coal Division / KEK

Ash Storage - TC-the “Kosovo A and B” extend in a horizontal area of river Sitnica valley. Each TC has a large ash landfills that are environmental impact issues. Landfill of Kosovo B” ash is consolidated while from 2006, fresh ashes from production are transferred to the former hydraulic mining of Mirash. Landfill of “Kosovo A” ash, as in picture 3, is expanding toward the south and also it's planned the transfer of fresh ash from this plant, in hydraulic manner to the Mirash mining. The total surface of ash dumps participation in the area of FMR (NMF)-is the 2% or 272 ha.



Photo 3. Images from the TCA dumps - Source: IKMM / MMPH

Industrial Zones - Power Generation - The location of TC-s 'Kosovo A' and 'Kosovo B' (photo 4) are the only areas of industrial importance in this space. Also in settings of these areas in the vicinity of the TPP Kosovo A` are Units of Gasification, Industrial Heating, Drainage, Separations and those for the production of artificial fertilizers which are left out of use more than two decades ago. Today they represent a major environmental problem due to contamination mainly phenols and other substances.

All of these industrial locations with all suit plant devices, present in the surface of total FMR (NMF)-occupies only for 1% of the facility or 191 Ha.



Photo 4.. View of the Kosovo B power plant - Sourcei: ISP/MESP

1.2.2. ENVIRONMENT

Air

Sources of air pollution throughout Kosovo are provided in the document "Cadastre of air pollutants"⁶ while for FRM area, the sources of air pollution are considered the activities of surface mining use, power plants, ash dump generated by burning coal, self-starter coal in mining, pollution from local traffic and heating system. Also not so far from this area exist the mine and smelter of Ferronikel, considered as potential pollutants. About 30 km north of the complex area of the mine extend the Trepca as one of the pollution sources. These pollution sources emit mostly these pollutants: SO₂, NO_x, CO, CG₂, particles suspended in the air, heavy metals (Pb, Zn, Cr, Ni, Cd, Mn, etc.)

Dominant winds in the area of interest are coming from N-NE based on chart "pink Wind" for Prishtina, which consequently impacts on villages in S-SW direction, as the most affected by emissions of TPP `Kosovo A and Kosovo B`, dumps and mining activities.

Reliable data on air quality in the area of interest are limited and non-systematic. Two monitoring stations are present in the area, one in the town of Obilic and the other at the Institute INKOS, near the `Kosovo A` power plant, but these only measure SO₂, smoke-black and PM₁₀. There are no continuous measurements on the NO_x-in. KEK, through INKOS-it takes samples from the deposit of dust in the vicinity of the former separation facility near TPP `Kosovo A` and mining of Bardhi.

INKOS Institute, perform the measurements and submit the statement on the environmental situation at some certain point, namely the concentration of emissions (primary pollutants) into the air, including SO₂, smoke-black, air and dust particles deposited (sediments), which are reported to the KEK. In addition, the annual average values are presented for the years 2002 - 2005, as in tab. 3, the following month as well as for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 as in tab. 4 below.

| Annual average emission in measurement points during 2002 - 2005 | | | | | | | |
|--|------|---------|----------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Emission and year | | INKOS | Kastriot | Bardh | Separation | TC B | PML |
| SO ₂ | 2002 | 18.36 | | 15.32 | Without measurement station | Without measurement station | 110 µg/m ³ |
| | 2003 | 11.48 | 80.86 | 20.15 | | | |
| | 2004 | 11.00 | 58.40 | 24.00 | | | |
| | 2005 | 13.26 | 33.80 | | | | |
| Soot | 2002 | 12.10 | | 10.05 | | | 50 µg/m ³ |
| | 2003 | 9.87 | 25.25 | 10.56 | | | |
| | 2004 | 10.10 | 14.40 | 6.22 | | | |
| | 2005 | 18.48 | 22.31 | | | | |
| Dust Particles in the air | 2002 | 85.13 | | 119.04 | | | 150 µg/m ³ |
| | 2003 | 100.40 | 91.85 | 113.43 | | | |
| | 2004 | 56.80 | | | | | |
| | 2005 | 56.00 | | | | | |
| Sediment /Dust Coats | 2002 | 727.00 | | 817.20 | | | 300 mg/(m ² -d) |
| | 2003 | 1865.00 | 553.61 | 410.85 | 4093.50 | 583.90 | |
| | 2004 | 313.00 | 460.00 | 195.00 | 1518.16 | 694.00 | |
| | 2005 | 429.00 | 428.00 | | | 429.00 | |
| | | | | | | 1279.50 | |
| | | | | | | 989.90 | |

Table 3. average emission values over the years from 2002 to 2005.. - Source: INKOS

⁶ Source: Department of Environmental Protection / MESP

Based on the allowing criteria of long-term SO₂ - 110 µg / m³ and soot - 50 µg / m³, in those short-term SG2 - 350 µg / m³ and soot - 140 µg / m³, as well as those current for SO₂ - 500 µg / m³ and soot - 150 µg / m³ and in those 24-hour SO₂ - 500 µg / m³ and soot - 50 µg / m³, the values are slightly more favorable for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008.

| Month | Average emission of SG2 and soot (in µg / m ³) in the measuring points for 2006, 2007 and 2008 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|----------|-------|----------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| | SG2 | | Soot | | SG2 | | Soot | | SG2 | | Soot | |
| | INKOS | Kastriot | INKOS | Kastriot | Kastriot | Bardh | Kastriot | Bardh | Kastriot | Bardh | Kastriot | Bardh |
| 1 | 9.20 | 13.7 | 11.26 | 18.60 | 35.60 | 25.11 | 17.45 | 6.58 | 26.09 | 38.34 | 28.97 | 10.40 |
| 2 | 9.34 | 19.81 | 21.55 | 34.46 | 17.80 | 19.91 | 19.83 | 5.04 | 18.35 | 20.76 | 32.79 | 15.11 |
| 3 | 9.21 | 13.00 | 11.30 | 18.60 | 23.77 | 32.20 | 12.95 | 3.91 | 36.72 | 32.50 | 28.34 | 7.37 |
| 4 | 42.00 | 22.50 | 7.31 | 14.36 | 24.40 | 31.05 | 7.47 | 3.61 | 16.39 | 27.94 | 13.68 | 4.93 |
| 5 | 27.59 | 29.10 | 8.45 | 11.20 | 21.75 | 27.31 | 19.21 | 2.28 | 11.37 | 36.83 | 11.26 | 3.26 |
| 6 | | 21.00 | | 6.73 | 24.36 | 57.89 | 6.70 | 1.94 | 12.39 | 29.39 | 9.54 | 2.26 |
| 7 | | 9.88 | | 12.30 | 24.40 | 41.97 | 10.08 | 2.96 | 14.25 | 20.33 | 12.56 | 5.05 |
| 8 | | 11.80 | | 9.37 | 22.30 | 28.75 | 9.37 | 4.74 | 23.75 | 33.03 | 6.77 | 5.87 |
| 9 | | 15.20 | | 11.10 | 46.11 | 33.61 | 7.89 | 2.86 | 16.13 | 21.86 | 7.26 | 4.53 |
| 10 | | 19.30 | | 17.40 | 39.86 | 39.79 | 32.87 | 5.44 | 18.35 | 29.14 | 15.46 | 8.45 |
| 11 | | 31.40 | | 43.51 | 36.72 | 32.50 | 28.34 | 7.37 | 22.09 | 24.47 | 17.88 | 10.78 |
| 12 | | 41.07 | | 34.33 | 36.72 | 38.34 | 28.34 | 10.40 | 23.38 | 27.08 | 9.42 | 6.20 |
| Averag. | 19.46 | 20.7 | 11.97 | 19.33 | 29.48 | 34.03 | 16.7 | 4.76 | 19.93 | 28.47 | 16.16 | 7.01 |

Table 4. average emission of values over the years from 2006, 2007 and 2008. - Source: INKOS

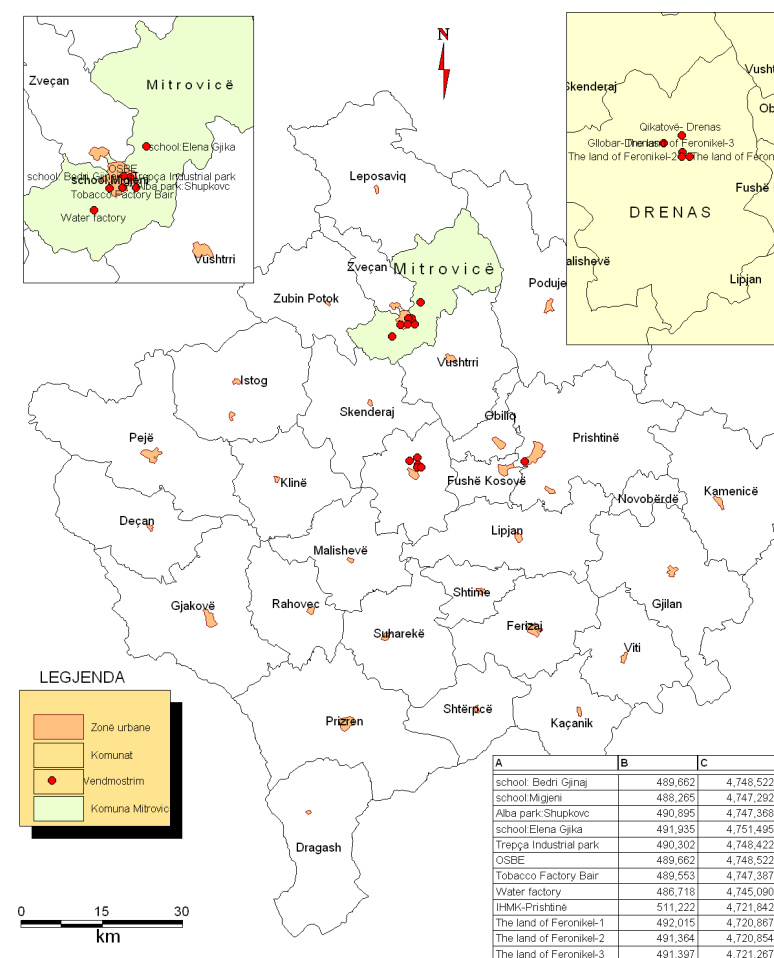
Sediments are analyzed according to the German standard VDI 2119 direction Blatt 2 (1972). Samples are collected during a month, and the results expressed in mg / (m²d). Sediment samples along the quantitative determination of dust are used also for determination of soluble substances and insoluble, pH and content of soluble chloride and sulphate. Based on reported data, its summarized that: the allowed criteria are exceeded several times, the average values of 300 mg / (m² d) for 3 - 4 months during the year and the pH according to the WHO, while Inorganic and solvent substances are component part of total dust for the period 2006, '07 and '08.

For the determination of airborne particles are used the gravimetric methods which is based on determining the amount of airborne particles from five samples collected during the filtering of certain amount of air. There are no criteria exceeded allowed during 2002 - 2006, but once more pronounced in December 2007 and 4 times during 2008.

The most recent data available used in SESA received from Environmental Report KEK 2006, show significant contamination found within European standards, with the exception of the deposit of dust. However, those few sampling locations can not be considered as complete reflection of the true level of air pollution to the environment of sensitive receptors, population and settlements. During the public consultation with the community and household survey in the area during the drafting of SESA, participants reported numerous problems in breathing and other health symptoms that are attributable to environmental pollution.

Hydrometeorology Institute of Kosovo (HMIK) continues to monitor the air in Monitoring Points, as the map 13, among them: 9 in Mitrovica, one in Prishtina (the location of IHKM) and 5 monitoring points in Drenas (2 in rural area smelter in the villages near the Gllabar, Qikatovë and 3 within the industrial zone Ferronikeli).

HMIK, there is no monitoring station (points) arranged within the area of FMR (NMF)-, while refers to data from air quality of monitoring points in Prishtina. At this point, the measured NO_x, SO₂, soot and suspended particles, while in complex of Ferronikel are measured suspended particles and heavy metals.



Map 15. The scope of air monitoring points in the Kosovo. - Source: HMIK

In the absence of proper network and equipment for air monitoring, HMIK does not monitor all the parameters that are taken as indicators of air quality, according to the Law on Air Protection, but only the concentration of these parameters in the air: SO₂, soot and aero-sediment (Total Dust Coats, pH, electrical conductivity, sulfate ions, chloride ions and heavy metals).

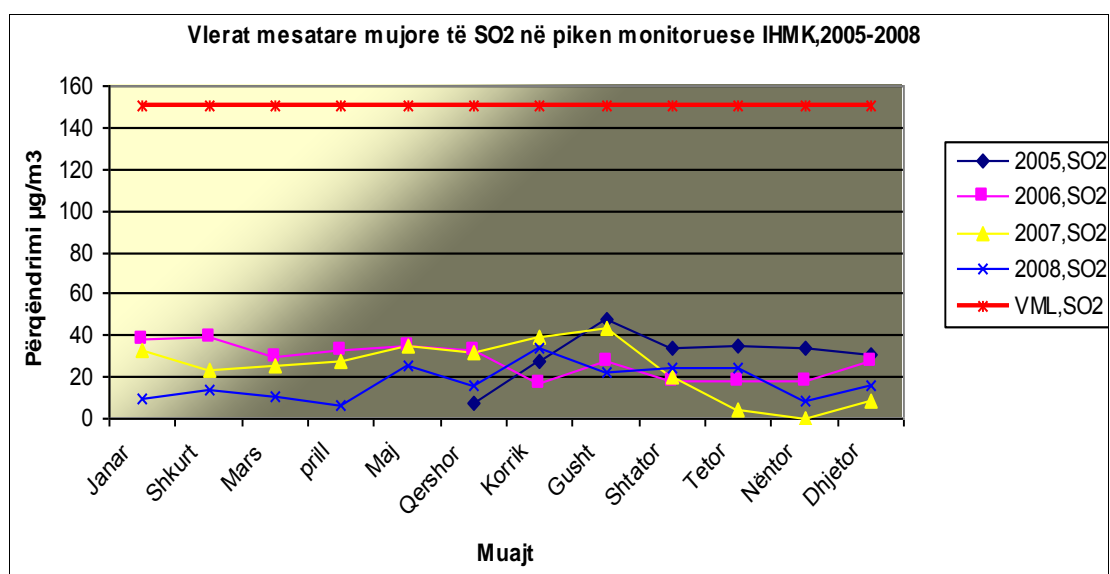


Fig 7. Graph of monthly average values of SO₂ measured in IHKM from 2005 to 2008. - Source: IHMK

The results of annual and monthly average values along with the rates permitted under Directive 99/30/EC for SG2, and soot are presented in fig. 7 with graphs, while the EU has no official normative regarding aero-sediment.

Monthly average values of soot, in the IHKM monitoring point for the period 2005-2008, are presented in the graph as Fig. 8 the following:

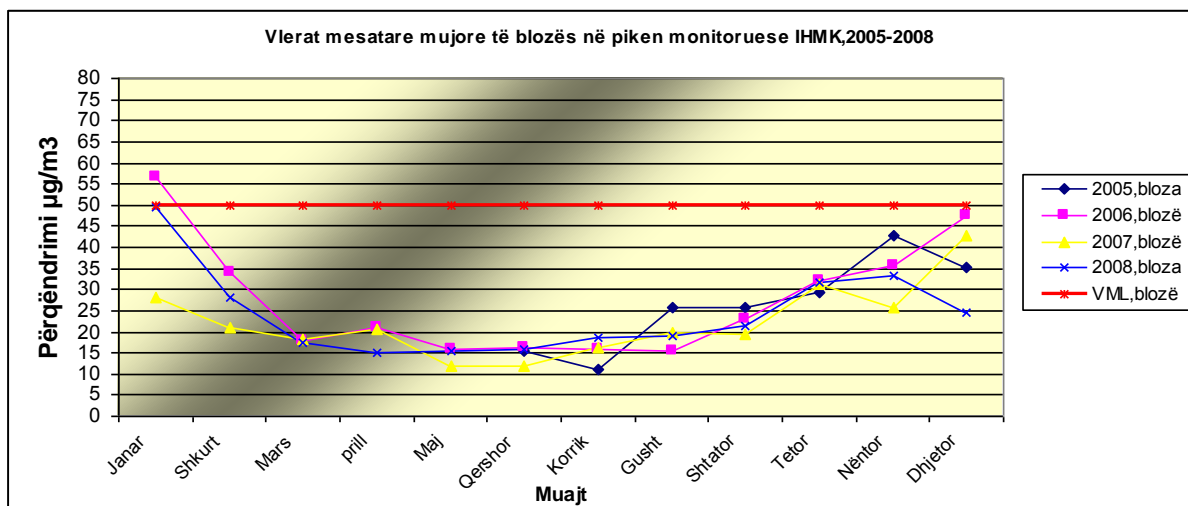
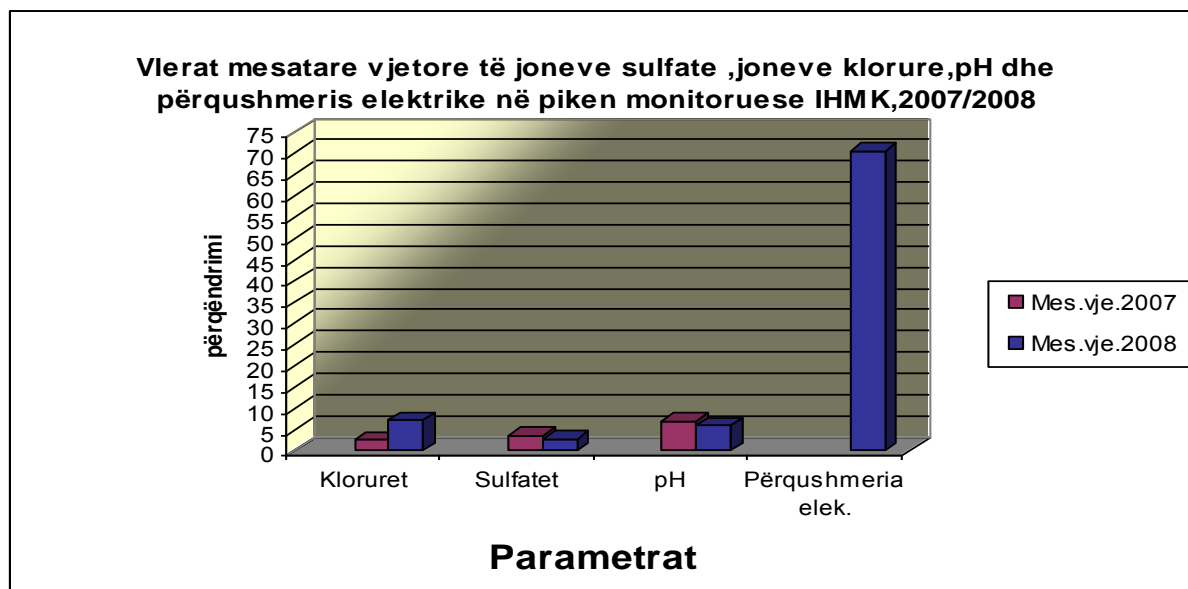


Fig 8. Graph of monthly average values of soot measured in IHKM 2005 -2008. - Source: IHMK

Meanwhile, average annual values of sulfate ions, chloride ions, pH and electrical conductivity in hydro monitoring point of IHKM, 2007/2008 can be seen in the graph in Fig. 9.



Phig 9. Graph of annual average values of sulfate ions, chloride ions, pH and electrical transmission for 2007 and 2008. - Source: IHKM

Water

Own field of mining covers six reservoir area of smaller water areas, four of them flows in the direction of Sitnica River toward the east and two in the direction of Drenica River to the west. Along Sitnica River, lies an area that is flooded with water in major rainfall season, in which are located the two blocks of industrial zone of TC's "Kosova B".

In the area of interest, especially Sitnica River is polluted by discharges in the course of his high discharges from urban areas, besides them by effluent from power plants and mines of KEK Joint-stock which discharged directly, without adequate treatment and streams of water from dumps. In addition, the rivers receive large volume of organic substances from waste water; because there is not or very little sewage treatment. The data compiled within the SEA's regarding the point of discharge and receiving water quality samples, indicate that water of Sitnica River should categorized as Water of Class IV, regarding the former Yugoslav system of classification (respectively, "water that can be used only after special treatment ") and is far from European standards of quality.

Biggest users of surface water are TC-Kosovo A and B, which is using also river Llap. However, there is not enough analysis on the treatment of wastewater discharge. Ordinary Water supply of TC `New Kosovo`, is examined in the context of a particular study of water supply from Hydro-system Ibar.

Surface waters. The main sources of surface water, in the "FMR (NMF)" and which are belonging to the Black Sea basin, are Sitnica river and the river Drenica, and several smaller stream flow of permanent and temporary flowing .

Sitnica River, is the branch of the River Ibar, which from the source to the place of unloading in the Ibar River, near Mitrovica, is over 90 km, with average flow 15 m³/sec⁷. It is a Stream of small slope, wide bed, shallow and winding, its characterized with small annual flow of water. During the summer there is greater flow than 2.5 m³/sec, while during the winter and spring, when melting snow, this feed is 15 times greater, respectively, 37.5 m³/sec. During large water flows, the river Sitnica goes outside of the river bed and overflow the working area of land around, causing major damage on agriculture. Sitnica is considered as the largest reservoir of Kosovo plane in which are discharged the streams: Drenica, Llap, Prishtevkë, Graçankë, Janjevkë, prrocka Trepça` and some with smallest impact. Potential polluter of the river is the KEK, and the water from households, which discharged directly into the river without being treated.



Photo 5. Images from the flood zone near the TC `Kosovo A`. Source: ISP / MESP, 2005

According to the Water Master Plan of Kosovo, 1983-2000

Sitnica River Alluvium. Alluviums terraces of river Sitnica have significant spatial extent along its flow, and resources resulting in their formations. These resources could have importance for drinking water supply, agriculture and industry of this area.

The thickness of sediments is different, so that near Vushtrri ranges up to 10 m, while the whole surface thickness of Lypjan reaches up to 15 m, while near the village of Batuse thickness is amounts to 33 m. According to data we have, resources near Vushtrri that are made in depth research work is found 2.7 - 7.7 m, during which its water-bearing level is free and has a level of 2.2 m, to the Lypjan the depth is 16.6 - 28.6 m, water-bearing level reaches 4.78 m, of the earth's surface. Any detailed research with the installation of this field is not done in this alluvium.

Treatment of waste water (sewage)

There is not a system for treating waste waters, all water discharged untreated into the river Sitnica. Sewage from the settlements within the area of FMR (NMF), in the absence of sewage discharged system through open channels in water flow, which results in pollution of surface and groundwater.

The control and monitoring of the pollution degree of the river Sitnica is performed by IHKM and INKOS- through monitoring network of about 17 points⁸.

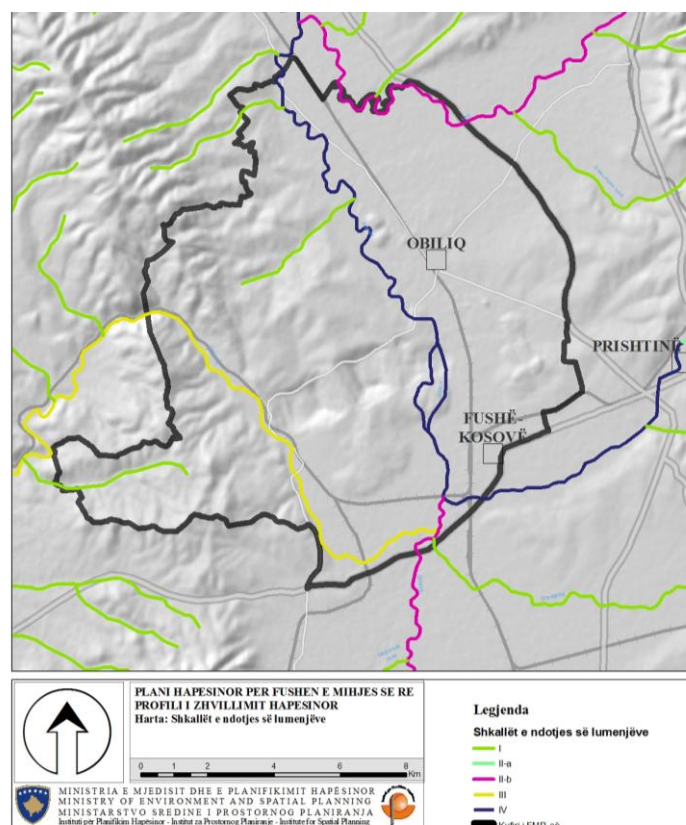
Existing power plants possess the equipments for treatment of partial industrial wastewaters while mines have no equipment for proper treatment.

Some parameters of some rivers pass maximum values allowed under European Union standards for the river water quality. Many important rivers have shown signs of major pollution from organic matter; they have a deficit in dissolved oxygen with high chemical needs of oxygen (COD) and biological oxygen (BOD).

Quality of surface and underground waters

From the existing data on the quality of surface water taken from KHMI (Hydrometeorology Institute), we can say that the situation is not satisfactory because it has exceeded the maximum allowed. Measurements are analyzed for each stream at the entrance and exit to the river and determined based on their water quality. According to the monitoring system of IHKM and INKOS, surface waters in the area are polluted as a result of chemical-technological processes and water without treatment.

Groundwaters generally are of good quality at the source. However, their quality is monitored by 5 monitoring points of INKOS installed within the area of special interest. Measuring the quality of underground water is on a monthly basis.



Map 16. Categorization according to the degree of river pollution. Source: DW / MESP.

Land (Soil)

Type of soil that dominates in the area of FMR (NMF)-have been vertisole land, which are the basis of agricultural production. Within the area of special economic interest, some areas of land are covered by wasteland deposited by previous mining activities and dumps of power plants.

Currently, the environmental impact of agriculture is present due to the use of artificial fertilizers and pesticides. With the development of rural economy, the use of fertilizers and pesticides will certainly mark downs. Simultaneously, there is not much pollution from the industry due to lack of industrial activity. However, previous sites of heavy industry remain a source of environmental pollution, since they are still contaminated with waste water and contaminated with metals and various chemical substances, which are flowing into surface and groundwater. Regarding the impact on the landscape, there are seven landfills located in the northwest, southwest, south and southeast of the mining Mirash and Bardhi, which cover an area of about 15 km². Environmental damage caused by landfills located outside the mining areas occurs mainly due to lack of management of landfills, questionable long-term stability and lack of geo-technologic river-recuperation. In the Western of Mirash, drifting the landslides occurred due to the instability of the banks of the landfill. Perceptions of the landscape indicates that no more than 10% of landfills are external re-cultivated. These landfills present a potential source of dust for workers in mining and the local population from the villages of Bardhi and Hade, massively expressed during the summer.

Pollution and soil degradation. There is pollution of soil in the area of former industrial buildings energy, in location close to the TPP `Kosovo A` and disposing of toxic waste production (waste of phenol), storage of ash TPP` Kosovo A` and Mining of old underground workings. These previous contamination are subject to a broad program of research within the project of cleaning and re-cultivation of land (PPRT / CLRP) which, inter alia, aims to identify contaminations presented, provide the limitation of the risks till to their eventual rehabilitation.

Main potential sources of contamination of soil and groundwater identified are:

- discharges of oily substances and other chemical substances, especially in locations to prior facilities of gasification and nitrogen;
- acid rain, aerosol and suspended particles from power plants, mining activities and dumps (previously there were storages of pollutants from the old plants gasification and nitrogen);
- previous and current storage of waste in the landfill of ash, especially in the ash dump at Kosovo A and the old mine (regional sanitary landfill), and
- discharges of untreated industrial wastewater and sewage.

Based on the latest research on testing of groundwater and surface of free water of the research phase of PPRT's location has showed the slightly increased levels of BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl -benzyl and xylem) and PAH (aromatic hydrocarbons polycyclic) in some samples. Metals are within drinking water standards (WHO, EU) in addition to arsenic, which is found at concentrations (12 and 13 micrograms / L) slightly above drinking water standards (10 micrograms / L) in samples taken west of Kosovo ash dump A. These concentrations of arsenic may be related to the natural presence of this element in the geology of the area. The conclusion is that test results could not identify any contamination of groundwater flows in the ash dump. There are verbal reports of contamination of groundwater wells, which now seems likely related to the disposal of chemical materials in old mine galleries but one such of thing needs additional research. Some shallow wells showed high levels of electrical conductivity (from salts) that suggests the impact of dust from the ash or spills of water from the ash dump⁹.

⁹Environmental Strategic Assessment Report and Social Assessment (SESA, page 18).

Research by the PPRT¹⁰ showed the presence of hotspots with high levels of phenol waste, phenol waters and the presence of tar in landfill of "Kosovo A" ash; although the landfill it is not used on a regular basis for the disposal of these substances. Two pools on top of the middle portion of the ash dump of "Kosovo A" and some drilling along one of these ponds are identified as areas of landfill. The total amount of these wastes is very limited and it seems that they are isolated in acceptable degree. Ashes of ash strage in the landfill contain elevated levels of heavy metals, but due to the chemical composition of ash for streaming potential are limited. Enhanced levels of some heavy metals also were found at the overburden dumps, but the same were similar to those found in nature in that area. In the area near Prishtina (Dragodan) surrounding overburden dump and ash dump near the "Kosovo A", are found many illegal waste dump of municipal waste, construction waste, other waste from power plants, old strips of rubber, scrap metal, etc..

Geochemical analysis included analysis of soil samples taken at different depths (from 0:50 to 80 meters) in 11 new wells for determining the pH, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium and metal. To the west of the ash dump, about 200 meters from the village of Krusevac (Dardhishte), is used a previous ventilation shaft for waste storage of tar and phenol. This same practice has happened also in other former underground mines. In addition, open dumps do not have adequate clothing or other equipment to protect the land and there is no measure to decrease the impact to avoid contaminations of water spill from the rapid precipitation and storms.

While the survey results indicate the contaminated groundwater, it was not clear affiliation with waste materials from the ash dump. Also, contaminated mining galleries can submit a serious risk to local groundwater and water wells, but for this needs to be other researches.

Nitrogenous terrain of old facilities and gasification seem to be contaminated. According to the PPRT is scheduled a new research in 2008, a study to identify the level of contamination.

Also, according to PSBT, investments for work upgrading to ash dump in landfills "Kosovo A" and wasteland are included in the final draft of the project (April 2008). After formal approval, the proposed measures of reforming, partial removal of unstable parts, coverage and planting of vegetation should provide an adequate solution against the emission of particulates, possible contamination of soil / groundwater and contamination of water courses.

There is no information available on the composition of the ash dump of Kosovo B. Hopefully it contains other types of solid waste such as old tires and other industrial waste.

Ash landfills frequently have flooding. This situation probably caused the contamination of Sitnica with exfoliation (sediments). "Kosovo B" ash dump, emits much less particulates than "Kosovo A", but has available a limited data on the state of local ground water. A research on this is needed.

Wastes and their influence

Wastes are reported in different forms and they are as a result of workings in mines, in power generation and waste from the former production processes in chemical industry (Gasification, nitrogen and Desiccation). Larger quantities of waste are the product of burning coal, which can not be avoided, but there are many possibilities that they will be reduced. Existing capacities and former chemical industry separated these remnants:

- Waste combustion of coal (ash and slag)
- Equipment and outdated materials
- Waste of water treatment

¹⁰ In July of 2007 has started "site survey, technical organization, planning and determination of environmental impact" as part of cleansing and land reclamation "(CLRP / PPRT), which aims to identify the level of contamination and improve environmental situation in the vicinity of mines and power plants KEK, through the particular emission reduction (particles) from ash deposits existing Kosovo A.

- waste gasification process
- radioactive materials, etc..

Some wastes are safe for human health and ecosystems. At the same time they can be useful as recycling products (different types of metal and ash) while others, particularly from waste water treatment, are dangerous and should be managed with great care.

Ashes. Ash is the biggest problem in terms of quantity and area occupied by the existing landfill, where the total amount of ash only in 2008 for both TC's (Table 5), was 1,161,171 t. The failure on treatment of these ash deposits poses a serious problem for social and environmental for the special interest area of FMR (NMF).

Ash from electricity production in `Kosovo B` power plant is transported and stored in the space of Mirash mine with the new hydraulic system since 2006.

TPP `Kosovo A` and `Kosovo B` are close to their dumps, which have created "new hills" in existing landscape. The total amount of ash is about 40 million tons, in both landfills. The following are the amounts of ash production during the period 2005-2008 by TC TC A and B.

| Grace and his production (total production value / average specific production) | | | | | |
|---|------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| Generating Division | Unit | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| TC Kosova A | t/v | 232618.7 | 321577 | 438272.32 | 376179 |
| | t/MW | 0.293 | 0.3109 | 0.315 | 0.27 |
| TC Kosova B | t/v | 820362.7 | 726559.4 | 723183.10 | 784992 |
| | t/MW | 0.232 | 0.227 | 0.219 | 0.21 |
| Amount (A+B) | t/v | 1052981.4 | 1048136.4 | 1161455.42 | 1161171 |
| | t/MW | 0.2409 | 0.24241 | 0.267 | 0.24 |

Table 5. Quantities of ash as a product of the work in Kosovo TC - Source: TIAM / KEK-u / MEM

Equipments and used materials - can be seen in diferent areas around existing Termo PP and inside of minning areas, mainly there is abort unused metal equipimets spred aut alower without any adequat purpous. Because of their very high negativ environment effect it is obvious that managing of this situation is of crucial importance. For collecting of this metal waist there is a contract between KEK and METALKOS which for e.g. in the year 2006, large amaunt of this material has been taken out of the area (table 6).

| Removing waste from TC-Kosova B by year ¹¹ | Metal waste | Other waste | Total | Scrap metal removed during 2006 | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Year 2004 | 870 | 5702 | 6572 | T.C. Kosova A | 632,662 t |
| Year 2005 (January-March) | 171 | 4390 | 4561 | T.C. Kosova B | 342,536 t |
| Year 2005 (April-June) | 282 | 3110 | 3392 | Total | 975,198 t |

Table 6. Wastes removed from the TC-Kosovo B` in 2004 and 2005 (left) and two TC's during 2006 (right). - Source: KEK

¹¹ TIAM-KEK

Waste from water treatment. Waste caused by water treatment (chemical preparation of water processor) is loaded with salts and different elements. Waste from this process is stored in dumps. The chemical composition of these wastes is not currently known and need arises monitoring their quality

Chemicals and oils. Industrial chemicals and oils are not adequately stored and operated are in irregular order. A problem poses in itself the old chemicals (expired), preserved for many years and in some situations whose composition is not known in general.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) - The existing lignite mining capacity, Power Plants 'Kosovo A' and 'B' and as well the maintenance services use large amounts of industrial oils. Only a small amount of PCBs or PCB-substances that are used are reported in the current moment and their use is avoided as much as possible. In KEK is shown willingness to avoid buying oils that may impact on the environment after their use. Large quantities of PCB-containing oils are used before the conflict and certainly are thrown in the ash deposits, but it should be ascertained.

Residuum from Gasification Unit. The process of coal gasification began in 1970 and continued until 1988, during which it benefited the thermal gas and waste heat, as concentrated phenol, tar, oil, refined gasoline's, ammoniac water, etc., part of which are shown in picture 6. As a result of gasification of coal are left these stored NUS products¹²:

- Concentrated phenol..... 850 m3
- Unrefined Gasoline..... 113 m3
- Water Phenol..... 113245 m3
- Tar and medium oil..... 753 m3
- Di-isopropyleter..... 78 t

Besides these substances that cause major environmental problems, this area is also characterized by a host of other objects (drainage, air separation, etc.), which in itself contains various substances, but their condition is not known. KEK is making efforts for resolution of this issue.



Photo 6. Pictures of some of the reservoirs containing the product originates, remaining from the gasification process - Source: KEK / INKOS

Radioactive substances. Within the gasification unit there is a secluded warehouse where they stored a quantity of radioactive materials. These materials are isotopes of cobalt (Co-60), which have been installed in the gasification unit generators. Bunker for storage of radioactive materials was built in 1988. In this bunker are stored three types of radioactive sources¹³:

¹² Report of environmental condition, KEK, 2006

¹³ Institute of Medicine labor, 2006

- Type I: 12 sources, with initial activity $A_0 = 3.70 \text{ GBq}$;
- Type II: 18 sources, with initial activity $A_0 = 0.74 \text{ GBq}$;
- Type III: 4 sources, with initial activity $A_0 = 1:48$

Measurements made by KFOR¹⁴ provide the following information:

Within the bunker:

- Back part of concrete protector..... 4-104.23 $\mu\text{Sv} / \text{h}$;
- Frontward of protector part 4 - 23.12 $\mu\text{Sv} / \text{h}$;

Outside the walls of the bunker:

- Infront the entrance the dosage is 0.11-0.18 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$;

These measured values are not dangerous for a short time of exposure, but not recommended entrance within the bunker. Radiation around the bunker is the normal value.

Asbestos or materials containing asbestos are not used in TPP Kosovo B. At the time when Kosovo A` was built was a common use of asbestos but most of it is replaced. The amount that is left it is enclosed and will be a problem after the closure of the use of TC Kosovo A.

Noise

Noise present a serious problem for the health of workers and population. In some countries the TC noise level sometimes exceeds 85 dB. The isolation of noise applied around noisy equipment. Workers use protective devices in areas with noise is caused by the TC's. Factors like wind direction and velocity, atmospheric absorption of air humidity, affect in the spread of noise. During the night, the noise in the nearby municipality of Obilic, about 500 meters from Kosovo B, is above the level for inhabited areas by Carl Bro¹⁵. In the absence of noise maps, Carl Bro has calculated the degree of noise see in Table 7.

| Place | Distance | Local Noise | Calculated noise level |
|--------|----------|-------------|------------------------|
| Obiliq | 500m | 55 - 60 | 63 |

Table 7. Noise scale - Source: Carl Bro, 2002

Typical values for emission limits permitted by the nearest residence that are applied to EU countries are 55 dB during the day and 40-50 dB at night.

In the vicinity of the ash folding are reported multiple sources of noise which affect the quality of life of people living in surrounding villages. Were observed following noise sources:

- Excavators
- Means of transport (vehicles and conveyor belts of coal / ash)
- Operating Noise of power plants Kosovo A and B
- Operation of locomotives of the KEK.

Noise emissions from power plants come mainly from the conveyor belts, combination equipment, bins, turbines, generators, fans, compressors, pumps numerous cooling towers and chimneys. In different areas around blocks of power plants equipment, the noise level may exceed the value of 85 dB (decibels).

Historically there is no data from monitoring noise level near the facilities and equipment, although the level of noise for employees and for residents inside the energy zone, considered a key aspect to be addressed in the framework of EU standards and best practices.

¹⁴ Measure of Radiation in Power Plant Kosovo A, 12th of July 2006

¹⁵ Carl Bro, 2002, VNM dhe Plani i Veprimt për KEK

Landscape, biodiversiteti and natural and cultural heritage

In the Area of Special Interest FMR (NMF) -, so far there is no landscape that has been declared protected under the legislation in force. As far as visual appearance can be said that in most of the area is not satisfactory, except northwestern part of the FMR (NMF).

Surface of natural areas in the area of interest will increase after the completion of the project, in fact after re-cultivation. In future plans, existing mining area, landfill of ash and overburden storages will be cleaned, re-cultivated and planted, which will continuously improve the visual appearance of the area - the natural landscape.

Biodiversity and natural heritage. Zone 'FMR (NMF)', for which is drafted this Spatial Plan, it is characterized by a high value in terms of natural heritage. In the mining area of the new alignment that there are few natural monuments, according to the Kosovo Institute for Protection of Nature and that:

- The source of mineral water in the Upper Graboc
- Source / fountain-source in the center of village Caravadicë (Palaj);
- Timber of single lime tree (Tillie spec.) About 200 years old, in the neighborhood Nicak (Sibovc), and
- wood timber group (3x Quercus spec., 1x Quercus cerris), some 300 years, in the neighborhood of Megjuanëve (Sibovc).

Draft of Spatial Plan-Project of FMR (NMF)-shall not affect any strict protected area or natural habitat (dwelling) protected for conservation of plants, fungus or animals that are threatened or endangered by extinction.

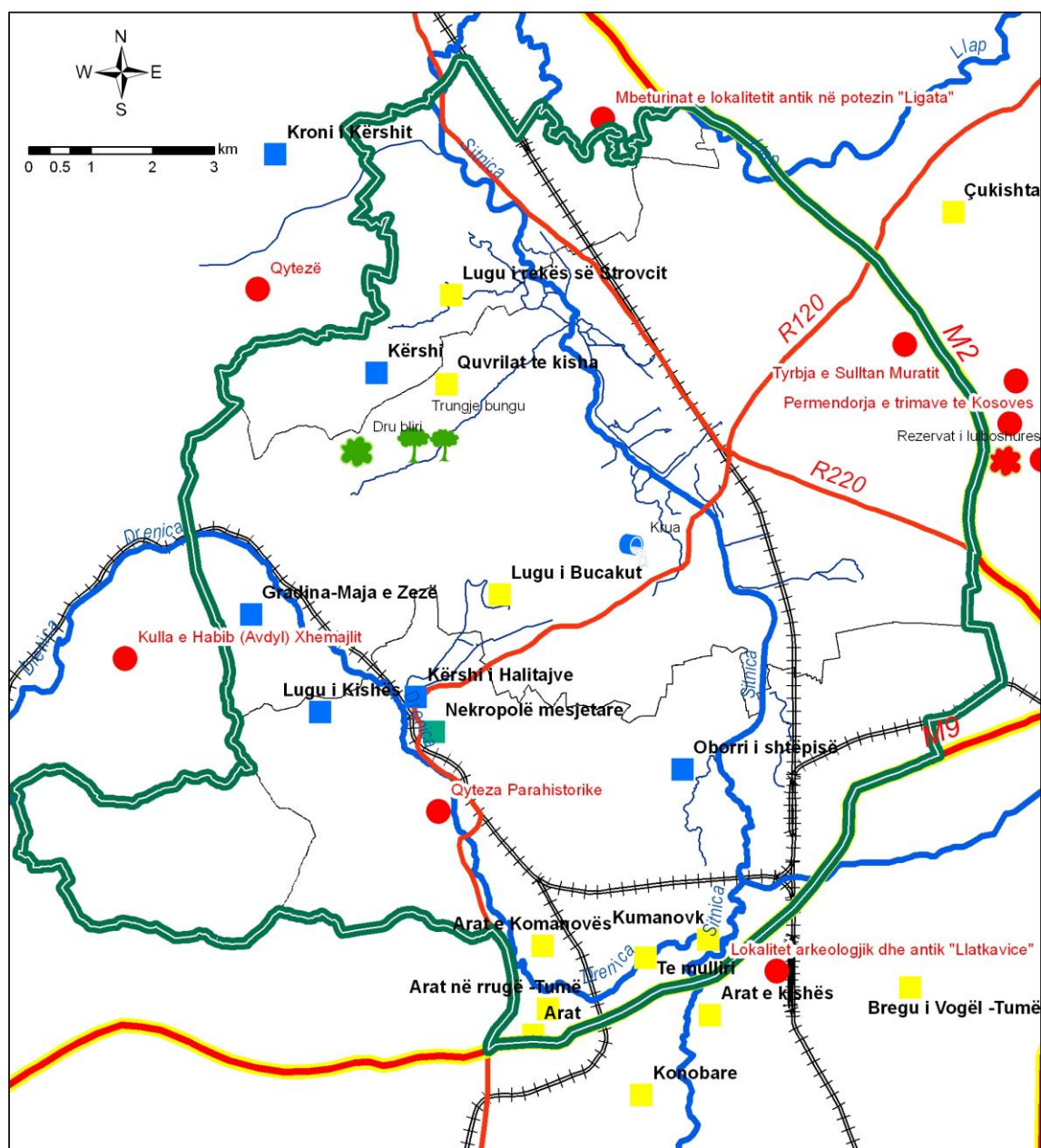
Archaeological and cultural- historical heritage. Also, archaeological heritage, and historical architectonic is very important to contribute in sustainable development, especially its participation in diversity development of rural areas, which in fact is required for the FMR area (NMF). Integrity and known familiar objects of this heritage are presented with their spatial location on the map of the area of interest on the map 15, while other, more interesting archaeological data for other localities find in the list below as Table 8.

"Castle or `Gradina`" of Bellaqevci - It is early medieval town with the decision number: EK 02 - 389/77 places in the list of monuments (buildings and sites) under state protection. It is located near the village Bellaqevc (Upper Bardh) and extends over the nearest hill on its western side.

The holy tomb of Sultan Murat I - it is laid up under protection in 1950 with the decision number: EK 245/50 and located in the 6-kilometer away from Prishtina, in the village Mazgit (on the left side of the road Prishtina - Mitrovica). The holy tomb of Sultan Murat I or-meshed of the Hüdâvendigâr (in picture 7), was built in XIV century and represents the oldest Ottoman work in Kosovo. For its cultural values, historical and architectural monument was found and protected by law on cultural heritage. Near `Holy Tomb`, in 1896, was built facility for its visitors staying overnight, called Selamllek (Selamlık). Holy tomb has been renovated several times before, but this most recent, in 2005, is renovation more fundamentally and conducted by the Presidency of the Islamic Community of Turkey.

Photo 7. "Holy Tomb" view of Sultan Murat I. Burimi: ISP / MESP





Map 17. Extent of natural heritage and cultural history in and around the area "FMR (NMF)"- Source: MESP / ISP

List of localities within the area of FMR (NMF)

| Nr | Municipality | Habitation (place) | Location | Statute | Property | Period | Nr. Inv. |
|----|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Fushë Kosovë | Graboc Poshtëm | Nekropola Mesjetare | Researched | Afrim Berisha | Medieval initialy | |
| 2 | Fushë Kosovë | Graboc Poshtëm | Kërshi i Halitajve | Evidented | Afrim Berisha | Pre-Historic | |
| 3 | Fushë Kosovë | Bellaçevc Madh | Kalaja Bellaçevcit | Under Protection | | Medieval initialy | E.K.-389/77 |
| 4 | Fushë Kosovë | Bellaçevc Vogël | Arat Komanovës | Not researched | | Medieval initialy | |
| 5 | Fushë Kosovë | Sllatinë e Vogël | Arat në rrugë-Tumë | Not researched | Nezir Gërguri | Pre-historic | |
| 6 | Fushë Kosovë | Sllatinë e Vogël | Arat | Not researched | Restelica & Gashi | Roman | |
| 7 | Fushë Kosovë | Lismir | Oborr shtëpie - A.T. | Evidented | Abdullah Tërnavë | Roman | |
| 8 | Fushë Kosovë | Vragoli | Te mulliri | Not researched | Hamdi Dervisholli | Roman | |
| 9 | Fushë Kosovë | Vragoli | Kumanovkë | Not researched | private | Ancient (Late ant.) | |
| 10 | Obiliq | Graboc i Epërm | Gradina - Maja e Zezë | Evidented | | Pre-historic | |
| 11 | Obiliq | Graboc i Epërm | Lugu i Kishës | Evidented | | Late antique | |
| 12 | Obiliq | Hade | Lugu i Bucakut | Not researched | | Medieval initialy | |
| 13 | Obiliq | Sibovc | Quvrilat-te Kisha | Not researched | | Ancient (Late ant.) | |
| 14 | Obiliq | Mazgit | Tyrbja e S. Muratit | Under protection | | Ottoman | E.K.-245/50 |
| 15 | Vushtri | Bivolak | Lugu i lumit të Strovcit | Not researched | Mexhit Klinaku | Medieval | |
| 16 | Vushtri | Zhilivodë | Kërshi | Evidented | Pajazit Krasniqi | Prehistoric | |

Table 8. Cultural-historical heritage of the area FMR (NMF)-së - Source: DTK / MCYS

Lignite resources

Lignite is the most important energy resource of Kosovo, which supplies about 97% of total electricity production. Total geological reserves, coal resources throughout Kosovo, evaluated according to the Institute "INKOS" reach about 12.5 billion tons, of which considered that the amount of 8.6 billion tons of exploitable reserves, from the economic aspect are advantageous to exploit. Lignite resources in the Republic of Kosovo, with total area of 334 km², are located in three main basins: the Kosovo basin, basin of Drenica and "Dukagjini basin. Additional geological surveys are needed in all three basins, with the exception of the Carboniferous of Sibovc field which is explored in detail, on which are also supporting detailed technical projects for use in the context of Kosovo's energy strategy and "Project generating electricity from coal "

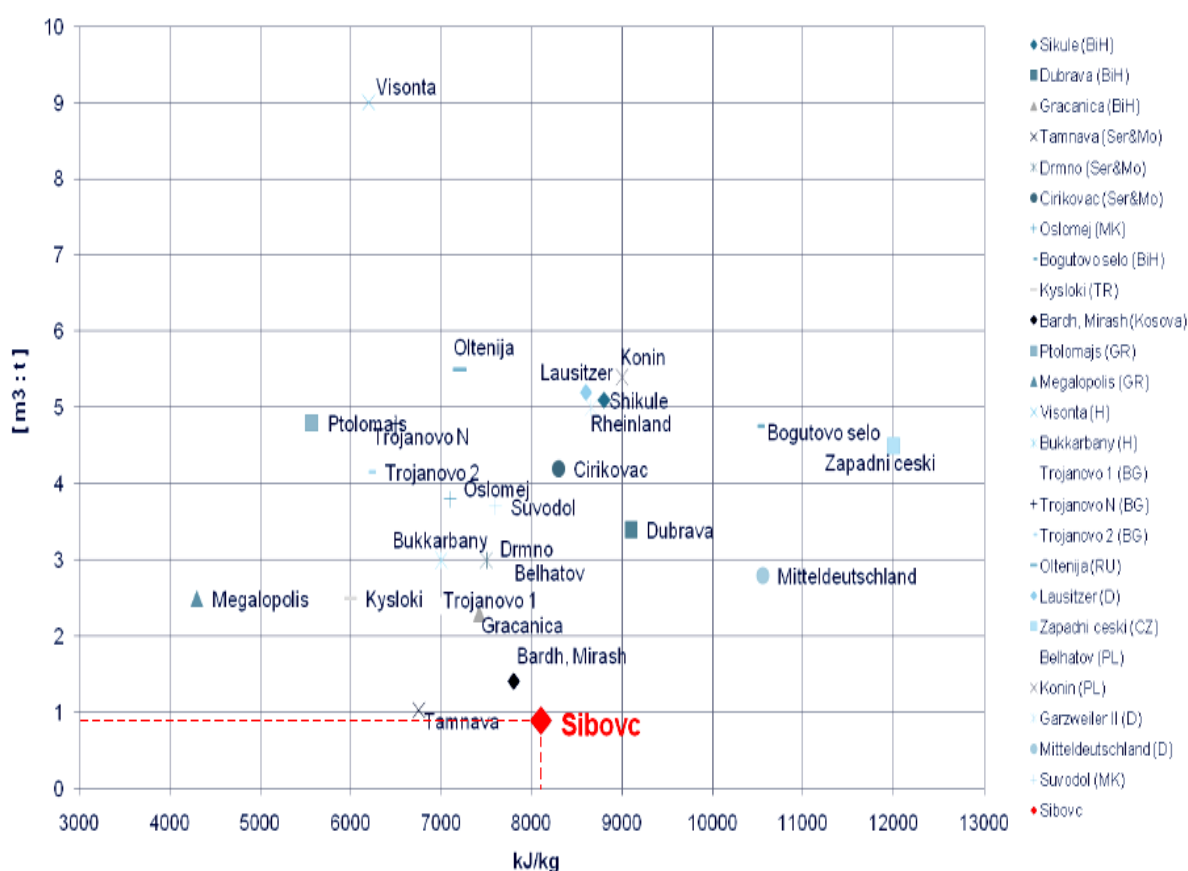


Fig 10. Comparison with international mining.. - Sources: MEM/SESA/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

The quality of coal resources in the basin of Kosovo is low sulfur content and the concentration of lime (calcium oxide) useful for absorbing a portion of sulfur during combustion. Quality of lignite as well as the relationship between the overburden layer and that of lignite which is very conducive makes mining more attractive to use (see fig. 10).

Particular areas of economic interest extend in the active area of the mining lignite Basin in Kosovo. Mining Surface Bardhi and Mirash (with annual output of approximately 7 million tons of lignite) are nearly exhausted after 3 to 5 decades of operation and production. Therefore, they started preparations for the exploitation of lignite in the so-called "field southwest of Sibovc" and mine of Sitnica. These mines, firstly are a continuation of the mine of Bardhi, while the second extension of Mirash mine, intended to provide short-term lignite supply to existing power plants, Kosovo A and B.

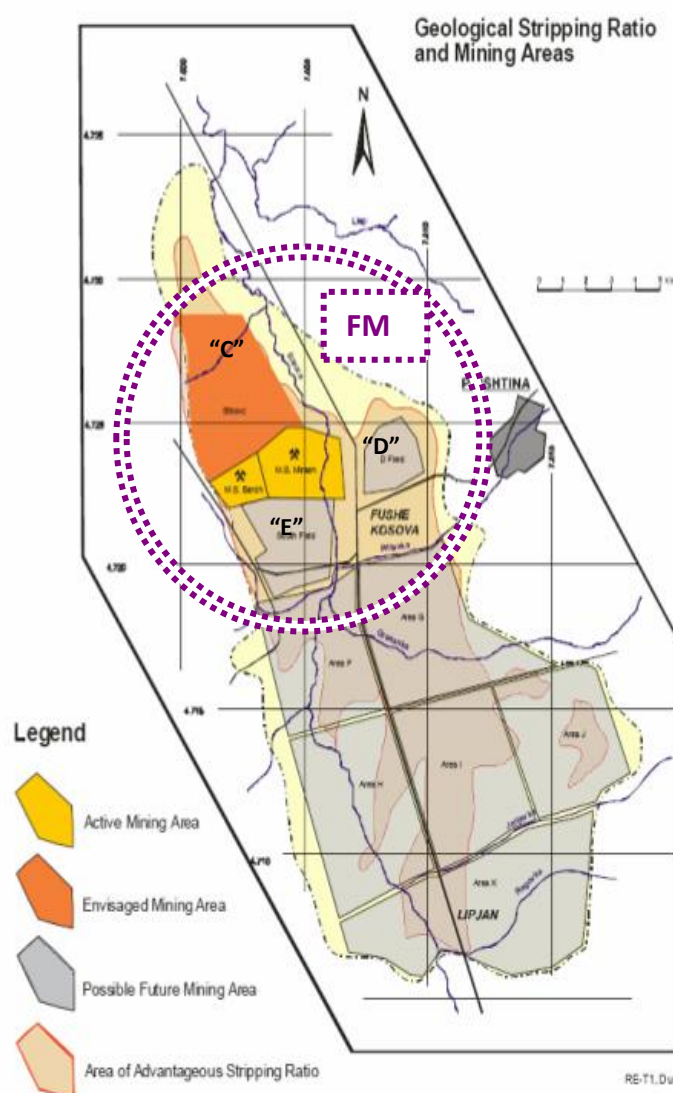


Fig 11. Areas of lignite mining in Kosovo Basin. Surces: MEM/SESA/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

In Kosovo Basin are identified three potential areas for developing new capacity of lignite mining. To use these mining capacity in the course of 40 years, could be built and installed new capacities of electricity generation based on lignite reserves of these new mining areas, presented in their extend as Fig . 11 and in Table 9.

| Rezervat e linjitit | Fusha "C"/Sibovcit | Fusha "D"/Dardhishtes | Fusha "E"/Jugore |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Gjeologjike (në million ton) | 990 | 395 | 537 |
| Exploited (in m.t.) | 830 | 280 | 370 |
| Reserve surface | 19.7 km ² | 7.8 km ² | 8.0 km ² |
| Generation capacity -Lignite available for 40 years | Field 2000 MW | Field 600 MW | Field 1000 MW |

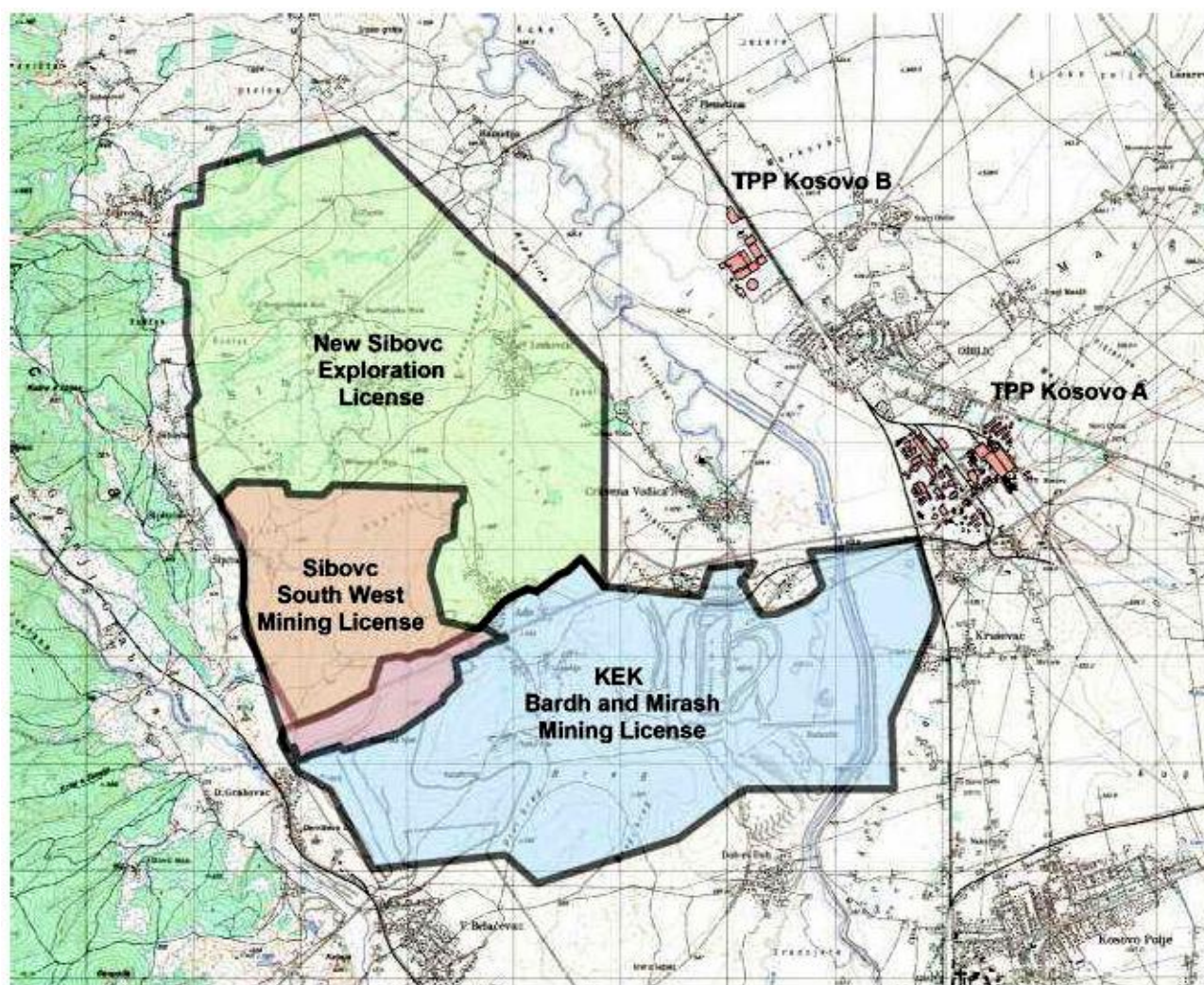
Table 9. Coal reserves within the FMR (NMF) in Kosovo Basin - Source: MEM / KEK

Lignite resources in the New Mining Field are estimated at about one billion tons and represent a considerable asset in Kosovo that will provide energy output over many decades to come. Estimated reserves of lignite as a natural resource within this area Sibovc based on an area of 19.7 km², has resulted in geological reserves of 990 million tones, of which 830 million tones are exploitable.

From preliminary research and studies made under the European Agency for the financing of Reconstruction, are available two mining plans for the location of which see map 16.

Main Mining Plan (PKX) for New Mining in the area of Sibovc of the year 2005 is made to ensure technical and economic electricity production in Kosovo and guarantee existing blocks and new generating plants to supply them with coal for burning throughout their durability.

Additional Mining Plan (PPX) for Sibovc Area South-West of 2006, despite PKX for the New Mining Field (Sibovc), focuses on the safe supply of blocks of existing power plants with coal combustion, ensuring the required amount of 9 million tons / year, for the period of their durability until 2024



Map 18. Mining relationship between fields (in use, as PKX and what licensed under PPX , Source: MEM / SESA / PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

1.2.3. POPULATION, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SETTLEMENTS

Population

Development of the population is a very important area for future planning and development. All the developments in the space should be made in the interest of the population itself. Therefore, analysis of demographic developments is essential for proper planning of the area by referring to the demands of the population and interest area for future development.

Now it is known that in Kosovo, since 1981 onwards, there was no census and the data are varies depending on the organizations that received the assessment of population both for specific areas and also for the level of Kosovo. The data used, which in this case are regarded as more realistic, are taken from the assessment of UNHCR in 1998.

Number of population - in the area of FMR (NMF) live of approximately 55,000 inhabitants. While in the strict area should be displacement of the population, about 7000 inhabitants. It is recognized that population data are lacking not only for this area, but also at the level of Kosovo. The data used are from various sources and years. For this area shall be noted that there are two cities with large numbers of residents, Obiliq and Fushe Kosovo.

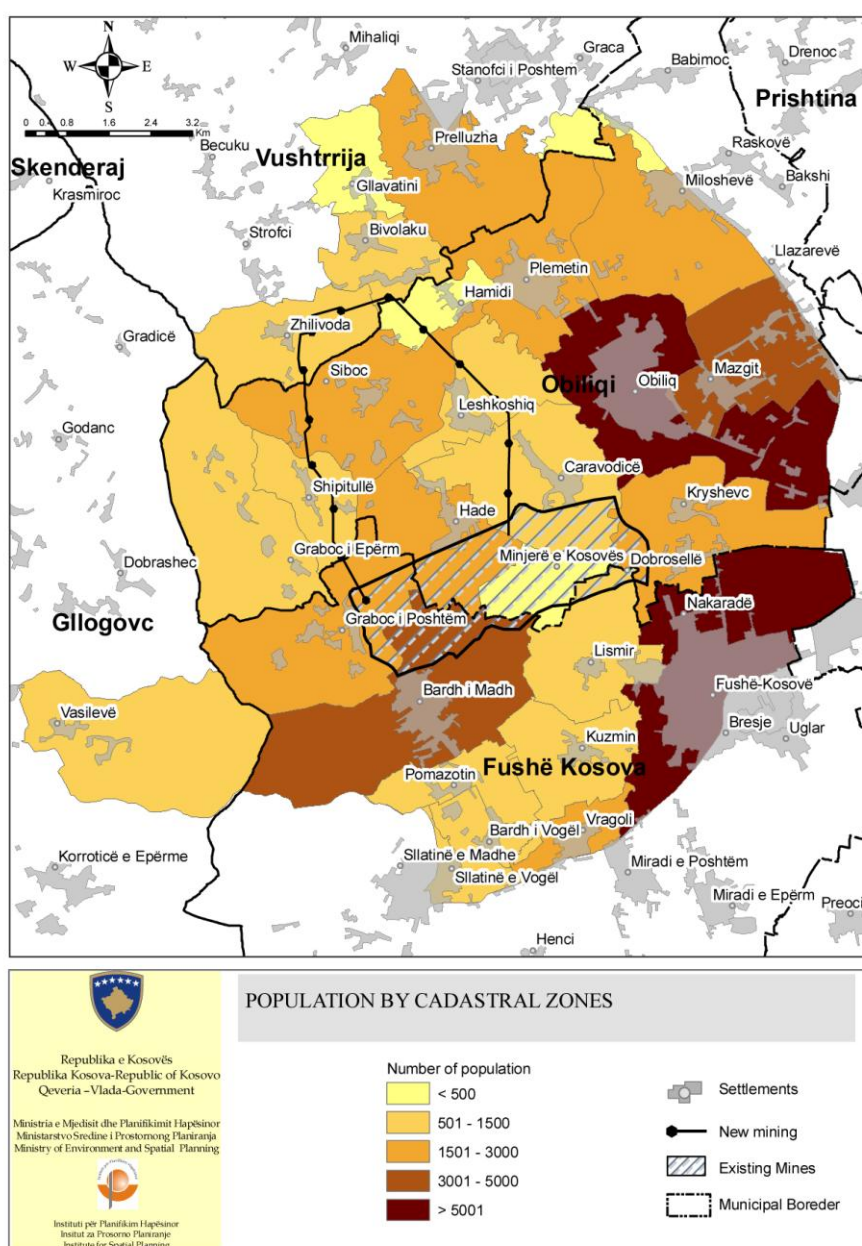
| | Cadastral zone in FMR (NMF) area | Km ² | Population | Density |
|----|---|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 | Malisht (Vasileva) | 9.48 | 779 | 82 |
| 2 | Bardh i Madh (Bellaqeci i M) | 11.29 | 3500 | 310 |
| 3 | Fushë Kosovë | 10.68 | 16225 | 1520 |
| 4 | Gurarbër (Grabofci i Poshtëm) | 8.06 | 1788 | 222 |
| 5 | Albana e Vogël (Sllatina e V) | 1.32 | 600 | 454 |
| 6 | Livragonë (Vragolia) | 1.73 | 1653 | 954 |
| 7 | Bardhi i Vogël (Bellaqeci i V) | 1.57 | 850 | 540 |
| 8 | Kuzmin | 4.30 | 565 | 132 |
| 9 | Mesbardh (Pomozitini) | 2.74 | 697 | 255 |
| 10 | Lismir (Dobërdupi) | 4.89 | 1250 | 256 |
| 11 | Palaj (Ceravadica) | 7.11 | 1147 | 161 |
| 12 | Mjekaj (Grabofci i Epërm) | 8.59 | 762 | 89 |
| 13 | Hade | 4.91 | 2892 | 589 |
| 14 | Hamidi | 1.73 | 280 | 161 |
| 15 | Lajthishtë (Leshkoshiqi) | 3.68 | 1284 | 349 |
| 16 | Mazgit | 5.80 | 3104 | 535 |
| 17 | Analum (Plemetin) | 5.72 | 2026 | 354 |
| 18 | Shipitullë | 2.96 | 662 | 224 |
| 19 | Shpat (Sibofci) | 7.50 | 2018 | 269 |
| 20 | Dardhishtë (Krushefci) | 6.63 | 2210 | 333 |
| 21 | Muzakaj (Millosheva) | 7.13 | 3200 | 449 |
| 22 | Obiliq | 11.16 | 5300 | 475 |
| 23 | Burim (Bivolaku) | 2.97 | 1302 | 438 |
| 24 | Rranzë (Zhilivoda) | 4.68 | 1092 | 233 |
| 25 | Gurkuq (Gllavotini) | 2.55 | 447 | 175 |
| 26 | Preluzhë (Prelluzha) | 6.57 | 2222 | 338 |
| | Total / Middle density of population (b/km²). | 145.75 | 57855 | 397 |

Table 10. Population density according to the dwellings-places. Source: ISP / MESP

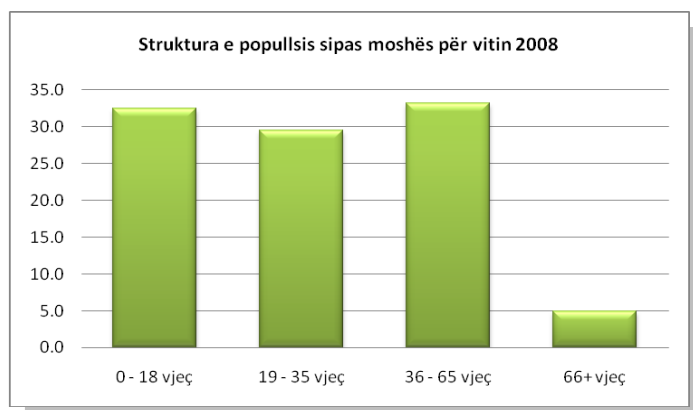
Density of population - in the area of FMR (NMF), are living about 360 hab. / km². This is high density of population compared with an average of Kosovo. From Table 10 and Map 17 we can see the following note that: within the area have significant differences in terms of population density, settlements with a smaller number of people have a lower density, while in both cities is higher density.

Population structure by age and gender - has great significance for demographic development, economic and social development. From this structure of the population derive key contingencies that influence the development of demographic and socio-economic development of a population.

This area is populated mostly with new population, though, in later periods of time, there are some small changes with tendency to reduce the values of the new age group. Over 30% of the population in the area are young age, from 0 to 18, while ages 19 to 35 years old catch value of about 30%, then the age group 36 to 65 years include about 35% and age groups over 66 years amounting to about 5% of the total population. These data, as in Fig. 12, show that this whole area as well as Kosovo has a young population with about 60% under the age of 35.



Map 19. Population density (inhabitant/km²) in cadastral zones FMR (NMF). - Source: ISP / MESP 2009.



Regarding the gender ratio, there is a small de-balance between genders in the population of this area, where the male population dominates with 51.1%, compared with the female population has 48.9% of the total population.

Fig. 12. Graph structure of the population by age in FMR (NMF) for the year 2008¹⁶ - Source: ISP / MESP 2009

The ethnic structure of the population - according to data of 1998, over 70% of the population were Albanians, while others were Serbs, Roma, Ashkali, etc.. The data presented are the source of estimates made by various local organizations and international organizations in Kosovo.

Migration of the population - today represent a multidimensional spatial problem, demographic, economic, social and political development, while promoting a range of complex factors, often related and mutually conditioned¹⁷. Lack of demographic data in general and migration in particular, represent difficulties to work and achieve accurate results on this area migration. According to various estimates can be said that there is significant migration mainly from rural to urban areas. However, we must not forget that we are dealing with migration abroad, which make up a large number of populations. Causes that have conditioned these migrations are of different nature, including economic and employment (improving quality of life), social, demographic, political. The economic causes and employment are key factors that have conditioned these migrations, for the fact that a considerable number could not find work in that area and the only solution to provide better conditions of living was migration and employment in the foreign world.

Social development

Education - Education of the population is the foundation of a healthy society, which guarantees the future prospects of social, economic, cultural and political life of a country. In the education system in Kosovo, after 2000, there were significant developments in the implementation of modern curricula. In 2002, are created a new model for the education system in the country. The reformed structure provides 5 years of primary education, followed by 4 years of lower secondary and 3 or 4 years of higher secondary education. 5 +4 +3 model structure is replacing the previous 4 +4 +4. With the new structure, the obligate education was extended for a year, now 9 years from the previous one in 8 years.

The organizational structure of the education system in the area of FMR (NMF)-that is organized into four levels: preschool (5-6 years), primary (I - V), lower secondary education (VI - IX) and education upper secondary (X - XII). Total number of school buildings is 28, including secondary schools. In the educational process involved about 7500 students.

Nurseries and kindergartens for children aged less than 5 years within the area are three of them found in the total and urban spaces (F. Kosovo and Obilic).

¹⁶Results of research conducted by PATEL - MEM through research Prism 2008, analyzed by PHI - MESP.

¹⁷ Hivzi Islami, Studime Demografike, 100 vjet të zhvillimit demografik të Kosovës, Prishtinë 2008. fq. 255.

Primary education we can find in a considerable number of primary schools that offer one-year preschool education for children aged 5 and 6 years old.

Student-teacher relation in school spaces average is around 20 students to 1 teacher with significant differences from one school to another. Regarding the physical conditions of school buildings they differ from one township to another. In terms of teaching-learning overall unsatisfactory conditions presented to us in the remote rural settlements. To have more detailed analysis it's required the essential information for each school separately.

Health - Health in Kosovo, in spite of large investments made after '99, is in poor condition. Kosovo's health system has many problems, such as low funding, lack of opportunities for the treatment of some complex diseases like leukemia, kidney insufficiency, cardio-chirurgic, Oncology-Radiotherapy treatment etc.. But there are difficulties respectively in implementation of the organizational nature of health law, the Serbian parallel structures, lack of health insurance, lack of sufficient staff, lack of new investment in equipment, scientific research, not involvement of private sector in Institutional Health, etc.. Currently in Kosovo health system is organized on three levels: a) primary level b) secondary and c) tertiary level. Beside, whereas the public sector is organized in the private sector in a very wide scale.

In the territory of FMR (NMF), in the public sector, healthcare is organized in primary level. Health services are provided at 12 health facilities, two of them are the Main Family Medicine Center, which occurred in urban areas while others are Ambulances and Family Medicine Center.

Regarding the physical condition of health facilities it is varies from one facility to another, but in generally has a considerably situation. Also to be noted that in this area are provided the medical services also from the private sector. This section provides surgery, gynecology, pediatrics, dentistry, diagnostics, neuropsychiatry, cardio-services, etc..

Reorganization of the health system and investments in social infrastructure in general, particularly in the health, impacts in improving the health status of the population. Good health status is highly dependent from environmental indicators, primarily by air, drinking water, both in quantitative terms, but also in quality, etc..

Unemployment and poverty - One of the main challenges for Kosovo's population is the high rate of unemployment, which reflected many problems in society. The unemployment rate in the country is around 44.4%¹⁸. This level of unemployment is highest in the region. It is estimated that 1 / 3 of the population of Kosovo is under 16, while about 60% of the population are of working age. This high rate of unemployment increases even more in females (58.06%), despite the very high rate of non-activity for them.

According to research data on the territory of FMR (NMF)-for each dwelling-place, we noticed that high unemployment is one of the most disturbing challenges to the population of this area. Number of registered job seekers in the employment office, who expect to find a job, is large (about 12% of total population), which does not mean it's real, may be even more fold greater, if all the unemployed register.

This high rate of unemployment has increased poverty. Poverty has affected almost all pores of social life in Kosovo. Recent research talks about high level of poverty. According to these surveys bi half the population (50.3%) live in total poverty, while about 13% of residents live in extreme poverty¹⁹. The low level of economic development, low level of education, destruction of homes, businesses and enterprises from the last war in Kosovo ('99), led to increased poverty.

Poverty is a complex social phenomenon which is difficult to measure. For poverty measurement data required as per capita income, education level, housing conditions, health, etc.. land-parceling , loans not suitable for agricultural development, high taxes, seeds, artificial fertilizers, etc., are detrimental to agriculture (farmer) to this and other reasons, the population has no interest in actively taken and exclusively in agriculture, the sector which could reduce the rate of unemployment and poverty. Rural areas with significant distance from urban areas, hilly mountainous areas, with low level of education,

¹⁸ UNDP, Raporti i Zhvillimit Njerëzor, Kosovë 2004,

¹⁹ UNDP, Raport i Zhvillimit Njerëzor, Kosovë 2004.

the health of undeveloped, with not the best living conditions etc., are included in higher rates of unemployment and poverty.

Settlements, housing and social serviles

In the space of FMR (NMF) are 26 settlements spread all over space which is being planned, two of them are urban areas while others are rural areas. Settlements belonging to the municipality of Obilic are total of 12, and 9 settlements belonging to Fushe Kosovo, municipality of Vushtrri 4, dwellings and a dwelling in municipality of Glogovac.

According to the size by the number of population, smaller residence is Hamidi / with 280 inhabitants and is the largest settlement in Fushe Kosovo (urban areas) with 16,225 inhabitants, whereas all residences in the area could be divided into five groups:

- settlements to 500 people,
- Settlements with 501-1500 inhabitants
- Settlements with 1501-3000 inhabitants
- residents and settlements 3001-5000 inhabitants
- settlements with over 5000 inhabitants

Regarding the characterization of habitats, there are two types: type of concentrated settlements and diffused settlements. In the first group are the large settlements, respectively entering the city of Fushe Kosovo and Obilic and other settlements with large numbers of the population. While, in the second, enters the settlements with smaller numbers of people such as village Hamidi, Nakaradë, etc. These settlements (diffused) represent the totality of housing facilities and economic - agricultural producers and also belong to the smaller categories of villages. Most of these settlements are located far away from urban centers and rural areas, which are typical agricultural villages. Characteristic of these settlements is the high degree of autonomy, small transforming, no good relationship with the urban centers and more pronounced depopulation.

In most residential dwellings we have individual settlements, excluding urban areas of Fushe Kosovo and Obilic, where we have mixed collective housing and individual. Settlements located close to urban centers and those close to roads, development trends observed linear, followed by communication lines, therefore housing facilities as well as those businesses lie in ordinal form. This is justified by the fact that the population is constantly give-up from agriculture.

The largest number of dwellings is built in the flat urban areas, which is also inhabited space. For the quality of construction material, building area and equipment in residential areas, this area also possesses a quality fund of housing.

The circumstances during the war of 1998/99 year have caused destruction of many old residential buildings and other ones. After 2000 started the construction of modern houses that made it changed the traditional homes style. Housing facilities and grounds have significant differences depending on the site, such as city, settlements near the city, mountainous settlements. Most residential buildings are surrounded by walls, in yards and other facilities are distinguished also by other economic-agricultural objects.

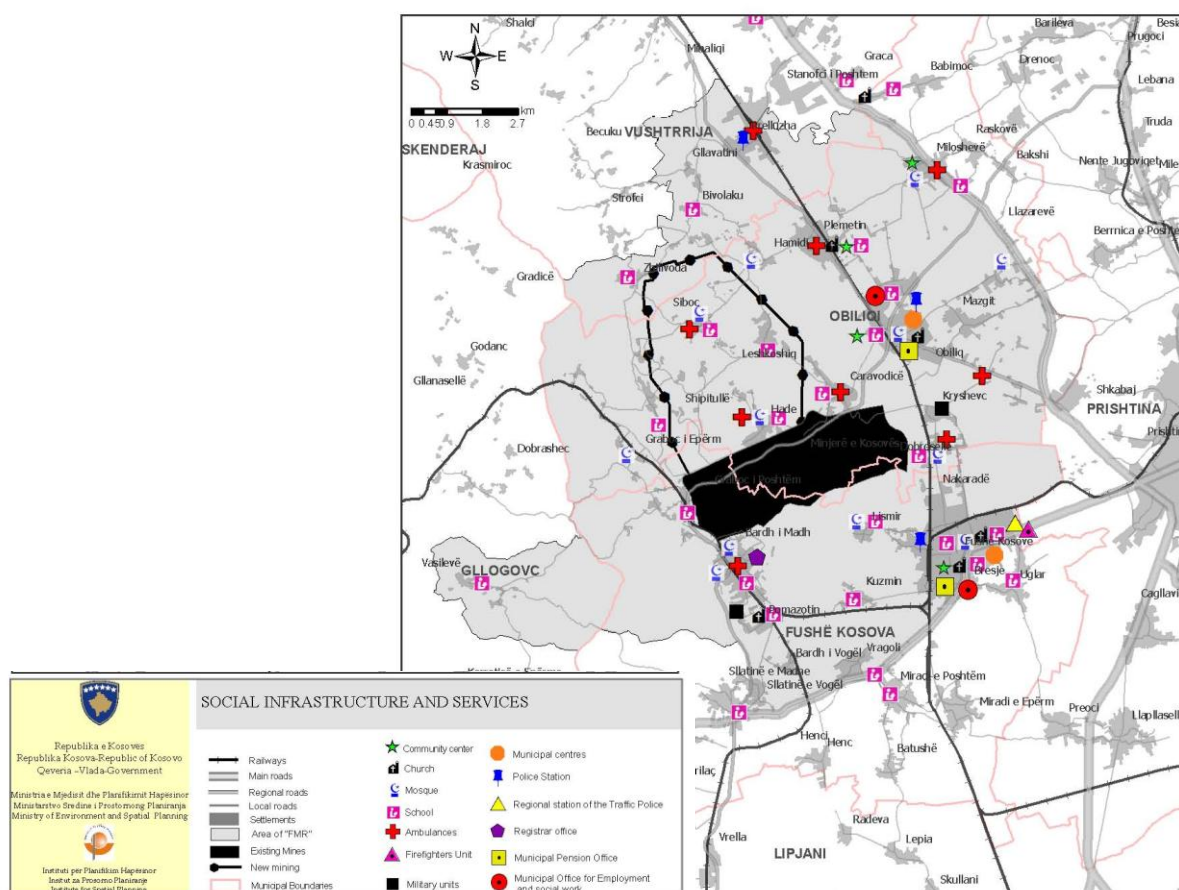
All residences that are located in the area of FMR (NMF)-have been affected by pollution and noise created in the vicinity of power plants and mining activities of coal extraction (surface mining). But the settlements that are affected directly and require a special treatment (for relocation) are: Sibovc, Hade, Shipitullë and Leshkoshiq (Lajthisht). In these settlements are around 7000 inhabitants. During 2004/05 from the residence of Hade have been displaced 158 families (664 inhabitants) as a result of sliding caused by mining activities.



Photo 8. View of Hade village. Source: ISP / MESP.

Facilities, centers and offices of governmental institutions and infrastructure of municipal social services, security, recreational, cultural, manufacturing and trade, that are in the area of special economic interest of FMR (NMF), the extent of which can be seen on the map 18, are counted:

Map 20. Social infrastructure facilities and services in the area of FMR (NMF). Source: ISP / MESP.



Facilities of public administration:

- Municipal Centers in Obilic and Fushe Kosovo
- Office for Employment in Obilic and Fushe Kosovo

- Centers for Social Work in Obilic and Fushe Kosovo
- Municipal Offices for pensions in Obilic and Fushe Kosovo
- Office of the registrar in Bardh

Educational facilities:

- Kindergarten for the children, are two (2) in Fushë Kosovë and one in Obilic;
- Primary and secondary schools are in Fushë Kosovë - urban center 4, 2 in the Upper Bardh and one in Lismir, Kuzmin, Pomozotin, Vragoli, Slatina, Low Bardh, Low Graboc, whereas in Municipality of Obiliq - urban center 2 and one in Milosevo, Plemetin, Siboc, Leshkoshiq (Lajthisht), Shipitullë, Caravadicë (Palaj) Upper Graboc, Hade, Krushec (Dardhishte) and Mazgit, while in Priluzhe, Gllavotin, Bivolak and Zhilivodë are by one in a municipality of the Vushtrri as well as that of Drenas in Vasilevo;

Health Facilities:

- Main Family Medicine Center (FMC) are one in Fushe Kosovo and one in Obilic;
- Family Medicine Center (FMC) or an Ambulance are by one in Vragoli, Slatina, Lower Bardh, Upper Bardh and Lower Graboc in the municipality of Fushe Kosovo, whereas in Obiliq municipality one in Plemetin, Caravadicë (Palaj) Shipitullë, Siboc and Milosheve.

Public security facilities:

- Police station in Fushe Kosovo and Obilic
- Regional traffic police station in Fushe Kosovo
- Police station in Prilluzhë;
- Operative Unit of intervention against fire at KEK and Fushe Kosovo
- Military Unit in Pomozotin (municipality of F.Kosovo);

Recreational facilities and institutions:

- Football station in Obilic and in Fushe Kosovo
- Handball Field in Obilic
- Sports aunt in Obilic (still in construction)
- Other sports facilities in Fushe Kosovo are 2 ; one in Lismir, Slatina, Upper Bardh, Miloshev and Priluzh,
- Park in city-center of Obiliq
- Youth Center in Plemetin
- Hotels in Fushe Kosovo are 3 of them, Slatina 4, Vragoli 2 and Obiliq

Cultural- historical facilities and religious and memorial

- Cultural Facility in: Obilic, Miloshev, Priluzhe and Fushe Kosovo;
- House of museum in Hamidi;
- Water Mill in the upper Graboc and
- Mosques in: Obilic old, Obiliq new, Mazgit Lower, Hade, Hamidi, Siboc, upper Gaboc, Miloshev, Krusevac (Dardhishte), Fushe Kosovo Polje (4), Upper Bardh and Slatinaby 2 of them, and one in Lismir and Vragoli, Zhilivodë, Bivolak and Gllavotin;
- Churches are in: Obilic, Plemetin, Priluzh and Fushe Kosovo;
- Memorials: the martyrs of freedom in Obilic, the Ferid Curri martyrs of freedom in Mazgit low, and in Hade and Shipitullë

Fuel service facilities:

- Fuel stations in Fushe Kosovo are 4, Vragoli 4, Slatina 4, Upper Bardh 2, Obilic 3, Milosheve 3 and Lazarevo 1.

Manufacturing facilities:

In the municipality of Fushe Kosovo are the factories: for flour, slaughterhouses, dairy, animal feed, the varnish, the drugs, etc., and in that of Obilic, apart from thermo-energetic facilities could also mention 4 facilities for processing and packaging of foodstuffs as and 4 warehouse for construction materials, 2 factories for processing plastic and rubber.

1.2.4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic development zone of special economic interest depends largely on electricity production and development of mining activities that appear as key industries in the area, including activities in the field of agriculture. One of the greatest potentials that help economic development of this area is also the highways road M2 in the relation Prishtina - Mitrovica and M9 in relation Prishtina - Peja.

Property of the coal in this area which exploitation is controlled in the near future and which is planned to expand at the same time will be followed by the gradual shift of settlements which are located on reserves of coal.

Economic development of this area depends on sustainable development throughout the country that primarily relate to the inherent potential of power generation. This means that besides the advantage offering this industrial heritage primarily has its own problems regarding the needs for new investments in the energy sector and mining, and as result also the relocation of villages within the mining area.

Industry

Mining and electricity production are key industries in this area and we can freely say that this area is exclusively industrial center, where are generating capacities of power plants Kosovo A and B.

Department of gasification, industrial heating and the fertilizer production that are in the location of an industrial zone "Kosova A" are closed more than two decades ago. There are also two "drainage system" for the manufacture and sale of coal to third parties, but these capacities are used only 3 - 5%.

KEK activities, which include about 5.100 workers, provide employment and primary income for most residents of several villages in this area.

Business/ Trade

Trade in this area has become the most active sector, especially in the last decade. Business has taken off in its development in the form of small and medium enterprises. If you look carefully, along two main axes that cross the area, road Prishtina - Mitrovica and the Prishtina - Fushe Kosovo - Peja, it is a concentrated number of business activities and commercial enterprises.

While most of the enterprises or businesses registered with the locations of the villages of this area are small commercial businesses employing 2-3 people.

Based on spatial analysis of the municipalities located within this area of special interest drafted by ISP / MESP, the registration of business records show that after the trade sector, the dominant industrial sector to other sectors is the trade sector.

Agriculture

In the area of FMR (NMF), the agriculture is traditionally held by large families and has been the main economic activity outside the energy sector and mining. Approximately 60% of the population living in this region is farmers who cultivate crops, mainly wheat and maize. Harvest and milling of grains is mainly in the form of cooperative and arranged singly. There is a large dairy farm, but mostly small farms and medium of sheep and pigs in the village Caravadicë (Palaj).

As businesses, the agricultural activities in the agricultural sector do not appear registered but it is evident that they are among the primary activities of the family. Therefore, the area of FMR (NMF) is characterized by the typical rural activities (agriculture and forestry) for around villages.

Land ownership varies according to the settlements, but most residents have owned land where they live and a yard around the house being used for agricultural produce for their own needs. However,

the economic importance of agriculture in the area is declining. Today many areas of quality agricultural land are left uncultivated and most produce only for home consumption.

Income levels in the villages surveyed are very low and most residents depend on extensive agriculture for survival, for the most part of the food, if not all the food.

Other ancillary revenues, according to the surveyed families, created through other activities as Fig. 13, by cutting trees and small farms.

About half of the population increase to 10% income from agricultural products (sales and milk production, milk), while 40% of the population meet budget revenues from the sale of other agricultural products by increasing the total household income for 20%. While 15% of the population through meat products raise their income by 40%. The cutting of trees adds to the income for 10% of family budget to 25% of the surveyed population

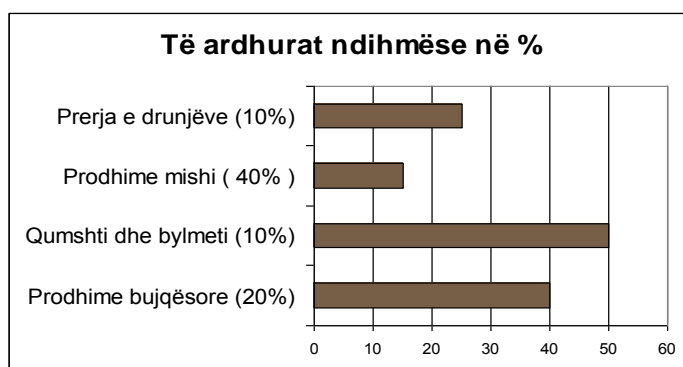


Fig 13. Graph of income support of households economy. Source: SESA 2008, from PATEL/MEM

Tourism

Tourism in the vacant interest area has no significant of economic development. While the area is considered to be one of the areas with the greatest chance of developing the industry that other sector of the economy, the tourism sector development is limited. The exception is cultural tourism, but this type of tourism has a very short season. One of the cultural monuments – with the great historical importance is the "holy tomb of Sultan Murat II" in the village near Obilic Mazgit, the largest visitor's capacity in May, of around 20 thousand visitors.

Mountain of Qyqavica which is located in north-western area of FMR (NMF), has the possibility of developing the hunting tourism. Also in the northern part of this area, especially the natives of the village Zhilivodë, illegally still dealing with hunting activities. Formerly, these reserves were visited in an organized manner by passionate people about hunting from various parts of Europe, an activity that has generated also best fund-incomes.

1.2.5. INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

Infrastructure of Transport

Roads - Road transport to and from specific FMR area (NMF), is developed through easy access with major national roads enhanced M2 (Prishtina - Mitrovica) and M9 (Prishtina - Peja), which are also borders North-East and South-East (nearly half of the boundary line) of this area.

It is worth to note the direct link with the highway Merdare - Morine, that according to the newest project of the Ministry of Transport and Communications - Telecommunications, as in map 19, worked by ISP, will not pass through the area of special economic interest FMR (NMF), respectively will tangent it in her corner of the South - East when meets the railway (industrial area Prishtina).

Other connections or major roads that pass across the area are regional roads R220, passing (parallel to M2) in Priluzh, Plemetin, Obilic and Krusevac (Dardhishte) which binds to M2 and that separates into two parts the mining area R120, which comes by M2 and passes through Obilic, Caravadicës (Palaj), Hade, Grabovc Lower, upper Bardh and goes up in Lower Slatina, where joint to M9. As the regional road R120 is disrupted due to mining activities in the northern edge of the existing mine Bardhi, another road was built which has the substitute role.

Other roads are local, that connect settlements within the area of FMR (NMF)-with regional roads and their urban centers and settlements closer to another municipality (inter-municipal). Here, at this level, we can mention:

- Road North-West, around the new mining area, ranging from Priluzhe, Gllavotin and Bivolak, which is allocated to Hamidi - Plemetin and Zhilivodë, Shipitullë, Grabovc, the Lower Grabovc to the Upper Bardh;
- Central Street, passing through the new mining area that starting from Obiliq center connects to Palaj and takes direction to Leshkoshiq (Lajthishtës) for Sibovc, Hamidi or up to Shipitullë or the other ne allocated to Hade,
- South - East Street, in relation to the new mining area, connecting Obilic with Mazgit and Milloshevën through Krushec with Nekarad and and Lismir in Fushe Kosovo, to continue through Kuzmin's to the village Upper Bardh.

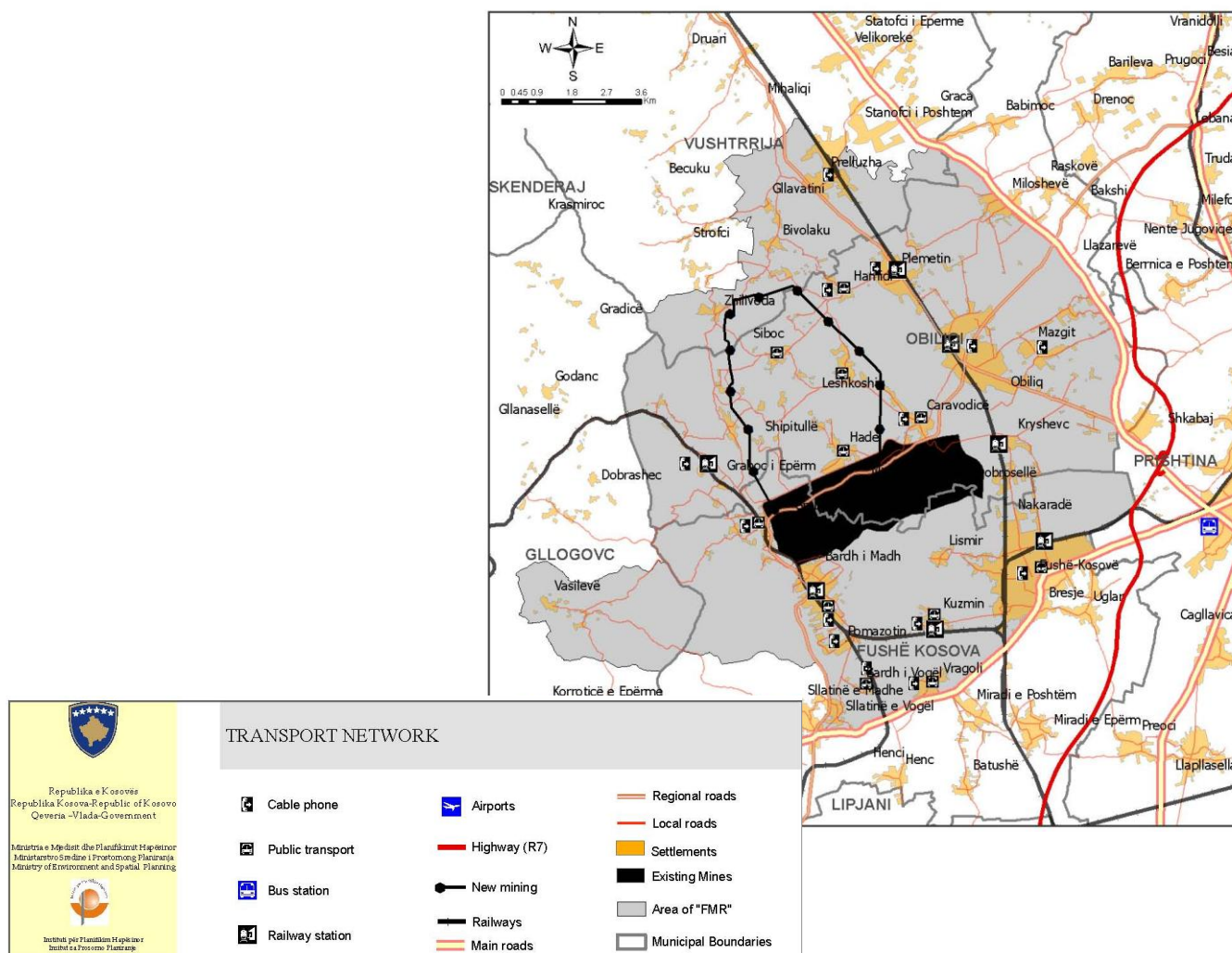
Railway - Two railway lines pass through the area of special economic interest. One is the line Skopje-Fushe Kosovo - Mitrovica, with stations in Krusevac (Dardhishte), Obilic and Plemetin and the other is the line Fushe Kosovo - Peja, with the railway station in Kuzmin, Upper Bardh, and the Upper Graboc. It should be noted here that the locations of existing power plants Kosovo A and Kosovo B are connected with railway lines.

Transport - Public transport, in both municipal centers, Obiliq and Fushe Kosovo, is located within the area of FMR (NMF), and based on local bus and minibuses and supported with public transport and taxi services in Prishtina . Transport links have not organized all the villages. From settlements with access to public transport we can mention: Obilic (New and Old), Caravadicë (Palaj), Hade, Leshkoshiq (Lajthisht), Sibovc Hamidi, Fushe Kosovo, Kuzmin, Vragoli, Bardhi Low, Bardhi Upper and the lower Grabovc.

Post -Telecommunications - The area of FMR (NMF) is covered entirely by mobile phone waves. Services offer only two operators of mobile telephony in Kosovo, Vala and Ipko. Unfortunately, the same can not be said for fixed, because its network does not include all residences in the area of FMR (NMF). Fixed telephony network extends to settlements: Obilic, Fushe Kosovo, Palaj, Grabovc Upper, Lower Grabovc, Mazgit, Hamidi (secondary network from Plemetine), Plemetin, Kuzmin (not used by

PTK), Vragoli, Great Bardh, Small Bardh and Pomazotin, and in Priluzhe, although there is the telecom infrastructure, we have no access for reasons of political nature.

Regarding the postal service in this area, it is offered in two field offices in Kosovo with 12,000 and 12,010 postal codes, then the transit center on the road Prishtina - Fushe Kosovo (zip code 12010), in the Obiliq office with the zip code 15000 and Great Bardhi office with the zip code 12060



Map 21. The scope of technical infrastructure in the area of FMR (NMF)-of. - Source: ISP / MESP / MTPT

Hydro-technical infrastructure

Supply and quality of drinking water - drinking water supply of settlements in ZIVE (Special Economic Interest Area) New Mining Field " is performed by operating units within the regional water supply - KRUK Prishtina.

Operating Unit "Water-supply Obiliq" is the enterprise which supplies nine (9) settlements within municipality, with drinking water supplies around 15,000 inhabitants, not only the city Obiliq²⁰ but also villages Hade, Caravadicë (Palaj) Sibovc, Hamidi, Plemetin, Krushec (Dardhishte) Mazgit, Miloshev and Lazareve. Based on the data of this enterprise, regular water-supply of drinking water for residents is performed by the accumulation of groundwater in three wells with a capacity of

²⁰ Sipas të dhënave nga NjO "Obiliq" - 2009

comprehensive manufacturer of 42 l / s (with current capacity of 3 X 14 l / s). Fluctuations in the capacity of the wells during the seasons of the year there is not.

Water supply from underground sources, wells or individual sources made in four localities of the municipality: Shipitullë, Grabovc, Sibovc, Hamidi.

Within the area of FMR (NMF), in regional public water -supply "KRUK Prishtina" are included settlements of the municipality of Fushe Kosovo, Fushe Kosovo municipal center and villages Lismir, Kuzmin, Vragoli, Great Bardh, Minor Bardh, Pomazotin, and village Priluzh in the municipality of Vushtrri.

Regarding drinking water quality, data from some operators and which are confirmed by the National Institute of Public Health (NIPH), the current situation in this area is as follows:

- Water quality that emerges from estuaries of the water treatment plant is in compliance with European quality standards²¹.
- It is not use the adequate amounts of chlorine for disinfection of water and none of the source of drinking water is not protected;
- There is a health risk in terms of drinking water contamination, including illness from bacteria that develop in water, especially diarrhea.
- Another source of contamination is the penetration of water containing parasites in connector pipes where these pipes are not under proper pressure
- personal equipment or semi-collective rarely designed and maintained properly and shallow wells often have no buffer zones around

Water supply facilities, appear to be in good condition and generally maintained, however, contamination of water sources is observed.

Losses in the amount of water produced are:

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--------|
| - | In the manufacturer system - | 5% |
| - | In the main pipes - | 10-15% |
| - | The distribution network - | 20-25% |
| - | Overall losses - | 35-45% |

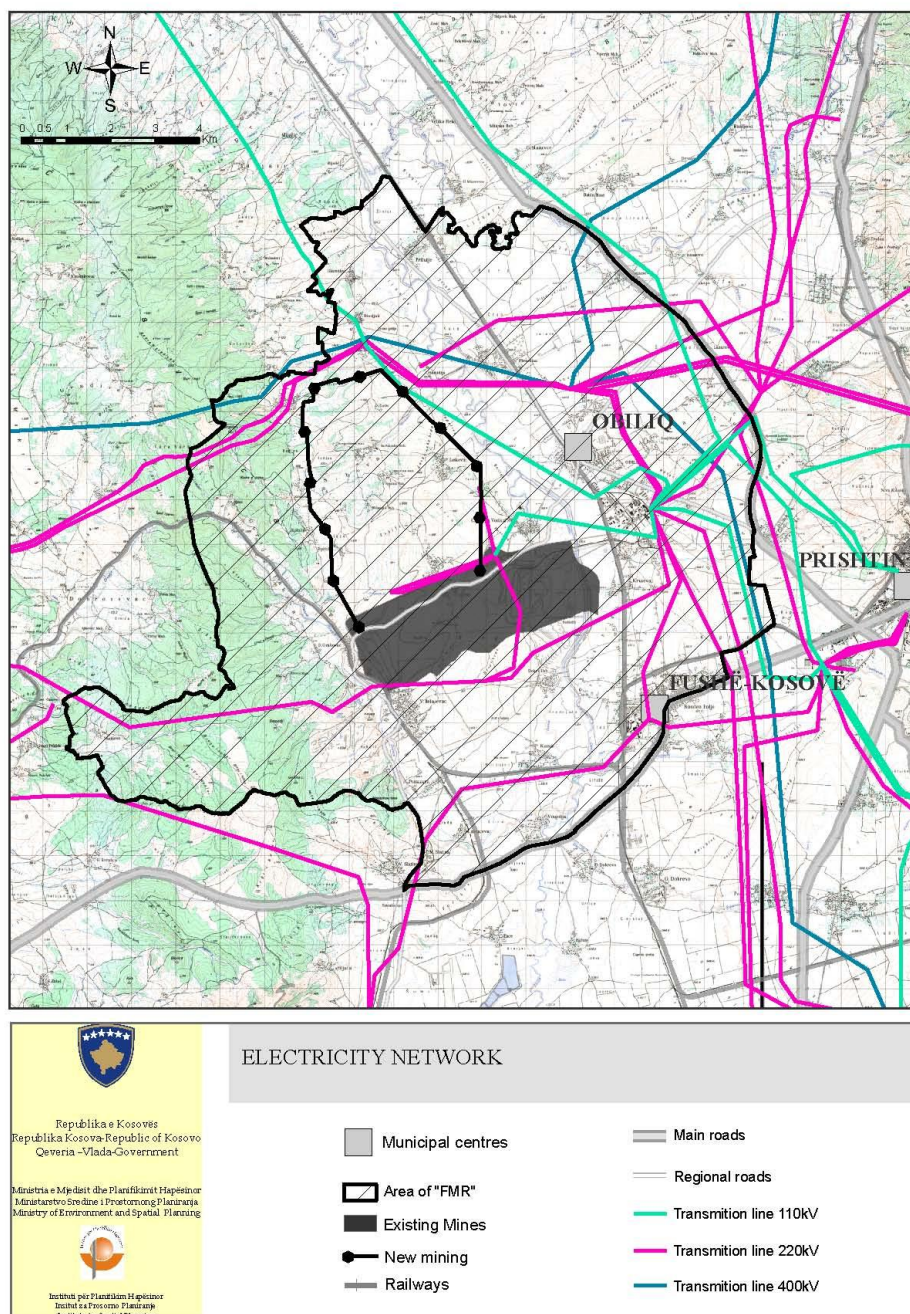
Sewage Network - Under SESA, in the sewage system of waste water included the settlements: Obilic, Obiliq old, Mazgit, Krusevac (Dardhishte) Caravadicë (Palaj), Miloshev, Lazarev and Plemetina (all Obiliq) then Fushe Kosovo, Lismir, Kuzmin, Vragoli, Great Bardh, Lower Bardh, Pomazotin (from the municipality of Fushe Kosovo) and Priluzhje from Vushtrri municipality. There is no accurate data on the number or percentage of local residents, who have access to the sewerage system, but estimated that the territory of the municipalities of Fushe Kosovo and Obiliq, is somewhere around 60% of residents that have access.

²¹ Daniel Ludier, Raporti për menaxhimin e resurseve ujore

Electricity infrastructure

Network transmission of electricity. - The transfer of electrical energy produced in this area is provided by the Kosovo System Operator, Transmission and Market (KOSTT) JSC

Settlements in the area of FMR (NMF) have been linked to the network from local supply lines. On lignite basin, or exactly above the new mining field-with center in Sibovc, within FMR (NMF) planning, as shown in map 20, does not exceed a transmission line with regional importance.

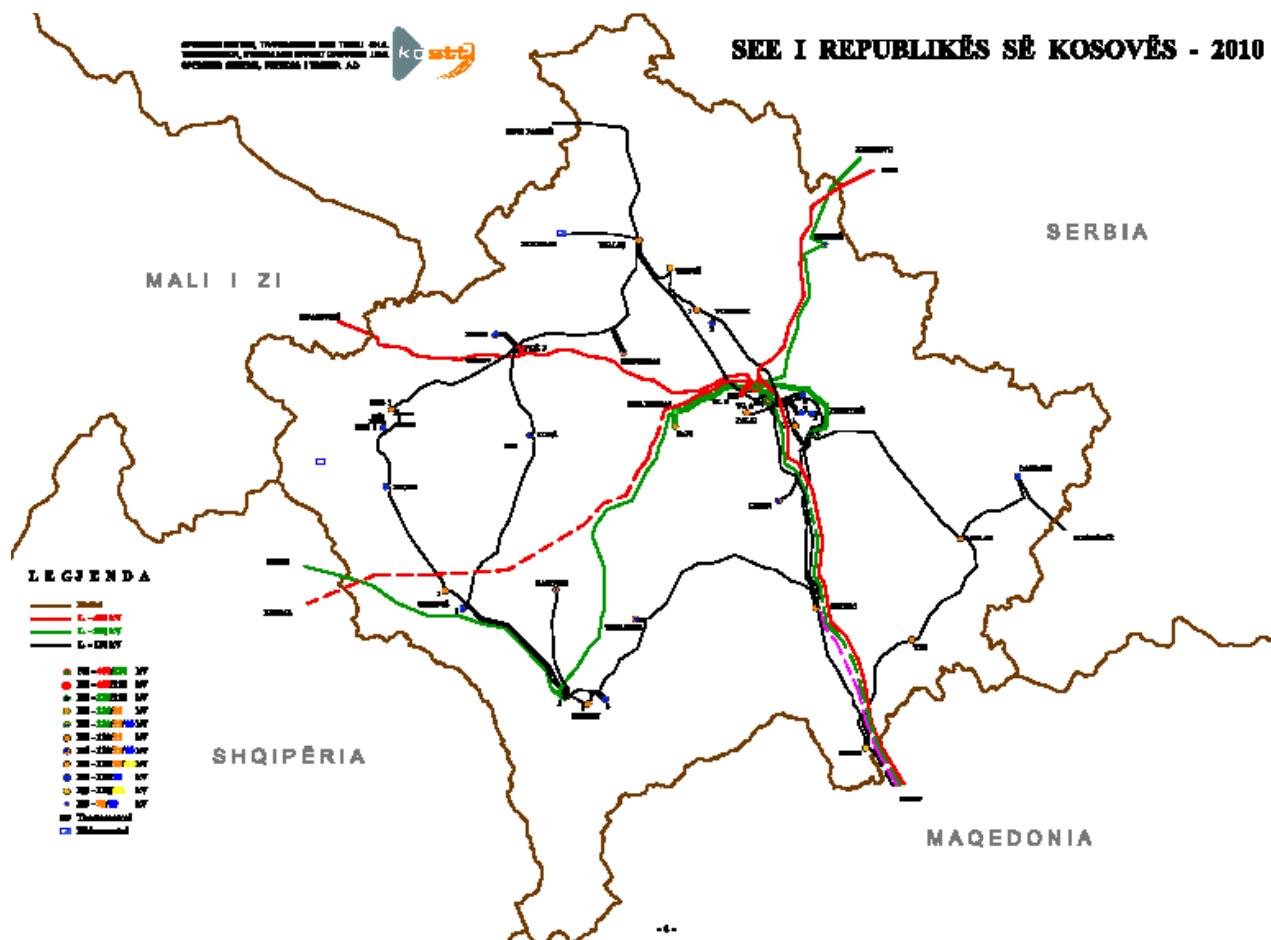


Map 22. Network transmission of electricity in and around the area FMR (NMF) - Source: PHK - PHI/ MESP

The total length of transmission lines (400 kV, 220 kV and 110 kV) is about 1,100 km. Transmission network in Kosovo, especially lines of 400 kV-s, was partially damaged during the war. While the system of transmission lines is back in operation after repairs carried out since the war, also are built new substations 400 / 110 kV (eg Peja).

Transmission network of 400 kV and 220 kV in settings of power systems within Kosovo is an integral part of regional interconnection system of transmission. Besides the Republic of Albania, where the link is only 220 kV voltage level immediately available through sub-station in Prizren to HC Fierze - Albania.

Kosovo electricity transmission system of electricity is interconnected with all other systems of neighboring states in 400 kV voltage level-immediately available. However, it is expected that in 2012, will be implemented the new 400 kV lines, as the map 21 from the substation 400 / 220 kV near the Kosovo B near substation Kashar Albania.



Map 23. The extension of electricity transmission network in Kosovo and relations with the region - Source: KOSTT pick from PATEL/MEM

Waste Management

Regional Waste Enterprise in Prishtina "Cleaning" is organizing the acquisition, transportation and disposal of waste generated by residents who live and operate within the territories of the municipalities of Prishtina, Glogovac (Drenas), FushevKosovo, Obilic and Lipjan.

Regional Sanitary Landfill (equipped with drainage base, but not with further treatment), is with the monthly capacity of 6,000 tons or its overall capacity is of 3.5 million m³, for the disposal of waste collected from 725,251 people.

Regional Sanitary Landfill location of Prishtina, with its extension of 50 hectares, is located in north-east of the existing mine Mirash and planned to have a durability of 15 years.

1.3. AREA OF "FMR (NMF)" IN THE CONTEXT OF PLANNING

Area in the context of the Kosovo Spatial Plan

In relation to the draft of Spatial Plan, the area of special economic interest for FMR (NMF) is part of Blue Area (Port of Kosovo) that includes a city of Prishtina, as reference city center and some surrounding municipalities including Obiliq, Fushe Kosovo and Drenas. Blue Space is characterized by a set of spatial functions and goals of development focused on administration, education, health care, services and trade, light industry, tourism but also agriculture outside the economy centers.

Areas with special economic interests "of the New Mining Field," as in Fig. 14, is located in the North of Triangle Economic Development of Kosovo (TZHEK) as part of a European blue on the function that represents the main center of development in Kosovo. TZHEK was expected to be the economic backbone of national interest, a source of revenue for the Kosovo economy, and a potential location for potential foreign investors. Therefore, in the context of broad spatial development, the area of "FMR (NMF)" represents the main supporters of sustainable economic development in general and in particular is in direct support of Triangle Economic Development.

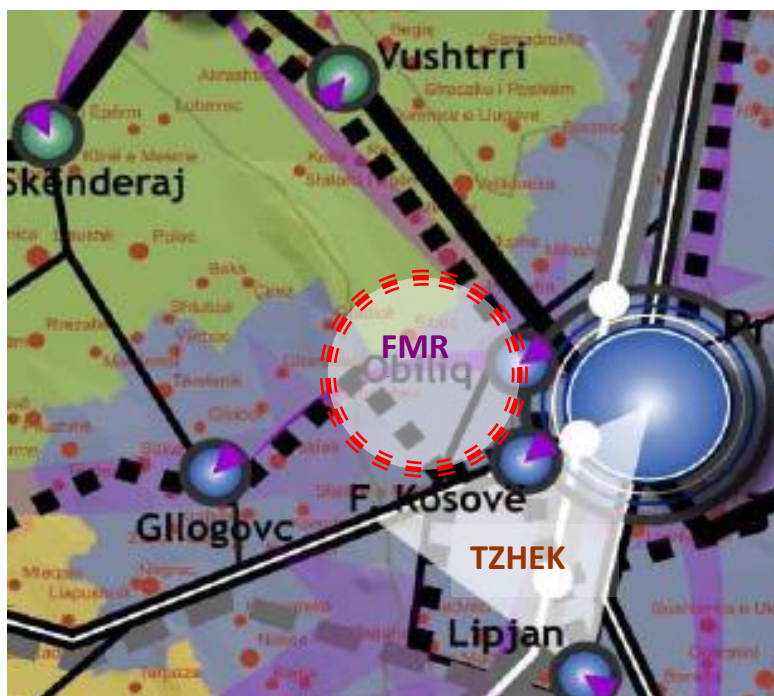


Fig 14. Scheme of the relationship between the FMR(NMF) area, the Regulation and Wighway TZHEK from ISP 2010 to 2020 + - Source: ISP / MESP

Spatial Plan of "FMR (NMF) and envisaged developments are in complete harmony with the goals set forth in the Spatial Plan. From the most pronounced conflicts between different sectors were identified: agricultural land use - with the planned surface mining and the environment with energy production.

FMR (NMF) areas of interest is located in an area with high

potential of agricultural development, so as such is treated in detail and has been the subject of discussion in many cross-sectional meetings. Thoughts of all participants are that - in the current economic circumstances, priority should be consolidation of power production for the needs of industry before the use of this area for agricultural purposes. Under the plan, layers of quality agricultural land will be removed, for recuperation and use as agricultural land, after the use of lignite, which is located underneath. This is the procedure that will apply across the surface intended for mining, which eventually will return to agricultural land according to the phases outlined in the plan of mining.

The current conflict is expressed on energy production and its impact on the environment. Referring to the data from various sources, current pollution caused by existing plants for some parameters exceed the allowed international standards. Therefore, referring to the recommendations of experts in the field of energy, it is planned that the new energy capacity strictly observes the required standards. Building new capacity will create conditions that older plants will shut down, so that environmental impacts will be minimal.

Area in the context of development plans and municipal analysis

The context of spatial development

Foreseen energy development and mining sector will mainly affect the municipality of Obilic. Will strengthen the role of Obilic municipality, which would be as a center for generating electricity to Kosovo with the respective effects on the economy and employment. However, at the same time will have spatial implications for a long- time period. This will have a restrictive impact on land use and other development options in the municipal area. Important developments in the future of the municipality of Obilic will depend greatly on the situation and developments in the area of FMR (NMF). The municipality of Fushe Kosovo will meet spatial differences, mainly positive impacts in the medium term. Here, are considerable the area of agricultural land that are currently degraded, mainly from existing mines Bardhi, which will be re-cultivated in the future. Surfaces covered with overburden storage located in the south of the current zone have the potential to become agricultural land or forest. While participating in two other municipalities in the area implications are less expressed. While, in the municipality of Vushtrri, most affected by pollution, noise and landscape will be the area around the villages - Bivolak and Zhilivodë in the municipality of Drenas, the implications in space affected by the developments are smaller in the cadastral area of Vasilevo.

Plans and Municipal Spatial Analysis

Municipality of Obiliq in its municipal Assembly has approved development plans, municipal and urban, drafted in collaboration with the winning company of the tender for this purpose. Implementation of these two plans as a whole, or that municipal separately, must be in full harmony with the Spatial Plan of the area with special economic interests - the "New Mining Field."

Spatial Analysis for the Municipality of Obilic, prepared three years ago by the Institute of Spatial Planning (PHI), presents a document base and facilitating the preparation of municipal development plans. The uniqueness of expressing it is covering the developments in mining and generation in the area of FMR (NMF) in order to reduce impacts on affected habitats and to provide guidelines for spatial development in the future. It also provided the guidelines set forth in land use in particular as well as favorable conditions for development of the area.

Fushe Kosovo Municipality has started the drafting of the Municipal Development Plan, under the Law on Spatial Planning, although available with Urban Development Plan, drafted earlier, but according to the law. Fushe Kosovo municipality also during the drafting of the Municipal Development Plan should be based on the spatial plan for the area of special economic interest - PH for 'FMR (NMF)-in'.

Vushtrri municipality has completed the Municipal Development Plan, which, as required for implementation, must adapt and be in accordance with recommendations arising from the SP to the area of special interest to FMR (NMF)-. Spatial Analysis of the Municipality of Vushtrri was developed by ISP / MESP and undoubtedly served as the basic document for the design of both development plans provided by Law of Spatial Planning.

Drenas municipality, the municipality owns the two plans (MDP and UDP-on-in) which has also received approval from the MESP and to implement the Municipal Development Plan should be adapted to this SP for the area of FMR (NMF).

1.4. REPORTS AND SECTORAL STRATEGIES

Development of new mining

The area of special economic interest spread in the active area of the Basin lignite mining in Kosovo. Existing surface mines, the Mirash and Bardhi (with the production of 8 million tons of lignite per year), are nearly exhausted after 3 respectively 5 decades of operation and production. Therefore, they started preparations for the exploitation of lignite in the so-called "field southwest of Sibovc" and mine Sitnica which is mine expansion of Mirash, to provide short-term lignite supply to power plants Kosovo A and B. FRM lignite resources are estimated to be about one billion tons and constitute a substantial asset of Kosovo to ensure the production of energy during the next five decades.

Whereas, looking at the qualitative aspect, from 8115 samples obtained new mining area, about 92% of lignite has calorific value of 8000-9500 kJ / kg (or an average of 8548 kJ / kg), containing very low of 1:01% of sulfur (in humidity of 45%) and small percentage of 14.7%. the remnant of grace. While the rest, with only about 8% has calorific value of 6500-8 00kJ/kg.

Generating electricity energy

Generating capacity, technically Installed and available, see Table 11, both Kosovo A and B, managed by KEK (joint stock company), would be sufficient to satisfy the basic requirements of the current domestic consumption for electricity. However, due to age (from 24 to 46 years), degradation and no investment in power plants in Kosovo during 1990-1999 and inadequate operation and maintenance for years before and after the war, security and availability of equipment are damaged seriously. Currently, the situation is slightly better, with all building blocks continuing operations, up to about 70% of installed capacity.

| Blocks within termo Plants | Blocks capacity in MW | | | Fuel type | Start working (age) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------|---------------|------------------------|
| | Instaled | Level | Available | | |
| TC Kosova A | | | | | |
| Block A1 | 65 | 58 | 0 | Lignit/Naphta | 1962 (46) |
| Block A2 | 125 | 113 | 0 | Lignit/Naphta | 1964 (44) |
| Block A3 | 200 | 182 | 110-120 | Lignit/Naphta | 1970 (38) |
| Block A4 | 200 | 182 | 110-120 | Lignit/Naphta | 1971 (37) |
| Block A5 | 210 | 187 | 125-130 | Lignit/Naphta | 1975 (33) |
| TC Kosova B | | | | | |
| Block B1 | 339 | 309 | 240-260 | Lignit /Mazut | 1983 (25) |
| Block B2 | 339 | 309 | 260 – 280 | Lignit /Mazut | 1984 (24) |

Table 11. Generating capacity in existing plants blocks in Kosovo - Source: KEK, 2009.

Most of the manufacturing blocks of `Kosovo A` plant are weak operating conditions and with very small production (below the parameters installed), as a result of defects of unexpected breakdowns and seniority of the blocks. Blocks A1 and A2 are out of order, and emergency repairs and overhauls and

capital are made in blocks A3 (in 2006), in A4 (in 2007) and A5 in 2008. The status of `Kosovo A` power plant blocks will be based on the study of decommissioning (2010), Energy Strategy of Kosovo from 2009 to 2018, the building blocks of new power plant `Kosova e Re` and the decisions of the Government regarding the provision of electricity supply to consumer .

In both blocks of `Kosovo B` decreased power assets due to injuries throughout the CTU turbine rotors, therefore, in Block B1 net maximum power is 240 MW, while in the B2 280 MW. Production capacities of these two blocks will increase significantly, up to level 290 to 300 MW, after being replaced the CTU rotors in two turbines and the generator in Block B1 in 2010.

Hydro plant Ujmani (or Gazivoda with $2 \times 17.5 \text{ MW} = 35 \text{ MW}$), is the only and most important currently in the Kosovo power system that uses water Resource, which is managed by the Public Company "Hydro-System Ibar - Lepenc "(February 1995). But, as far as other small plants, as in Lumbardh, Dikancë, in Istok and Radavc, are developed reactivation activities or lease during the years 2004 - 2009

Total capacity of net production in Kosovo, about 970 MW at the end of 2009, were from TPP Kosovo A 402 MW, 525 MW Kosovo B, HC of Ujmani 35 MW and other Hydroelectric 8.5 MW distribution network. It should be noted that during 10 years is observed pronounced changes in the structure of energy consumption between different categories of consumers.

Transfer of Electricity Power

Transmission system is managed by JSC KOSTT (Transmission System Operator and Market), Kosovo operator for electricity. Kosovo is a contracting party to the regional Energy Community and is connected to the regional system through interconnections with Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Albania.

Kosovo also is located in the central north-south trajectory transmission network in the region of Southeast Europe (SEE), and is important for energy power flows to and from Serbia, Macedonia and Greece. The decrease of any segment of these transmission lines has a negative impact on energy flows in the region of SEE. JSC KOSTT no shortage of investment due to lack of funding in past periods, and now has enough transmission capacity to cover peak demand, during winter periods.

The total length of transmission lines (400 kV, 220 kV and 110 kV) is 1098.6 km with 2550 MVA transformation capacity. The system of transmission lines is back in operation after repairs carried out after the war, as are also built new substations (for example, as the 400 / 110 kV in Pec). Transmission network of 400 kV and 220 kV power system within Kosovo is an integral part of regional interconnected system of transmission.

Supply, billing and collection of electricity

The electricity network covers 100% of Kosovo customer demands for the power supply. Electricity production is below existing capacity of the current requirements, so some of it is covered by imports. Electric network in 2009 were 406,610 customers connected to 5,271 GWh gross annual expense.

The main challenges and prerequisites for stabilizing the power supply, attracting investments in various sectors and economic development of Kosovo in general, are commercial losses, efficiency billing, and regular non-payment of electricity. Commercial losses (abuse and non-payment by the Serbian minority) are still extremely high level in about 25%. This condition must be reduced and eliminated by legal measures. Realization of payments billed of electrical energy is consumed at levels of 81%. Failure of payment and abuse are around level 35%, or about 65% is realized the bill payment , comparing with energy available for sale.

For lack of sufficient development, network of electrical power distribution is in good operation, in order to withstand the excessive supply of consumption with maximum loads, as in lines and substations in winter periods. Technical losses in 2006 were 18.2%, while in 2008 they fall to 17.1%. Commercial losses are still high with a slow decreasing trend over the years, which in 2006 were 29.18%, and in 2008 appear to be 25.8%.

Environmental Protection

Final Report of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA²²) was completed in November 2008, after consultations with experts and the public. In this report identified the strategic level issues and environmental and social impacts associated with the existing situation and the development of the energy and lignite in the wider region of the new mine plan. SESA's report explores and examines the results of strategic solutions, which the Government of Kosovo (on the objectives of the Energy Strategy) and the investor, in the future should take adequate steps in the context of improving the situation of supply and development projects new capital in the energy sector. The most important options of development of environmental and social perspectives are examined and related to the location of new power plant construction, layout and dynamics of the mine development, plant size blocks, selection and advancement of technology development project to the demand level of energy production and remaining life of existing plants in operation and especially the TC Kosovo A.

Referring to the Basic Environmental and Social Study, environmental studies and the current situation, the report reaches the conclusion that the environmental situation in the energy area is very complex for several reasons:

Environmental situation is profoundly affected by mining activities from the past, which have also caused significant modifications in the field space;

- Air quality is poor due to emissions from existing power plants, built with old technology and standards that are inconsistent with current standards of the EU;
- sustained quality of soil and groundwater from the ash storage and other waste and Drainage activity facilities, gasification and Nitrogen in the past;
- Surface water quality is affected by discharges of untreated urban sewage and industrial (power plants, mining activities etc);
- Noise emissions from mining activities are annoying to people living near the surface mining;
- Lack and inefficient environmental control (or non-efficiency control) in terms of water and air;
- There is no formal procedure for managing (mosmenaxhim) of water in industrial locations;
- Poor management of regional waste landfill and outside environmental standards, etc.

Treatment of carbon dioxide emission (CG2). - Republic of Kosovo is committed to participating ratify in the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol, since it now takes part in the post-Kyoto discussion. Support of GEF / UNDP for MESP, which concerns the preparation of first national communications, that is supported also by MEM.

Kosovo is constantly committed to timely implement the obligation to comply with emission quotas permitted by its power plant. It would require private operators of new generating facilities, to respect, in line with market conditions, all the commitments that Kosovo will take part by participating in the agreements mentioned above.

²² VSMS është hartuar si pjesë e projekti PATEL të financuar nga WB dhe EC. Rezultatet përfundimtare të VSMS-së do të informojnë njëherit edhe për hartimin e Planit Zhvillimor të Zonës së Minierës së Re e cila do të prezantoj kornizën e investimeve sektoriale dhe poashtu masat zbutëse për parandalimin dhe zvogëlimin e ndikimeve të mundshme negative të opsioneve të ndryshme zhvillimore.

Agricultural land

Given the sustainable development of the economy and the Kosovo Government based on the approved Energy Strategy has prioritized the development of energy sector by opening a new mine and construction of New power plant `Kosova e Re` - New Kosovo.

It is evident that Kosovo can build a secure future by developing the energy sector based on the use of coal while respecting the principles of sustainable development and preservation of agricultural land. In Kosovo, energy sector development, should consist in addition to obtaining electricity from burning of coal and use renewable energy resources such as water resources, wind, biomass, solar, etc. ..

New Mining Field, is characterized by the use of large areas of agricultural land to conduct mining activities, which simultaneously causes the degradation of full or temporary use of land for agricultural sub-sectors.

Actions and activities which will be held in FMR (NMF) that as a result will bring changes to the designation of agricultural land are:

- Opening of the new mine (in the "C" or Sibovc center);
- Setting up equipment for the transportation of coal and plumbing pipes to transport the ash;
- Restoring displaced habitats in new areas of agricultural land;
- Pollution of agricultural land around the plant from the dust that comes out of chimneys, from acid rain and ash from landfills (which are estimated to have a radius of action in the agricultural lands around).

Photo 9. View of agriculture land in Interest Area. – Source: ISP / MESP.



1.5. SWOT ANALYSIS

Based on current data on the existing state of spatial development, according to different sectors within this area, is designed and presented in addition, the instrument or tool known as SWOT analysis (this acronym in English that shows Strengths - Strengths, Weaknesses - Weaknesses, opportunities - Opportunities and Threats - Risks or threats) for the FMR area (NMF)-of. If we want to have the abbreviation of this analysis in Albanian, when the downside - that are similar to the disadvantages, the advantages - are the Advantages, Threats - Risks and Opportunities - are Chances, then analyzes of the abbreviation would be called - "Analysis MARrSh".

SWOT (MARrSh in Albanian) Analysis, built with the information arising from developmental profile as the stage (or chapter) first, gives a clearer picture of the results on the existing condition of the area and helps a lot to the next stage, planning developments, the process of drafting the Spatial Strategic Plan.

The data listed and on the shortcomings / weaknesses and the advantages / advantages of the area, are information arising from the internal point of view and influence, which inform the public about the real situation and guide decision-makers and experts to guide Development Planning for the next area of interest.

While the data come from the perspective and the influence of external or international one, are data that inform the public and guide decision-makers and experts of planning, to care about the interests that may arise in the form of threats and opportunities in case of non-enforcement or implementation of future developments planned for the space of the area of interest.

The information listed in the following march, the area of special economic interest - 'New Mining Area', are treated separately by groups listed above.

1.5.1. THE DISADVANTAGES (OR WEAKNESSES)

1. Changing spatial structure and the environment - environmental degradation;
2. Lack of establishing protective zone (buffer) around the mines;
3. Lack of water purification plant for industrial
4. Lack of water purification plant for urban
5. The presence of open dumps ash;
6. Lack of monitoring system for air, water and soil;
7. Loss of agricultural land;
8. The absence of NDP to Obiliq Municipalities and Fushe Kosovo;
9. Relocation of settlements of the New Mining Field;
10. Old infrastructure in supply networks (water-supply, sewerage, electricity etc);
11. Deficiencies in the legislative framework for deployment and relocation of settlements;
12. Age of generating capacity (TPP Kosovo A);
13. Electricity outages (reductions) ;

1.5.2. ADVANTAGES (OR PREFERENCES)

1. Substantial underground reserves of lignite with lower cost production in basin of Kosovo;
2. Basic physical infrastructure for energy sector development;
3. Staff with experience in the field of energy;
4. Adequate spatial planning institutions (ISP, DSP / MESP)
5. Institutions for environmental monitoring (KEPA, IHKM, DEP; INKOS)
6. Basic legal framework in the sectors for planning, environment, energy and mining;
7. Area in central Kosovo for generating electricity in Kosovo
8. Transmission system infrastructure and better links with neighboring countries through interconnection lines;
9. Existing infrastructure and potential for development of the mining sector;
10. Interest of private sector investment;
11. Community participation in the planning and decision making;
12. Young population for active work;

1.5.3. RISK (OR THREATS)

1. Delays in making decisions based on the project of the New Kosovo;
2. Not build the new generation capacity - addictive electricity imports, following the reductions and not replaced the Kosovo A;
3. Provide favorable conditions for investors in neighboring countries of the energy sector;
4. Non-application of environmental standards set by appointment of the EU in existing generation capacities in TPP `Kosovo A`;
5. Not performing the technical and environmental rehabilitation of `Kosovo B` blocks the scheduled appointment;
6. Reducing job with the application of advanced technologies;
7. Non-realization of the project 400 kV line between Albania and Kosovo;
8. Delays in the relocation of settlements under the plan of Mining advancement

1.5.4. CHANCE (OR OPPORTUNITIES)

1. Uninterrupted supply of domestic consumption of electricity from local sources in the country's economic development;
2. Republic of Kosovo to become competitive factor in the regional energy market;
3. Use of the experiences of developed countries for developing this sector;
4. Creation of new jobs and services during construction of the TC's New Kosovo and the new Mining Field;
5. Processing, and production of CG2 capture;
6. Utilization of ash and gypsum productions for construction;
7. Recovery and reclamation of damages inherited;
8. Using advanced technologies conforming norms and standards of the EU;
9. Increased interest in education in the field of energy;
10. Processor utilization of water for central heating;

1.6. EVALUATION OF INVESTMENT CAPACITY

Investments in the energy sector in the period 1999-2008

Capacity assessment of the potential investment is research and resources available to finance development plans and policies for a defined territory for development. The results of these tests should be used as the basis of data that will enable the identification of opportunities for investment in the territory concerned. Based on these opportunities, is created a more realistic picture of the selection of projects and programs that will be specific to the area. These investments consist of capacities: the capacity of public sector, the private, public-private partnership (PPP), loans and grants, international funds, donations, etc.

In the case of special interest area economic - "the New Mining Field", in terms of investment and the interest of overall development of the area, the situation is not definitive set accurately. Besides several project-investment plans with clear values that come from mining and energy sector has not draft plans from other sectors with the capacity or ratings specified investments. Clarity on the capacity of investment in energy and mining sector, is based on research - and the obligations of previous research conducted under the supervision of the Government as well as direct information from the Ministry of Energy and Mines.

Naturally, because of the difficult economic situation, that is facing the Republic of Kosovo versus to low level of its public budget, are planned developments carried out in partnership with the private sector, which will cover mostpart of investments

Condition of facilities and systems in the energy sector, inherited after the war, has required substantial financial resources of around 320 million €. This amount has served only for activation, correcting the situation created in the period 1990-1999, to continue the work of objects with reduced capacity in the sector of coal, electricity and heat.

Since the end of 1999 to 2008, except their own means of KEK and heating companies, the energy sector has received approximately 1.052 million € in the form of subsidies, of which € 459 million from the Kosovo budget (BK) and 593 € million from donors (of which € 415 million from the European Agency for Reconstruction - EAR, European Commission, KFW, etc.). These funds are spent for: import of electricity, operation, maintenance (the sector of coal, power plants, transmission, distribution and purchase of fuel for heating systems) and elimination of consequences of the fire at Kosovo B Power Plant and slippage of measures of coal mine overburden in Bardhi in 2002. Allocations of BK of about 70 million € / year, during the last three years constituted 11% of all expenditures. This financial support has supported on extensive production and steadily increasing each year, thanks to the production of coal (from the opening of the mine 'Sitnica') and electricity (from overhauls in three blocks of power plant 'Kosova A').

However, as a result of increased consumption and poor performance of consumer control and distribute energy collection, KEK, JSC, had negative impacts on public finances and business environment. Whereas, the Kosovo Energy Corporation, because of inability to import electricity and poor quality of services provided, to the Kosovo economy causes huge costs remain expensive burden on the shoulders of the Kosovo Budget. Thus, in addition spent a considerable portion of donations for Kosovo, non-regular supply of electricity, is often considered as the biggest barrier of foreign investments in Kosovo.

The current situation in the Central Heating Systems is the same, almost entirely, as with the electricity sector.

In Table 12, as follows, are given the costs incurred in the energy sector, overall and divided by the investor, during the nine years from 2000 to 2008

| Përshkrimi: | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Totali i donatorëve | 259.5 | 18.8 | 66.4 | 138.5 | 48.2 | 10.4 | 28.2 | 15.5 | 0 | 585.5 |
| Subvencionet | - | - | 4.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.1 |
| Asistenca Teknike | - | - | 9.8 | 90.3 | 10.9 | 10.4 | 21.4 | 3 | - | 145.8 |
| Investimet kapitale | 259.5 | 18.8 | 52.5 | 48.2 | 37.3 | - | 6.8 | 12.5 | - | 435.6 |
| Totali i BKK-së | 11.6 | 45.9 | 108.1 | 56.3 | 41.4 | 67.2 | 47.1 | 65.6 | 163.5 | 606.7 |
| Mjetet e BKK-së | 11.6 | 45.9 | 108.1 | 56.3 | 41.4 | 57.2 | 47.1 | 65.6 | 84.1 | 517.3 |
| Kredia e dhene KEK-ut | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | 79.4 | 89.4 |
| Totali i donatorëve dhe BKK-së | 271.1 | 64.7 | 174.5 | 194.8 | 89.6 | 77.6 | 75.3 | 81.1 | 163.5 | 1192.2 |

Table 12. Total expenditures for the energy sector (in million €)- Source: PATEL / MEM

This support has continued in 2009, when costs for the energy sector amounted to 9.4% of the total budget for that year.

Key Features of the energy sector in the period 1999-2009 is constructed facilities operating in the period 1962-1984, the current standard of time and in different periods, which are not maintained and are not revitalized during certain periods. Some of them are end of life (Kosovo A power plant, coal mines Mirash and Bardhi), and several are out of operation and the undefined status (industrial heating, gasification, nitration) and do not meet today's environmental standards.

Evaluation of planned investments in the energy sector for 2010 - 2020

In the framework of Energy Strategy for the period 2009-2018 and its Implementation Programs for the period 2009-2011, the security of stable supply of electricity in Kosovo is a high priority of supporting economic development.

Security of supply of electricity consumption in different periods, advance the development of the New Mining for the supply of existing units, construction of new generating capacity for replacing the capacity that arise from the production, social and environmental regulation are a key priorities of Government of Kosovo.

Kosovo Energy Strategy identifies: the state of existing facilities, plans and actions with regard to their status in different periods, the relevant development projects and the implementation period. Besides maintenance of existing facilities, major energy developments in Kosovo, are also the realization of capital investments such as the opening of the new mine coal, the rehabilitation of Kosovo B power plant and construction of the New Kosovo and supporting facilities planned in the period 2010-2020 to be constructed in a special area "of the New Mining Field."

The project "New Mining and lignite power plant "Kosova e Re" planned to be built in phases, in which the first stage 600 (2 x 300) MW and the entry into commercial work in 2015/16 which replaces the production of power plant Kosovo A. Phase two other capacities of 600 (2 x 300) MW till the year 2020, eliminates import of electricity that meets the growing demand, supply consumption stabilizes in the long run and significantly improves the environmental situation. The third phase with capacities up to 1 000 MW, which depends on local and regional requirements, may be in operation after the year 2025 that enables the replacement of Kosovo B power plant after the end of his life, for long-term. Implementing the project "New Mining of coal and power plant "Kosova e Re" means capital investment and additional investment objects presented in Table 13.

| NO. | Sector | Investment source | Period 2009-2011 | Period 2012-2016 | Period 2017-2020 |
|-----------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Coal Mining | 616.2 mil. € | 151.2 | 275.0 | 190.0 |
| 1.1 | Rehabilitation of existing equipments and buying new ones | BK | 75.0 | | |
| 1.2 | Rehabilitation of excavators in the overburden system | BGJZH, BK | 41.2 | | |
| 1.3 | Project of 'New Mining' - Project of Sibovcit South-West- I-st phase - Final Project NM - II-nd phase | IPP IPP | 35.0 | 200.0 75.0 | 190.0 |
| 2. | Generation | 1,911.0 mil. € (10.5 mil. \$) | 375.0 / (10.5) | 1,031.0 | 505.0 |
| 2.1 | Power Plant 'Kosova A' - Maintenance - Development of 'Study for decommissioning' - Project for hydraulic ash transportation - Electrofilter regulation - Decommissioning | BK, KEK, BE BB, KEK BK, IPP BK, BE | 56.5 3.0 5.0 7.5 | 15.0 60.0 | |
| 2.2 | Power Plant 'Kosova B' - Maintenance - Feasibility Study for technical and environmental rehabilitation (USAID) - Revitalization of the two blocks - Relocation of the ash storage and regulation - Cogeneration project • KfW (donation) • Prishtina municipality • Credit | BK, KEK Donation PPP PPP KfW, BK | 37.0 3.0 10.0 | 250.0 30.0 | |
| 2.3 | Spatial Plan - Preparation of Project 'TC New Kosovo' - Construction of first phase - 600MW - Construction Phase Two - 600MW - Connection of New Power Plant in SEC - Development of 'Feasibility Study for Water resources' - Construction of water basin reserves | BK, KE, BB IPP IPP IPP IPP | 2.0 € & 10.5 \$ 250.0 1.0 | 450.0 200.0 6.0 20.0 | 500.0 5.0 |
| 3. | Environment | 5.6 mil. € (11.1 mil. \$) | 5.6 (11.1) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3.1 | - Project of regulation of overburden ash | QH, BB | 3.0 € & 10.5 \$ | | |
| 3.2 | - Air monitoring system (Phase I) - Water monitoring station in TPP Kosovo A and B, repair of sewage system of the soil samples | BB BK, BE | 0.5 € & 0.6 \$ 2.1 | | |
| 4. | Social | 211.0 mil. € | 111.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 4.1 | - Relocation of 'Shala' Neighborhood - Completion of the relocation of Hade - Relocation of settlements in FMR (NMF) - EIA project - Social Impact Assessment (VNS) of the project | BK BK, KEK IPP IPP IPP | 5.0 80.0 20.0 4.0 2.0 | 100.0 | |
| 5. | Facilities outside the operation | 106.0 mil. € | 6.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 5.1 | - Design study for decommissioning of the Nitrogen, gasification, Ind. Heating, and Drying Separations - Decommissioning and regulation of land | (BK, BE, BB) (BK, BE, BB) | 6.0 | 100.0 | |
| 6. | Total in million Euro (€) Total in million Dollar (\$) | 2,849.8 mil. € 21.6 mil. \$ | 648.8 21.6 | 1,506.0 0 | 695.0 0 |

Table 13. Planned Investments for the energy sector in the project area for "New Mining of coal and power plant "Kosova Re". - Source: PATEL / MEM, 2009.

The estimated investment for the period 2009-2020, for implementing the project "New lignite mine and power plant Kosova e Re", the Kosovo government is planning expertise and involvement of private capital from abroad and for technical and environmental rehabilitation of Kosovo B power plant, Public Private Partnership model.

Short description of investment by sector capacity present in the area

The agricultural sector in spite of abundant surface of arable land, there is no clear plan of development. The reason is the energy sector and developments that are taking place in this regard. These developments make it unclear and hesitant commitment to the development of agriculture. The only information that relates to this sector will be the commitment to cleaning and Rehabilitation Project of the Earth (PPRT) that is focused on folding of wasteland and ash dump TPP Kosovo A, which will directly affect the growth of the fund agricultural land.

All investments required in terms of technical infrastructure will be part of accounts and plans that should be envisaged in the project's TCKR. Additional investment in terms of infrastructure will be realized by building roads needed to link the new settlements to be populated by villagers deployed.

Data on investment in social infrastructure (services, education facilities, health, religious worship and other services), based on information are insufficient. Building new capacity will be achieved in new dwellings, which will be created with the relocation of population from the mining area.

So far is not made any reasonable calculation that will help us extract the approximate cost of investment in the realization of cultural and natural heritage as other matters which require addition attention. Identified are several problems of which most of sensitivity worth is the monuments deployment. So far, referring to the environmental situation in the area, but also from the information available, is not making any substantial investment in this sector as one of the most sensitive.

Calculating municipal investment capacity - in the area of FMR (NMF) is difficult for the fact that all municipal development guidelines are directed outside and as far from the area.

1.7. MAJOR CHALLENGES BASED ON PROBLEMS AND FOUND ISSUES

Based on to- date analysis on the existing situation, noted that problems and issues which have confronted, in the area with special economic interests "of the New Mining Field," are numerous. They are grouped and separated according to their scope, in the so-called key challenges on which continued the work of the sub-working group in drafting this plan. This plan, in future chapters, will offer possible solutions to problems grouped in these four challenges listed as follows:

1. **Providing electricity for the long term** - grouped issues in this challenge are dealing with the problems of investment and location selected for the New TPP Kosovo, the most advanced technology, the installed production capacity to fulfill the requirements, etc.
2. **Relocation and quality of community life** - grouped issues in this challenge dealing with problems over the manner and methodology for developing implementation process for relocation of the community.
3. **Exploitation of natural resources** - grouped issues in this challenge dealing with problems on the use of coal resources and water potential.
4. **Environmental situation** - grouped issues in this challenge dealing with problems about upgrading and rehabilitation of environmental elements (air, water and soil) and degraded areas and other potential use of wind, gas, solar, biomass, etc.

VISION FOR THE FUTURE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

II

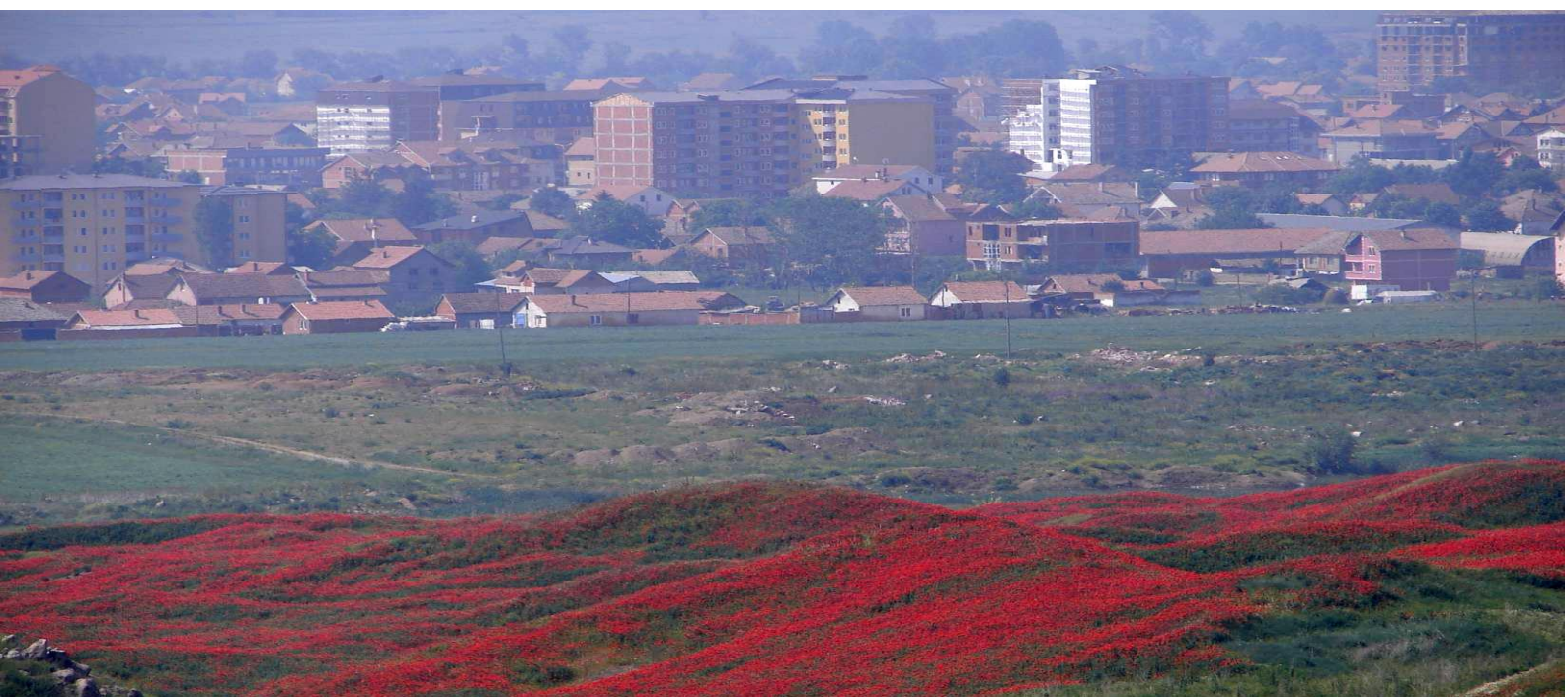
2. VISION-BASED IN CHALLENGE, PRINCIPLES AND TARGETS

New Mining Field will incur a high degree of transformation of space which will be used for power generation from lignite. The duration of these developments of at least 50 years went into developing long-term appointments in the region. The exploitation of lignite in the New Mining Field, as long-term process, will be a gradual transformation of the high degree developed alongside with the advancing mining and construction of power plant 'Kosova e Re'. Parallel to these developments, the popular activities during the process of mining and power generation should be treated and provided acceptable solutions for social and environmental problems, which turn out to be the result of such developments.

During the development of this part, the Vision, which is a realizable dream, where achieving its main development challenges based on established international principles and targets constructed from aimed -Target, which must be met with defined objectives and supported with government priorities. These objectives should be acceptable in terms of social and environmental measures in line with economic development, and with the development of energy, Kosovo.

Problems and issues encountered and grouped within the challenges, as the result will have the actions (both measures, activities or projects) that contribute to sustainable development of the energy sector (in mining and generation), displacement-resettlement acceptable to the community, and rehab cleaning (photo 9) spaces from pollution and degradation of the past in full alignment with the rates allowed under EU Directives.

Photo10. Images from the partial rehabilitation of overburden dump. Source: ISP / MESP



2.1. MAJOR CHALLENGES BASED ON THE PRIORITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES

Future development of Kosovo, in the long term, is based on regional integration, on socio-economic cohesion and territorial as well as cross-border cooperation. The Kosovo Future economic development, bases in energy sector development through the production of electricity by exploiting its natural resources.

Problems collected, are grouped and separated according to their scope, in the so-called Main Development Challenges, on which basis has continued the work of sub-working group in drafting this plan. This plan, in future chapters, will offer possible solutions to problems grouped into these challenges listed as follows:

1. **Providing electricity for the long term** - issues grouped in this challenge dealing with problems on selecting the investor, the location for T CKR, more advanced technology, the installed capacity in "Kosovo Re"-TC, rehabilitation of `Kosovo B` and the development of transmission network for electricity in Kosovo.
2. **Displacement and quality of community life** - issues grouped in this challenge dealing with problems about finding ways and methodologies for developing satisfactory implementation of software processes for expropriation, displacement and projects that provide a more qualitative community.
3. **The use of natural resources** - issues grouped in this challenge dealing with problems over security and sustainable use of coal resources, water potential, wind, gas, solar, biomass, geothermal, etc..
4. **Environmental situation** - issues grouped in this challenge dealing with problems about upgrading and rehabilitation of environmental elements (air, water and soil) and degraded areas.

2.1.1. CHALLENGE 1: ELECTRICITY PROVIDE

Why and what is challenging?

Historically, energy and mining have been the pillars of the Kosovo economy, providing direct and indirect employment, sources of income, export earnings, as well as inputs for the industries sector. However, from being contributors to economic growth that is based on the low level of utilization of coal resource potential in a source without renovation that so far only 3% capacity are used.

In addition, in the period 1999 - 2009 unstable supply of electricity has emerged as one of the main obstacles to development in Kosovo's economy and attracting investment. Kosovo continues to suffer from irregular cuts, electricity imports too expensive and that different research companies have reported that the lack of stable electricity supply is one of the main obstacles to their functioning.

The problems and challenges which are identified through analysis of historical development and trends of energy demand and its coverage in the future in Kosovo are as following:

- Economic development of the country, steadily increasing demand, outdated technology to produce electricity, power plant Kosova A very close to closing, the growth of electricity demand, replacement of old power plants, in the certain periods require a serious approach in planning and taking the decision for urgent construction of new units for production of energy.

- Security of supply of consumer self-independent and by eliminating the import of electricity in the long run, can be achieved with the use of domestic energy resources where primary production is expected to be based on the use of lignite.
- In addition to building power plants, coal combustion with advanced technology, can be developed in parallel activities in the construction of HPP in Zhur by concession and other renovation sources.
- Pressure on the energy sector can be reduced by saving energy, its efficient use, building heating systems in urban areas, regular payment of electricity and heat, while also providing other types of energy for energy consumption in Kosovo.

What are the opportunities identified ?

According to studies carried out in a very long period based on the current state of the energy and environmental situation, the recommendations are that the production of electricity in the future in Kosovo shall be based primarily on the use of local energy resources while ensuring the sovereignty, energy independence and security of supply.

Local sources of energy with coal, hydro-potential and other renewable sources can meet the demands of Kosovo's electricity in the long term. With the construction of power plant `Kosova e Re`, building a new coal mine to supply existing and new capacity, can ensure the disconnection of old power plants at certain times and meeting the increasing demands, in view of economic development .

Results of SESA's Report of 2008 for the construction of power plant `Kosova e Re` up to 2,000 MW recommend first industrial location near the TPP` Kosovo A` or location following the `Kosovo B` and that simultaneously does not prefer the use of green sites .

Preferably in terms of technology use CFB technology (burning in the fluid layer) or PF (burning with particularity in the form of dust) with sub or super critical parameters with high efficiency and commercially proven technology..

Current state of the environment requires the clear addressing and implementation of programs and projects to reduce environmental impact so that it does not become an obstacle to future development of the energy sector. Protecting the environment during project implementation will be based exclusively on the LPCD (Large Combustion Plant Directive or Directive for large combustion plants), which directive currently used for planning and building blocks for new power plants in Europe.

What say international agreements related to energy ?

As Kosovo is a signatory to the Tractate of Establishing the Energy Community (ECT) of Eastern Europe, in this context, the Kosovo Government is committed substantially to develop the energy sector in accordance with the requirements of ECT.

Energy Community Tractate requires from contracting parties to implement important parts of the *acquis communautaire*, provides for the creation of a single energy market and the mechanism for operation of energy markets that was transmitted through networks

Issues identified:

- Unstable supply of electricity and security of supply
- Continued increasing demand for energy
- Selection and definition of technology with high efficiency, minimal environmental impact and technology commercially confirmed.
- Current location as suitable for the TC's building "New Kosovo"
- Price low to produce acceptable lignite and electricity
- Use of renewable resources
- Disconnection of old power plants at certain times
- Environmental obligations under the ECT.

2.1.2. CHALLENGE 2: DISPLACEMENT AND LIFE QUALITY OF COMMUNITY

Why and what is challenging ?

The expropriation of immovable property in the area identified as areas "of the New Mining Field" presents a challenge that should be dealt with seriously. Assembly adopted the Law on Expropriation of real property which explicitly set forth the procedural arrangements in dealing with expropriation and also aims to respect international standards of relocation based on World Bank operational policies 412 (non-voluntary resettlement) and human rights in general, through drafting resettlement policy framework.

Relocation is a challenge in itself and so far it appears as a major challenge in treating this spatial plan for the area of special economic interest. Displacement as a process in the past is presented as a black hole in the development of the projects of interest to Kosovo. Kosovo has no adequate legislation on the treatment of displacement of population, but the same is intended to fix by the relocation policy document. Within MESP is drafted the Resettlement Policy Framework (KPZH) that is designed for shift which reflects the practices and the best international standards for the protection²³, relocation allowances and conditions of the population and will be implemented by the Private Project Company.

For each phase of population displacement is drawn up the Action Plan for relocation, which should be in accordance with World Bank Operational Policies and Principles 412 Ecuador - PS Performance Standard 5. Project Company shall be responsible for the transfer of financial costs on the implementation of action plan for resettlement.

Challenge in itself is the definition of new sites, respectively, re-deployment in other areas (approximately 850 to 950 residential units with about 4000 residents of Hade village, Leshkoshij (Leshkoshij (Lajthisht)), Sibovc, and Shipitullë have to relocate by protecting all the specifics of the community in the physical sense - the apartment building with accompanying elements, economic and socio-economic development and social activities, maintaining family compactness etc.). Municipal Assemblies areas affected by the project do not have enough public property to a destination of construction because the land are owned by the former cooperatives and agricultural combines that are now privatized and are owned by individuals since the period of 99 years, and also the properties public utilities are in smaller quantities than many requirements that must be offered residents.

If is supposed to be transferred the displaced from Obiliq to other municipalities, is the same problem with the properties and also would establish an un-balancing in demographic terms - reducing the number of residents in Obiliq and increase the number of residents in another municipality that will affect all spheres of development in the municipality or municipalities concerned

What are the opportunities identified ?

- To draft the laws on determining the methodology for calculating the compensation of the expropriated property and damages that have to do with the expropriation, in accordance with the law on expropriation of immovable property. These laws must develop the Ministry of Economy and Finance as an important precondition for adequate enforcement of this law.
- Develop special law which would address the issue of displacement as a whole.
- Include the Government on the quality of supervisors during the relocation process

²³ Operating Policy 4.12 World Bank (OP 4.12) on displacement of residents in non-voluntary, and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) corresponding Performance Standard 5 (PS-5)

Issues identified:

It is important to note that the expropriation of land and displacement are inseparable parts when it comes to mining operations. There are high costs and is one of the most challenging and complex that must be addressed. Immediate priority, which must be closed before the mine fields Sibovc can be opened, is to perform the relocation of Hade village. This already is a priority of the Government, as part of the village was being banded on Mirash mine as a result of mismanagement of previous mining operations.

Expropriation and resettlement should be applied across all aspects of lignite mining and power project. This would include the expropriation of land for mining operations and other associated equipment, by including the land which would be required for offices, warehouses, raw material, wasteland and road passing.

Some of the issues identified which will be affected by the expropriation and displacement are:

- Loss of land: when a part of the whole or significant soil is lost, the population will lose incomes and in many cases even supplying them with food (fruits, vegetables, milk). During the process of moving to another country will lose at least the fruit;
- Loss of houses: As loses home as physical structure, people will also lose other associated services, such as water supply, roads access and electricity;
- Loss of Business: Small businesses can be affected by the loss of business location and loss of customers, particularly regular;
- Loss of employment: If a business is affected by the closure then we have job losses and as a result of relocation to any other space people could lose their jobs because of the far distance that could be established;
- Loss of heritage and cultural services: These include loss of access to other facilities such as schools, clinics, mosques, cemeteries, war memorials, and other.

2.1.3. CHALLENGE 3: USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES**Why and what is challenging?**

Kosovo possesses considerable mineral energy resources. In the longer term as a resource of lignite mining will remain the main source for electricity production in Kosovo.

"Lignite reserves in Kosovo found in two larger basins, labeled "Kosovo" and "Dukagjini" and several small basins. Geological reserves of lignite are estimated to be about 14 billion tons (including all categories of reserves).

Kosovo Lignite is newone and has low sulfur content, relatively good concentrations of lime (calcium oxide) to absorb a portion of sulfur during combustion process. Relationship between overburden and lignite is very favorable, a fact which makes surface mining economically attractive for use with low cost.

In previous studies in the basin "Kosova" are identified several areas of exploitation and development that are ranked based on the amount and conditions of exploitation (ratio Wasteland: lignite).

Based on the amount and conditions of exploitation, for the basin "Kosovo" is defined Zone C ("Sibovc" or "New Mining Field") that offers more favorable conditions for exploitation of surface.

Based on the analysis so far, the opening of a new lignite mine in Area C "New Mining Area" in terms of economic, social and environmental is acceptable. For this, the beginning of opening and entry into production of this mining has significant advantages.

The problems and challenges which are identified through analysis of natural resource development and trends specifically required in the coal mines are:

- Increasing demand for lignite as a only resource for the moment for the generation of electricity,
- Rational use of resources of lignite,
- Coal price volatility and increased cost of production,
- Competition of the electricity market growing
- Conflicts over land ownership,
- Continuous improvement and completion of the legal and fiscal
- Preparation of capable human resources for management of open pit mining,
- Environmental protection,
- Increase safety of the workers in the mining sector,
- Recovery of exploited areas (see photo 10) in space conducive to adequate further use
- Continued growth of the derivatives Prizes of oil and natural gas in the world market and political implications

What are the opportunities identified?

Sustainable development is such development that satisfies the needs of today but does not jeopardize future generations and their needs. Lignite resources in the new field area (area "C") of mine are estimated to be about one billion tons and are an asset (wealth) of considerable Kosovo that would enable the provision of electricity production at existing facilities and development of the new power capacity to 2000 MW installed and their operation during the next four decades, and that this represent only 1 / 10 of total lignite resources in Kosovo.

Identified issues:

- Irrational exploitation of natural resources-coal,
- The emission of dust particles and gases during mining activities,
- Not enough training of personnel for the management of natural resources-coal,
- Loss of agricultural land surfaces,
- Not performed the recovery of land damaged by mining activities, not done re-cultivation of current mining surface,
- Not implementing the legislation in the mining sector,
- Insecurity in the work of workers in the mining sector.

Photo 11. Images from existing mines. Source: ISP / MESP



2.1.4. CHALLENGE 4: THE ENVIRONMENTAL STATE

Why and what is challenging ?

Concentration of capacity to extract, transport and storage of coal as well as existing power plants with outdated technology for production of electricity with current emissions create a highly polluted area of the environment. Surface extension of existing facilities and overburden dumps are huge and all together have completely changed the landscape of the area.

In the vicinity of TC A-there is a old and abandoned industrial zone, where had operated drying facilities, industrial heating, gasification and nitrofication until more than two decades. The impact of previous activities (including drainage, gasification and Nitrofication) today manifested as contaminated and infiltration of metals and salts in soils, resulting in contamination of rivers and surface water. Thus, the actual contamination of rivers and surface water does not occur only as a result of current activities.

Chapter of SESA's report on Environmental and Social Studies Basically reaches the conclusion that the environmental situation in the area of interest is too complex for some reason:

- Environmental situation is profoundly affected by mining activities from the past, which have also caused significant modifications in the field;
- Air quality is poor due to emissions from existing power plants, which do not comply with EU standards, due to awareness of lignite and particulates emissions from dumps, which constitute the main source of air pollution;
- Water resources are attacked by the impacts and competing demands for water to different users, which is reflected by the occasional interruptions in the supply of drinking water during the summer months.
- The quality of soil and land mass has undergone extensive deposition of ash and other waste from the operation of Nitrogen and gasification facilities in the past.
- Surface water quality has suffered serious impact from spills of untreated wastewater from power plants, mining activities and urban sewage;
- Noise emissions from mining activities are annoying to people living along the borders of mine;
- Lack and ineffective environmental controls or their inefficiency (in terms of water and air);
- There are no formal procedures for water management in industrial locations

Existing environmental issues should be handled with the highest priority

Based on the existing situation on the ground and according to the conclusions of the Final Report approved by SESA-2008, one of the continuing challenges will also be the return of occupied agricultural areas and areas inhabited ago to return to the re-use. Reclamation of land which are already stored or gray wasteland occupied important place in the action plans and various projects for long term. It is extremely challenging to restore a state of the front of this surface after the completion of activities for lignite from mines that are still operational.

In chapter of basic SESA's report also discussed the issue of water supply as a potentially limiting factor for the development of the project and also for the area of particular interest. Although water supply is confirmed as ready to support the proposed project, Ibar-Lepenci system currently faces problems of commercial losses of great foun water (up to 40%) in the main channel. If not resolved this problem will remain so because of competing demands for water supply that is likely to occur in long-term future. This condition imposes the development of a comprehensive policy framework, institutional and planning for water resources management in the Hydro-system Iber-Lepenc.

Lack of accurate data on the level of direct emissions to air from chimneys of power plants Kosovo A, which are in function of 26 to 48 years is quite challenging. Inefficient work of electro-filtrates of these plants is found in almost every report, study or assessment of the causes of air pollution around them. Slightly better condition of electro-filtrating is installed in power plants Kosovo B. For both these complex energy systems is challenging the lack of continual monitoring of emissions at source. For both plants responses to environmental staff makes calculating the specific emission level, in order to provide information on emissions of SG2, NOx, PM10, CG2, the amounts of ash and water expenses processor.

Air quality monitored by the Institute INKOS by simply manner (2 measuring points) and National Institute of Public Health (with a measuring point). In all three monitoring points defined: SG2, dust and soot as PM10

Waste in the Area of Economic Interest notified in various forms and they are as a result of working in mines, in power generation and waste from chemical industry processes (Gasification, nitrogen and Drainage). Smaller quantities of waste are the product of burning coal, which can not be avoided, but there are numerous methods by which it is possible to be reduced.

Particular problem and extreme poses the regional waste landfill in mining Mirash (without selection landfill of waste from households and urban areas and not good management).

Historically there is no data from the monitoring of noise level, although the level of noise as for the employees and the residents in the vicinity of the energy capacity is considered a key aspect to be addressed during the development of new mines and power plants.

Despite the fact that in the area of special economic interest there is no protected area or biodiversity study, however, when considering the degradation of a surface as large, is considered disturbing the overall changes that inevitably disrupt the ecological balance in the whole area.

Opportunities identified

- Improved situational and environmental monitoring and development of environmental management systems. Any increase in emissions in the air should be avoided before the existing TC-repaired in accordance with international standards and air quality to be improved;
- A system of air emission reduction should be studied and implemented in the power plant Kosova A and B together with the developments planned for the New Kosovo power plant;
- Ash disposal system needs to be done by TC Plumbing Kosovo A (in order to avoid impact on air quality that is associated with active disposal of dry ash);
- The banks stocks side of grace should flatten and the newly formed surfaces of the renewed vegetation in order to avoid further dust emissions.
- Installation of air monitoring, water, soil and noise for the entire area of special interest designed for development of energy capacities.
- Initiation of a study on noise to draw comparison with applicable standards and to ascertain possible incompatibility and the measures needed to protect workers and residents of this sensitive phenomenon.
- Regular review of policies and environmental practices.
- Preparation and implementation of waste management. Exploring the possibility of using fly ash (eg cement, road construction, etc..).
- Review of Regional Project mining dump Mirash

The best way to manage waste incineration is the use of ash as a substitute for sand, gravel and other natural materials for cement in manufacturing industry, road building, filling the used mines and for using it as buffer zone for the road. The second solution and also more efficient elimination of ash and overburden is the return of their vacancies in existing mining surface.

Among the concrete projects which are working, is the treatment of waste from coal gasification process which together with the return of ashes from the landfill Kosovo A and B in the spaces of

Mirash mining and reclamation project similar to the dumps, the overburden stored from mining Mirash, Bardh, being managed by the World Bank, Dutch Government and KEK.

Issues identified:

- Air Pollution - Monitoring and reducing air emissions
- Water pollution and soil – monitoring
- Protection and conservation of natural and Biodiversity
- Waste management (control over the types, quantities, etc.)
- Regional waste landfill in mining Mirash - management, selection, recycling and urgent measures to reduce environmental impact
- Rehabilitation of ash storage and reclamation of land
- Prevention and protection measures for self ignition of coal
- Treatment of noise (planning of measures needed on noise insulation, protective equipment, amortization of noise, new equipment etc..)

2.2. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

In this case, the Spatial Plan for the New Mining Field, except that rely on local legal and institutional framework for its design, is in accordance with the principles from other emerging international norms, especially those of the European Union.

General principles, which is consistent and finds support in the strategic plan for the protection and development of the area of special economic interest of FMR (NMF)-, can be stated as follows:

- **The legal framework on spatial planning in Kosovo.** - Spatial Plan for the area of special economic interest 'of the New Mining Field' is the strategic plan that should undergo a strategic planning process.
- **Sustainable Development and equitable in all the territory of Kosovo;**
- **Promotion of equal economic rights for all Kosovars and the protection of the heritage of natural resources.** - In accordance with the Energy Strategy of Kosova, will be aiming to use lignite, as is the local resource for producing and supplying electricity to Kosovo.
- **Balancing between urban and rural areas.** - Increased Quality of life by providing dynamic model of sustainable rural development by developing and give value to key sectors within the area.
- **Promotion of transparency and accessibility in providing data;**
- **The principle of inclusiveness;**
- **Promoting the democratic process-stakeholders- participation;**
- **Guidelines on principles for sustainable spatial development** - (Harmonize sectoral policies for a desired spatial development, reduction of potential conflicts between sectors);
- **Guidelines on principles for sustainable development - Agenda 21** (Observance of Standards and norms of EU environmental protection and the population in the area of interest);
- **Guidance on the principles of good governance - UN HABITAT Agenda's, etc..**

2.3. VISION STATEMENT

Based on all available material, analysis, research, evaluations, reports, strategies and principles is well crafted vision statement, which after many, many review of the modalities discussed during meetings in working groups, finally shaped by Inter-Ministerial Working Group, has this content:

Area of Special Economics Interest - New Mining Field, the area of managed care, in line with EU standards for the benefit of economic growth, social welfare and environmental satisfactory condition.

2.4. LONG-TERM AIMS (GOALS) OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

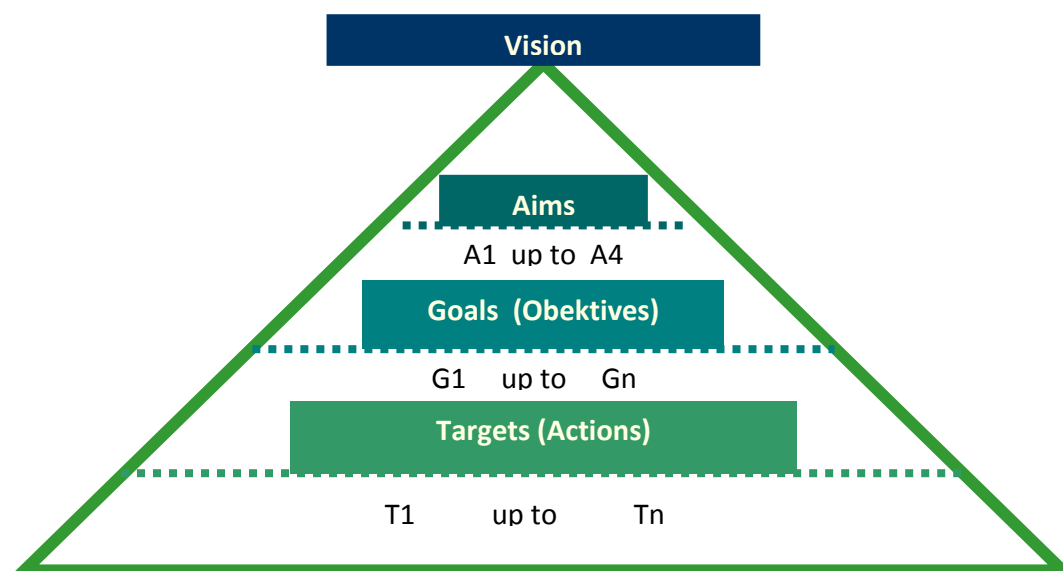


Fig 15. Pyramid schemes for achieving the Vision. Source: ISP/MESP

In order to achieve the vision stated in the easiest manner possible, the Vision Statement should be divided (or derived) to four (4) targets of the different areas defined thematic, grading and grouped within their the respective targets.

In the Implementation Strategy (the fourth phase) of this Plan, and addresses of the listed actions, measures and projects necessary to achieve each of these objectives, as in fig.15.

Spatial development challenges, above, would oppose the proposed goals with the objectives such as ongoing:

Aim 1.

SECURE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY AND HEATING ENERGY.

- ❖ A1.G1. - Construction of new generating units in power plants "Kosovo's new", more advanced technology by coal combustion, since 2011;
- ❖ A1.G2. - Supply, transmission and ecore distribution of electricity in electro-magnet network of the lokal system and interconnection till the year 2012;
- ❖ A1.G3. - Ongoing initiatives to use renewable resources for energy production
- ❖ A1.G4. - Using water/ steam heat processed by the TC central Pristina, Obilic, Fushe Kosovo

Photo 12.View of the cooler and piles of transmission hyperbolic. Source: Different ISP/MESP



Aim 2.**PLANNING AND CONTROL OF THE PROCESS OF RELOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SETTLEMENTS WITHIN AND AROUND THE AREA OF FMR (NMF)**

- ❖ A2.G1. - Drafting, approval and implementation of the manual "Displacement Policy Framework;
- ❖ A2.G2. - Assessment of property and real estate;
- ❖ A2.G3. - Expropriation of properties;
- ❖ A2.G4. - Compensation for property and real estate;
- ❖ A2.G5. - Application process acceptable to the relocation - resettlement community;
- ❖ A2.G6. - Achievement of the agreement with the community on the issue of cemetery;
- ❖ A2.G7. - Establish community development fund for the investor, &
- ❖ A2.G8. - Planning and development control in the improvement of living within and around the area.

Aim 3.**SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

- ❖ A3.G1. - Rational and efficient advanced technology of coal resources;
- ❖ A3.G2. - Prevention of continuous of self-burning of lignite mine (mining);
- ❖ A3.G3. - Exploitation and rational management of water resources;

Aim 4.**IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND CARE FOR HERITAGE.**

- ❖ A4.G1. - Improving the environmental performance of the existing TPP in accordance with Directives
- ❖ A4.G2. - Rehabilitation and reclamation of degraded areas
- ❖ A4.G3. - Regular monitoring and control to environmental elements (air, water and earth)
- ❖ A4.G4. - Sustainable management 'Regional dump' in Mirash
- ❖ A4.G5. - Management and exploitation of fresh ash in construction needs
- ❖ A4.G6. - More efficient care for landscape, biodiversity and heritage (natural, cultural, historical and industrial) in the area of FMR (NMF).

2.5. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

- P.1. Immediate rehabilitation and continuing of contaminated and degraded - Realization of Project Land Clearance and Rehabilitation (PPRT) with its components;
- P.2. Implementation of the new mining project - Sibovc South-West since 2010;
- P.3. Preparatory work on the ash removal and cleaning of the terrain for the construction of TC 'Kosova Re' in 2011;
- P.4. Start building generation capacity in the I-st phase of 600 (2x300) MW in 2011, with entry to work in 2015/2016 and the continuation of building blocks in stages according to consumer demand by 2020;
- P.5. Securing agreement and implementation of the obligations of the Energy Community Tractate (ECT) and the observance of EU directives with priority for the energy sector;
- P.6. Optimization of parallel jobs on two complementary systems and construction of transmission line 400 kV line interconnection between Kosovo and Albania until 2012;
- P.7. Continuous rehabilitation of obsolete lines and building new ones, 110 and 220 KV, in the context of the transmission system (in 2010/12);
- P.8. Drafting, approval and implementation of the manual "Displacement Policy Framework (Framework for the assessment, expropriation, compensation for property and relocation plans acceptable to the community-restoration), since 2010;
- P.9. Draft Detailed Action Plan for the Restoration of the community shift-with the dynamics of implementation for the villages in the first phase, FI: Hade, and optional Shipitullë, Krushec (Dardhishte) in 2011;
- P.10. Create and Advisory Office of Management Fund (ZKMF - FMR (NMF)) in 2011;
- P.11. Decommissioning of existing capacity in "Kosovo power plant "A" since 2016;
- P.12. Full technical and environmental rehabilitation of existing capacities in Kosovo power plant "B" in 2016 - 2017 for operation in accordance with the guidelines for Large Combustion Plants, by the end of the year 2030;
- P.13. Protection of lignite resources from uncontrolled developments
- P.14. Develop a feasibility study and construction of accumulating basin in order to increase the security of water supply reserve TC-s (New Kosova and B);
- P.15. Construction of wastewater treatment plant (industrial, sewage, sewage, etc.) at the exit from industrial facilities;
- P.16. Preparation of spatial plan for the area of special economic interest "HC - Zhur" in water resource use to gain power, and
- P.17. Build adequate monitoring system on air quality, water and soil in the area of impact of energy facilities and abroad;
- P.18. Forestation and green generations as a defense and prevention of the spread of pollution and noise around objects generation, mining field and around the area of FMR (NMF)

Photo 13. Pictures from meetings IMN working Group . Source: ISP/MESP



THE SPATIAL FRAMEWORK OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT III

3. CONCEPT AND STRUCTURE OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Concept - The way of thinking to arrive at a desired state. Assists in problem solving research. The appropriate concept in this case may be subject or phrase of any kind, easy to remember and which recalls or symbolizes something and can provide more focused researches. Such concept enables and facilitates making decisions regarding the activities planned in the framework of future developments, for the area foreseen to occur.

3.1. THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT "TREFOIL AND PROPELLER"

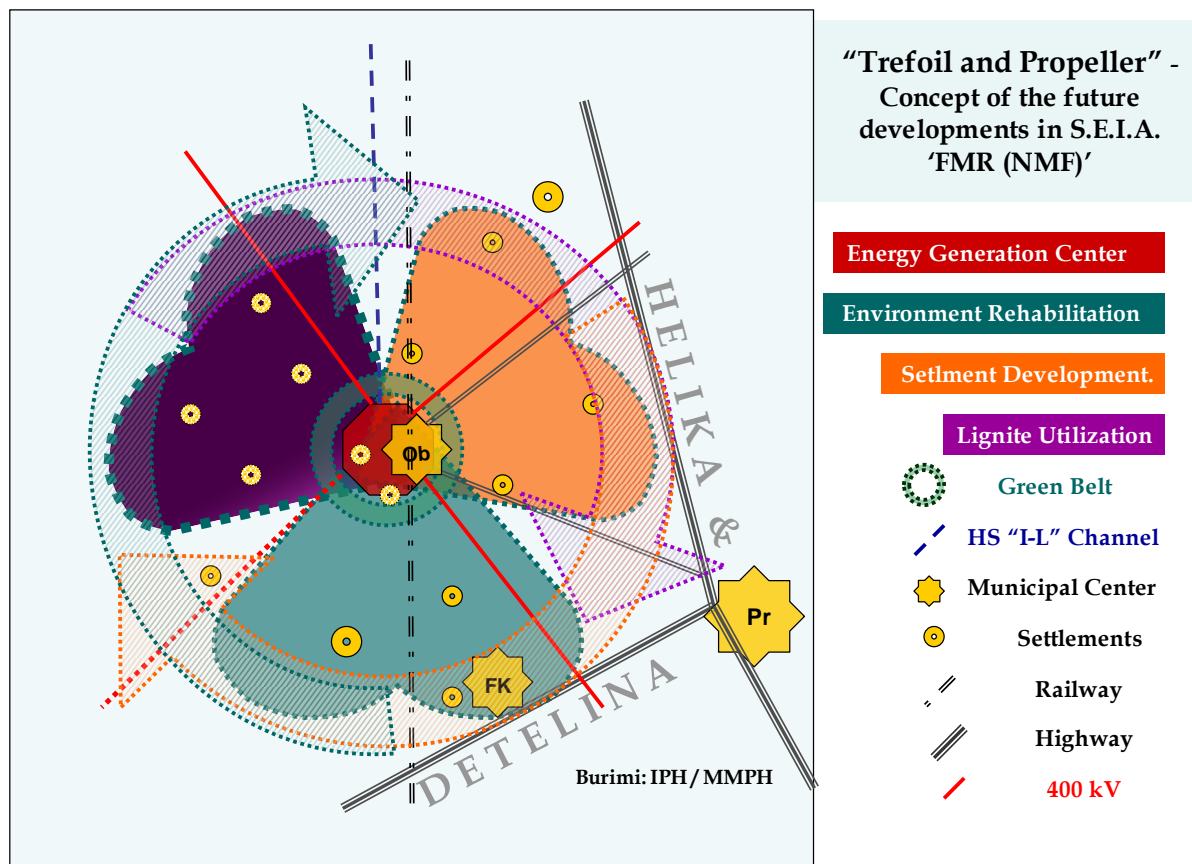


Fig. 16. The concept scheme "Trefoil and Propeller" for future development in the area of FMR (NMF) - Source: ISP / MESP

The fact that the area "of the New Mining Field" is announced by the Government of the Republic of Kosovo as "SEIA (ZIVE)", Special Economic Interest Area, orientates towards economic development through energy sector by utilizing resources from the mining of lignite reserves available in the country. Although, this economic development is necessary, should be treated within the sustainable development, while not ignoring other associated developments both in social as well as for environmental.

The concept of spatial development, with its name and identification mark "Trefoil and Propeller", presented as in Fig. 16, implies and expresses the spatial future developments planned in the area with special economic interests "of the New Mining Field." Scheme of this concept means that developments mentioned are ongoing processes and symbolizes the four goals of the vision of the Spatial Plan.

While, on one side, the aim of the run progress (or delta) of continuous processes in the function of insurance and supply of blocks with coal and the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, and it is expressed by the "propeller" (where the its axis keeps in motion rotation of the three Elises.

Also, with "Alfalfa" (Clover or Lucerne) is expressed the best quality of life during and after anticipated operation developments, including the planning of settlements with the relocation - resettlement of population from new areas of mining and rehabilitation of environment and cleaner ecology (with re-cultivation of degraded areas) on the other side.

Generation Center with its capabilities (old and new ones to be built) for the production and distribution of electricity, is located between the area of special economic interest, pointing at the same time, the center of the FMR (NMF) and it is also a center "Trefoil (ecological symbol - natural plant centripetal and" propeller "(character development push - centrifugal motor power).

Of course, even in translating on other foreign languages, will be called as "Alfalfa & Delta", and associated in the same sense of the development of competitive processes - to increase the quality of life along with increased vegetation and flow generating potential production and supply of electricity, and will emphasize the framework of future fundamental spatial developments in area within "the New Mining Field."

Through this concept is attempted

- Planning and development of spatial interconnected and coordinated between Thematic Areas based on the key challenges (summarized issues) included in the area of special economic interest
- Harmonization and coordination between the central to local government during the implementation of concrete projects and control of developments within and outside the border zone,
- Selection of activities according to priorities and implications for spatial, temporal and budgetary and institutional capacity and
- Achievement of the desired future development of spatial planning, in compliance with predetermined Vision for the FMR (NMF) area of (when the actions and activities arising from the concept of "Trefoil and Propeller" that are aimed)

3.2. STRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ACCORDING TO CONCEPT

The concept of "Trefoil (Alfalfa) and Propeller", in the first case is the trefoil plant (clover or lucerne) with its three petals that express the tendency for one much cleaner environment and ecological potential in the area, whereas in the second case it is the propeller in constant rotation to express flows push forward other powerful developments. Here, easily is distinguished activities that will take place during processes like those of expropriation, compensation, the relocation - resettlement of population from the settlements in the new mining area, planning and control over developments in Kosovo basin, the extraction and supply lignite-fired power plants, manufacturing and security of electricity supply and rehabilitation of degraded areas and reclamation of land areas for the use of new agricultural and forestry.

Obviously, the concept of future development for the area of spatial special economic interest "of the New Mining Field" can be clarified, understood and more easily accomplished when the general structure of its share (derivates) in some sub-structures, based in the challenges and goals, as follows.

3.2.1. SAFE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES OF ELECTRICITY AND HEAT

Energy sector development is a necessity for overall economic development and stable country. In order to develop sustainable energy sector, the Government of Kosovo, in the absence of own investment capacity, plans to involve the expertise and private capital from abroad. World Bank through Project of Lignite Power and Technical Assistance (PATEL)²⁴, is supporting the Kosovo in its efforts to lure investments for development of the project "New Kosovo". The orientation of the development of this project is based on the demand for production and stable supply of electricity in the energy sector strategies, as well as research studies to date in this field

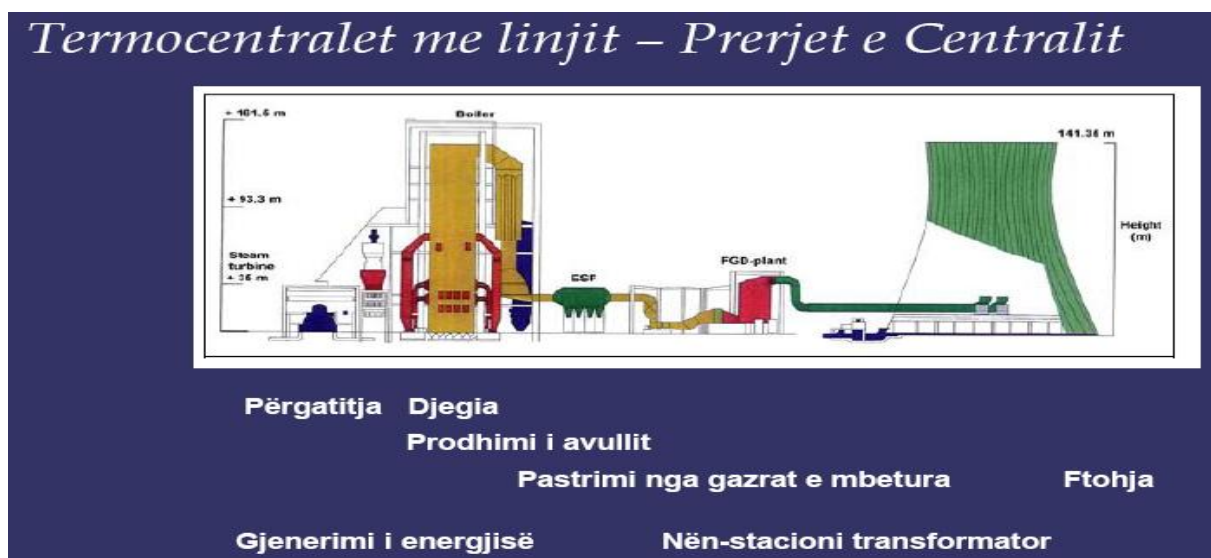


Fig17. Outline of cutting the block in the lignite power plant.. Source: Lecture by SESA from PATEL training

²⁴PATEL main objectives are: (a) supporting the Government in strengthening the policy, legal and regulatory framework that enable new investments in the energy sector, and (b) supporting the Government to attract qualified private investors to build power plant new lignite, based on the principles of high environmental and social sustainability.

For implementation as easy and functional the project "New Kosovo" is divided into sub-sectors or thematic areas, of which are distinguished:

1. Development of the new field of mining to supply the two existing plants and new power Plant "Kosova e Re"
2. Building new power TC KR ("New Kosovo")
3. Private Sector Participation in Kosovo B power plant
4. Construction of power plants using renewable sources

In 2009, the maximum load of domestic consumption was 1072 MW in gross consumption of 5,271 GWh. Average annual growth rate of consumption for the period 2000 - 2009 was over 7% and the estimated loss (either commercial or technical) of 42 % of the amount of available energy for sale. While, according to forecasts, with discounts up to 18% losses, local needs in 2020, according to the following scenarios will arise in:

- a) 1410 MW, in case of high economic growth of the country (or an annual increase of 2.1%) and
- b) 1890 MW, in case of high economic growth of the country (or annual growth of 4.2%).

Efficient functioning of the network of distribution and transmission of electricity is of great importance of exchanges in the system of interconnection and operation of the market in the region. Construction of new 400 kV line between Kosovo Region and Albania's Region enables a long-term optimism also provides two complementary systems.

The project "New Kosovo", envisages the construction of new power plant, based on the use of lignite reserves in the new mining area, to enable supply of blocks in the existing power plants by the end of their life and in new power plants with maximum capacity up to 2,000 MW for a period of more than 40 years. Based on these assessments, capacity building more affordable is also examining possible scenarios, under each option, by:

- A. The timing of construction;
- B. The size and location suitable for the construction of TPP "Kosova e Re";
- C. The size of blocks for TC and the New Kosovo and
- D. TC Technology of blocks in the New Kosovo.

From the scenarios for the duration and manner of developments in building blocks, namely generating units provided, are highlighted as:

- I. Rapid development, with construction and consecutive phases of the generation units (blocks), first 2 x 300 MW of installed construction duration and entry to work after 4 / 5 years, continuing with the construction and activation of two other blocks 2 x 300 MW of rotating up to 2020 and then rest up to 2000 MW in total after the year 2025;
- II. Periodically development with construction of the generation units (blocks), in every six (6) months from the 300 MW installed, depending on the requirements of local consumption and regional interest.

Based on previous studies and fulfilled criteria for selection of spatial locations for building new generating units are identified these possible locations:

- In the industrial area near TPP Kosovo A
- In the industrial area close to Kosovo B
- In agricultural free zone near the village Bivolak
- In the natural free zone and near the village Graboc

Of course, selecting the most suitable location for construction of power plant "Kosova e Re", is necessary to define the appropriate manufacturing capabilities, namely the size of new units within the center generating electrical energy. The proposals currently identified, the size of units (capacity of

generating units) to be used, are based on and depend from: the power system, modern technologies commercialism certified and environmentally acceptable.

The sizes of the blocks are different, but, for Kosovo are preferred:

- 300 MW Blocks and
- 500 MW Blocks,

Both using the preferred two technologies, the CFB - combustion and fluid bed (layer) and the PC - burning in the dust particles.

In principle, larger units are more efficient, but for the moment in terms of power system operation with lower-cost units are more appropriate to order 300 MW, while in the next phases may also be sized units of 500 – 600 MW.

Technology blocks, as may be referred to CFB and PC to order 300 MW units, which are planned to be built at this stage, the new power plant, based on studies of POYRY. These technologies are preferred with these features:

- Combustion technology in the dust (pulverized firew - PF) of lignite for power installed in blocks of 300, 500, 700 MW and net efficiency of the block up to 42%, and
- The technology layer of fluid circulation (circulating fluidity - CFB) power installed blocks 100, 200, 300 net MW and block efficiency up to 39% .

3.2.2. LIGNITE USE FOR POWER PLANTS SUPPLY

From the evaluations and selections favored scenarios mentioned above, for the duration and location of construction, capacity of units and blocks technology of new power generation depends on the direction of development and speed of advancement of mining in a new lignite mine.

To enable the provision of sufficient production of electricity in the future, should open a new mine from which will be provided necessary quantities of lignite for continuous supply of existing plants and new infrastructure. Area "C" or so called "Mining of the Sibovc"²⁵, and as a new mine provides raw materials, that has total area of 19.7 km², and within it, what to use lignite is 16 km². This source of lignite, which, as activities will be held for 4-5 decades to come, located in the central area of the zone of FMR (NMF) and lies west of the town of Obilic and is the sequel to the north of the existing mining of the Bardh and Mirash.

Meanwhile, for soften of the short- term effects for normal development of the new mining, KEK has expanded its activities in the eastern part of Mirash, called Sitnica sector, where exploitable reserves are close to 10 million tones.

Based in mining project to develop a new mine, with the aim of continuous supply of TPP Kosovo A and Kosovo B, KEK JSC in 2009, has conducted a project at the opening of the new mining Sibovc at South-West, where coal production will start in 2010.

In the process of mining developments continuously is required, primarily to be moulded the upper layer of soil and the folding of this wasteland in-depth spaces in existing mines (Bardh and Mirash), where subsequently continued excavation and issued by the transportation of coal as well as directly to power plants. Of the transferred amount of lignite from the mine, a small amount is reserved for drying and serves as a reserve, close to productive capacity.

²⁵ Siboc Village, located in the center of the FMR, in previous plans was the name I borrowed mine for the new mining

However, for unobstructed functioning of the process of mineral development should be taken preliminary measures and activities, the release of a site, for work plan prepared by mining. So earlier measures should be planned and other activities necessary for inventory, expropriation, compensation and relocation - resettlement of the population with accepted material and spiritual benefits of their, as well as relocation of infrastructure facilities.

3.2.3. POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR POPULATION TRANSFER

In the space of the area of interest of FMR (NMF) are the 26 settlements, which directly or indirectly are affected by expected developments in the construction and operation of generating units, the transfer and disposal of ash, in advancing mining and transport of coal as well as transmission and distribution of electricity etc..

Settlements located on reserves of coal, and directly affected by the process of mining developments (in the mass of overburden displacement, coal extraction and transfer) are: Hade, Sibovc, Shipitullë and Leshkoshiq (Lajthishte). Besides these also is the village Krushec (Dardhishte) that directly impacted by the effects mentioned and Mirash regional landfill. If the actions prescribed by Spatial Plan (SP) for the FMR (NMF) area do not provide the results of improvement of the environmental situation in the village then there is the option to avoid displacement as well as four settlements first. These five (5) settlements, which required special treatment because they will be subject to the necessary process of displacement, belonging to the municipality of Obilic. Therefore, are given the problems that faced the Government (central and local) during the relocation of a portion of the village of Hade, it is recommended to be taken some preliminary steps before continuing with the process of relocation and resettlement of population in new settlements.

Lessons from the past show that the relevant institutions (government, municipality, KEK, etc.) should be much more prepared with concrete plans of action, in order to progress the process.

In the meantime, is being finalized the draft "Policy Framework for Relocation", expected to be approved by the government, separately or along with this plan, to avoid concerns of residents relocating settlements. Therefore, the same provides that, for the realization of the process of relocation - resettlement of population, should follow some concrete steps, such as following:

- **Involvement of key participants in the process** - the main actors in this process to be included are: affected residents, representatives of central and local government, KEK, foreign investment company, supporting organizations, etc..
- **Meetings with the public** - such discussions with the community and stakeholders involved in the process are necessary since the beginning of the process until its conclusion. These discussions enable the public notice at any time and directly inform the community about the situation and ongoing operations of the process.
- **Completion of appropriate legislation** - is required at the beginning of the process to be completed legislation for expropriation, agricultural land, building, citizens' rights to compensation, etc., in order not to allow gaps and ambiguities in legal terms during the process.
- **Creating a database** - this database will serve to introduce, storage, processing and development of data for different indicators for the territory affected by separate issues under the relocation process and beyond. Preferably, the designated institution will be responsible for the creation, maintenance, classification, preservation and development of all data in one place.
- **Identification of property and real estate** - it is necessary to identify, and therefore should establish a commission to identify the true owners, evaluation and compensation of real estate and property.

- **Establishment of "Independent Commission for Claim Review" - responsible for covering all aspects of the project.** This committee should consist of representatives from relevant sectors of government, municipalities, communities, KEK companies, MWSW and investors, so that any interested parties not to create undue favors or dissatisfaction. In order to decrease (facilitation) of the concerns of residents, the same commission is established for covering all aspects of the project.
- **Assessment of property** - The project company will do the valuation of the property and set up the sum for compensation, creates a mirror as the correct evaluation and compensation of property, organizing research that will identify the property and its real value, on criteria that will develop and release results for the assessment of each property or real estate (whether residential, warehouse various attachments or even the surface of forest, farmland, etc.).
- **The method of compensation** - Determination of compensation will performed by means of Project Company, based on the needs and demands of the community, the resettlement policy framework and the law on expropriation, where are defined and distinguished these possibilities: a) Payment of money (cash) on hand, b) Compensation of land with land, and c) Change of building construction. Valuation and method of compensation will be reflected in the resettlement action plan which will be approved and monitored from the Expropriating Authority.
- **Determination of the place and develop plans of rialocation** - Selection of location for the restoration of the displaced population first of all must preceding research and analysis which highlight the interest of residents to their next relocation. It is imperative that after determining the preferred locations of required development of regulatory plans for those areas. Here may be preferred the built areas (existing settlements in the municipality of Obilic) in many cases (density) of objects or even construction in vertical (in canterbury) within settlements (eg Obiliq, Mazgit, Miloshev and the Graboc Upper), in order to preserve agricultural land. In collaboration with the community and relevant authorities will be decided on the shape and position of objects of worship, monuments and cemeteries as the most sensitive matters, which are also part of Urban Regulatory Plans to be developed for sites dedicated for restore the population of displaced settlements.
- **Establishment of advice-talkie office** - the office should be established to Obiliq the beginning of the process of relocation, in order to offer advice to various community about the procedures and timing of relocation, issues locations, type of compensation, benefits and conditions of employment, access to infrastructure and services, transparency of investment (accumulation and consumption) of the fund for the displaced, etc.
- **Fund Establishment of the displaced community** - Taking into account the difficulties faced by displaced residents from the settlements (the loss of property and other material goods and spiritual), it is necessary that by a decision of the competent authorities to establish the "Fund for displaced communities", in order to raise living standards. This fund with its advantages, should work at least for the next 10 years.
- **The dynamics of displacement** - Depending on the dynamics of the mining advancement, should also drafted a detailed dynamic plan for relocating action and restore the population of the settlements under the relocation process

The Investor drafts new mining project which must be approved by the ICM (Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals).

The general displacement of the population is based on the development and promotion of the new mine according to the project approved and under the Dynamic Plan for Relocation, with the time frame and responsibilities set, compiled by the Investor in cooperation with the Government. Until 2020, it is necessary to relocate the entire remaining part of the village of Hade and Shipitullë village that lies in the new mining area, based on the license issued for mining and spatial coverage of this plan. But after 2020, depending on the development of projects, may continue the shift of other settlements in the new mining area, the village Sibovc and village Lajthishte (Leshkoshig) ..

3.2.4. ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION

It is imperative that the area of interest of FMR (NMF), to start immediately with appropriate action in favor of improving the environment. Throughout the development of mining processes, the generation and the relocation - resettlement of population in the new settlements, and after their completion, will also develop the ongoing process of environmental rehabilitation of used areas.

Air

Emissions into the atmosphere - the new plant should be fully in accordance with EU directives, especially LCP Directives for large combustion plants, which would mean the following steps of limited emissions release since the start of operation for:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. SG2 sulfur dioxide | - 200 mg / nm ³ |
| 2. Nitrogen oxides Nox | - 200 mg / Nm ³ and |
| 3. Particles of dust | - 30 mg / nm ³ |

Regarding the products of combustion and emissions levels required in the atmosphere seems burning CFB (Circulating Bed of fluid) can fulfill emission limits of SG2 and NO_x at the exit of cauldron by using injection of lime, Brenner for low NO_x and electrostatic for capturing the flying ash. In this particular case, because that coal contains significant amounts of lime CaSO₄ and the percentage of sulfur in fuel is low, can be expected that emissions of sulfur dioxide will be permitted limit by using the lowest level of desulphurization. In case of application of PC technology to reduce emissions of SG2 will be applied with lime washing of gases where lime obtained. The grace and power plant produced by CFB and PC technologies will be transferred to existing mine by plumbing transportation.

Decommissioning of power plant Kosova A. Appointments of entry into work new blocks of TC `Kosova e Re`, consumer demand, security supply, reduction of electricity import, dates of rehabilitation of the `Kosovo B` blocks, goal of the Kosovo Energy Strategy 2009 - 2018 and also obligations which Kosovo have for the Tractate of Energy Community (by which is required also the respect of Directive 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 23 October 2001 on the limitation of certain pollutants into the air from Large Combustion Plants) recommend to TPP `Kosovo A` work by the end of the year 2017 with proposals for overhauls and good maintenance in reducing emissions.

Liaison Office of European Commission in Kosovo has supported the Study "decommissioning of the power plant Kosova A" which was conducted in the spring of 2010 and states that decommissioning activities begin immediately to develop in stages. The study recommends strategic decisions for the Government of Kosovo and the dates work for the extraction of the remaining three blocks to work (A3, A4 and A5) eventually by the end of 2015.

Implementation of the decommissioning of TPP `Kosovo A` should be based on the activities of three working groups established for following purposes:

1. Working Group to complete the necessary studies for the decommissioning, (Chairman MEM and other composition of MEF, MESP, MPMS, MEI, KEK).=
2. Working Group for Social Issues (Chairman MLSW and comprising MEF, MEM, MEI, KEK., Company Union).
3. Working Group for providing funding and performance of decommissioning (MEF Chairman and comprising MESP, MEI, MEM, KEK).

Water

Inelaborate water that will be needed for steam cycle systems, cooling, desulphurization, and ash transport, firefighting, etc., depending on the capacity that is installed and applied technology in the New Power Plant Kosovo. Requests for inelaborate water from the water channel of Hydro "Iber-Lepenc", about a block with installed power of 300 MW and annually full of 7,500, are about 0:21 to 0:22 m³/sec or 5.5 - 6.0 million m³ / year. Annual requirements for raw water will be defined more precisely when it is known, except installed capacity, applied technology, also the dynamics of building blocks.

Although the lignite reserves of exploitable mining of new area, except the existing supply Thermo-Plants (Kosovo A and B) by the end of their durability, enables the construction of new power plants with final capacity up to 2,000 MW.

In the study of Pre -fisibility "Water supply from Hydrosystem Ibar - Lepenc for Proposed Power Plant" Kosova C ", about the size of the plant, built with installed power of 2,000 MW is needed 1:52 and 47.93 million m³/year m³/sec. Currently theK"osovo B` power plant, is supplied by the main channel of water of this Hydrosystem by 0.5 m³/sec and 15.77 million m³/year. This system, managed by Public Enterprise HS Iber-Lepenci, established for this purpose and does not require building an additional channel, as the existing channel passes through village Bivolak and terminates at the location of the `Kosovo B` power plant. In case of construction of TC's " NewKosovo " in different location, you must also build additional channel within this system or other sources may be used, if sufficient for its supply with water.

Basin of water reserves. For security reasons the operation of power plant `B` and the `New Kosovo` at the end of the main channel of hydro Iber - Lepenc will be build a water basin for reserves regarding Plant operation about two weeks without interruption.

Land

Land use in space of the area of interest should be limited, by category and by type / type of use, which are not sensitive to pollution of land, this may be part of oriented spatial planning for the entire surface of the rich environmental with the Lignite Resource.

The extracted fly ash in the electrostatic will be collected in the pneumatic manner (Bunker) in the plant blocks. From balancing reservoir will be transferred to another tank where the mixing of ash with water will be in ratio 1:1, from Suspension pumped to the ash dump in Mirash, where such mixing precipitation, will gradually ingrained under water surface which will be drained and turn on the power plant. This system of transfer is common suspension as fly ash and for soot, which comes in tank furnaces particularly, where, after cooling the particles continues to tank mix.

Taking in consideration that a large number of waste, harmful and not harmful, are produced in power plants, proceeds the need of building such waste landfills with the necessary equipment. Waste will be stored and processed in an orderly manner in accordance with the legislation in Kosovo and EU guidelines on waste and bury them.

Project of Cleanup and Land Reclamation (PPRT). Project in implementation, by WB donations from the Netherlander Kingdom, designed and implemented by KEK, according to the following components:

- **Rehabilitation, shaping and reclamation of ash dump TPP Kosovo A.** It made the rehabilitation of some areas around the ash landfill (Flattening and coverage of the valleys, potholes and gaps) and improved infrastructure for the establishment of better access and other needs of the project.

- **Establish a system for hydraulic transport of ash.** It is tender to perform the plumbing system installations for the transportation of ash. Now is the stage of selecting the best company to perform.
- **Removal of dangerous materials and waste in chemicals separations from industrial areas of TC Kosova A.** The report was prepared for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), for which was organized the public debate in Obiliq. From BB preparations for the announcement of tender for the project "Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste from the area of gasification plant in Obilic" after receiving environmental approval. MESP has received the application from KEK and after comprehensive analysis, issue environmental consents under the conditions and legislation applicable to the treatment and removal of 20,241 tons of hazardous waste which are located in reservoirs, not provided with protective walls and risk of their flow.
- **Reshaping, reclamation and regulation of the slope in the outer leaflets of wasteland.** It is planned that in the summer to start the rehabilitation of the Vasilevo overburden dump which is considered one of the landfills with lower stability field. According to the scheduled plan, the work on the landfill will be completed in 2011.

Photo 13. View on itself ricultivation. – Source: ISP /MESP.



3.3. SCENARIOS ASSESSMENT BASED ON THE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

3.3.1. ALTERNATIVE SCENARIOS FOR SELECTION OF LOCATION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW GENERATION CAPACITY

Among the possible scenarios as the most preferred options, based on preliminary studies and research that will be analyzed and evaluated as potential locations for building the New TC's, we emphasize four of them:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Scenario A: | Building of TC `NK` in industrial location TPP Kosovo A; |
| Scenario B: | Building of TC `NK` in industrial location Kosovo B; |
| Scenario C: | Building of TC `NK` in the green area in village Bivolak and |
| Scenario D: | Building of TC `NK` in the green area in the village Grabovc. |

During treatment the four scenarios is made by examining the effects of multiple spatial indicators, environmental, social, economic, infrastructure and various services related to the area. In order to simplify the work, first the common features are extracted, and between following are the specific design criteria (which in itself may contain some indicators) for assessment of each location separately and eventually collected values is making comparison between them to distinguish the most suitable.

Characteristics common to all four scenarios

Proposed scenarios A, B, C and D, presented as Fig. 3.2, are best treated and analyzed, and the estimates are categorical and stated the facts as common features::

- Area of FMR (NMF), continues to be generating center for electricity in Kosovo, where local lignite resources are used efficiently and knowing that:
- TC existing blocks are far from the international environmental standards, because their operational life is limited, based on claims arising from the new Directives of the EU;
- TC `Kosovo A` should be closed eventually, by the end of 2017 or even earlier, due to aging blocks and operational security issues;
- Rehabilitation of contaminated zone at the site of `Kosovo A` power plant's to be accomplished with the project and local staff under the supervision of investment and the EU supervision;
- The two units-blocks of `Kosovo B` power plant's, must undergo rehabilitation during the planning period 2016-2017;
- Removal of ash deposited or arrangement in its location of TC's Kosovo B will be applied by local staff under the project and investment and oversight of the EU;
- The first Block-unit of TC `New Kosova`, will have to start with the operation, before closing the TC's `Kosovo A`, the first block at the end of 2015, while the second block in the 2016.
- Available coal reserves found within the FMR (NMF)-have been sufficient to supply both the existing TC-up at the end of their operation and for the next 4-5 decades and enables construction of new TC with maximum capacity up to 2,000 MW;
- Advancement of the mining plan developed according to the development of installed generation capacity;
- Relocation of settlements within the new mining area, is the same for all scenarios, whereas scenarios C and D provide additional displacement of settlements;
- The possibility of employment will be the same for all scenarios;
- Transformation of land surface area of mining recovery after exploitation of lignite reserves within tēFMR (NMF), is long and continuously process, which run parallel with the pace of work and progress of mining;
- Re-cultivation of existing external leaflets overburden is being implemented by KEK respectively DPRT / DPQ;
- Filling and reclamation of existing mining areas Bardhi, Sitnica and Mirash, remain addicted to mineral development and disposal of ash from TC's;
- Rehabilitation of existing ash dumps in all scenarios is the same as the practices and standards with international best practices;

- Evacuation of power from all the blocks in the new power plant in the four scenarios will be realized in the transmission of voltage 400 kV.

Specific criteria for evaluation of scenarios

In an attempt for selecting the most suitable location for construction of new power plant blocks (TC 'Kosova e Re' ('New Kosovo'),) were designed by specific criteria (special) assessment, emerging from the social aspect, economic, environmental and technical infrastructure. To compare the effects for about depending on the location of proposed or better expressed for each scenario separately, are given values appropriate, the criteria listed in the aspects mentioned, see fig. 18 and table 14 below.

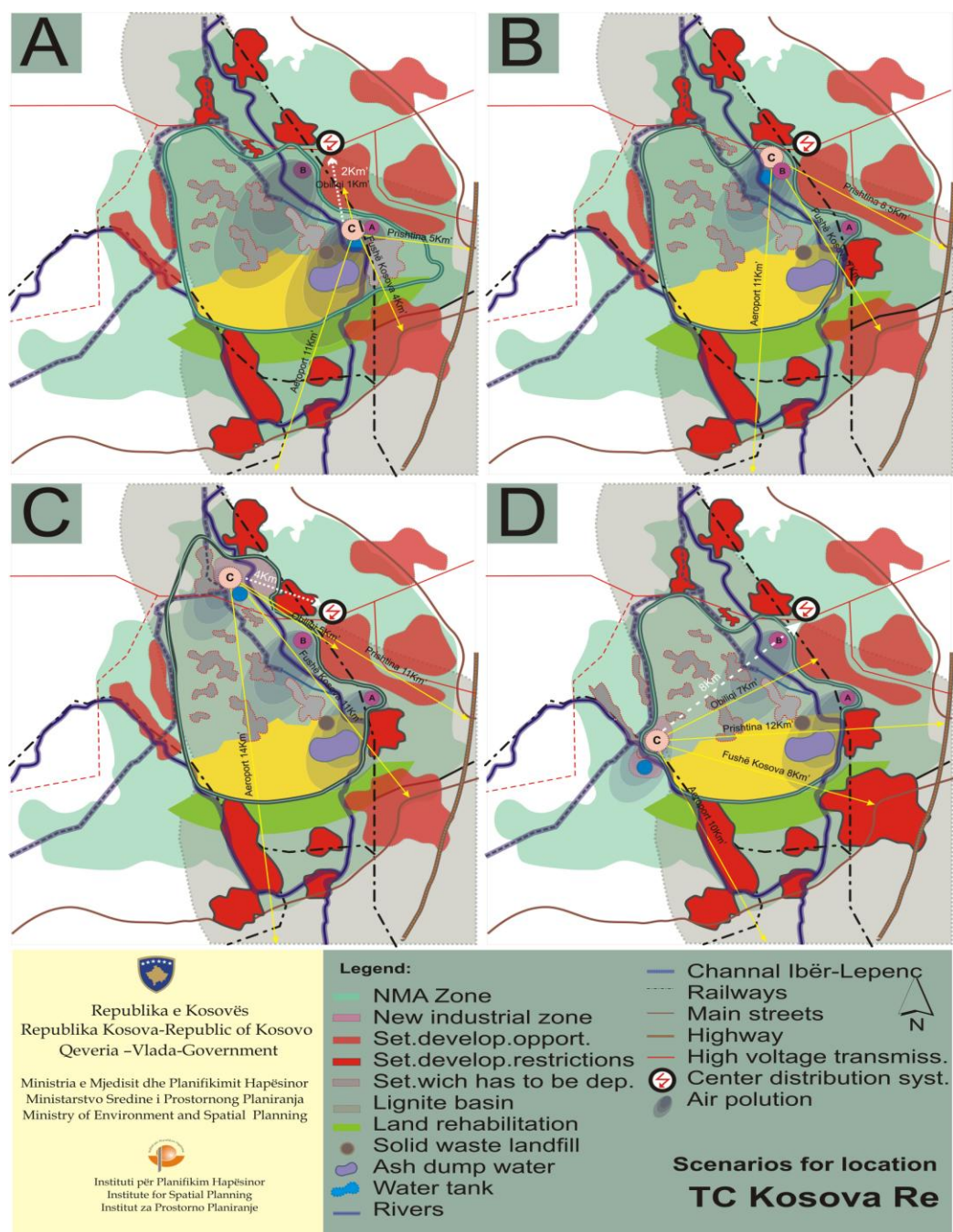


Figure. 18. Scenarios schemes "A, B, C and D" to the plant site selection of "New Kosovo" Power Plant". Source: ISP/MESP.

These values indicate the ability or express suitability of each site separately using the methodology of the evaluation criteria on the basis of priority, expressed through:

- 1 - High suitability
- 2 - Average suitability;
- 3 - Weakly suitability and
- 4 - Unconformity;

| NO | Criteria for evaluation of the site for the construction of TCKR (TP`New Kosovo`) | A | B | C | D |
|--|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Impacts on social aspects, economic and environmental | | | | | |
| 1 | Number of people directly affected by noise, vibration, dust and gases from expected developments | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | Settlements, except in the area "C", subject to the relocation process (expropriation and resettlement) | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 3 | Ownership of the site for construction of new power plant | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | Cultural heritage - historical, industrial and archaeological | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 5 | Acceptable relocation settlements (within municipal territories and outside the contaminated-polluted area) | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Protection of agricultural land | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 7 | Distance to municipal centers and Pristina International Airport (air pollution, water and land) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 8 | Morphology and geology of the terrain (seismic, flood, erosion, etc.) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 9 | Biological diversity and natural heritage | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 10 | Topography and landscape | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Technical infrastructure and services | | | | | |
| 11 | Existing infrastructure (roads, rail, conveyor belts and reparations with lignite dryers, etc..) | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 12 | Water supply | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| 13 | Water discharge | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 14 | The center of the transmission and distribution system | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 15 | Ash transportation | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Total assets (overall) for comparison | | 30 | 28 | 43 | 45 |

Table 14. Criteria for selecting the location for TCKR. Source: ISP /MESP.

Evaluation of alternative scenarios for the selection of site and offering the most preferred option for construction of TCKR's (Power Plant "Kosova Re"), inside the special economic interest, taking into account different indicators of environmental was made criteria summarized in social and infrastructural aspects compared to projected economic growth.

The Selected scenario - "B"

This scenario, based on existing infrastructure in the initial phase allows the construction of 2 x 300 mW. Continuation of additional capacity building in this location requires performing some preliminary work prior to construction of TC's' New Kosovo ', which means the removal of part or all of the ash dump in the industrial complex of TC's' Kosovo B 'as well as providing protection and generation facilities from the risk of flooding that occurs in the area due to flood of Sitnica River.

This scenario because of its proximity to the center of FMR (NMF) and the transmission, provides transportation to the shortest distance to and from new generation capacity, using all the existing infrastructure for moving coal and the energy generated. These new buildings are not required to supply the necessary infrastructure, communication and circulation (roads, bridges, railways, new channel for the supply of water and fresh ash removal, etc.) and also contributes to the preservation of agricultural land and private properties. Whereas, multiple social and environmental impact is lower because the reductions in air pollution emissions, although the lower level will affect the new mining area, from which the displaced population settlement is found there without additional displacement of any settlement as in other cases or scenarios.

Selected scenario has advantages and disadvantages as follows:

Advantages:

1. Reduced Impact of air pollution from power plants Kosovo B and` New Kosovo ` rehabilitated built according to standards of best global practices in settlements around (in the area under the relocation process) by the emission of gases and particulates under the direction of winds;
2. Using the free space within the existing industrial area (brown field);
3. Protection from exploitation of new areas of agricultural land;
4. The existence of the necessary technical infrastructure, communications and transport (roads, squares, railway, river, storage, transformers, network transmission, distribution, etc.).
5. Use of existing facilities and infrastructure of administrative workshops and services that meet the requirements and needs for new buildings of this type;
6. Location for construction of new generating capacity has only one owner and that is KEK as a public institution;
7. The closest distance to the center of FMR (NMF), the ease and possibility of using existing facilities for transportation of coal to New Kosovo TC,
8. Removal and regulation of the ash landfill near the Kosovo B, the minimization of pollution and improvement of the situation;
9. There kyqjes point and in the vicinity of 1 km 'the channel to supply plants with water from the existing system of Iber-Lepenci;
10. Acceptable Distance for the potential impact to the capital Prishtina and International Airport;
11. Inclusion of a new power plant at the existing plant and transmission network in Kosovo and interconnection (400 kV and 220 kV) located at 1 km 'distance of the site;
12. Smaller impact on the heritage and biodiversity in comparison with other scenarios;
13. Forestation of the green belt, for more consolidated protection.

Disadvantages:

1. Concentration of power generation in the future with only one manufacturing location (Kosovo B + New TC) for the period of fifteen (15) years.
2. Site is located in risk area of flood by Sitnica River;

3.3.2. SCENARIO ASSESSMENT OF NEW MINING DEVELOPMENT

Latest Mining Plan, drafted by Vatenfall Europe and DMT, are given the possible options (or scenarios) for the manner and direction of development and progress of mining in the area of new mining known as 'C' or village-based field Sibovc, as in fig.19.

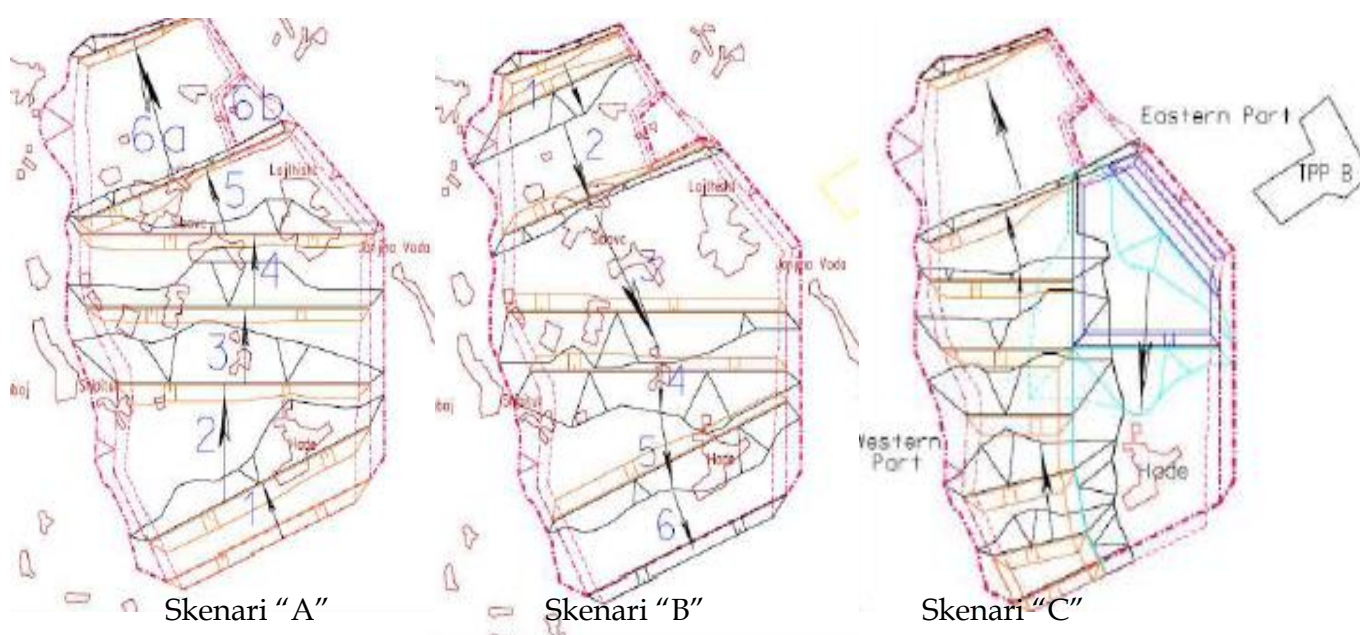


Fig. 19. Schemes proposed scenarios for the development of new mine. Source: KEK "Main Mining Plan '2005.

The scenario selected for the mine development - "A"

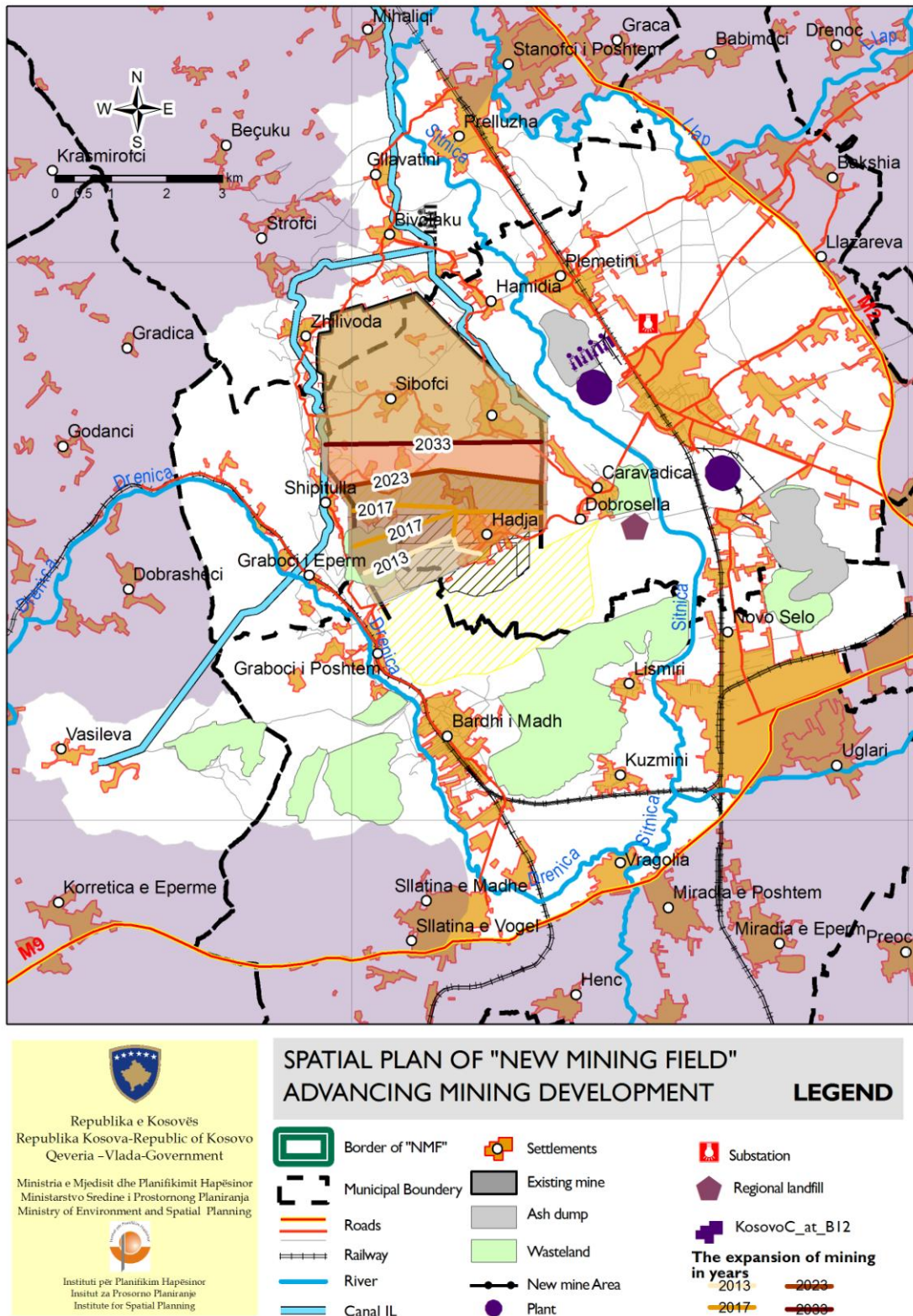
By analyzing many scenarios, is made the selection of scenario "A", as well as the economic environment, the favorite to open the new mine. This scenario is oriented to mining development, starting from the mines part, for which KEK owns the mining license issued by the ICMM, the so-called south-western Sibovc. This sub-area is located in north-western part of the existing mine Bardhi and near the neighborhood `Berisha` of the Lower Grabovci and belongs to the municipality of Fushe Kosovo. Advancing mining will continue towards the North, always passing through the territory of the municipality of Obilic, including the neighborhoods of settlements to be moved (Hade, Shipitullë, Leshkoshiq / Lajthisht and Sibovc), up near the village Bivolak in the municipality Vushtrri.

Having adopted this scenario are gained the following advantages:

- Using existing positioned infrastructure
- Using open space for disposal of overburden, ash and lime
- The length of the overburden transportation systems will be smaller
- Coal transportation systems will use existing track belt highways and in some cases, existing devices.
- Favorable conditions for the start of the adjustment of spaces in existing mines

Overburden folding measures implemented by using existing mining areas which will gradually fill up, also based in the same document. So in the final stage of coverage, when the quotas will be achieved +607 m 'height above sea level in the west, then continue filling in the east following the terrain.

On the map 24. observed existing mining locations (Bardhi and Mirash) and advancing the development plan in New mining in relation to the proposed location in 'Kosovo New-TC' and ash dump folding of the wasteland.



Map 24. Preconceived advance of limit of the new mining scenario "A" - Source: ISP / MESP by SESA 2008, office PATEL/MEM.

Within the draft project for new mining developments, is of particular importance, to clarify the process of obtaining licenses for mining and mining reclamation of part of the use of current and anticipated. This prediction is also shown in more detail as in Fig. 20, for the following development of new mining in different periods.

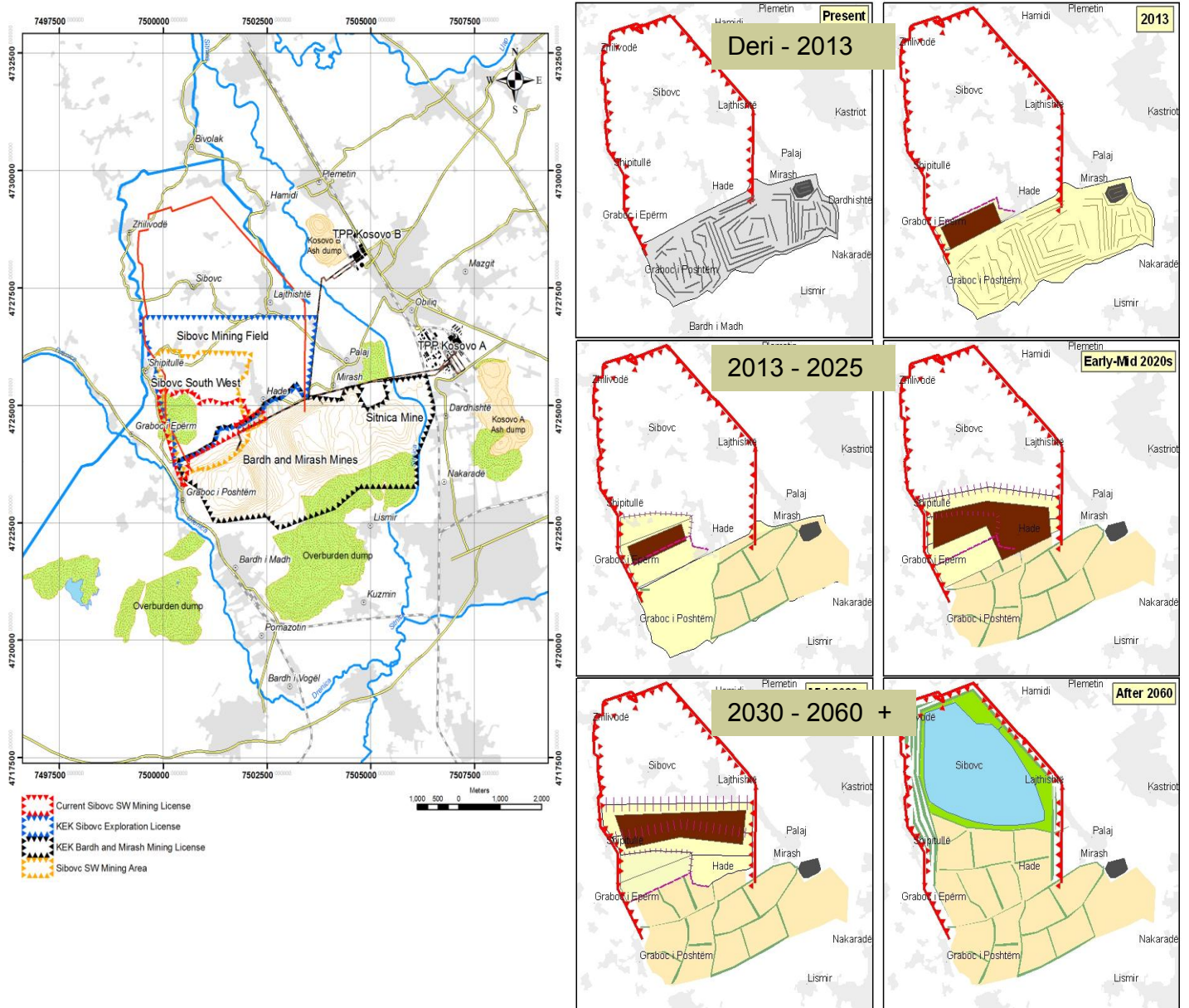


Fig 20. Long time predictions for the development of new mining . Source: SESA 2008, office PATEL/MEM.

STRATEGY OF FUTURE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT **IV**

4. COMPETITIVE (BIDDING) STRATEGIES

4.1. STRATEGY BY TREND (OR ZERO)

The Strategy `Zero` or the so-called `Size Trend`, which means strategy, enables the continuation of the current trend of developments, by way of uncontrolled interventions in space and the individual's own investment of Inappropriatemanned and unplanned. This strategy does not lead to the harmonized development and perspective since there is no orientation organized by a group, organization or institution. In addition, future developments are not based on any planning activities based on any study, research or design plan in advance with timeframes, budget implications and the necessary institutional framework for implementation.

In the case of the FMR (NMF) area, the failure of local consumer demand for electricity may be necessary under current demand and manufacturing of non-building new generation capacity, will continue the dependence of electricity supply for the long term from imports of countries. This, also, is the result of delays in decisions to build new generation capacity and not providing favorable conditions for sustainable economic development of the country and raising the quality of life.

Zero Strategy in the area of FMR (NMF)-will have the consequence:

- Continuation of reductions in electricity;
- deadlock in the country's economic development;
- deterioration of life quality;
- An increase in unemployment;
- Closing of the obligation of the existing TPP Kosovo A and Kosovo B "according to a predetermined time period;
- Removal of foreign investments in the energy sector and mining;
- increasing the import of electricity from neighboring countries;
- High cost of electricity from imports for local consumption;
- Do not use coal reserves;
- Do continuous monitoring of environmental conditions;
- Continue the development of uncontrolled space;
- Loss and degradation of agricultural land and environment around.

4.2. STRATEGY ACCORDING TO THE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

Authorities of central institutions in collaboration with external donors interested shall take appropriate measures toward the use of local energy resources, reserves of coal for generating needs and fulfilling the requirements of EU for renewable energy sources. Directly to the development of new energy capacity will enable secure supply of electricity in the long term and sustainable development (environmental, economic and social). Obviously, this is the basis of previous issues and safe for investment, domestic and foreign, in all areas of weakened economy of Kosovo

The Kosovo government has clearly, in a very close time period, taking into account the dynamics of the rapid developments in the region and beyond, especially care to climate change as consequence of global warming, global financial crisis will be very hard on the further exploitation (extraction and burning) resource of lignite to produce electricity.

Building new power plant at the location selected, rational and efficient (with more advanced technology blocks) of lignite reserves, providing regular blocks for the production of certain plants, which together with work on energy transfer in the interconnection and construction of new 400 kV line between Kosovo and Albania, increase safety, operation and optimization of energy system of the Republic of Kosovo.

Small area of land required for construction in the area of industrial complex "Kosovo B", just so long as the building blocks needed for new 2 x 300 MW TCKR's.

From Mining Company will be required to do rehabilitation, as to fill the holes, the existing mining Bardhi and Mirash and that of Sibovc. The mining company will fulfill the plan for re-cultivation areas used. The plan is approved by ICM and will be in line with the main mineral mining plan, and owner will be - managing KEK.

Fund dedicated to community development will be 10 million euros. This fund will support community development programs for development impact of mining and generation. The fund's goal is to help the community to improve their lives, improve social and physical environment in their training and participation in decision-making process.

Generation company will build and operate the water basin, in order to provide security of water supply in case of any failure in the water channel. The Kosovo government will expropriate the space which is needed for construction of the basin, and the same space will rents generation company for construction and operation of the basin. With the conclusion after expiration of the rental, the basin water will pass to ownership of the Government. The basin of water will provide water needed in the event of termination of the total flow of water in the channel, due to repairs of the canal or for any other reason (human or natural). In order to ensure two-week supply for Kosovo B and TCKR, estimated that the basin needs to be built with a capacity of 2 million m³.

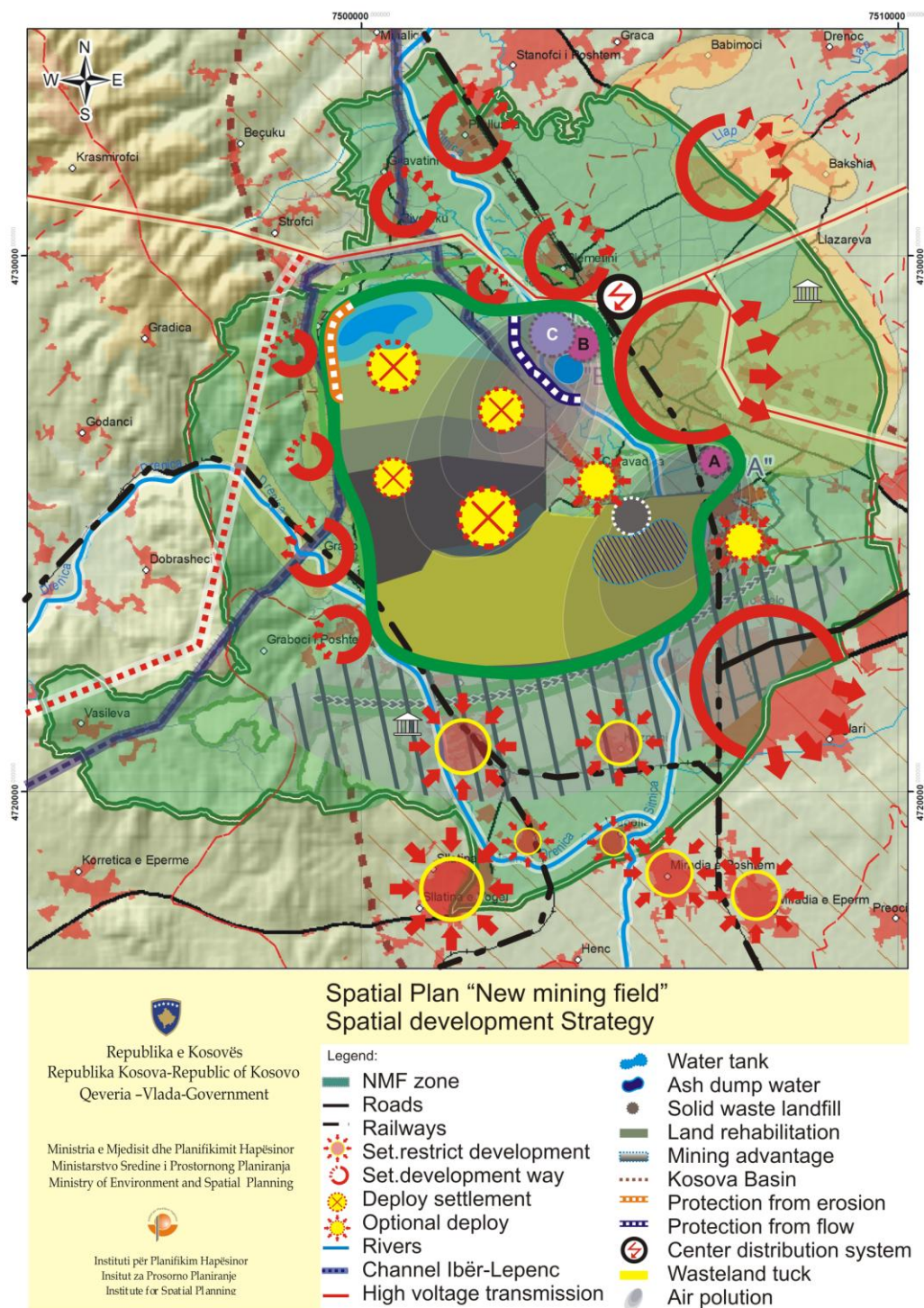
Development of the relocation - resettlement of population from the settlements in the new mining area also has special significance, even more sensitive. Restoring their new dwellings, requires planning and control in density and expansion of existing settlements in a cleaner living environment. This is achieved with the design of urban regulatory plans, and are acceptable when carried out within the area of interest or even within the municipality of Obilic.

Will be determine and implement of the surrounding belt, washed green and other barriers aimed at protection of the population and the environment in settlements around the affected area at risk of degradation, pollution, noise and vibrations.

Ongoing process of environmental remediation (waste disposal and recovery of contaminated areas within the industrial area of TPP Kosovo A, cleaning and removal of ash at Kosovo B, rehabilitation and reclamation of ash near the TPP Kosovo A and external leaflets wasteland), is expected to be achieved with various projects prepared by the locals to their implementation. Meanwhile, to realize

these projects, interested should seek and gain international donations (like the case of Project Land Clearance and Rehabilitation - PPRT), environmental policies and programs of the EU, whether foreign investment or grants or to Recent joint well-funded with participation of the Government.

Development strategy under the concept, expresses the following maps, presented as Fig. 46, which means selecting the best possible development of the proposed scenarios. Here are evaluated and discussed the preferred options, processes and highly developed area related to special economic interest of the New Mining Field.

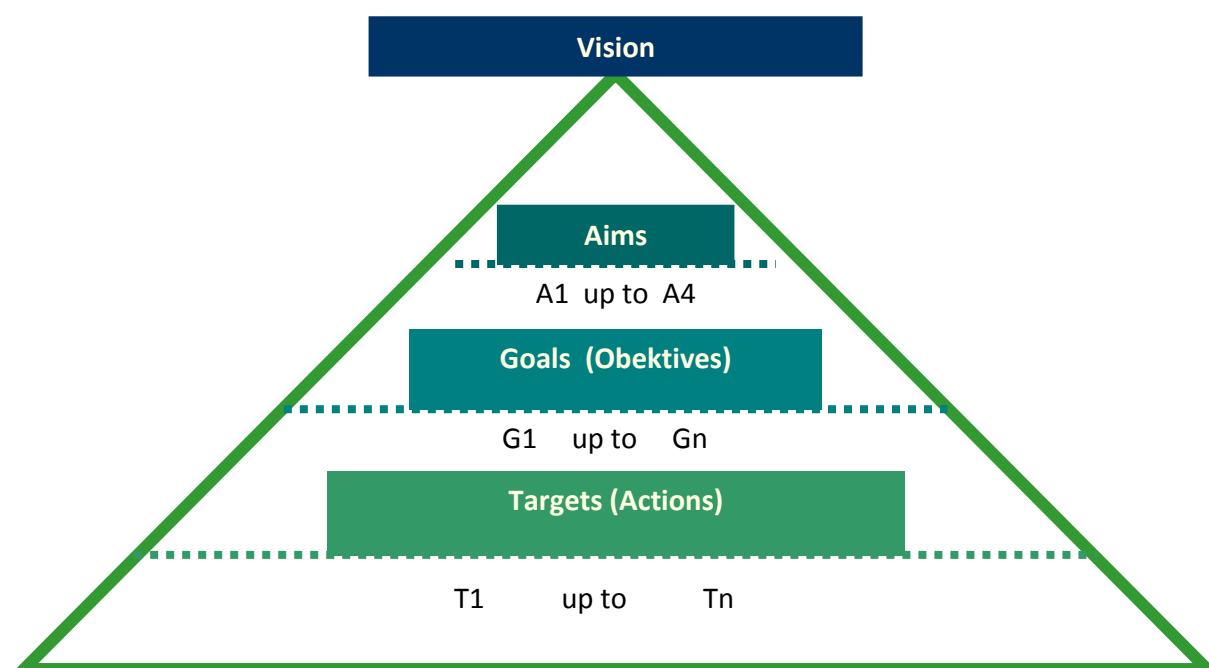


Map 25. Future development strategy of the concept of spatial development of FMR (NMF)-the - Source: PHI / MESP.

4.2.1. STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT ACCORDING TO THE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

Development of a strategy, based on selected scenarios under future development concept, clarified and understood more easily, recalling the pyramid scheme as in figure 13, over derives through the process (the opening) according to the hierarchy, from the overhead vision to end to the action.

Specifically, the development strategy being broken down into four goals (or general purpose), which, each of them, continue to be derived further in several specific objectives. Also these objectives, each of them continues to shared actions (measures, activities and relevant projects).



Recurrent Fig. Pyramid schemes achieving Vision. – Source ISP / MESP

Implementation of these actions in reverse order (reversible), from the bottom - top, will enable the achievement of the objectives that meet goals to fulfill the Vision.

Four goals (or main purpose) of this strategy, for achieving the vision are as follows:

AIM 1.

MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF SAFE ELECTRICITY AND HEATING ENERGY

| AIM 1 | Manufacturing and supply of safe electricity and heat |
|--------|---|
| AIM 2. | Planning and control of the process of relocation and development of settlements within and outside the area of FMR (NMF) |
| AIM 3. | Sustainable management of nature resources, and |
| AIM 4. | Improvement of environmental condition and preservation of |

With this goal intended to achieve sustainable production and supply electricity to all sectors in the entire territory of Kosovo, exploiting and rationally manage of the natural resources of lignite. Naturally, the next generation of electricity will be an achievement, opportunities for new investments, always respecting the obligations arising from international agreements on security of energy supply, in favor of environmental protection and development in socio-economic aspects.

This goal will be achieved through objectives as following:

A1/ Goal (Objective) 1. Construction of new generating units in the New Kosovo Power Plant, with more advanced technology, coal combustion, since 2011;

A1/ Goal (Objective) 2. Supply, transmission and distribution of electricity to secure network government and the electricity interconnection system;

A1/ Goal (Objective) 3. Ongoing initiatives to use renewable resources for power.

A1/ Goal (Objective) 4. Using the processed water/steam by Central TC for heat in Prishtina, Obiliq, Fushe Kosova

Aim 1/ Goal 1

A1.G1. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW GENERATING UNITS IN POWER PLANTS `NEW KOSOVO'S`, WITH MORE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, COAL COMBUSTION, SINCE 2011

Given the more comprehensive provisions, requirements and current needs for electricity in Kosovo brought about 5500 GWh and maximum loads of about 1150 MW in the period 2000 to 2009 with average annual growth of around 7%, and depending on the forecast increase in development economic country in 2020 can reach up to 1900 MW. Based on the requirements of domestic consumption of electricity, with the objective intended to ensure the construction of new generating capacity to 1000 MW electricity and 1000 MW renewable and other, which goes towards meeting the local peak demand with production stable and unhampered competitive prices and export of surplus power to regional markets and beyond.

With this objective, in addition to achieving the safe supply of local and regional consumption and support economic development, there is either no substantial commitment development of its energy sector in a sustainable manner and in accordance with the requirements of ECT (Energy Community Tractate) and EU directives.

This Goal objective is achieved through targets (measures / projects / activities) as following:

1. Decision to build new capacity to TC` KR` with advanced technologies in 2010;
2. The realization of the objectives of the Energy Strategy, the expression of interest, tendering, selection of the investor and sign the agreement in 2010 for the construction of TPP "Kosova e Re" and rehabilitation of Kosovo B;
3. Implementation of a new mining project - Sibovc West since 2010;
4. decommissioning of Kosovo A power plant after 2017;
5. Design and implement a project to remove ash and cleaning the ground at the site of the industrial area of Kosovo B power plant and building "New Kosovo" in 2010 / 11;
6. Drafting and approval of Urban Regulatory Plan for complex TC "New Kosovo";
7. Start of building the TC- New Kosovo by phases:
 - a. Phase I, construction of two blocks (2 x 300 = 600 MW) of TC `Kosova e Re`, the entry into operation in 2015 and 2016, which would allow the rehabilitation of Kosovo B in the years 2016 and 2017, enabling improvement of the environmental situation;
 - b. Phase II, construction of two other blocks (2 X 300 MW) of TC` Kosova e Re` with advanced technology by 2020, depending on the requirements of local and regional consumption;
 - c. Stage III, construction of other units to 1,000 MW with the most advanced technology and depending on local requirements and opportunities of commercial export of electricity

8. The signing and implementation of the ongoing obligations of the Energy Community Tractate (ECT) and the observance of EU directives with priority for the energy sector;
9. Establishment of legal framework and implement continuous "Acquis Communnitaire" calendar of reforms required by the ECT and economic power;
10. Ensuring sustainable cooperation agreement of the electricity system in Kosovo in the interconnection of the region (Albania, Montenegro, Serbia and Macedonia) during 2010 to 2011;

Aim 1/ Goal 2

A1.G2. SUPPLY, TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY INTO SECURE THE ELECTRICITY NETWORK OF LOCAL AND INTERCONNECTION SYSTEM

Electricity, produced in blocks of existing plants, is transmitted to the transformation of the station then becomes its distribution, from the electricity supplied to the local network and also passes through the regional network system.

Measures and activities as targets that will enable the fulfillment of this goal-objective are the following:

1. Optimization of parallel jobs on two complementary systems and realization of the project 400 kV interconnection line between Kosovo and Albania in the short term (2010 - 2012);
2. Stable and continuous operation of Kosovo's electricity transmission and integration in the system of regional interconnection and ENTSO-E by 2012;
3. Continued rehabilitation of obsolete lines and building new ones of those within the transmission system (110 and 220 KV-she)
4. Continuous and strictly control the electrical network in terms of minimizing energy to the elimination of losses of electricity;

Aim 1/ Goal 3

A1.G3. ONGOING INITIATIVES TO USE RENEWABLE RESOURCES FOR NEW PRODUCTEN OF ENERGY

Within the area of FMR (NMF), in addition to substantial coal resource, there is available any significant of alternative source for electricity production, if not taken into account the possibility of recycling in regional landfill where the potential of biomass taken away. With this objective is intended to develop the energy sector by utilizing the potentials of new-renewable electricity generation at the country level. Here we can mention research projects and for obtaining energy from water resource (hydrology), wind, sunlight (solar) and bio-measures and the possibility of connection to natural gas, although in some countries is not considered a new renewable-resource.

This goal-objective is achieved through these targets (measures / projects / activities) as following:

1. Creation of a sustainable legal framework and economic from 2010 to 2012 for alternative energy;
2. Support state initiatives for supporting the public - private partnership with International Financial Institutions from 2010.
3. Promotion of fees for use of resources supporting new-renewable resources (Feed-in Tariffs)
4. Establish a professional agency to re-renewable resources by 2011;
5. Execution of Government decision Nr.02/42 , of 31 October 2008 for construction of HP in Zhur and for draftin SP the area of special interest in the implementation of HC (HPP) of Zhur, in 2010;

6. Implementation of projects for construction of other small Hydropower Plants over the years 2010 - 2020;
7. Pre-feasibility Study prepared for the transformation of the hydro power plant Ujmani in reverse based on previous studies 2010 - 2011;
8. Develop concrete projects over the years 2010 - 2014 for connection to the natural gas network;
9. Design and implementation of projects based on EU recommendations for the use of renewable re-sources (wind and solar energy) for production, saving and energy efficiency;
10. Studies about potential and develop projects for utilization of biomass for electricity production since 2010.

Aim 1/ Goal 4

T1.G4. USE OF WATER OR STEAM FOR CENTRAL HEAT PROCESSED BY TC FOR PRISHTINA, FUSHE KOSOVA AND OBILIQ

With this objective is intended to achieve heating solution for municipalities around the TC's, reducing electricity use for heating, with positive effect in improving the environment, reduce the use of heating fuels which emit polluting gases. This will have a more rational and efficient use of electricity, more efficient heating and long-term reduction of pollution in the environment, ie sustainable development in February.

This goal-objective, of central heating primarily by TC for municipalities Pristina, Fushe Kosovo, and Obilic, achieved through measures / projects / activities as targets:

1. Implementation of the Prishtina District, Heating Project, scheduled to take place, with donations from abroad - EU and the Federal Government of Germany, in two phases:
 - a. Verification of status, adjustment and expansion of distribution network by 2015,
 - b. Project Implementation of Heat for Prishtina from cogeneration Kosova B Power Plant to exchangers close to `Termokos` in Prishtina in the period 2015 - 2017
2. Develop and implement Obiliq Heating Project, scheduled to take place, with donations from abroad, in two phases:
 - a. Construction of the Central Station by 2015 changers,
 - b. Extension of pipe system, the cogeneration of Kosovo B power plant to Central Station and distribution network by 2015
3. Develop and implement Heating Project of Fushe Kosovo, scheduled to take place, with donations from abroad, in two phases:
 - a. Building Local Changers Station by 2015,
 - b. Extension of System pipelines from Central Station in Obilic to the local station and distribution network by 2015.

AIM 2.**PLANNING AND CONTROL OF THE RELOCATION AND SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF AREA FMR (NMF)**

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Aim 1. | Manufacturing and supply of safe electricity and heat |
| Aim 2. | Planning and control of the process of relocation and development of settlements within and outside the area of FMR (NMF) |
| Aim 3. | Sustainable development of nature resources, and |
| Aim 4. | Improvement of environmental condition and conservation of cultural heritage. |

With this aim, intended to achieve a sustainable community treatment in the area, the population of settlements subject to the relocation process, due to planned developments in the coal resource exploitation as well as that of directly influenced or indirectly by developments expected in the area. This goal directs the developments in the displacement solution acceptable to all communities in towns which are in the area of the new field of mining and those who are in warm spots / hotspots.

The objectives of this goal attempt that settlements within the new mining area and those found in areas at risk, to be supported and encouraged by the achievement of settlement, be liked by the community and based on the document approved by the Government " Political Framework of Displacement". Treatment of social, economic, environmental and infrastructure in different settlements developments enable planning and development control them. Also, improvement of basic infrastructure, provision of services, training and vocational training, etc., achieved through the creation of fund of 10 million from investors, which are intended for a more qualitative and community development.

This goal is achieved through specific objectives in order to implement the policy framework for relocation and improvement of living, as are:

A2/ Goal (Objective) 1. Develop, adopt and implement of " Policy Framework for Displacement";

A2/ Goal (Objective) 2. Inventory and valuation of property and real estate;

A2/ Goal (Objective) 3. Property expropriation;

A2/ Goal (Objective) 4. Compensation for property and real estate;

A2/ Goal (Objective) 5. Application of acceptable process to the community relocation - resettlement;

A2/ Goal (Objective) 6. Achievement of the agreement with the community on the issue of cemetery;

A2/ Goal (Objective) 7. Establish community development fund from the investor, and

A2/ Goal (Objective) 8. Planning and development control in the improvement of living within and around area.

Aim 2/ Goal 1**A2.G1. DEVELOP, ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT OF " POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR DISPLACEMENT"**

Displacement as a process, will cover not only the procedures of real estate valuation, expropriation, compensation and relocation plan, but also creates conditions for development of community residences that are affected by planned developments in the area of FMR (NMF) .

This goal will be achieved:

1. Drafting by the Government and approval by the Assembly to "Policy Framework for displacement" in 2010/11;
2. Implementation of " Policy Framework for Displacement" in stages according to Mining and Mining Plan based on advancing mining.

Aim 2/ Goal 2**A2.G2. INVENTARISATION AND ASSESMENT OF THE PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE SETTLEMENT (during 2010/11 for Ph-I and 2018/19 for Ph-II)**

This objective is based on the standards, rules and norms of real property assessment for the area in question. Assessment of real property is performed by the project company and is approved from expropriation authority for any request which provides for the resettlement action plan, which deals based on market value of the property.

Condition of real property assessment is preliminary design documentation and database of these measures, projects and activities included as following:

1. Preparation of procedures, methodology and sharing of responsibilities with the same standards for all, in appreciation of real estate (farm land, property and other real estate);
2. Inventory of property and real estate settlements will be subject to expropriation in the first phase (PhaseI: Hade - the rest of the village, Shipitullë - part of village in the field of mining and Caravadicë / Palaj) in 2010/11;
3. Inventory of property and real estate settlements will be subject to expropriation in the second phase (Phase-II: Leshkoshiq / Lajthisht and Sibovc) before the year 2020;
4. Determination of acceptable value, timing and manner of compensation for individual property: land, housing facilities and other associated facilities
5. Estimates of needs for infrastructure and technical services and social, economic rehabilitation, training events etc.

Aim 2/ Goal 3**A2.G3. EXPROPRIATION OF PROPERTIES (the 2011/12 for phase-i and 2019/20 for phase-ii)**

Ky objektivi tenton rregullimin e mënyrës së shpronësimit in the case where the purpose of acquiring property couldn't be met during the resettlement process, including necessary procedures for its realization. If the affected party is not satisfied with the valuation process of the property during the process of resettlement, the expropriation authority takes a decision for acquiring such property according to the law on expropriation. The expropriation will be done by the Government as responsible authority respecting required legal terms and by non skipping publik konsultations with the affected community.

This Goal is reached through projects/measures/activities:

1. Organization of pre-consultations with the community that has to be resettled;

2. Achieving compliance and reaching the agreement declared, between Government and owners during 2011 on the manner and terms of compensation, basen on the legislation in force;
3. Giving decisions for expropriation to the owners, with the sum by reasoning it, based on particular specifications for different properties basen on the agreement reached in year 2011 for Ph-I and in 2019 for Ph-II;

Aim 2 / Goal 4

A2.G4. COMPENSATION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (in 2012/15 for Phase-I and 2020/23 for Phase-II)

The objective is that the compensation of the expropriated property, the value determined according to criterias predefined, should be done by the investor so that the affected community requirements are acceptable. Compensation includes accessory parts and fruits.

Preliminarily, it should be mentioned that compensation can be done in two ways:

- A. the immovable property which has a value equal to the compensation, or
- B. combination of partial cash and other immovable property, which together have a value equal to the compensation;

This objective is realized through measures / projects / activities:

1. Implementation of individual compensation for housing units and supporting facilities, agricultural land, income from crops per year and the business or the other if any, in 2012/13 to 2020/2021 for PhI and Ph-II;
2. Implementation of joint compensation, social infrastructure and technical services to 2013/15 to 2021/23 for PhI and Ph-II;

Aim 2 / Goal 5

A2.G5. IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ACCEPTABLE PROCESS FOR COMMUNITY DISPLACEMENT-RESETTLEMENT (Years 2010/2016 to 2019/2026 of Ph-I and Ph-II)

Under the plan of the advancement of mining development in the new field or "C" of mine, also drafted a detailed dynamic plan for community organized relocation. Its implementation is based on public consultations with the community and under their initial compliance.

This objective is realized through measures / projects / activities:

1. Ensure preparation of suitable location for development of urban regulatory plans for restoring the community moved (within the area of interest FMR (NMF) or the municipal territory of Obilic) in the years 2010/11 to 2019/20 for Ph-I and Ph-II ;
2. Reaching agreement between the Government and the community to relocate, to appeal their new settlements, based on compliance stated, FI in 2011 and F-II in 2020;
3. Develop Detailed Dynamic Plans of Action displacement-Restoration of Ph-I / 2012 (the remaining quarters of Hade village in 2011 and south-eastern suburbs of the village Shipitullë and village Caravadicë / Palaj / 2012,
4. Develop Detailed Plans of Action for Dynamic Restoration in -Ph-II (the village Leshkoshij / Lajthisht / the 2021 and 2022 on Sibovc village,
5. Approval and implementation of the Action Plan for relocation-resettlement since 2012/15 to 2022/25 and from Ph-I to Ph-II;

Aim 2/ Goal 6**A2.G6. ACHIEVEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT WITH THE COMMUNITY ON THE CEMETERY ISSUE (In the years 2012/2014 to 2020/2022 for Ph-I and Ph-II)**

Moving the cemetery requires special treatment given that such an issue is not regulated by law. The Government is intended preliminary cooperation and achieving a consent and / or investor with the community on the current graveyard displacement of the new mining area in another location.

This objective is realized through measures / projects / activities:

1. Consultation with community and religious communities and identify adequate space appropriate to the graveyard shift (depending on the religion / community) by 2012 ie 2020;
2. Consultation with the community and achieving acceptable agreement to relocate the cemetery before the year 2013 ie 2021;
3. Develop Cemetery Relocation Project in 2013 and 2021;
4. Implementation Project Resettlement cemetery on 2021/22 respectively 2013/14.

Aim 2/ Goal 7**A2.G7. CREATION OF OFFICE AND FUND FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OF 10 MILLION FROM INVESTORS**

Through the establishment of Community Development Fund, intended to achieve adequate treatment of social, environmental and economic providing certain tools that are dedicated for improving the quality of life by raising the basic infrastructure, efficiency in services, training and vocational training and priority in employment, etc..

This objective is achieved by measures, projects and appropriate activities as follows:

1. Creation of Consulting Office and Management Fund in 2011;
2. Identify needs of the community to benefit from the fund for development of 2010;
3. Draft Community Development Plan in 2011;
4. Officialing the agreement of understanding for the priorities and criteria for relief to residents of the area of FMR (NMF) by:
 - a. Energy payment,
 - b. training, vocational training and employment in sub-sectors of Kosovo's energy system,
 - c. Medical visits,
 - d. Execution of the projects for community needs, etc;

Aim 2/ Goal 8**A2.G8. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING WITHIN AND AROUND THE AREA;**

With this goal tends that the settlements within the area to be supported and encouraged in various ways, enabling planning and control of development in the new settlements outside of mining. Here, the treatment of environmental issues, social and economic achieved through the creation of a basis for community development, certain insurance plans which are intended to protect and improve the

quality of life (by providing organization of settlements, the basic technical and social infrastructure , efficient services, etc.).

This objective is achieved by the measures, projects and appropriate ongoing activities as:

1. Drafting the Spatial Plan/ Manager of the energy of Kosovo, which with the specific decisions by the Government and municipalities shall protect the reserves of coal, by 2012;
2. Harmonization of local plans of the participating municipalities (Obilic, Fushe Kosovo, Vushtrri and Glogovac) with SP for the area of special economic interest "New Mining Field";
3. Development of urban regulatory plans (with densification and expansion to allow construction in the settlements which are not subject to relocation) and the monitoring of developments in the area of interest - FMR (NMF)
4. Adoption and implementation of regulatory plans with concrete projects for infrastructure facilities and technical services, social housing and supporting them as well as common areas in 2012/14 to 2020/22 for Ph-I and Ph-II;
5. Implementation of project plans in building and establishing new settlements of population during 2013/15 and 2021/23;
6. Expansion and improvement of the existing network of circular routes and links to settlements around the mining area in FMR (NMF) in short-term;
7. Immediate improvement of the situation in the infrastructure and functioning of the railway network in general and especially in the area of FMR (NMF);
8. Instant Access to all residences in the water and sewerage network within the area of FMR (NMF)-that
9. Instant Access to all residences in the telecommunications network within the area of FMR (NMF).
10. Drafting the Spatial Plan for the area TZHEK (the triangle of economic development) by 2012
11. Harmonization of local plans, municipalities participating in the Kosovo Basin of lignite, with SP for TZHEK area of interest during the years 2012/2014;
12. Development of urban regulatory plans and controls allowed for the residential developments in Kosovo lignite basin from 2010 to 2015;
13. Establishment of the Inspection Unit, responsible for monitoring developments in areas with coal reserves (especially in Kosovo Basin) by 2011;

AIM 3.**SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURE RESOURCES**

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal 1. | Manufacturing and supply of safe electricity and heat |
| Goal 2. | Planning and control of the process of relocation and development of settlements within and outside the area of FMR (NMF) |
| Goal 3. | Sustainable development of nature resources |
| Goal 4. | Improvement of environmental condition and preservation of cultural heritazëria ndai trashëimisë. |

With this goal intended to achieve consistency in terms of exploitation and rational management of natural resources of coal as the main source of electricity in the Republic of Kosovo and water resources as key factors for the development of the energy sector. Achieving this goal also aims to pointed use of lignite as a basis for economic development taking into account also the dynamics of global developments and access to alternative resources and consider the current interest of investors current capital investment in the energy sector;

A3/ Goal (Objective) 1. Rational and efficient use of lignite resources;

A3/ Goal (Objective) 2. Prevention of continuous self-burning of lignite (in mining surface);

A3/ Goal (Objective) 3. Exploitation and rational management of water resources

Aim 3/ Goal 1**A3.G1. RATIONAL AND EFFICIENT USE OF LIGNITE RESOURCES 2010 - 2020+**

Since, in the long run the energy sector, coal will remain the main fuel for electricity production in Kosovo with the intended target resource utilization control of lignite mining not only in actual surface in Bardhi and Mirash that are almost exhausted but even those in the mine Sitnica and FMR (NMF).

This objective is achieved through these measures / projects / activities:

1. Protection of lignite resources from uncontrolled construction;
2. efficient use of coal with more advanced technology;
3. Implementation of the master Plan of the New Mining based on the dynamics of developing new generation capacity;
4. Coordination of the dynamics operating activities planned in parallel with recultivation activities;

Aim 3/ Goal 2**A3.G2. PREVENTION OF CONTINUOUS SELF-BURNING OF LIGNITE MINING (mining surface 2010 - 2020+)**

This objective aims to achieve avoidance, avoidance or elimination of dangerous phenomena as it is self-combustion of lignite mining.

The goal-objective can be achieved through measures / projects / activities as targets:

1. Develop operational plan for the elimination and prevention of fires;

2. Creating an emergency team and training staff to prevent and extinguishing of fires;
3. Providing the necessary equipment to avoid and prevent fires for each mine;

Aim 3 / Goal 3

A3.G3. EXPLOITATION AND RATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES 2010/20+

FMR area (NMF) spread in mostly in aride (dry) part of land, with few surface water and groundwater. In recent years most of the rivers in this area are attacked by discharges of untreated (from households, industry etc). Much of the population lies in this area which increases the demand for drinking water. Then, this target aims to achieve sustainable management of water resources in the area of special economic interest which will be based on the standards and EU directives - the.

This goal-objective is achieved between the measures / projects / activities as:

1. Develop strategy for state waters in accordance with the guidelines and policies specified in the Water Framework Directive of the EU;
2. Develop a plan for management of the Ibar river basin:
 - a. Project development to regulate river Sitnica;
 - b. Project development to regulate river Drenica;
 - c. Project development to regulate river Llap;
 - d. Project design for inventory of all natural resources within the area, with the possibility of their use for drinking water for residents of the area.
 - e. Survey of groundwater in the river alluvium Sitnica, Drenica and Llap.
 - f. Develop project to repair and rehabilitate the hydro-system channel Iber-Lepenc in part: Pridvoricë-Obilic; Bivolak-Drenas (loss reduction / consumption of illegal water);
 - g. Implement measures to prohibit the use of raw materials in rivers Sitnica, Drenica and Llap;
3. Implementation of measures against illegal connections in the Iber-Lepenc channel;
4. Updating, revision and preparation of plans for the rest of the Iber-Lepenc project (part of Lepenci) by HS "Iber-Lepenc" by the end of 2011;
5. Develop a feasibility study and construction of accumulating basin in order to increase the security of water supply reserve TC- " New Kosovo` and `B` on 2010/11, and
6. Reduce water consumption through recycling of industrial wastewater discharged.

AIM 4.**IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION AND HERITAGE CARE IN AREA OF INTEREST "FMR (NMF)"**

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Aim 1. | Manufacturing and supply of safe electricity and heat |
| Aim 2. | Planning and control of the process of relocation and development of settlements within and outside the area of FMR (NMF) |
| Aim 3. | Sustainable management of nature resources |
| Aim 4. | Improving the environmental situation and heritage care |

With this goal intended to achieve improvement of existing environmental performance, paying the utmost care for spaces that will undergo rehabilitation and reclamation. Here, the aim is to improve the visual landscape as the center of the health protection within and outside the area of interest, based on continuous control and monitoring according to best practices.

Also, this goal orientation, the use of fresh ash produced by the TC's as a basis for needs in construction, improve the environment and agricultural land surfaces and the possibility

of creating the most attractive area for visitors who could be introduced to the natural heritage values, cultural and industrial and new working places for area residents.

The Aim is separated and is expected to be achieved by the following goals (or objectives):

A4/ Goal (Objective) 1.Improvement of environmental performance in the mining area and the existing TC in accordance with the EU Directives before the year 2017;

A4/ Goal (Objective) 2.Rehabilitation and reclamation of degraded areas;

A4 / Goal (Objective) 3. Regular monitoring and control to environmental elements (air, water and soil);

A4/ Goal (Objective) 4.Sustainable management of 'Regional strage" in Mirash;

A4/ Goal (Objective) 5.Management and exploitation of fresh ash in construction needs, in cement industry etc.

A4 / Goal (Objective) 6. More efficient care for landscape, biodiversity and natural heritage. cultural, historical and industrial in the area of FMR (NMF).

Aim 4/ Goal 1**T4.G1. IMPROVEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE IN THE AREA OF FMR (NMF) AND TO THE EXISTING TPP (2010 - 2018)**

Pollution Control and improve environmental conditions in the area of FMR (NMF)-must comply with environmental standards arising from the EU Directive on large combustion plants (LCPD 2001/80/EC). Achieving this objective is a prerequisite for ensuring the operation of power plants tending reduce emissions, removal, prevention of risk and targetof cleaning inherited pollution, and management of current and future pollution.

Based on this, and predictions about the longevity of the existing TPP, this target aims to achieve improved environmental performance through measures / projects / activities as follows:

1. Creating appropriate sound barriers to reduce barriers caused by noise;
2. Forestation of green generations in the area of FMR (NMF):
 - a. Green generation (belt) around the existing and new mining area;

- b. Green generation around new ash storage;
 - c. Green generation around Thermo Power Plants (TC);
 - d. Green generation throughout the area of FMR (NMF) linked with mountains of Çiçavica.
3. Develop plan for implementation of projects in existing Plants, in:
 - a. Decrease of ash emissions , and
 - b. Discharge of industrial waters.
4. Improving the environmental performance of TPP `Kosovo A with additional investment in maintenance and the possibility of its operation by the end of the year 2017 (beginning of the closing process);
5. Removal of waste, decommissioning and dismantling of the plants in the energetic- chemical complex on location "Kosva A" (gasification, drying, heating, reparations, lignite dumps and azotic);
6. Major repairs to the modernization of equipment of TPP "Kosova B" including the installation of the FGD-s (Gas-Denitrification Desulfuring) in accordance with EU Directives;
7. The realization of the objectives of the Feasibility Study for decommissioning the power plant `Kosova A` year after 2017 and develop plans to overhaul mantling and degraded areas;
8. Develop plans, integrated conservation, for the use of some facilities from existing complexes TC's, after their closure and rehabilitation, for development of industrial or other destination in the future, and
9. Construction of wastewater treatment plant (industrial, sewage, waste-water, etc.) of industrial output;

Aim 4/ Goal 2

A4.G2. CONTINUED REHABILITATION AND RECLAMATION OF DEGRADED AREAS

Return of land, re-cultivation of wastelands and rehabilitation of degraded areas within the zone of FMR (NMF), is one of the main objectives which directs the improvements in the environment and in favor of agro-rural using. This objective at the same time is cleaning the target of Project and Reclamation of Land (PPRT), which is implemented by KEK and supported in financial terms by donors as the World Bank (with a total of 10.5 million) and Government of the Kingdom the Netherlands (with 3.0 million). The project, rehabilitation works unless external leaflets of `Grace Hill (Kodra e Hirit)`, South wasteland, wasteland of the `Deep Lug` and Castle, as well as Vasilevo wasteland, there are also other components such as rehabilitation and re-cultivation of ash landfill near TPP `Kosovo A` ; Creation of hydraulic transmission system for ash and treatment and disposal of hazardous waste from the area of gasification in Obilic. These include the measures against degradation caused by flooding and erosion.

This goal-objective is achieved through measures / projects / activities as targets:

1. Clean-up Project Implementation and Land Reclamation - CPLR (PPRT), as components:
 - a. Continue of the project realization "Rehabilitation, shaping and reclamation of ash dump TPP Kosovo A".
 - b. Implementation of the project "Developing a System for hydraulic transport of ash."
 - c. Implementation of the project "Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste from the area of gasification plant in Obilic."
 - d. Implementation of the project "Stability, reshaping and reclamation of wasteland external leaflets.

- e. Establishment of external Vasilevo dump, according to the activities foreseen in 2010,
 - f. Establishment of external Southern dump under the foreseen dynamics on 2010 / 12,
 - g. Landfill Stabilization of external dump `Lugu I Thelle` and `Castle` -2010 / 12, and
 - h. Establishment of the ash dump and wasteland in `Dragodan` by planned activities of 2009/11;
2. Repair and reclamation of old sites to the emission of particulates from power plants, mines and deposits of ash;
 3. Identification and inventory of current erosion areas within FMR (NMF);
 4. Development and implementation of measures against erosion
 - a. biological measures - afforestation,
 - b. Measures through gabiones, cascades and dams;
 5. Identification and inventory of current flooding areas (under flooding) within FMR (NMF);
 6. Develop and implement protection project against flooding
 - a. Preventive measures - Defensive;
 - b. Measures through the enlargement of the bed and construction of river embankment Sitnica, Drenica and Llap;

Aim 4 / Goal 3

A4.G3. REGULAR MONITORING AND CONTROL TO ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS SINCE 2010

This objective helps control and manage air pollution, water and soil caused by energy production while respecting the standards and international best practices on environmental protection.

This objective is achieved through action / projects / activities as:

1. Establish systems of monitoring and measuring emissions of power plants in blocks;
2. Building an adequate monitoring system on air quality, water and soil in the area of impact of energy facilities and abroad;
3. Institutional strengthening for monitoring and management system;
4. Selection of suitable location for establishing monitoring stations depending on the distribution of gases and dust particles;
5. Build a database on air quality monitoring, water and land within the area of FMR (NMF);
6. Collection and processing of data from monitoring stations and their integration within KEPA Monitoring Centre and their publication;
7. Analysis of data on quality (capacity) of water, air, land and biological diversity (biodiversity);
8. Analysis of data on the level of noise and radiation;
9. Develop and publish an annual report from KEPA, minimum and maximum values of the condition and level of environmental permissible elements;
10. Detailed Design projects for construction of plants for treating sewage before discharge into rivers from the TC's, mining, industry and households;

Aim 4/ Goal 4**A4.G4. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF 'REGIONAL STORAGE' IN MIRASH (2010 - 2020)**

With this objective is intended to achieve a more efficient management of waste and opportunities for their use after the recycling process. This will be achieved through these measures, projects or activities:

1. Preparation of a Waste Management Plan
2. Undertake urgent measures to reduce the impact on the surroundings;
3. Management and maintenance of the regional landfill project;
4. Recycling of organic waste from inorganic;
5. Use of biomass for energy gain by burning it;
6. its closure in 2020, and adjusting terrain;
7. Review of the project "Regional Storage", the possibility of selection, recycling, waste processing and wastewater treatment by EU directives, by the end of 2011

Aim 4/ Goal 5**A4.G5. MANAGEMENT AND EXPLOITATION OF FRESH ASH IN CONSTRUCTION NEEDS (2010 - 2020+)**

Environmental legislation and European technical standards consider the using fresh ash as raw material for providing some profitable products with particular emphasis on construction (cement and concrete). The role and benefits of fresh ash are very widely known in the literature and highly studied. Therefore, this objective is based on the exploitation of these industrial waste in order to directly assist in improving the environmental status of the area and the possibility of the creation of new jobs for area residents and it's economic development.

Taking into account that in Europe the destination of the use of fresh ash is as follows: construction industry (46%) environmental regulation (43%) Saving as a temporary backup (6%) and filling of potholes and road space (5%), the target tends to be achieved through measures / projects / activities as follows:

1. Review and updating of their studies on the quality of ash and its use for manufacturing construction products in 2010/11;
2. Organizing an international conference on the use and promotion opportunities of grace 2010
3. Survey of good practices for use of fresh ash for construction products, for the benefit of cement and concrete in road construction, production of tiles and ceramic tiles - 'clinker', etc. in 2010;
4. Construction of the factory, years 2011/13, production of construction materials from the processing of fresh ash, such as:
 - a. amplifier and insulating material in the mix of cement;
 - b. amplifier and insulating material in the concrete mix;
 - c. clay tiles and 'shamote';
 - d. clinker tiles, etc..

Aim 4 / Goal 6**A4.G6. MORE EFFICIENT CARE FOR LANDSCAPE, BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL HERITAGE CULTURAL, HISTORICAL AND INDUSTRIAL IN THE AREA OF FMR - NMF (2010 - 2020+).**

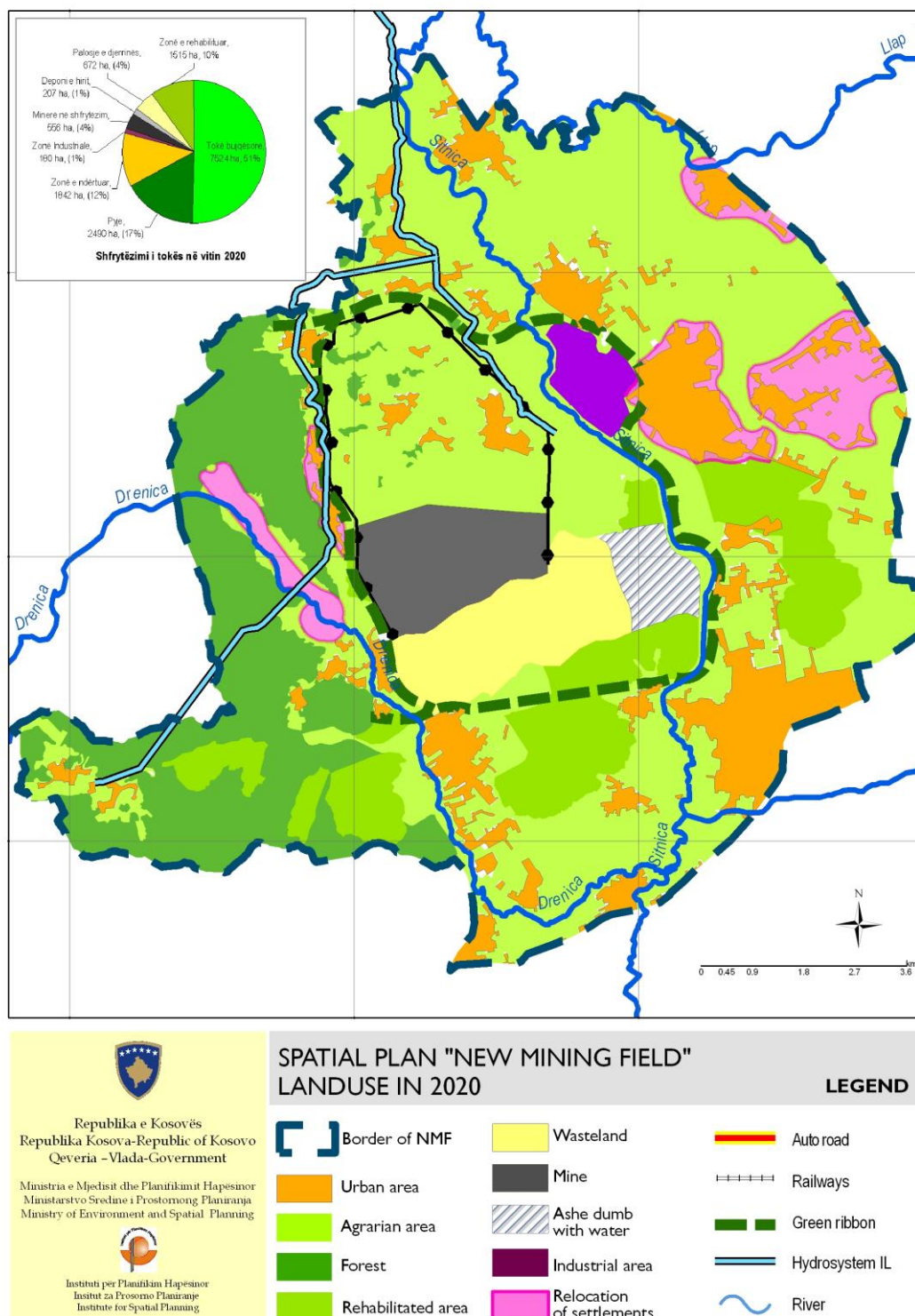
This objective is intended to treat so as archaeological remains accountable in case of their appearance during the exploitation of mining, and also the treatment of cultural heritage landmark and the possibility of transformation of old industrial facilities in locations attractive to visitors.

This objective is achieved through measures / projects / activities as:

1. Develop a comprehensive study of the impact of TC, during operation, the habitats of rare biological species in the area of FMR (NMF)-and around it 2011/12;
2. Project development with protection measures, aimed at the preservation of wild birds, from the dangerous action of electricity on 2011/12;
3. Preparation of feasibility for the use of any object from the industrial complex TPP Kosovo A, in the context of integrated conservation for industrial museum, art gallery, etc. by 2015;
4. Develop a plan for custody facilities and locations identified and protection status (holy tomb of 'Sultan Murat' in Bellaqevc of Mazgit and 'Castle' in the Great Bardhi) for tourism development by 2012
5. Inventory, proceeding, categorization, protection by law and effective care to the objects and architectural and archeological sites identified by 2012;
6. Research, inventory and disposition of facilities or cultural and historical sites unknown until now during 2010/20;
7. Develop criteria and measures for implementation, if the findings of archaeological exhibits, in locations inside and outside the area of interes FMR (NMF) in 2010;
8. Develop special regulations on the treatment of landscapes and natural heritage sites, cultural and historical in 2011;
9. Develop and instruction booklet (guide) for the values of heritage (natural, cultural, historical and industrial) for the area of interest FMR (NMF) in 2011

4.3. FORESEEN USE OF LAND FOR 2020

Changes in space encountered in the envisaged use of land for 2020, as below in Figure 48, the use of land as in 2009, are due to development and progress of the processes generating, mining, rehabilitation and relocation settlements.

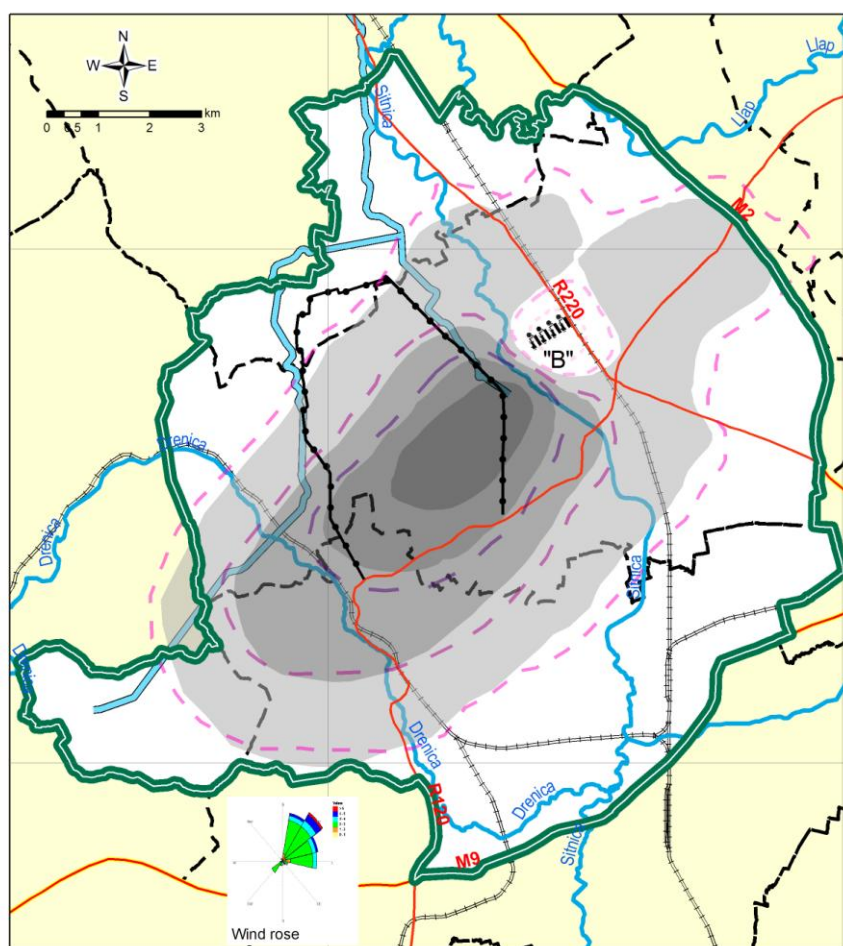


Map 26. The use of land provided for in 2020. - Source: ISP / MESP

From here, it is noted that there is a reduction of industrial zones, two of them as they were in a single and for more reduce the air emissions from and under the direction of the wind, because of the use of advanced technologies and relocation of population from the settlements in the central area (or direct impacts).

Moreover, decreased areas of landfills and quantities of ash, which already after his transfer and clearance area in 'Kosova B' and the rehabilitation of the area close to 'Kosovo A', already has other treatment. Fresh Grace is able to be used for work on roads or basic layers for the production of strong and insulator elements in construction. Obviously, the reduction of open space mining comes automatically, because it will remain open only new mines, but holes in existing mining will be eliminated by being filled with new wasteland foldings.

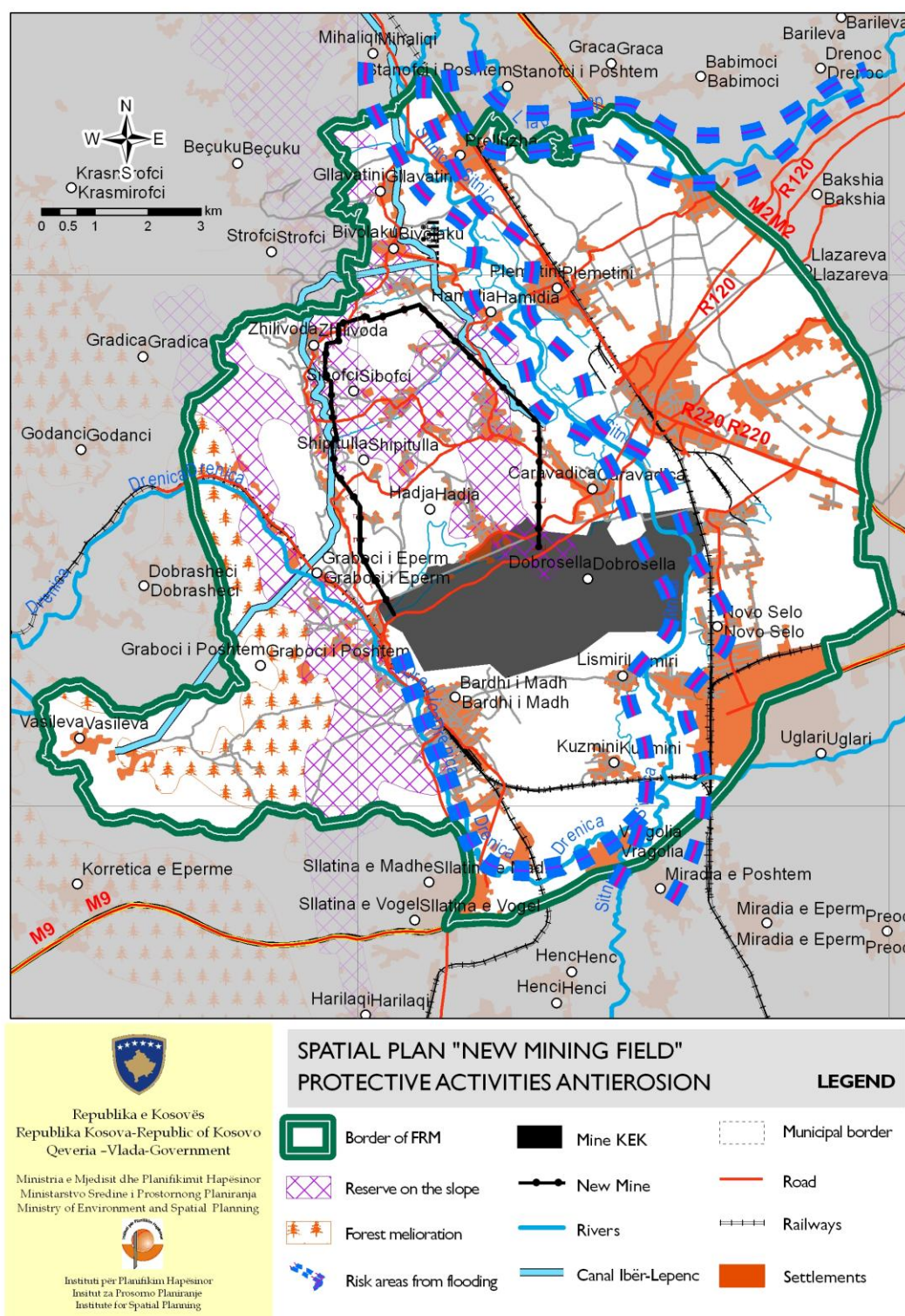
Maps in follow, as in Fig. 49, represents the possible extent of air pollution in the area of interest by emissions of sulfur dioxide (SG2) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) from TC 'New Kosovo', based on current research.



Map 27. Distribution of SO₂ and NO_x emissions by TC 'KR' and 'KosovoB' under the influence of wind in the area of FMR (NMF)-of. - Source: ISP / MESP by SESA 2008, office PATEL / MEM

However, after human intervention, to natural hazards as follows in fig.50, the regulation and protection of the safe and stable environment, we should mention the benefit of new areas of agricultural usable. Such areas rehabilitated in considerable size can be used for various activities taking place on agricultural land or forest ones, when added to this space saver as green generation (with trees leaf-conifer forest and brush holder side) then also improvement in the living environment.





Map 28. Protection measures against erosion and flooding more prevalent in the area of FMR (NMF) - Source: ISP/MESP From Hydro-economy Atlas of Kosovo 1976.

Finally, the benefit is expressed in the development of settlements in the form of concentrated and plying more than it was before, in favor of preserving agricultural land but also the extent of infrastructure and facilitation in the provision of technical services and social.

4.4. EVALUATION OF STTRATEGIES

Of course, to ensure the strategy under development concept of the Spatial Plan for the area of special economic interest FMR (NMF)-that is good and positive, have to face any other strategy devised by comparing them through the recognized criteria for evaluation of strategies.

In this case, since we have no other strategy prepared in advance, makes a comparison between two strategies elaborated in this chapter as the fourth stage of this document. Evaluation and comparison between the "Strategy according to the concept of spatial development" and "Zero Strategy (under development or trend)", which implies continuity of the development of unplanned and uncontrolled, is made and presented in Table 15, as follows.

Evaluation of strategies for the area of special economic interes " New Mining Field"

| Evaluation criterias <i>Strategy should EU, ...</i> | | Strategy according toTrend (of strategy "0") | | Strategy according to concept (of planed development) | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| 1 | <i>Realistic and feasible</i> | 2 | Continue the implementation of unplanned realities | 2 | Implemented on an actual and planned bases |
| 2 | <i>Economically reasonable</i> | 1 | To some extent, but without clear benefit | 2 | Enough and with a defined target |
| 3 | <i>By clear roles and responsibility</i> | 1 | Excep KEK the other are unclarified | 2 | With separate roles and clear responsibilities |
| 4 | <i>By influence in priority purposes</i> | 0 | There may be based on development priorities | 2 | It is the vanguard of development priorities |
| 5 | <i>Focused and strategic</i> | 1 | Necessary but without the possibility of strategic planning | 2 | Focused and strategic priority in developing of country |
| 6 | <i>Understood and supported by key stakeholders (participants)</i> | 0 | The incomprehensible and without support by key participants | 2 | Meaningful institutional support and professional expertise |
| 7 | <i>Framed space, time and investment</i> | 1 | However, no timeframe and investment | 2 | Provides a clear framework for all component indicators (spatial., time and investive) |
| 8 | <i>On the basis of clear rules for determining the necessary control</i> | 0 | Without a clear and necessary for the control rules | 1 | Clear rules of the control but not for all |
| 9 | <i>Minimizing conflicts between sectors and development opport.</i> | 0 | Conflicts only come continuously added | 1 | Express efforts to minimizing conflicts |
| 10 | <i>Maximum driving potential synergy</i> | 0 | There has nothing to do with the functioning of synergies | 2 | Functioning represents the maximum synergies |
| 11 | <i>Be flexible</i> | 1 | Can have any kind of flexibility but without planning | 2 | Flexibility in development, locations, capacity and investment |
| Total | | 7 from 22 | | 20 from 22 | |
| Used methodology for evaluation, where: 2 – Fully, 1- Partly (not full) and 0 - None | | | | | |

Table 15. Evaluation of strategies for the FMR (NMF) area -under the standard criteria. - Source: ISP / MESP.

CONCLUSION. Every action development, development strategy within the concept of advanced (and advancing synergic sectional conflict mitigation), as is planned, controlled, and conducted by government institutions to support the legal framework, it appears to be more successful and organized for its implementation under shared responsibilities unsuccessful actions against individual strategy within the trend, with disorganized in application development (investment, duration and control) properly.

PROVISIONS FOR STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION



5. PROVISIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCEPT STRATEGY

By the provisions for implementation the definition becomes more clear of: conditions and measures of utilization, adjustment of space and environmental and social safeguards of the area FMR (NMF).

5.1. TERMS AND PROVISIONS OF GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE INVESTORS AND OTHER RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS

5.1.1. CONDITIONS AND GENERAL MEASURES

Spatial Plan for the area of Special Economic interest - New Mining Field (hereinafter: Plan) defines the Limits of Regulation, organization and designation of space as well as measures for the Conditions and the use, Adjustment and Special Protection Area.

- Included in the draft plan elaborates "Spatial Plan for the Area of Special Economics Interest - New Mining Field" of working in close collaboration by the Institute for Spatial Planning - MESP with the Inter-Ministerial Working Group (Established for this Purpose) in 2009 and consists of part textual and graphic (including maps, graphics part, the Various Tables and pictures).
- The Plan Covers the period from ten or more Years, namely the Years 2010 to 2020.
- Plan Review will perform every five Years, but can be done also as required under changes in the field.
- Responsible for the revision of the Plan is the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP).
- The plan is working in accordance with the Law on Spatial Planning and in accordance with the Directive, International Conventions and Principles for Planning, Development and Environmental Protection.
- Other Plans All low-level and influential in the territory of the FMR (NMF) area, are subject to this Plan.

5.1.2. APPLICATION OF THE PLAN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

- Based on guidance from the PLB (Project Leading Board) , determines the responsible institution for preparing the site for construction of new generating capacity.
- Based on guidance from the PLB , defines acceptable technology for the construction of new generating capacity, commercially proven and in full compliance with EU standards;
- Based on guidance from the PLB determines the stages of mining development and capacity building of new power plant;
- Together with the responsible institutions, creates and implements the framework of requirements arising from Aquis Communitarie.
- Make inventory, valuation of real estate and makes a decision on expropriation.
- In cooperation with the municipality determines the appropriate location for the relocation and resettlement of the population;
- In cooperation with the Municipality and in consultation with the community determines the location for displacement - relocation of the cemetery;
- Together with relevant institutions to ensure historical and cultural heritage to cultural heritage in general.
- Handles environmental problems inherited from the existing activities of KEK (Ash landfills, the outer folding of wasteland, etc.).
- Approves and monitors the implementation of all plans drawn up by private investors that are required and under the contract;
- Expropriation authority within MESP does the approval and monitoring of Resettlement Action Plan;
- MESP is responsible for providing urban conditions for Regulatory Plan of Complex TPP "Kosova e Re"
- MESP issue the environmental and urban planning consent for the area of special economic interest "FMR (NMF)."

5.1.3. APPLICATION OF THE PLAN BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- local-level institutions, Municipalities: Obilic, Fushe Kosovo, Vushtrri and Drenas will make coordination of management of certain parts within the area of special interest FMR (NMF)
- Development Municipal Plans (MDP) of the participating municipalities Obilic, Fushe Kosovo, Drenas and Vushtrri should harmonize with the Plan;
- Expansion of settlements in accordance with the NDP, UDP, URP and SP Regulation TZHEK for municipalities participating in the FMR (NMF) (Obilic, Fushe Kosovo, Vushtrri and Glogovac);
- The local government develops and approves Regulatory Plans;
- Local Government after receiving the consent by MESP, adopts Urban Regulatory Plan for Complex TC "New Kosovo";

- Municipal Department of Urbanism, when drafting regulatory / urban, should oriented the developments densification or extension of residence (for those that do not move) in the area of FMR (NMF), depending on the impact of pollution under the direction of the winds and with minimum distances of 1 km 'from the TC-like and 200 m' from the mining area and conveyor belts;
- Traffic safety (warning, Road,);
- Prohibition of movement of transport vehicles on local roads to settlements;
- Provide mine with fences to prevent the risk;

5.1.4. APPLICATION OF THE PLAN BY THE PRIVATE INVESTOR

- Operates and manages the new generation capacity and new coal mining after the tendering process and in accordance with the terms of the contract;
- Draft Action Plan for the relocation based on "Policy Framework for displacement"
- Draft Action Plan for the relocation of the cemetery in conjunction with the responsible Municipality and in close consultation with the community;
- Prepare Urban Regulatory Plan for Complex TC "New Kosovo" based on urban conditions offered by MESP;
- Prepare a social plan which among others will include training and transfer of part of the current workforce KEK, with the aim of providing employment opportunities.
- Establishes the Community Development Fund to the area to be defined in the request for proposals.
- Uses resources in a rational way of lignite Mining based on master plan.
- Care for saving, environmental protection and development of projects for the rehabilitation of the environment in which will operate and install environmental monitoring system for natural resources and air quality.
- Rationally uses of water resources necessary for the process of producing electricity.
- Prepare EIA, SEA and Development Action-Plan, based on this Plan and other documents compiled by the Government of the Republic of Kosovo
- Prepare a plan for closing the plant after completion of operational life.
- Prepare a plan for closing the mine after the use of lignite reserves.
- Each plan design, which is required by contract, to submit for approval to the Government of Kosovo.

5.1.5. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN BY OTHER RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS

- KOSTT is obliged to discharge old lines and make the establishment of new ones within the transmission system (110 and 220 KV-she),
- KOSTT obliged to deal with network recovery and to ensure rigorous control in favor of minimizing the electricity loss,
- An economic operator manages the existing generation capacity within the area until their decommissioning and implement projects in the revitalization of degraded areas (dumps and overburden),

- The regional public 'Company of Landfill Management in Kosovo (KLMC) should raise the level of sanitary landfill management or to remove it from the location found in the eastern part of mine Mirash.

5.1.6. REGULATION AND USE OF SPACE

- The area within the evidentiary special economic interest has an area of 14. 986 ha (hectares).
- Space within the new mining within the basin of Kosovo should be preserved exclusively for mining activities.
- Opening of the new mine to be developed gradually on unfolding lignite at the same time covering used spaces.
- The settlements must be removed, according to advance based on the master Mining Plan developments, municipal authorities take a decision on the prohibition of new construction after the inventory of real estate.
- Construction of new housing in the period after the decision by the municipal authorities on the prevention of their building, before the relocation process, are considered illegal constructions and not compensated.
- Regulates land surfaces, after the rehabilitation of degraded areas pass to the ownership of the municipality for further re-cultivation and use as agricultural resource.
- Due to land slide potential in this area even after the land restitution process, not provided the establishment of new settlements on these areas as well as the mining pits Bardh, Sitnica, Mirash and after re-filling and return to them in space flat;

5.2. PROVISION FOR CONSULTATION, COOPERATION AND PARTICIPATION

- Preparation of this plan is based on the use of all consultations to date scientific research and valuable discussions with senior public cooperation and participation in meetings that are initiated and conducted by the Office of Technical Assistance of Project Power from Lignite (PATEL) for preparation of various reports and SESA for FMR (NMF) Development Plan .
- Inter-Ministerial Working Group, formed since the beginning of the process of drafting this plan (only two ministries in charge of MESP and MEM), which is expanding very quickly with representatives from other relevant ministries and interest, and little time subsequently met with representatives from participating municipalities and KEK (Kosovo Energy Corporation, a joint stock company).
- The working group (IMWG) must also meet when requested revision or drafting of the new plan because of the experience and qualifications of participants.
- Participation in consultative meetings consist of participants from all stakeholders.
- Comments from the public meetings (be they discussions, consultations or public review), are taken into account and join the Plan.

5.3. PROVISIONS ON CHRONOLOGY AND STAGE IMPLEMENTATION

- Advancing the development process of a New Power Plant construction respectively continuous chronology of new blocks can be implemented only on the Project Board decision.
- Upgrading and chronology of mining developments to be realized according to the Main Mining Plan (MMP), compiled by Watenfall Europe and DMT, with chronological overview of the stages.
- The plan is based on research study, compiled by Watenfall and DMT.
- Upgrading and chronology of the development process of relocation settlements Shipitullë and Hade, the new mining areas should be implemented according to the development of mining development process.
- Rehabilitation of degraded areas should begin immediately and continue without stopping until the completion of projects designed.
- Immediate Planting seedlings in protective green generations using the action 'a resident a sapling' according to plan joint OPM / MESP / MAFRD / MED (KEK)

5.4. GUIDELINES ON THE FURTHER RESEARCH

- Government of Kosovo and the investor shall draft the study, the impact of pollution on human health and development of processes for production of electricity, during the past, present and future and forecasting measures for protecting the health of residents in the area;
- Finalize the Presentation procedures and obliged the MESP draft the Spatial Plan for Area of Special Economics Interest of "Zhur HPP";
- Through the competent institution designs and implements feasibility studies for construction of other small hydropower projects;
- Studies and implements the project of turning the 'hydropower plant in the plant of 'Ujmani reverse HP';
- Complete and implement concrete projects for inclusion in the natural gas network;
- Prepare projects based on studies conducted in advance of the possibility of using alternative sources for electricity production;
- Creates a stable legal framework, institutional and economical for alternative energy;
- Establishes the central institution for research and utilization of renewable re-sources;



Government of Republic of Kosovo
Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning



SPATIAL PLAN

Area of Special Economic Interest

"New Mining Field 2010 – 2020+"



Institute of Spatial Planning

Prishtinë,
March, 2011

Document drafted by
Spatial Planning Institute
in cooperation with relevant structures
Government of the Republic of Kosovo



APPENDIX

Of Spatial Plan for A.S.E.I (Z.I.V.E). "New Mining Field" 2010 - 2020+

APPENDIX 1.

List of graphical part in Spatial Plan of Areas of Special Economic Interest "New Mining Field"

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Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria - Vlada - Government

Nr. 02/57
Datë: 13.03.2009

Në mbështetje të nenit 92 paragrafi 4. dhe 93 paragrafi (4) të Kushtetutës së Republikës së Kosovës, të nenit 12.2 të Ligjit Nr. 2003/14 mbi Planifikimin Hapësinor, si dhe të nenit 4 paragrafi (3) të Rregullores së Punës së Qeverisë së Kosovës nr. 01/2007, Qeveria e Republikës së Kosovës, në mbledhjen e mbajtur më 13 mars 2009, mori

V E N D I M

1. Shpallet Zonë e Interesit të veçantë ekonomik "Fusha e Mihjes së Re" me një sipërfaqe prej 143,254 km², sipas hartës bashkangjitur këtij vendimi.
2. Zona e Interesit të Veçantë përfshinë disa nga zonat kadastrale të komunave: Kastriot, Fushë Kosovë, Vushtrri dhe Drenas, e të cilat preken nga këto veprimtari:
 - a) Mihjet ekzistuese të Korporatës Energjetike të Kosovës (Bardh, Mirash, Sirmicë);
 - b) Mihjen e Re (pjesa veriore e basenit të linjit "Kosova");
 - c) Objektet ekzistuese të gjenerimit (TC Kosova A dhe TC Kosova B) me stabilimentet përcjellëse;
 - d) Palosjet e jashtme të djerrinës;
 - e) Deponitë e hirit (TC Kosova A dhe TC Kosova B);
 - f) Lokacionet e propozuara për ndërtimin e termocentralit Kosova e Re; dhe
 - g) Zonën e paraparë me vendimin e Qeverisë Nr. 4/119 të datës 03 nëntor 2004.
3. Obligohet Ministria e Mjedisit dhe Planifikimit Hapësinor që të hartojë Planin Hapësinor për këtë zonë duke u bazuar në "Draft Planin Zhvillimor të fushës së Mihjes së Re" të përgatitur nga Projekti i Asistencës Teknike Energjia nga Linjiti i financuar nga Banka Botërore.
4. Vendimi Nr. 04/119 të datës 03 nëntor 2004 mbetet në fuqi deri në aprovimin e Planit Hapësinor për këtë zonë nga Kuvendi i Kosovës.
5. Ky vendim hyn në fuqi ditën e nënshkrimit.

Hashim THAÇI

Kryeministër i Kosovës

Iu dërgohet:

- të gjitha ministrave (ministrave)
- Sekretarit të Përhershëm të ZKM-ës
- Kuvendit Komunal - Kastriot
- Kuvendit Komunal - Fushë Kosovë
- Kuvendit Komunal - Vushtrri
- Kuvendit Komunal - Drenas
- Arkivit të Qeverisë

ANNEX 3.**Government Decision no. 07/99 for the reconfiguration of the transaction for "TC KR" "New Kosovo" dated 17.12.2009**

Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosovo - Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria - Vlada - Government

Nr. 07/99
 Datë: 17.12.2009

Në mbështetje të nenit 92 paragrafi 4. dhe 93 paragrafi (4) të Kushtetutës së Republikës së Kosovës, nenit 7.2.2 dhe nenit 12.2.12 të Ligjit mbi Partneritet Publiko Private dhe Koncesionet në Infrastrukturë dhe Procedurat për Dhënie të Tyre Nr. 03/L - 090, Ligjit për Ndërmarrjet Publike Nr. 03/L - 087, si dhe të nenit 4 paragrafi (3) të Rregullores së Punës së Qeverisë së Kosovës nr. 01/2007, Qeveria e Republikës së Kosovës, në pajtim me vendimin e Komitetit Drejtues të Projektit dhe me propozimin e Ministrisë së Energjisë dhe Minierave, në mbledhjen e mbajtur më 17 dhjetor 2009, merr:

V E N D I M

1. Duke u mbështetur në rekomandimin e Komitetit Drejtues të Projektit të Asistencës Teknike Energjia nga Linjiti, me përkrahje të komunitetit ndërkombëtar të donatorëve, rikonfigurohet transaksioni për termocentralin "Kosova e Re" ("TCKR") dhe Fusha e Linjtit në Sibovc. Transaksioni i ri do të ketë këta komponentë:
 - 1.1 Ndërtimi i centralit të ri për gjenerimin e energjisë elektrike, "termocentrali Kosova e Re" ("TCKR") me kapacitet të instaluar fillestar prej 500 (pesëqind) megavat me mundësi të zgjerimit deri në 1.000 (njëmijë) megavat dhe stabilimenteve përkatëse (të limituara) të interkoneksionit;
 - 1.2 Zhvillimi i menjëhershëm i Fushës së Linjtit në Sibovc për të ofruar linjtë për centralin ekzistues në Kosovë për gjenerimin e energjisë elektrike me djegie të linjtit (termocentrali Kosova A dhe termocentrali Kosova B) dhe njësitë e reja të termocentralit "Kosova e Re" (TCKR), kur ato të hyjnë në shërbim; dhe
 - 1.3 Participimi i sektorit privat në termocentralin Kosova B.
2. Ky transaksion i rikonfiguruar duhet të shpallet me publikimin e njoftimit në gazetën ndërkombëtare me reputacion, i cili njoftim do të udhëzon palët e interesuara tek Memorandumi i Para-Kualifikimit i cili përshkruan hollësitë e transaksionit, kriteret minimale për përzgjedhjen, konkurrencën dhe synimet e Qeverisë për këtë transaksion. Qeveria e Kosovës ka rishikuar këto dokumente dhe aprovon publikimin e tyre.
3. Është përgjegjësi e Ministrisë së Energjisë dhe Minierave, që në emër të Komitetit Drejtues të Projektit PATEL dhe Qeverisë së Republikës së Kosovës që të zbatojë këtë vendim dhe të promovojë procesin e suksesshëm të transaksionit gjatë muajve në vijim, duke filluar me Konferencën e Investitorëve e cila do të mbahet më/ose rreth 20 janar 2010.
4. Vendimi hyn në fuqi ditën e nënshkrimit.

Hashim THAJI

Kryeministri i Kosovës

In dërgohet:

- të gjitha ministrave (ministrave)
- Sekretarit të Përhershëm të ZKM-së
- Arkivit të Qeverisë

ANNEX 4.

The decision of the Assembly no. 03-V-272 for approval of SEK 2009 to 2018 dated 01.04.2010.



Legjislatura III

Kuvendi,

Në mbledhjetje të nënit 65 (9) të Kushtetutës së Republikës së Kosovës dhe të Rregullës 46 të Rregullores së Punës së Kuvendit, në seancën plenare të mbajtur më 01 prill 2010, pas shqyrtimit të Raportit të Komisionit për Ekonomi, Tregti, Industri, Energjetikë, Transport dhe Telekomunikacion lidhur me Propozim-strategjinë e Energjisë për periudhën 2009-2018, mori këtë

VENDIM

I. Miratohet Strategjia e Energjisë për periudhën 2009-2018, me rekomandimet e Komisionit për Ekonomi, Tregti, Industri, Energjetikë, Transport dhe Telekomunikacion, si në vijim:

1. Resurset e linjtit të vihen në dispozicion dhe shfrytëzim në pajtim me kapacitetet e reja gjeneruese të energjisë dhe në harmoni me interesat zhvillimore të Kosovës.
2. Të krijohet ambient ligjor për konkurrencë dhe treg të lirë në fushën e sektorit të energjisë.
3. Në Strategjinë e energjisë, seksioni 11.2.5 Rivitalizimi i TC "Kosova B" me pjesëmarrjen e sektorit privat, ndryshohet fjalia e tretë e paragrafit të dytë dhe formulohet si vijon: "sektori privat do të përfshihet në kuadër të transaksionit "Kosova e re".
4. Ndërtimi i kapaciteteve të reja gjeneruese të bëhet në bazë të interesit afatgjatë për Kosovën, në fazën e parë kapaciteti 1000 megavat me mundësi të ndërtimit të kapaciteteve të tjera, në harmoni me kërkesat dhe bilancin energjetik të vendit dhe të rajonit.
5. Qeveria e Kosovës obligohet ta harmonizojë Planin e veprimit me Strategjinë e energjisë të miratuar për periudhën 2009-2018.

Nr. 03-V- 272

Prishtinë, më 01 prill 2010

Vendimi i dërgohet:

- Qeverisë së Kosovës,
- Komisionit për Ekonomi, Tregti, Industri, Energjetikë... dhe
- Arkivit të Kuvendit.

Kryetari i Kuvendit
Jakup KRASNIQI

ANNEX 5. Strategic Action Plan

Strategic Action Plan for the SP of the area with special economic interests "New Mining Field 2010 - 2020 +"

| Ordinal Nr. | Aim | Goal | Target Action (measure / project / activity) | | Deadli ne | Responsible Institutions | Implementation Institution | Budget in milion € / Investor | | | | Existing Projects | |
|---|-----|------|--|---|--------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|----------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | BK | Donac | PPP | Total | | |
| A1 AIM 1. Manufacturing and supply of safe electricity and heat | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A1 | | G1 | Goal 1. Construction of new generating units at TPP `New Kosovo` with advanced technology coal combustion since 2011 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | A1 | G1 | T1 | The decision to build new capacities of TC `KR` with advanced technologies in 2010 | * | Assembly Government / | Government / Committee Project Leading | | | | | | finished |
| 2 | A1 | G1 | T2 | The realization of the objectives of the Energy Strategy, the expression of interest, tendering, Investor selection and signing the agreement in 2010 to build TC KR and rehabilitation of Kosovo B | * | Government KDP / | KDP / Investor | | | | | | |
| 3 | A1 | G1 | T3 | Implementation of the new mining project - Sibovc South-West since 2010 | * | Government | KEK / Investor | | | | | | |
| 4 | A1 | G1 | T4 | Decomissioning of TC Kosova A after year 2017 | *** | Government | MED / MESP / Municipal / KEK | | | | | | |
| 5 | A1 | G1 | T5 | Drafting project for removing ash and cleaning up a site in the location of the industrial area of Kosovo B power plant, for building on KR 2010 / 11 | * | Government | MED / KEK | | | | | | |
| 6a | A1 | G1 | T6 | Implementation of the project for removing ash and cleaning up a site in the location of the industrial area of Kosovo B power plant building on KR 2010 / 11 | * | Government | Investor | | | | | | |
| 6b | A1 | G1 | T7 | Drafting and approval of Urban Regulatory Plan for Complex TC "New Kosovo" in 2011 | * | MESP/Municipali ty | Investor | | | | | | |
| 7 | A1 | G1 | T8 | Phase I of - Building blocks from 600 (2 x 300) MW in 2011 with the introduction in work in 2015 and 2016 | * | Government / KDP | Investor | 600 | | | | 600 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|--|--|-----|-----------------------|-------------|-------|--|--|-------|--|
| 8 | A1 | G1 | T9 | Phase II - Construction of second blocks of 600 (2 x 300) MW by consumer demand and balance with the entrance on the job before the year 2020 | *** | Government | Investor | 600 | | | 600 | |
| 9 | A1 | G1 | T10 | Phase III - Construction in progress of other blocks up to 1000 MW with the most advanced technology on demand of local and regional (2020 +) | p | Government | Investor | 1,000 | | | 1,000 | |
| 10 | A1 | G1 | T11 | Continued implementation of the obligations of ECT (Energy Community Treaty) and the observance of EU Directives with priority for the energy sector | p | Government | Investor | | | | | |
| A1 | | G2 | Goal 2. Supply, transmission and distribution of electricity to secure local network and interconnection system | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | A1 | G2 | T1 | Drafting of legal framework and continuous implementation of "Acquis Communautaire" according to the calendar reform required by ECT and also economic for energy | p | Government | Investor | | | | | |
| 12 | A1 | G2 | T2 | Securing of the cooperation agreement of the electricity system in Kosovo in the interconnection of the region (Albania, Montenegro, Serbia and Macedonia) in 2010 -2011 | * | Government | MED / KOSTT | | | | | |
| 13 | A1 | G2 | T3 | Optimization of parallel of two systems and realization of the project of 400kV interconnection between Kosovo and Albania (2010 - 2012) | * | Government | MED / KOSTT | | | | | |
| 14 | A1 | G2 | T4 | Stable and continuous operation of Kosovo's electricity transmission and its integration in the system of regional interconnection and ENTSO-E by 2012 | * | Government | KOSTT | | | | | |
| 15 | A1 | G2 | T5 | Continuous rehabilitation of obsolete lines and building new ones within the transmission system (110 and 220 KV-she) | p | KOSTT | KOSTT | | | | | |
| 16 | A1 | G2 | T6 | Minimizing power losses | p | KOSTT / KEK | KOSTT / KEK | | | | | |
| A1 | | G3 | Goal 3. Ongoing initiatives to use renewable resources for energy production | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | A1 | G3 | T1 | Development of stable legal framework and economic from 2010 to 2012 for alternative energy | * | Assembly Government / | MED | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|---|---|-----|--|---|--|--|--|----------------------|--|--|
| 18 | A1 | G3 | T2 | State support for the initiatives of public - private partnership with International Financial Institutions from 2010 | p | Assembly / Government | MF | | | | | | |
| 19 | A1 | G3 | T3 | Develop support fees for the use of new-renewable resources (Feed-in Tariffs) | p | ROE | ROE | | | | | | |
| 20 | A1 | G3 | T4 | Establishment of the Kosovo Agency for Energy Efficiency by 2011 | * | Assembly | MED | | | | | | |
| 21 | A1 | G3 | T5 | SP Development of the area of special economic interest HC (HPP) in the 2010/11 according to Zhur Assembly decision Nr.03-V-154 dated 24 July 2009 | * | Assembly | MESP / MED and other Governmental Sectors | | | | | | |
| 22 | A1 | G3 | T6 | Project execution for construction of new small Hydro-Plants during 2010 - 2020; | *** | MED | MED | | | | | | |
| 23 | A1 | G3 | T7 | Pre-feasibility Study prepared for the transformation of the HPP in the reverse plant of Ujmani, based on previous studies 2010 - 2011 | * | Government | MED / HS "Ibër Lepenc" | | | | | | |
| 24 | A1 | G3 | T8 | Develop specific projects over the years 2010 - 2014 for connection to the network and utilization of natural gas | p | Government | MED / ROE | | | | | | |
| 25 | A1 | G3 | T9 | Design projects based on EU recommendations for the use of new-renewable resources for production, saving and efficiency energy | p | Government | MED / AKEE | | | | | | |
| 26 | A1 | G3 | T10 | Implementation of projects based on EU recommendations for the use of renewable resources for re-production, saving and energy efficiency | p | Government | MED / AKEE | | | | | | |
| 27 | A1 | G3 | T11 | Studies about potential and develop projects for utilization of biomass for electricity production since 2010 | p | Government | MED / AKEE | | | | | | |
| A1 | | G4 | Goal 4. - Use of water or steam heat processed by TC for Prishtina central heating, Obilic and F. Kosovo | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | A1 | G4 | T1 | Project Implementation of the Prishtina District Heating in two phases: 1) Realization PNP, the extension of pipe from the cogeneration system of Kosovo B to close Termokos exchangers 2) Verify, regulation and expansion of distribution network | *** | Government Municipality Prishtina / of | Termokos / Investor | | | | EU & Ger. Government | | |

| 29 | A1 | G4 | T2 | Develop and implement of Heating Project of Obiliq, in stages: 1) Building of Central Station Changers 2) Extension of pipe system, the cogeneration of Kosovo B to Central Station and distribution network | *** | Government Municipality Obiliq | / of "Project Company" / Investor | | | EU PPP | | |
|--|-----|------|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-----|---------|-------------------|------------|
| 30 | A1 | G4 | T3 | Develop and implement the Heat Project of F. Kosovo: 1) Building of Local Station Changers 2) Extension of pipe system, from Central Station to St Obilic. Local and network distribution Municipality | *** | Government Municipality Fushë Kosovo | / of "Project Company" / Investor | | | EU PPPf | | |
| Ordinal No. | Aim | Goal | Target Action (measure / project / activity) | Deadline | Responsible Institutions | Implementing Institutions | Budget in million € / Investor | | | | Existing Projects | |
| | | | | | | | BK | Donac | PPP | Total | | |
| A2 AIM 2. Planning and control of the relocation process and development of settlements within and outside of the FMR (NMF) area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A2 | | G1 | Goal 1. - Drafting and approval in 2010 and phased implementation of the "Policy Framework for displacement" | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | A2 | G1 | T1 | Drafting and approval of "the policy framework for displacement" in 2010 / 11 | * | Government | MESP | | | BB | | In process |
| 32 | A2 | G1 | T2 | Implementation of the " Policy Framework for displacement" in stages according to Mining Plan for mining and based on mining- advancement | p | Government | MESP/Municipality | | | | | |
| A2 | | G2 | Goal 2. - Inventarizimi dhe vlerësimi i pronës dhe pasurisë së paluajtshme (gjatë viteve 2010/11 për F-I dhe 2018/19 për F-II) | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | A2 | G2 | T1 | Preparation of procedures, methodology and sharing of responsibilities with the same standards for all, in assessing of real estate; | * | Government | MF | - | - | - | - | - |
| 34 | A2 | G2 | T2 | Inventory and valuation of property and real estate for stage I (part of settlements of Hade, Shipitullë and optional of Dardhishte) in 2010 / 11 | * | Government | MF / KEK / Municipality | - | - | - | - | - |
| 35 | A2 | G2 | T3 | Inventory and valuation of property and real estate for stage II (settlements Leshkoshij/Lajthishtë and Siboc and optional parts of Palaj/Caravadicës) before 2020 | *** | Investor | Expropriation Authority | - | - | - | - | - |

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| 36 | A2 | G2 | T4 | Determination of acceptable value, timing and manner of compensation for individual assets: land, housing facilities and other associated facilities for the 2011 Ph-I | * | Government | MF / KEK / Municipality | - | - | - | - | - |
| 37 | A2 | G2 | T5 | Determination of acceptable value, timing and manner of compensation for individual assets: land, housing facilities and other associated facilities for the Ph-II in 2019 | *** | Investor | Expropriation Authority / Community | - | - | - | - | - |
| 38 | A2 | G2 | T6 | Estimates of needs for infrastructure and technical services and religious and social economic rehabilitation, training events etc. | p | Investor | Government / Municipality / Community | - | - | - | - | - |
| A2 G3 Goal 3. Expropriation of properties for 2011/12 and 2019/20 Ph-I to Ph--II | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | A2 | G3 | T1 | Organization of preliminary consultations for expropriation with the community that will be displaced | * | Government / Municipality | MESP / MF | | | | | |
| 40 | A2 | G3 | T2 | Achieving compliance and implementation of agreement of understanding (between the Government and owners) on the manner and term of compensation based on legislation in force | * | Government / Municipality | MESP/ MF and Investor | | | | | |
| 41 | A2 | G3 | T3 | Releasing and equipping owners with decisions on expropriation (with justified value, according to the specifications for various types of properties based on agreement reached) for the Ph-I in 2011 | * | Government / Municipality | Expropriation body | | | | | |
| 42 | A2 | G3 | T4 | Releasing and equipping owners with decisions on expropriation (with justified value, according to the specifications for various types of properties based on agreement reached) for Ph-II in 2019 | *** | Government / Municipality | Expropriation body | | | | | |
| A2 G4 Goal 4. Compensation of property and real estate in the 2012/15 to 2020/23 for Ph-I and Ph-II | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | A2 | G4 | T1 | Implementation of individual compensation (for residential units and supporting facilities, agricultural land, income from crops per year and the business or the other if any) in 2012/13 for Ph-I | * | Government / Municipality | MF / Investor | | | | | |

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| 44 | A2 | G4 | T2 | Implementation of individual compensation (for residential units and supporting facilities, agricultural land, income from crops per year and the business or the other if any) in 2020/21 for the Ph-II | p | Investor | Government / Municipality | | | | | | |
| 45 | A2 | G4 | T3 | Implementation of joint compensation, infrastructure and social services and technical, Ph-I until 2013/15 | ** | Government / Municipality | Government/I Investor | | | | | | |
| 46 | A2 | G4 | T4 | Implementation of joint compensation, infrastructure and social services and technical, Ph -II until 2021/23 | p | Investor | Government/ Municipality | | | | | | |
| A2 | | G5 | Goal 5. Implementation of an acceptable process for displacement-resettlement of community (2010/2016 and 2019/25) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | A2 | G5 | T1 | Provision and preparation of suitable location for development of urban regulatory plans for the deployment of community (years 2010/11 to Ph-I) | * | Municipality / Government | Municipality / Government | | | | | | |
| 48 | A2 | G5 | T2 | Provision and preparation of suitable location for development of urban regulatory plans for the deployment of community (years 2019/20 to Ph II) | *** | Investor / Municipality / Government | Municipality / Government | | | | | | |
| 49 | A2 | G5 | T3 | Reaching agreement between the Government and the community to relocate-based on compliance stating (PhI in 2011) | * | Municipality / Government | Community / Municipality / KEK | | | | | | |
| 50 | A2 | G5 | T4 | Reaching agreement between the Government and the community to relocate-based on declared compatibility (Ph-II in 2020) | *** | Investor / Municipality / Government | Komuniteti / Municipality / Investor | | | | | | |
| 51 | A2 | G5 | T5 | Drafting and approval of Detailed Action Plan-Resettlement Displacement of the community with the dynamics of implementation for the villages in the first phase, PhI: Hade and Shipitullë in 2011 | * | Government / Municipality | Government / KEK | | | | | | |
| 52 | A2 | G5 | T6 | Drafting and approval of Detailed Action Plan-Resettlement Displacement of the community with the dynamics of implementation for the villages in the second phase, Ph-II: Lajthisht / Leshkoshiq, Sibovc and a part of Caravadicës (Palaj) in 2021 | *** | Government / Investitori | Government / Investor | | | | | | |

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| 53 | A2 | G5 | T7 | Implementation of the Action Plan for displacement-resettlement according to the dynamics of the planned community (for the 2012/15 Ph-I) | ** | Investor / Government / Municipality | Government / Investor / Community | | | | | |
| 54 | A2 | G5 | T8 | Implementation of the Action Plan for displacement-resettlement according to the dynamics of the planned community (for the Ph-II in 2022/25) | p | Investor / Government / Municipality | Government / Investor / Community | | | | | |
| A2 | | G6 | Goal 6. Achievement and implementation of the agreement with the community on the cemetery issue | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | A2 | G6 | T1 | Consultation with community and adequate religious communities as well as to suitable space for relocation of the cemetery until 2012 for Ph-I | * | Government/ Municipality | Investor / Municipality/ Government | | | | | |
| 56 | A2 | G6 | T2 | Consultation with community and adequate religious communities as well as to suitable space for relocation of the cemetery until 2020 for Ph-II | p | Investor / Government/ Municipality | Investor / Municipality/ Government | | | | | |
| 57 | A2 | G6 | T3 | Achieving acceptable agreement to the community to restore the graveyard-displace before the year 2013 / Ph-I | * | Government/ Municipality | Government/ Municipality / Investitori | | | | | |
| 58 | A2 | G6 | T4 | Achieving acceptable agreement to the community to restore the graveyard-displace before the year 2021 / Ph-II | p | Investor / Government/ Municipality | Government/ Municipality / | | | | | |
| 59 | A2 | G6 | T5 | Develop Project of displacement- -restore of Cemetery (Ph-I 2013) | * | Government/ Municipality | Government/ Municipality | | | | | |
| 60 | A2 | G6 | T6 | Develop Project of displacement- -restore of Cemetery (Ph-II) | p | Government/ Municipality | Government/ Municipality | | | | | |
| 61 | A2 | G6 | T7 | Realization of Project of displacement- -restore of Cemetery (Ph-I in 2014) | * | Investor / Government/ Municipality | Government/ Municipality | | | | | |
| 62 | A2 | G6 | T8 | Realization of the displacement Project - -restore of Cemetery (Ph-II) | p | Investor / Government/ | Government/ | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | Municipality | Municipality | | | | | | |
| A2 | G7 | Goal 7. Establishment of the community development fund of 10 million from Investor | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | A2 | G7 | T1 | Create and Advisory Office of Fund Management (PMO) in 2011 | * | Municipalityt dhe Government | Investor / Municipalityt / Community /NGO | | | | | | |
| 64 | A2 | G7 | T2 | Identify needs of the community to benefit from the fund for development of 2011 | * | Municipality | Investitori / PMO - FMR (NMF) | | | | | | |
| 65 | A2 | G7 | T3 | Drafting the Development Plan for Community in 2011 | * | Investor / Municipality/ Government | Investor / PMO | | | | | | |
| 66 | A2 | G7 | T4 | Formalizing the agreement of understanding for the priorities and mitigating criteria for the residents of FMR (NMF) area in: - Payment of energy - professional training, skills and employment in sub-sectors of Kosovo's energy system - Protection of the environment and health control - Realization of projects or community needs, etc. | * | Government / Municipality / Investor | Investor / Municipalityt / (OPM) / Government | | | | | | |
| A2 | G8 | Goal 8. Planning and control of developments within and outside the area of FMR (NMF) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | A2 | G8 | T1 | Design of Management Plan of the Energy of Kosovo, in defense of lignite reserves by governmental decision, untill 2012 | * | Government / MED | MED | | | | | | |
| 68 | A2 | G8 | T2 | Harmonization of local plans of participating Municipalities (Obilic, Fushe Kosovo, Vushtrri and Glogovac) with SP for the area of interest FMR (NMF) | * | Municipality | Municipality / MESP | | | | | | |
| 69 | A2 | G8 | T3 | Development of urban regulatory plans (with densification and expansion to allow construction in the settlements that are not subject of relocation) and monitoring of development in the area of interest FMR (NMF) | p | Municipality | Municipality | | | | | | |

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| 70 | A2 | G8 | T4 | Adoption and implementation of regulatory plans with concrete projects for infrastructure and technical services of common social areas and other residential escorts (Ph-I in 2012/14) | * | Municipality | Municipality | | | | | | |
| 71 | A2 | G8 | T5 | Adoption and implementation of regulatory plans with concrete projects for infrastructure and technical services of common social areas and other residential escorts (Ph-II in 2020/22) | *** | Municipality | Municipality | | | | | | |
| 72 | A2 | G8 | T6 | Implementation of project plans in building and placing people in new settlements Ph-I in 2013/15 | ** | Government Municipality | Government Municipality | / | / | | | | |
| 73 | A2 | G8 | T7 | Implementation of project plans in building and placing people in new settlements Ph-II in 2021/23 | *** | Government Municipality | Government Municipality | / | / | | | | |
| 74 | A2 | G8 | T8 | Expansion and improvement of the existing network of circular routes and links to settlements around the mining area in FMR (NMF) in short-term period | * | Government Municipality | MTPT Municipalityt | / | / | | | | |
| 75 | A2 | G8 | T9 | Improvement of infrastructure and functionalisation of rail network in general and especially in the area of FMR (NMF) | p | Government Municipality | MTPT Municipality/ | / | / | | | | |
| 76 | A2 | G8 | T10 | The inclusion of all settlements in the water and sewerage network within the area "FMR (NMF) | * | Government Municipality | Water and Sewage Company | / | / | | | | |
| 77 | A2 | G8 | T11 | The inclusion of all settlements in the telecommunications network within the area "FMR (NMF) | * | Government MTPT | MTPT Municipalityt | / | / | | | | |
| 78 | A2 | G8 | T12 | Drafting the Spatial Plan for the area of interest TZHEK Regulation (triangle of economic development in Kosovo) by 2012 | * | Government Municipalityt | MESP-ISP / MED / MTI / MF / MAFRD | / | / | | | | |
| 79 | A2 | G8 | T13 | Harmonization of local plans, of the participating Municipalities in Kosovo Basin lignite, with SP for TZHEK area of interest, over the years 2012/14 | ** | Government Municipality | Municipality | / | / | | | | |
| 80 | A2 | G8 | T14 | Develop of urban regulatory plans and monitoring of developments allowed in settlements in the Kosovo Basin in 2011 / 2015 | ** | Government | Municipality / DW / Drafting Company | / | / | | | | |

| 81 | A2 | G8 | T15 | Establish Inspection Unit, responsible for monitoring developments in areas with coal reserves (especially basin Kosovo) in 2011 | * | Government | MESP / MED | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|--|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-------------------|--|
| Ordinal No. | Aim | Goal | Target Action (measurement / project / activities) | Deadline | Responsible Institutions | Implementing Institutions | Budget in million € / Investor | | | | Existing Projects | |
| | | | | | | | BK | Donac | PPP | Total | | |
| A3 AIM 3. Sustainable management of nature resources in area FMR (NMF) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A3 | | G1 Goal 1. Rational and efficient use of lignite resources in 2010 - 2020 + | | | | | | | | | | |
| 82 | A3 | G1 | T1 | Efficient use of coal with the advanced technology combustion | p | Government | KDP / MED / Investor | | | | | |
| 83 | A3 | G1 | T2 | Implementation of the master plan of the new Mining based on the dynamics of developing new generation capacity for the first phase; | * | KDP | KEK | | | | | |
| 84 | A3 | G1 | T3 | Implementation of the master plan of the new Mining based on the dynamics of developing new generation capacity for the second phase; | ** | KDP / Investor | Investor | | | | | |
| 85 | A3 | G1 | T4 | Coordination of exploitation activities of the lignite by the dynamics of activities planned in parallel with recultivation | p | KDP Municipality / | KEK / Investor | | | | | |
| A3 | | G2 Goal 2. - Prevention of self-combustion of lignite mining (surface mining) in 2010 to 2020 + | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86 | A3 | G2 | T1 | Develop operational plan for the elimination and prevention of fires; | * | Operator | KEK / Investor | | | | | |
| 87 | A3 | G2 | T2 | Creating an emergency team and training staff to prevent, avert and extinguishing of fires; | * | Operator | KEK / Investor | | | | | |
| 88 | A3 | G2 | T3 | Providing the necessary equipment to avoid and prevent fires for each mine; | p | Operator | KEK / Investor | | | | | |
| A3 | | G3 Goal 3. - Exploitation and rational management of water resources in 2010 - 2020 + | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 89 | A3 | G3 | T1 | Drafting the State Strategy of waters in real estates, by instructions and policies specified in Directive of Water Frameworof EU; | * | MESP Municipality / | MESP | | | | | | |
| 90 | A3 | G3 | T2 | Drafting management plan of Iber river basin; | * | MESP Municipality / | MESP | | | | | | |
| 91 | A3 | G3 | T3 | Drafting the plans for adjustment of river Basin of Sitnica; | * | MESP Municipality / | MESP | | | | | 0.9 | Segment i kryer (5 km) në FMR (NMF) |
| 92 | A3 | G3 | T4 | Drafting the project for adjustment of the river basin of Drenica; | * | MESP Municipality / | MESP | | | | | | |
| 93 | A3 | G3 | T5 | Drafting the project for adjustment of the river basin of Llapit; | * | MESP Municipality / | MESP | | | | | | |
| 94 | A3 | G3 | T6 | Project design for inventory of all natural resources within the area, with the possibility of their use for drinking water for residents of the area; | * | MESP Municipality / | MESP | | | | | | |
| 95 | A3 | G3 | T7 | Survey of groundwater in the river alluvium Sitnica, Drenica and Llap | ** | Government MESP / | MESP | | | | | | |
| 96 | A3 | G3 | T8 | Design project for repair and rehabilitation of Hydro-channel system in the Iber-Lepenc parts: Pridvoricë-Obiliq; Bivolak-Drenas (reducing loss and illegal consumption of water) | * | MESP / HS "I-L" / Municipality | HS "Ibër - Lepenc" | | | | | | |
| 97 | A3 | G3 | T9 | Implement measures to prohibit the use of raw materials in rivers Sitnica, Drenica and Llap; | p | MESP / Municipality A | MESP | | | | | | |
| 98 | A3 | G3 | T10 | Implementation of measures against illegal connections in the Iber-Lepenc channel; | p | HS "Ibër - Lepenc" | HS "Ibër - Lepenc" | | | | | | |
| 99 | A3 | G3 | T11 | Updating, revision and preparation of plans for the rest of the Iber-Lepenc project (part of Lepenci); | * | HS "Ibër - Lepenc" | HS "Ibër - Lepenc" | | | | | | |

| 100 | A3 | G3 | T12 | Develop a feasibility study and construction of accumulating basin in order to increase the security of water supply reserve TC-s (New Kosova and B) | * | Investor | Investor | | | | | |
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| 101 | A3 | G3 | T13 | Reducing water consumption through recycling of industrial wastewater discharged; | p | Government | KEK / Investor | | | | | |
| Ord.No. | Aim | Goal | Target Action (measurement / project / activities) | Deadli ne | Responsible Institutions | Implementing Institutions | Budget in milion € / Investor | | | | Existing Projects | |
| | | | | | | | BK | Donac | PPP | Total | | |
| A4 AIM 4. Improving environmental conditions and care of heritage in the area of FMR (NMF) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A4 | | G1 Goal 1. Improved environmental performance in the mining area and the existing TC- in compliance with Directives of the EU before the year 2017 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 102 | A4 | G1 | T1 | Creation of relevant barriers on report to sound barriers to reduce obstacles caused by noise | p | Government | Investor | | | | | |
| 103 | A4 | G1 | T2 | Green generations- forestation in the area of FMR (NMF): - Around some existing mines and new mining, - Landfill of ash - TC-the existing and new, and - Around the area "FMR (NMF) to the Çiçavica Mountains | p | Investor | Investor | | | | | |
| 104 | A4 | G1 | T3 | Draft Plan for the implementation of projects in existing Plants, in: - Reduction of emissions of dust, and - Industrial waste- water discharge | ** | MESP | KEK / Investor | | | | | |
| 105 | A4 | G1 | T4 | Improving the environmental performance of TPP "Kosova A" with additional investment in maintenance and the possibility of its operation by the end of the year 2017 (beginning of the process of closing) | ** | Government | KEK / Investor | | | | | |
| 106 | A4 | G1 | T5 | Waste disposal, decommissioning and the Dismantling of the plant in the chemical- energetic- complex location "Kosova A" (gasification, drying, heating, landfills and coal as well as reparations to azotic) | ** | Government | MESP / KEK / Investor | | | | | |

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| 107 | A4 | G1 | T6 | Major repairs of equipment modernization of TPP "Kosova B" included the installation of FGD States (Desulfuring gas - denitrification) in accordance with EU Directives | *** | Government KDP MED / Investor | | | | | | |
| 108 | A4 | G1 | T7 | The realization of the objectives of the feasibility study for the decommissioning of TPP 'Kosovo A' year after 2017 and develop plans to overhaul mantling and degraded areas | *** | Government Government/ MED/ KEK | | | | | | |
| 109 | A4 | G1 | T8 | Construction of wastewater treatment Plant (industrial, sewage, waste-water, etc.) at the exit from industrial facilities | * | Government Investor | | | | | | |
| A4 G2 Goal 2. Continued rehabilitation and reclamation of degraded areas | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 110 | A4 | G2 | T1 | Realization of Project Land Clearance and Rehabilitation (PPRT) in component "Creating System for Transport of Plumber Ash" | p | Government MED / MESP / KEK | | | | | | |
| 111 | A4 | G2 | T2 | Realization of PPRT in "Rehabilitation, Configuration and re-cultivation of Ash dump TPP Kosovo A" | * | Government KEK / KEK | | | | | | |
| 112 | A4 | G2 | T3 | Realization of PPRT, in "treatment and removal of Hazardous Waste from Gasification Zone of Plant in Obilic" | ** | Government KEK / KEK | | | | | | |
| 113 | A4 | G2 | T4 | Realization of PPRT- in "stabilization, and leaflets reclamation of Reshaping the External Wasteland", to: - Dump Vasilevo by activity in 2009, - Southern landfill according to the dynamics on 2010/12 - 'Castle' landfill and the 'Lugu I thelle' 2010/12 and - Ash dump and wasteland in Dragodan , the 2009/11 | * | Government KEK / KEK | | | | | | In process |
| 114 | A4 | G2 | T5 | Repair and reclamation of old sites to the emission of particulates from power plants, mines and ash dumps | * | Government KEK / KEK / Investor | | | | | | |
| 115 | A4 | G2 | T6 | Identification and inventory of current erosion areas within the area of FMR (NMF) | * | Government Municipality / KEK / Investor | | | | | | |

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| 116 | A4 | G2 | T7 | Develop and implement measures against erosion project: - Biological measures - with afforestation, and - Technical measures - gabion, cascades and dams | ** | Government Municipality | / | KEK / Investor | | | | | | |
| 117 | A4 | G2 | T8 | Identification and inventory of flooded areas (under flooding) within the area of FMR (NMF) | * | Government Municipality | / | KEK / Investor | | | | | | |
| 118 | A4 | G2 | T9 | Design and realization of the project with safeguards measures against flooding: - Preventive measures - protective, and - measures through the enlargement of the bed and construction of river embankment (Sitnica, Drenica and Llap) | ** | Government Municipality | / | KEK / Investor | | | | | | |
| A4 | | G3 | Goal 3. Regular monitoring and control to the environmental elements since the 2010 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 119 | A4 | G3 | T1 | Choosing the proper location for placing monitoring stations depending on the distribution of gases and dust particles | * | Government KEK | / | MESP / KEK / Investor | | | | | | |
| 120 | A4 | G3 | T2 | Establish the measuring systems and monitoring of emissions in power plant units | | Government KEK | / | MESP / KEK / Investor | | | | | | |
| 121 | A4 | G3 | T3 | Establish monitoring system on air quality, water and land in the area of influence and out of energy facilities | * | Government MESP / Municipality | / | IHMK | | | | | | |
| 122 | A4 | G3 | T4 | Institutional capacity building for monitoring and management system | * | Government MESP | / | AMMK / IHMK / Municipality | | | | | | |
| 123 | A4 | G3 | T5 | Construction of database on monitoring air quality, water and land within the area of FMR (NMF); | * | Government MESP | / | AMMK / IHMK | | | | | | |
| 124 | A4 | G3 | T6 | Collection and processing of data from monitoring stations and their integration within the Monitoring Centre KEPA and their publication; | p | MESP / AKMM | | AKMM / IHMK | | | | | | |
| 125 | A4 | G3 | T7 | Analysis of data on quality (class) of water, air, land and biological diversity (biodiversity); | p | MESP / AKMM | | MESP / AKMM | | | | | | |
| 126 | A4 | G3 | T8 | Study and analyze of data on the level of noise and radiation | p | MESP / AKMM | | MESP / AKMM | | | | | | |

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| 127 | A4 | G3 | T9 | Develop and publish an annual report from KEPA, minimum and maximum values of the condition and level of environmental allowed elements | p | MESP / AKMM | MESP / AKMM | | | | | | |
| 128 | A4 | G3 | T10 | Detailed Design Projects for construction and control of Plants for treating sewage before discharge into rivers by the TC's, mining, industry and households | p | MESP Municipality / | Investor | | | | | | |
| A4 | | G4 | Goal 4 . Sustainable management of 'Regional Storage" in Mirash (2010 - 2020) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 129 | A4 | G4 | T1 | Draft of the Waste Management Plan (EMP for the period until 2020) in 2011 | * | Government / MESP / MF | Comp. of Waste Management | | | | | | |
| 130 | A4 | G4 | T2 | Undertakin the urgent measures to reduce impact on surroundings | * | MESP / | Comp. of Waste Management | | | | | | |
| 131 | A4 | G4 | T3 | Management and maintenance of the regional landfill under the project | p | MESP / | MESP Municipality / | | | | | | |
| 132 | A4 | G4 | T4 | Recycling of organic waste from inorganic | p | MESP / | MESP Municipality / | | | | | | |
| 133 | A4 | G4 | T5 | The use of biomass for energy gain by its burning | p | MESP / | MESP Municipality / | | | | | | |
| 134 | A4 | G4 | T6 | Closing the landfill in 2020 and adjustment of terrain | *** | MESP Municipality / | Comp. / MESP / MF / Municipality | | | | | | |
| 135 | A4 | G4 | T7 | Review of the project "Regional dump", the possibility of selection, recycling, waste processing and wastewater treatment by EU Directives, by the end of 2011 | * | Government / Municipality | MESP / MF / Comp. of Waste Management | | | | | | |
| A4 | | G5 | Goal 5. Management and exploitation of fresh ash in construction needs (2010 - 2020 +) | | | | | | | | | | |

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| 136 | A4 | G5 | T1 | Review of updating studies on the quality of ash and its use for manufacturing construction products in 2010/11 | ** | MED | MED | | | | | | |
| 137 | A4 | G5 | T2 | Organizing an international conference on the possibilities of the use and promotion of ash in 2010 | * | MED | MED / MESP | | | | | | |
| 138 | A4 | G5 | T3 | Exploring good practices for use of fresh ash for construction products, for the benefit of cement and concrete in road construction, production of tiles, ceramic tiles - 'clinker', etc. in 2010 | ** | MED | MED / MESP | | | | | | |
| 139 | A4 | G5 | T4 | Construction of the factory in years 2011/13, production of construction materials from the processing of fresh ash as amplifier and insulating material in the mixture of cement and concrete tiles with clay clinker and shamote etc. | ** | Investor | Investor | | | | | | |
| A4 G6 Goal 6. Efficient care for biodiversity and natural heritage, cultural, historical and industrial in the area FMR (NMF) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 140 | A4 | G6 | T1 | Development of a overall study of the TC impact during the operation in habitats of rare biological species of FMR area (NMF) and around in 2011/12 | * | MESP / DEP / AKMM | MESP / DEP / AKMM | | | | | | |
| 141 | A4 | G6 | T2 | Project development with protection measures, aimed at conservation of wild birds, from the dangerous action of electricity on 2011/12 | * | MESP | MESP / DEP / AKMM | | | | | | |
| 142 | A4 | G6 | T3 | Project development for the use of any object from the industrial complex TPP Kosovo A, within the integrated conservation for industrial museum, art gallery, etc. by 2015 | ** | MCYS / MF / MTI / MESP | MCYS / MF / MTI / MESP | | | | | | |
| 143 | A4 | G6 | T4 | Draft plan for caring out to facilities and sites identified and with protection status (holy tomb of Sultan Murat in Mazgit and 'Bellaqevcit Castle' in Upper Bardhi) for tourism development by 2012 | * | MCYS / MTI | MCYS / MTI | | | | | | |
| 144 | A4 | G6 | T5 | Inventory, proceeding, categorization, protection by law and effective care to the objects and architectural and archeological sites identified, untill 2012 | * | MKRS Municipality / | MKRS Municipality / | | | | | | |
| 145 | A4 | G6 | T6 | Research, inventory and disposition of facilities or cultural and historical sites unknown until now during 2010/20 | *** | MCYS Municipality / | MCYS Municipality / | | | | | | |

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|-----|----|----|----|---|----|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 146 | A4 | G6 | T7 | Development of criteria and measures for implementation, if the findings of exhibits, archaeological location, are inside and outside area FMR (NMF) in 2010 | ** | MCYS | MCYS / DTK | | | | | |
| 147 | A4 | G6 | T8 | Draft regulations on the treatment of particular landscapes and natural heritage sites, cultural and historical, in 2011 | * | MCYS / MESP | MCYS / MESP | | | | | |
| 148 | A4 | G6 | T9 | Develop brochure and guidelines (instructions) for the values of heritage (natural, cultural, historical and industrial) for the 'FMR' (NMF) area of interest in 2011 | * | MCYS / MTI / Municipality | MCYS / MTI / Municipality | | | | | |

(*) Short-Term to 3 years, (**) Medium-Term 3-6 years, (***) Long-Term - up to 10 years and (p) continuous process and over 10 years

SPATIAL PLAN

Area of Special Economic Interest “New Mining Field 2010 – 2020+”



Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

Institute of Spatial Planning



Prishtinë,
March, 2011

