



PROVISIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF SELF GOVERNMENT

KUVENDI I KOSOVËS
СКУПШТИНА КОСОВА
ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO

Law No.2004/44

ON CRAFTS

Kosovo Assembly

According to Regulation Nr.2001/9 of May 15th 2001 of Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government in Kosova based on Chapters 5.1(d), 9.1.1, 3.3, 11.2,

By taking into consideration the needs of establishing a modern system to protect the craftsmanship as an independent economic activity and in order to become it as profitable business and increase the presence into the market the craftsmanship products and services.

Adopts:

LAW ON CRAFTS

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Law regulates the terms and conditions for the performance of craft activities covering the following issues: registration, business, performance of joint craft activities, business interruption, professional qualification, education, craft business organization, preservation of old craft activities and craftsmanship supervision.

Definitions

Article 2

2.1. Each of the following term used in this Law will have a meaning according the given definition in this article, except cases where the context of the term means something else:

Minister shall mean the Minister of Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Ministry shall mean Ministry of Trade and Industry established according to UNMIK Regulation Nr. 2001 /19.

Craftsmanship - shall mean an independent economic activity conducted by natural persons by their own personal abilities and means aiming profit on respective production, trade and service delivering within a market.

Craftsman - shall mean a natural person who conducts craft activities on its own name and interest and who can use as complementary the other people's work according to the terms and conditions defined in this Law.

Producer - shall mean a natural and legal person who produces craft goods and services by stamping/sealing his own distinctive mark.

Craft Activities -shall mean craft products and services, craft artistic and artisanal works.

Craft Associations – shall mean civil society organizations, independent from craft producers, sellers, suppliers and services.

License - shall mean an authorization issued by the competent authority according to the terms and conditions eligible for the specified business to be exercised.

Central and Local Administrative Organizations – are inspecting and testing entities of various areas related to craftsmanship, which operate in the market in accordance with all legal competences.

2.2. As mentioned in this Law singular shall imply plural and plural shall imply singular. References to the term "Articles" concern this Law, unless otherwise provided in article 2.

2.3. Craft activities can be conducted by commercial companies dealing with one or more business activities.

2.4. Any craft activity is permitted if it does not violate this Law.

2.5. Perpetual craft activities include all temporary interrupted craft activities intended to be followed up.

Article 3

Craft activity shall mean:

3.1. Voluntary vocational craft activities, whose exercising does not imposes a preliminary professional qualifications or any qualification exam,

3.2. Interrelated craft activities, whose exercising imposes a preliminary professional qualifications or a qualification exam,

3.3. Exclusive craft activities exercised only on a business permit issued by the respective Ministry.

Craft Activity Categories

Article 4

4.1. Productive Craft shall mean production and processing of products for sale mainly in small series without industrial products' characteristics.

4.2. Craft Services shall mean the maintenance and repair of products, factories, and objects including other services supply.

4.3. Artisan shall mean working, forming and processing of artistic items and forming where is relevantly present the skillfulness of the producer.

4.4. Handicraft and/or Home craft shall mean the production/processing of specific products made solely or jointly with family members.

4.5. Activities deriving from paragraph 4 of this Article are to be determined by the competent Ministry with respective by-laws.

II. Performance of Craft Activity

Terms and Conditions on Craft Activity Exercising

Article 5

5.1. Craft activities can be exercised by a natural person, who meets the following requirements:

- a) Must be resident and citizen of Kosova,
- b) Must be adult,
- c) Must be capable to work,
- d) Must be professionally qualified to exercise the determined craft activity,
- e) Must be without Court pending claims related to the performance of craft activity,
- f) Must have a registered business in the MTI.
- g) Must possess a necessary business environment and the respective license issued by authorized Municipality Entity on craft activity exercising.
- h) Craft activities can be exercised even by foreign citizen complying to Article 6

5.2. By starting craft business, the craftsman possesses the right to establish working relations, if there is not any other base the underlying right to have been created elsewhere.

Article 6

Foreign citizens residents in Kosova may exercise craft activities according to effective legal rules in Kosova.

Article 7

7.1. Natural person can exercise interrelated craft activities, if he matches all specific terms and conditions relating professional skills, and or has passed a qualification examination test, in addition to the general conditions stated in the Article 5 of this Law.

7.2. Natural person who matches the general conditions stated in the Article 5 of this Law, but who can not fit specific issues regarding to professional capability, may exercise craft activity when and only when employs an adequately craft qualified person.

Article 8

Interrelated craft activities can be exercised by all high and superior school diploma persons as per Article 3, paragraph 2 of this Law.

Article 9

9.1. Craftsman may exercise the craft activities by being liable to have a property right certificate or rent agreement for the location craft business is to be exercised, certified by the competent authority responsible for working spaces renting.

9.2. According the paragraph 1 of this Article, the Workshop Location and its equipments and machineries must comply technical-working conditions, work protection and safety, working environment protection, protection against noisiness, sanitary/health protection and other protective requirements regarding craft activity.

9.3. Craft activity can be exercised in residential areas too, but if terms and conditions mentioned in the paragraphs of Articles 9.2. of this Law are matched.

9.4. The local craft licensing competent authority decides on cases of craft activities to be exercised out of workshop or residential space.

Craft Activity Registration Article 10

10.1. Registration of Craftsman person is done by the Ministry of Trade and Industry; through Business Registration Office, but the Licensing of Craftsman person is provided by local municipality competent authority where the craft workshop is to be located, within a term of 15 days from application date.

10.2. Licensing for exclusive Craft activities is provided by local municipality competent authority, respectively referred to the nomenclature of craft activities the Statistical Entity of Kosovo provides within 15 days from the application presentation date.

10.3. According to specific provisions, the Ministry of Trade and Industry prepares and issues the license module and content, including the decision on exclusive activity exercising.

Article 11

11.1. Any craft activities should be registered in the Business Register of competent authority of local administration, meanwhile, the exclusive activity register is maintained by the competent Ministry respective entity.

11.2. Ministry of Trade and Industry determines the terms and standards the craft activity books should be organized as per paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 12

12.1. Competent authority of local administration must issue a license to the natural person who meets the terms and conditions of Article 5. paragraph 1. point a.b.c.d.e. f. and paragraph 2 of this Article.

12.2. The Competent Authority of local administration issues the license is liable to verify the conditions respected as stated per Article 5. paragraph 1. and 2 of this Law,

12.3. Competent authority of local administration issues and communicates the negative decisions on craft activity license applicant no later than 15 days from the date the license application was introduced.

12.4. If it happens that within the time terms no answer is awarded, then the craft activity is considered as open to start the business and a written notice must be sent to the competent authority.

Article 13

The Person licensed for craft activity exercising, is liable to start craft business within a three month period from the licensing date.

Article 14

14.1 Competent authority of local administration is liable to introduce to the Fiscal Authority, to the Independent Craftsman Association, and to the Health Insurance Fund of Kosovo, and to the Statistical Authority of Kosovo, all the decisions related with licensing of craft activities.

14.2 Statistical Authority of Kosovo is liable to prepare the nomenclature of craft activities.

Article 15

15.1. The firm is the name upon which the craft activity is being exercised.

15.2. The craft firm has: craft activity category, name and craft sign, owner's name and its headquarter, other specific trademarks.

15.3. The craft firm shall not bear a name which is in violation with legal provisions and international convents.

15.4. The craft firm name and trademark should be fixed in the entrance of the craft workshop and in other dependent locations where craft activity is exercised.

15.5. If the craft firm shall change the name and the trademark it is liable to inform the Business Registration Office for such a change.

Article 16

16.1. When the business nature arises out as necessary, every business unit which exercises a craft activity should have its headquarter and workshop

16.2. If there is not necessary to possess a special business location on the behalf of craft firm, then, the residential environment of the craftsman is considered to be his craft firm headquarter.

16.3. If Craftsman changes the headquarter and/or workshop of its craft activity, it is liable to inform the Business Registration Office for such a change done, moreover if it is changed to another location under the jurisdiction of another Municipality, the Craftsman is liable to introduce a request for changes to the Business Registration Office and to introduce e requirement to local administration for a new license issue.

Craftsman Activity
Article 17

Craftsman is eligible to carry out only those craft activities licensed according to the registration certificate.

Article 18

The Certificate of registration is not transferable to other persons without being completely recorded respective changes in Business Registration Office.

Article 19

19.1. Craft firm for all business obligations are unlimitedly liable with all its own personal assets.

19.2. Craftsman is legally responsible for all craft activities exercised by him and for the job done by his employees.

Article 20

Craft activity can be exercised in separated units, which match the conditions determined by the Article 9.of this Law.

Article 21

21.1. In every craft workshop unit where a free craft activity is exercised, the Craftsman is liable to nominate/employ a master who shall be in job relation with the Craftsman and shall match the terms and conditions described in Article 5 of this Law.

21.2. Craftsman who carries out interrelated craft activities or exclusive craft activities is liable to nominate a master in every craft workshop unit and shall comply the terms and conditions described in Article 5. and Article 8 of this Law.

Article 22

22.1. For craft activities exercised in separate units, the Craftsman is liable to inform the competent authority of local administration within the territory the craft unit location is registered.

22.2. Competent Authority issues a license for exercising of craft activities in a separate unit to the highly qualified master of this separate unit.

22.3. According to paragraph 1 of this Article if exclusive craft activity is being exercised, the competent authority shall send a copy of decision deed to the respective local administration which has issued the license for craft activities exercising.

Article 23

23.1. The craftsman manages solely or through an employed master worker all the works in a free vocational craft activity and similar, according to the terms and conditions stated in Article 5. and Article 8. of this Law.

23.2. The master manages the craft activity on behalf and account of the employer.

23.3. If the master violates the provisions of this Law he is under the status of unlimited liability and legally fully responsible for the damage caused by him.

Article 24

24.1. In a case of craftsman's death craft activity and/or business can be followed up by his heirs according a local administration's deed of acknowledgement act .

24.2. According to paragraph 1 of this Article, the heir persons can follow up the craft activity through the master by matching the terms and conditions stated in Article 5. and 8 of this Law.

24.3. In the cases described by the paragraph 2 of this Article, the heirs are fully liable of all liabilities and obligations as per Article 19. of this Law.

Article 25

25.1. After the death of the craftsman-owner, his wife/husband, children and their heirs can continue the craft business until a renewable license will be issued to them according Paragraph 1, Article 24 of this Law. The continuing of the business can be done in cooperation with a temporary master who fits the conditions as per Articles 5 and 8 of this Law.

25.2. The requirement to extend the license of craft business continuing by a temporary master shall be introduced to the competent authority within a period of 30 days by the owner's death date.

25.3. The temporary master role should be notified to competent authorities.

25.4. The temporary master is liable to manage carefully and successfully the business assigned on behalf of heirs of dead owner.

25.5. If the temporary master violates the provisions of this Law he is fully liable for the damage caused by his actions and/or his indifference.

Article 26

26.1. If the heirs of the dead owner of a craft business prefers to follow up the craft business by being managed by a master, the heirs are liable to inform the competent authority within a period of time no more then 30 days from the date the will enters into power.

26.2. To the file stated to paragraph 1. of this Article must be attached the following documents:

- a). Death Certificate,
- b). Will act,

- c). Name and Surname of the master and a certificate the master matches the terms and conditions defined by Article 5. and Article 8. of this Law,
- d). Descendant's Declaration where it is stated the agreement to follow up the craft business by appointing a registered/named master.

26.3. According to paragraph 1. Of this Article, the competent authority issues a decision deed and the assignment of craft activity to the master is registered in Craft Activity Register.

Article 27

27.1. If the owner submits an accident by being partially or totally handicapped the license can be transferred to a descendant being his wife, or his children.

27.2. If the handicap owner does not have direct descendants the license can be transferred to his parents, brothers and sisters.

27.3. According to paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article, the descendants can follow up carrying out their craft activity by a master matching the provisions of Article 5 and 8 of this Law.

Article 28

28.1. Persons mentioned in paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 27 of this Law, can assign on them the license and follow up leading craft activity through a master, and are liable to inform the competent authority of local administration within a period of 30 days by the court decision date on the assignment.

28.2. According to paragraph 1 of this Article they are liable to attach the following:

- a). Final Court decision, where is stated that the craftsman shall not be physically capable to carry out the respective craft activity.
- b). Name and surname of the master and a certificate where it stated that the master matches the provisions of Article 5 and 8 of this Law.

28.3. According this Article paragraph 1, the competent authority decides and registers the license assignment for craft activity continuing through a master.

Article 29

If the individuals stated, in paragraph 1 and 2 of Article 27 of this Law, violate the terms determined by Article 25.paragraph 2, Article 26 and 28 of this Law, then they shall lose the right of license assignment and the craft activity is suspended by the Law.

Article 30

30.1. Craftsman is liable to respect working hours and open/closed time schedule of the workshop and to provide services to the consumers.

30.2. The local administration competent authority through its provisions approved determines working hours-time of the craft shop.

30.3. Craft workshop can work extra time if it is approved by the competent authority of local administration with an ad hoc license/permit.

30.4. For the working time in exclusive craft activities it is decided by the local administration competent authority.

Article 31

Craftsman, master, and/or temporary master are liable to:

- a) Exercise the licensed Craft activity in full compliance with labor law and regulations,
- b) Put at a visible place in the working premises the product and/or services price list and to respect it,
- c) Put at a visible place in the working premises the working time to respect it,
- d) Issue a bill/invoice to the client/buyer for the products/services sold to him,
- e) Guarantee the quality of products/services sold, to avoid default items and substitute them by compensating for every deficiency according the standards and business practices approved by law,
- f) Keep business statements according accounting standards and regulations,
- g) Comply the preventive/protecting measures provisions within the working environment.

Exercising of Joint Craft Activities

Article 32

32.1. Two or more physical persons may exercise Craft activity on a joint venture basis.

32.2. According to the paragraph 1 of this Article, the relations and responsibilities of persons are regulated by a job contract, which is afterwards sent to the competent authority in order to get the license and the registration done to the Business Registration Office.

32.3. According to the paragraph 2 of this Article, there are applicable in the job contract the provisions regulated by job relations in partnerships.

32.4. Craft activity according to paragraph 1 of this Article may be exercised under a joint venture firm basis.

Article 33

33.1. Natural Persons may exercise free or interrelated craft activity if they comply with terms and conditions defined in Article 5 of this Law and at least one of the persons involved complies the terms and conditions as per Article 8 paragraph 1 of this Law.

33.2. Foreign citizens are mandatory liable to comply with terms and conditions mentioned in Article 6 of this Law.

33.3. The provisions of this Law are applicable to more than two persons who exercise joint venture Craft activity.

Craft Business Suspension

Article 34

34.1. Craft activity can be suspended by being unregistered or by the power of Law and deregistered by Business Registration Office.

34.2. Craftsman is liable to inform by writing the competent authority before a suspension measure is to be undertaken.

34.3. Craft Business suspension is determined by a decision of Business Registration Office.

34.4. Craft Business suspension contents the date noted to the de-registering paper.

Article 35

Suspension craft activity by the law

- a). In a case of death of the craft firm owner and no further effort to follow up the craft business is not evidenced by his descendants/heirs according to this law.
- b). The craft firm owner is condemned in jail by a definitive court decision for an act regarding his craft activity exercising.
- c). If the craft firm owner and/or his workers does not fit the Article 5.of this Law.
- d). If the craft firm owner by violating the provisions of Article 36 paragraph 1 of this Law interrupts the craft business for a period of time more than 30 days.
- e). If the craft firm owner does not restart the craft business after the period of time of 30 days after the craft activity suspension due time has passed.
- f). If the craft firm owner does not start the craft business after the period of time of 3 months has passed since the license was delivered by Competent Authority.
- g). If it is proved by the competent authority that the license was delivered to the craft firm owner upon false documents.
- h). If the Honorable Court of Craft Association decides to interrupt/suspend the exercising of craft activity.
- i). If craft firm owner is a foreign person and due time for documentation processing has passed.

Article 36

36.1. Craft firm owner may voluntarily suspend the craft activities exercising temporarily no longer than 1 year. In such a case he is liable to inform by writing the respective competent authority within a period of time of 30 days from the date the business was suspended.

36.2. During the temporary suspension period, craft firm owner is prohibited to exercise any craft activity.

36.3. In a case of restarting of craft activity, the Craft firm owner is liable to inform the competent authority by writing no later than 7 days before the temporary suspension date expires.

36.4. In the case of temporary suspension of craft firm business by the Competent Authority, the craftsman informs the competent authorities as per Article 14 of this Law.

III. Education and Training on Craft Activity Exercising

Article 37

The education/training for an interrelated craft activity, whose exercising is dependable by a professional preparative program, shall be done within middle school, high and superior school structures.

Article 38

38.1. To exercise an interrelated craft activity classified as obligatory for professional qualification, an examination test must be passed according to the program prepared by the Ministry of Science, Education and Technology by the proposal of Kosova Craft Association.

38.2. The examination test on respective craft domain is given before a Commission established by Kosova Craft Association. The exam Commission has 3 or 5 members.

38.3. The examination test on professional qualification includes practical and theory knowledge on independent level exercising of craft activities.

38.4. Municipal Craft Associations keeps a register for all exam-applicants and for their results the Kosova Craft Association is informed.

38.5. A Certificate-Diploma is issued to prove the exam is successfully passed.

Article 39

39.1. There is accepted to be tested for craft master degree, all individuals who have carried out the adequate middle school and have worked at least for three year in craft activities, and all individuals who have carried out non adequate middle school but have worked at least for five year in craft activities.

39.2. The qualifying exam is organized in front of Municipal Craft Association's Commission which has at least 5 members. In the commission a technical expert of the respective craft domain will be a full voting member.

39.3. After the candidate passes successfully the exam a diploma entitled "Professional Master" is extended to him.

39.4. The Minister of MTI upon the paragraph 2 of this article defines the diploma format complying respective laws.

Article 40

40.1. All the expenditures of professional qualifying exam are covered by the applicant.

40.2. By the proposal of Kosova Craft Association, the Minister of Ministry of Trade and Industry determines with a special decision for the price of professional qualifying exams and determines the price for “Professional Master” exams.

40.3. The supervision and organization of professional qualifying exams is done by the competent authority of local administration.

Article 41

41.1. The regulation on professional qualifying exams is prepared by Regional/Municipal Craft Association and previously approved by the local administration competent authority.

41.2. The regulation on “Professional Master” exams is prepared by Kosova Craft Association in cooperation with Ministry of Trade and Industry.

IV. Craft Organization (Craft Association)

Article 42

42.1. In order to protect, harmonize and represent their common professional interests, the craftsmen can establish regional/municipal level craft associations.

42.2. Craft associations are non profit corporate bodies.

42.3. Craft Association has its statute approved by the Craft Association Assembly.

42.4. Craft Associations shall apply for membership to Kosova Craft Association. By the date their membership is approved, craft associations are liable to pay the membership fee as per statute of Kosova Craft Association.

42.5. Craft Associations keep close relation with Kosova Chamber of Commerce.

Article 43

43.1. Kosova Craft Association is an independent entity dedicated to organize professional cooperation of craft businesses and members and it is founded to harmonize and represent the statutory common interests of Craftsmen

43.2. Headquarter of Kosova Craft Associations is determined by its statute.

43.3. Nomination and the Headquarter of Regional and Municipal Craft Associations are determined by their statute according to location and municipal nominatives.

43.4. Craft Association Statute shall be published in the “Official Gazette” of Kosova.

Article 44

Rules, Leading, Competency, Structure and Activity of Kosova Craft Association and Regional/Municipal Craft Associations are determined in their statutes which are approved by Craft Associations Assemblies.

Article 45

45.1. Craft Association is managed by its managing leading organizations.

45.2. In Craft Associations statutes are defined and determined: the structure, the organs, election/voting procedure, duration of mandates and other issues regarding organizing associations.

45.3. The Association Assembly decides on the election of association's organs.

Article 46

46.1. Managing structures of the Association are: the Assembly, the Chairman, the Management Board and Supervisory Board.

46.2. Association Assembly is the highest leading authority formed by the representative of Regional and Municipal Craft Associations.

46.3. Provisions of Paragraph 2 of this Article shall be applicable even for Municipal and Regional Associations.

46.4. Kosova Craft Association's Assembly is liable to:

- a) To approve the statute,
- b) To nominate and dismiss the chairman of Kosova Craft Association,
- c) Approve financial statements,
- d) To nominate and discharge the management and supervisory Board,
- e) To decide on Election Day,
- f) To prepare normative acts,
- g) To decide on the payment terms, conditions, contributions and procedures,
- h) To prepare the regulation on organization, the structure and election procedures; to organize and issue competencies on Honor Court including measurers and procedures,
- i) Decides about the number of Regional/Municipal Craft Associations, their location, distribution, and similar,
- j) To carry out other functions and operations, defined by law.

46.5. Kosova Craft Association's statute regulates definitively the following items:

- a) Membership interest realization,
- b) Member's Rights, Obligations and responsibilities,
- c) Approval procedure, statute amendments and other normative act's regarding issues,
- d) Association's Departments, operational and functional areas, structure, membership number, election/voting, nomination and dismissing procedures, and mandate duration,
- e) Association's Departments structure designing,
- f) Labor organization and structural forms of respective craft associations, by including professional services tasks,
- g) Association presenting and representing approaches,
- h) Content and form of realization of cooperation amongst various domestic and international associations,
- i) Regional/Municipal Association foundation approaches,
- j) Job Transparency and Information.

46.6. Association Management Board:

- a) Executes the decisions and conclusions of the Assembly,
- b) Verifies the Draft-Statute and other draft statutory acts of the Assembly,
- c) Proposes and prepares draft-decisions, actions and similar by active participating on issues discussed by the Assembly,
- d) Decides on various discrepancies on special acts regarding the exercising of public authorizations.

46.7. The Supervisory Board supervises the implementation of the Statute and other related acts of Kosova Craft Association, the availability of financial means and sources and the capacity to cover all functions and operations determined by the Statute.

46.8. The number of members in the Supervisory and Management Board, their election, and mandate, and other similar issues are determined and defined in the Statute.

46.9. The same individual shall not be at the same time as a member of Management Board and Supervisory Board.

Article 47

47.1. An Honorable Court is founded and operates within the framework of Kosova Craft Association.

47.2. Honorable Court decides on behalf of Kosova Craft Association for various concerns like traditional presence in exercising craft activity, membership fee settlements, statute violation cases and similar.

Article 48

The necessary means and assets of Kosova Craft Association, and of Regional and Municipal Association are contributed by either its member and or from collection of fees and assets obtained and increased from services delivered.

V. Supervision and Punitive Provisions

Article 49

The supervisory functions on implementation of provisions of this Law and other laws' provisions shall be carried out by the competent Ministry and inspectorate.

Article 50

If a craft activity is being exercised without license and/or in violations of terms and conditions mentioned by this law, competent inspectorate decides on suspension of craft activities exercising and prohibits the use of machineries and equipments related to suspended craft business.

Article 51

51.1. If the workshop and/or other spaces available for craft activity are out of conditions defined by respective provisions, the competent inspectorate decides on which the craftsman is liable to avoid irregularities within targeted time schedule.

51.2. In a case the complaint regarding the paragraph nr. 1 of this Article are not recovered within determined period of time, the competent inspectorate decides to suspend craft activity exercising and close the location and also bans the employment of machineries and equipments relating to craft business.

51.3. In the case of violations of sanitary and health standard conditions, such risky as to evidence negative consequences on people's life, competent inspectorate decides on suspension of craft activities until a recovery period decided to eliminate such irregularities.

51.4. In a case of complaint regarding the paragraph n 2 and 3 of this Article, the complaint against the decision act does not prohibit its execution.

Punitive Provisions

Article 52

52.1. A penalty starting from 150 € up to 500 € will be charged to a craft business owner if:

- a). The firm does not possess and display: activity nominative, craft name and trademark, owner's name/surname, address and headquarter (as per Article 15.paragraph 2.);
- b). The firm does not display at the workshop's entrance the firm nominative according the activity licensed (as per Article 15.paragraph 4.);

- c). The firm exercises a craft activity/business which is not stated in the license issued by the competent authority (as per Article 17);
- d). The firm do not display in a visible place within the workshop the price list of products/services it offers for sale, and if does not respect this price list (as per Article 31.paragraph 1. point b);
- e). Does not display in a visible place within the workshop the daily working time, and if does not respect this daily working time program (as per Article 31. paragraph 1.point c);
- f). The firm do not provide to the buyer the bill/invoice for products/services sold (as per Article 31. paragraph 1.point d);
- g). The firm do not guarantee advertised quality level of products and services sold to the consumers, and/or does not recover to them the damage caused by selling low quality or default products/services (as per Article 31. paragraph 1.point e);
- h). The firm do not keep books for craft business/activities in compliance with the Law and derived provisions (as per Article 31. paragraph 1.point f);
- i). The firm do not comply the provisions related with working environment safety, technical and health protection, and similar regarding the activity exercised (as per Article 31.paragraph 1.point g).

52.2. For any evidenced violation of Article 23 and 25 of this law, the master and/or the temporary master shall be charged with a penalty from 50€up to 150€

52.3. For any evidenced violation of paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article, the penalty in money term shall be paid in cash to the consolidated budget of Kosova.

Article 53

53.1. A penalty starting from 200 €up to 1.000 € will be charged to a craft business owner if:

- a). Does not inform the changes done to the craft firm's name, craft firm trade mark, and similar (as per Article 15 paragraph 5);
- b). Does not inform any dislocation to a new headquarter or address of the registered craft firm (as per Article 16.paragraph 3.);
- c). Does not inform craft activity starting date according to time limits defined by law (as per Article 13);
- d). Exercises business activities, which are not stated in the working license (as per Article 17);
- e). Exercises craft business activities in separate units without the permission from the competent authority (as per Article 22.paragraph 1.);
- f). Exercises craft business activities when it is suspended by a competent authority (as per Article 36.para. 2.);
- g). Does not inform the competent authority for craft activity restarting date (as per Article 36.paragraph 3.).

53.2. For repetitive violations as per paragraph 1 of this Article, a punitive measure may be declared to the craft firm owner including a suspension of craft activities for a period of 3 months up to 1 year.

53.3. A penalty starting from 100 € up to 200 € will be charged to the master worker if he violates the provisions of this law (article 23. paragraph 3.);

Article 54

54.1. A penalty starting from 500 € up to 1.000 € will be charged to a craft business owner if:

- a). Exercises craft business activities without license respectively and without the approval for exclusive craft activities (as per article 3. paragraph 3.);

54.2. For violations as per point a) of this Article, a punitive measure may be declared to the craft firm owner including the sequestration of equipments, machineries, and tools used to produce no-licensed products and/or services; the evidenced non legal profit resulted from above circumstances is also placed under sequestration.

VI. Transitional and Closing Provisions

Article 55

55.1. All Craftsmen doing business according to the previous legal provisions are liable to match their craft business with the provisions coming out by this Law within a period of 12 months by the date this Law enters into force.

55.2. If the craftsmen violate the provisions deriving from paragraph 1 of this article, the craft business exercising is suspended by the law.

Article 56

Competent Ministries, Local Administration Authorities and other Institutions are liable to issue the regulations and normative by-laws within a term of 6 months as per Article 4 paragraph 5 of this Law.

Article 57

By the day the Law on Craft enters into force all over territory of Kosova, any previous regulation and provisions regarding craft and/or similar activities.

Article 58

The present law shall enter into force after adoption by the Assembly of Kosova on the date of its promulgation by the Special Representative of the Secretary - General.

Law No.2004/44
27 September 2004

President of the Assembly

Academic Nexhat Daci