



PROVISIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF SELF GOVERNMENT

KUVENDI I KOSOVËS
СКУПШТИНА КОСОВА
ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO

LAW No: 02/L-109

FOR PREVENTION AND FIGHTING AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Assembly of Kosovo,

Based on Chapter 5.1. (h) and 9.1.26 (a) of the Constitution Frame for Provisional Self-government in Kosovo.

Hereby adopted the following:

LAW FOR PREVENTION AND FIGHTING AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Chapter I
GENERAL DISPOSITIONS

Article 1
Purpose of Law

This Law determines the infectious diseases and regulates the activities for their timely discover, emergence recording, prevention, spreading prohibition and their treatment.

Article 2
Definitions

The following definitions will be applied for this Law purposes:

Infectious disease – A disease which is caused by micro-organisms and infectious disease parasites that are transmissible directly or indirectly from a sick person or the causer bearer to a healthy person as well as from animals and farming products.

Ill person – a person affected by an infectious disease.

Microbe-bearer or transmitter- is a person or an animal who houses and secrets the cause of the infectious disease in absence of the disease clinical symptoms and serves as a potential infection source.

Infection - penetration and breeding of different germ affecters in human organism, without developing the clinical screening of the contagious disease.

Incubation – time interval from entrance of micro-organisms into the human organism up to appearing of the disease symptoms.

Anthropozoonosis (zoonosis)– means animal infectious diseases which in specific circumstances affect the human organism.

Seat of disease – is a territory characterized by presence of the infection source (man or animal) and favourable causes of the living environment for infection's spreading.

Sporadic – case appearance of the infectious disease which has no connection in time and territory.

Epidemic– appearance of one or more cases of the infectious diseases connected in time and territory or an enormous number increase of the disease cases.

Endemic– a constant presence of the infectious disease of the infectious agent in a specific geographic region or population which in particular circumstances erupts into an epidemic.

Pandemic – the massive infectious disease spreading which overpasses the borders of a state including some states and continents.

Isolation – an anti-epidemic measure, whose intention is to separation of the infected persons from the healthy ones in order to prohibit the infection spreading,

Quarantine – means the free movement limitation for healthy people who are exposed to dangerous causes of the infectious diseases.

Disinfection– means extermination of the infectious agents outside the human organism through mechanical, physical and chemical methods.

Disinsection– means the extermination of vectors (insects) that are bearers of the infectious diseases through physical, chemical and biological methods.

Deratization– means the extermination of the transmissible cause of the infectious disease carrier bearers through mechanical, chemical and biologic methods.

Reporting the infectious diseases – is the notification of the respective health authorities on the cases of infectious disease emergence.

Supervision - is gathering and continuous register of data, processing, analysis and their interpretation.

Prophylaxis– is the prevention of the infectious disease through vaccines, serums and medicaments.

Immunity-prophylaxis – prevention of the infectious disease through vaccines.

Vaccine – immunity-biological preparation containing the infectious disease causes which after injection incites the anti-bodies production.

Serum-prophylaxis– is the infectious disease prevention through serums.

Serum – immunity biological preparation containing ready-made anti-bodies.

Chemical-prophylaxis– is the prevention of the infectious disease through medicaments.

SIK - Sanitary Inspectorate of Kosovo.

NIPHK – National Institute for Public Health of Kosovo.

Chapter II

Article 3

3.1 The infectious diseases in the sense of this Law where their prevention and prohibition is in the interest of our country are as follows:

| List | |
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| of contagious diseases (according to KNS 10) | |
| A00 | Cholera |
| A01 | Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers |
| A02 | Other salmonellae |
| A03 | Shygelosis |
| A04 | Other intestine bacterial infections |
| A04.0–A04.4 | Infections with E .Coli |
| A04.5 | Intestine infections with Campylobacter |
| A04.6 | Intestine infections with Yersinia enterocolitica |
| A04.9 | Unspecified intestine bacterial infections |
| A05 | Other bacterial infections with food |
| A06 | Amebiasis |
| A07 | Other intestine diseases with protozea |
| A08 | Viral infections and other intestine specific infections |
| A09 | Diarrhea and gastroenteritis |
| A15 – A19 | Tuberculosis of respiratory trachea, bacterio-logically and histologically confirmed |
| A20 | Plague |
| A21 | Tularemia |
| A22 | Anthrax |
| A23 | Brucelosis |
| A24 | Maleusis and melioidosis |
| A25 | Fever after mouse bite |
| A26 | Erisipeloidis |
| A27 | Leptospirosis |
| A28 | Other zoonosis bacterial diseases, unclassified |
| A30 | Leprosy |
| A31 | Other micro-bacterial infections |
| A32 | Listeriosis |
| A33–A35 | Tetanus |
| A36 | Diphtheria |
| A37 | Whooping cough |
| A38 | Scarlatina |
| A39 | Meningococcus infections |
| A40 | Streptococcus Septicemia |
| A41 | Other lasmodium |
| A42 | Actinomycosis |
| A43 | Nacardiosis |
| A44 | Bartonelezis |
| A46 | Erysipelas |

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| A48 | Other bacterial unspecified diseases |
| A48.1 | Legionellosis |
| A49 | Bacterial infection of the unspecified parts |
| A50 | Congenital syphilis |
| A51 | Early syphilis |
| A52 | Late syphilis |
| A53 | Other syphilis and unspecified |
| A54 | Gonococcus infections |
| A55 | Venereal lymph- granuloma |
| A56 | Other clamidialis diseases transmitted sexually |
| A57 | Shancroidis |
| A58 | Granuloma inguinale |
| A59 | Trihomoniasis |
| A60 | Ano-genital region herpetic viral infections |
| A63 | Other diseases transmitted mainly sexually, unclassified |
| A64 | Unspecified diseases transmitted sexually |
| A65 | Un-venereal syphilis |
| A66 | Frambeziasis |
| A67 | Pint |
| A68 | Recurrent fever |
| A69 | Other spirochaeta infections |
| A69.2 | Lajm disease |
| A70 | Infections clamidial – klamidiaza- klamidia psitaci, ornitoza, psitakoza, psitaci fever |
| A71 | Trachoma |
| A74 | Other diseases caused by clamidiae |
| A75 | Typhoid fever transmitted through lice |
| A77 | Exantematic fever transmitted through ticks |
| A78 | Q fever |
| A79 | Other Rickettsias |
| A80 | Acute children paralysis |
| A82 | Lyssa |
| A81 | Other SNQ slow infections caused by virus |
| A83 | Viral Encefalitis transmitted through mosquito |
| A84 | Viral Encefaliti transmitted through ticks |
| A85 | Other viral Encefalitis, unclassified |
| A86 | Viral Encefalitis, unspecified |
| A87 | Viral meningitis |
| A88 | Other SNQ viral infections |
| A90 | Deng fever |
| A91 | Deng hemorrhage fever |
| A92 | Other viral fever transmitted through mosquito |
| A93 | Other viral fever transmitted |

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| | through insects, papatachi fever |
| A94 | Other viral fever unspecified & transmitted through arthropodes |
| A95 | Yellow fever |
| A96 | Hemorrhage fever caused by arenavirus |
| A98 | Other viral fevers, Crime Congo, Syndrome renale, Ebola, Marbourg, |
| A99 | Viral hemorrhage fever, unspecified |
| B00 | Viral infections by herpes |
| B01 | Varicella |
| B02 | Herpes zosteri |
| B03 | Variola vera |
| B05 | Measles |
| B06 | Rubella |
| B07 | Verucet virale |
| B08 | Other viral infections with skin and mucus damages (moluscum contagiosum) |
| B15 | Acute viral hepatitis A |
| B16 | Acute viral hepatitis B |
| B17 | Other acute hepatitis caused by virus, hepatitis C, E |
| B18 | Chronic viral hepatitis |
| B19 | Viral unspecified hepatitis |
| B20–B24 | HIV infections, AIDS |
| B25 | Virosus with cytomegalovirus |
| B26 | Parotitis |
| B27 | Infective Mononucleosis |
| B30 | Viral conjunctivitis |
| B33 | Other viral diseases, Kardit viral, Epidemic Poliartiritet |
| B34 | Adeno-virosus |
| B35 | Dermatophytosis |
| B36 | Other surface mucus |
| B37 | Candidiaza |
| B38 | Coccidioidomicoza |
| B39 | Histoplazmoza |
| B40 | Blastomikoza |
| B41 | Paraccoccidioidomichoza |
| B42 | Sporotriccoza |
| B43 | Cromomiccoza and feomichotic abscesi |
| B44 | Aspergilloza |
| B45 | Criptococoza |
| B46 | Zigomiccoza |
| B47 | Micetoma |
| B48 | Other mucus |
| B49 | Unspecified mucus |
| B50 | Malaria with falciparum plasmodium |
| B51 | Malaria with vivaks lasmodium |
| B52 | Malaria with malaria plasmodium |
| B53 | Other malaria confirmed in the lab. |

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| B54 | Unspecified malaria |
| B55 | Leishmaniaza |
| B56 | African Tripanozomiaza |
| B57 | Chagas disease |
| B58 | Toksoplazmoza |
| B59 | Pneumocistoza |
| B60 | Other diseases caused by protozoa |
| B64 | Unspecified Protozoa diseases |
| B65 | Shistozomiaza |
| B66 | Other infections by trematods |
| B67 | Ekinococcoza |
| B68 | Teniaza |
| B69 | Cisticerchoza |
| B70 | Difilobotriaza and sparganoza |
| B71 | Other infections by cestode |
| B72 | Drakunkuliaza |
| B73 | Onkocerkiaza |
| B74 | Filariaza |
| B75 | Trikinelloza |
| B76 | Ankilostomiaza |
| B77 | Askariaza |
| B78 | Strongiloidiaza |
| B79 | Trihuriaza |
| B80 | Enterobiaza |
| B81 | Other intestine unclassified helminthiasis |
| B82 | Intestine unspecified parasitosis |
| B83 | Other helminthiasis |
| B85 | Pediculosis and phthiriasis |
| B86 | Mange |
| B87 | Miaza |
| B88 | Skin infections by arthropode |
| B89 | Parasite unspecified diseases |
| B90 | Tuberculosis schuells |
| B91 | Children paralysis sechuells |
| B92 | Leprosy sechuells |
| B94 | Other unspecified infective and parasite diseases' sechuells |
| B95 | Streptococcus and staphylococcus as diseases' causers |
| B96.3 | Haemophylus Influenza |
| B97 | Virus as diseases' causers |
| B99 | Other infectious and unspecified diseases |
| G00 | Viral meningitis |
| J10–J11 | Flue (including the birds' flue) |
| J12–J15, J84 | Viral and bacterial Pneumonia (including SARS) |
| P35 | Congenital viral infections |
| P35.0 | Congenital Rubella |
| P35.1 | Congenital infections by Citomegalovirus |

3.2 If the danger appears by infectious diseases which are not in the list from paragraph 1 of this article, and they can endanger the whole country, the Ministry of Health, by the proposal made by the NIPHK determines the prophylaxis and anti-epidemic measures prescribed by this Law, other measures for protection the population from the infectious diseases and the measure which are foreseen as obligatory under the international health conventions and other international acts.

Article 4

4.1 The protection from the infections diseases endangering the whole country will be carried out by NIPHK, Sanitary Inspectorate of Kosovo, Kosovo Health Inspectorate, all public and private health institutions, non health institutions, municipalities and citizens supervised by Ministry of Health.

4.2 The measures for prevention and fighting against the infectious diseases are directly applied by health institutions and health professionals in conformity with this law.

Article 5

Protection from the infectious diseases includes planning, programming, organization and application of measures for prevention, fighting, elimination, uprooting of the infectious diseases as well as ensuring the material and others means which is priority comparing to other health protection measures.

Article 6

6.1 The measures for prevention and fighting against the infectious diseases which can be transmitted from animals to human are applied by health institutions, SIK in cooperation with veterinary institutions which deal with reciprocal notification about appearance and spreading of these diseases and organization and application of the anti-epizootic and anti-epidemic, hygienic measures and other measures for prevention, respectively fighting against the specific diseases according to dispositions of this Law and Law for Sanitary Inspectorate of Kosovo No.2003/22.

6.2 The NIPHK researches, studies and analyses the epidemiological situation of the country and determines the strategy for its continual improvement

Article 7

7.1 Announcing the epidemics of contagious diseases in Kosovo is done in accordance with article 112, paragraph 4, of the Law on Health.

7.2 Ministry of Health proposes and requires from the Government the financial support for epidemic emergency cases based on article 114.1 of the Law for Health of Kosovo.

7.3 I case of appearance of one of any infectious diseases prescribed in article 3 paragraph 1 of this Law, the competent authorities for application the prevention measures and treatment of the sick people have the right to enter at any time in the public and private health institutions, residential building, work enterprises, military cantonments and do the epidemiological research, disinfection and disinsection derratization (in further text as: DDD) and prophylactic treatment.

7.4 When the above employees face the obstacles while performing their duty, they require the support from court authorities, prosecutor and other public order authorities.

Chapter III

MEASURES FOR PREVENTION AND FIGHTING THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Article 8

8.1 Protection from infectious diseases is obligatory and is applied by taking the general and specific measures:

8.2 General measures for protection from the infectious diseases are as follows:

- a) Ensuring the Hygienic drink water as well sanitary protection of sources, objects and distributor for supply of the public with drink water.
- b) Removing the polluted water and garbage according to manner and under conditions by which is insured the protection from water and land pollution, as well as protection from insects and rodents proliferation;
- c) Preserving the technical-sanitary and hygienic conditions in public buildings, public transportation means and in public places;
- d) Insuring the regular situation of sanitary and food article and technical-sanitary and hygienic conditions for their production, circulation and safekeeping;
- e) Performance of the preventing DDD in inhabited centers, in public areas, objects for supply with drinking water, in public transportation facilities and means, in objects for food articles production and circulation and in other public objects;
- f) Insuring the sufficient amount of the disinfecting means and other means for measures applying under sections from a) to e) of this paragraph;
- g) Right Information, communication, health promotion and continuous health education of the personnel of the Health, non health organizations, as well the population;

8.3 The specific measures for prevention from infectious diseases are as follows:

- a) Timely detection of the infection source and its transmission ways;
- b) Appearance of infections diseases;
- c) Isolation and quarantine;
- d) Transportation;
- e) Treatment of the sick persons;
- f) Obligatory DDD;
- g) Health employees' supervision and other host bacillus persons;
- h) Immuno-prophylaxis, sero-prophylaxis and chemic- prophylaxis
- i) Other measures determined by this Law.

Article 9

9.1 The general measures and specific measures for population protection from infectious diseases are applied in accordance with annual programs, mid and long terms which belong to its activities and responsibilities compiled by NIPHK and approved by Ministry of Health.

9.2 In programs from paragraph 1. of this article are determined the measures and assigned the programs implementers, means and terms for application of these programs.

Article 10

Timely detection of the infections source and ways of its transmission

In order to timely detect the infection sources and its ways of transmission, the health institutions shall perform the following:

- a) Observing and monitoring the epidemiological area;
- b) Epidemiological research- epidemiological survey for the infection disease according to article 3 paragraph 1 of this Law;
- c) Health control for the persons who have treated by typhoid, bacillus dysentery and salmonellosis;
- d) Presence examination of the hepatitis markers B and C, HIV virus and syphilis for the voluntary blood donors;
- e) Epidemiologic research and examination, microbiological research and health control of the persons who suffer or are suspected of being suffering from any infectious disease whose causer is not known yet.

Article 11

11.1 Identification of the causers of contagious diseases with the purpose to determine the diagnosis which is done by the NIPHK and health institutions licensed by the Ministry of Health.

11.2 Verification of diagnosis of specific contagious diseases is done by NIPHK.

Article 12

NIPHK maintains all the data for laboratory examinations and submits reports to Ministry of Health about the causers for the specific infectious diseases in the conditions and manner foreseen by this Law.

Article 13

Reporting of the infectious diseases

The obligatory report includes:

- a) Any disease or death caused by any of the infectious disease stated in article 3 paragraph 1 of this Law;
- b) Any existing doubt about the following diseases: Cholera, Plague, Variola, Jaundice, Louse typhus, viral hemorrhage fever, SARS, Birds flu, measles, Diphtheria, Children paralysis, Typhoid fever, Anthrax, Brucellosis, Leprosy, Rabies, Meningitis;
- c) Any change of the disease initial diagnosis will be reported again with a new name of the infectious disease;
- d) Any epidemic caused by any infectious disease under article 3 paragraph 1 of this Law, and any epidemic by unknown causers;
- e) Any causers of the infectious disease under article 3, paragraph 1 of this Law, determined by microbiological analysis;
- f) Any suckle caused by intestine typhus bacillus, salmonellosis, bacillus dysentery;
- g) Any transmission of the anti-agents hepatitis B and C, HIV anti-bodies as well the parasites and causers of malaria;

- h) Any injury from any maddened animal or animal which is suspected to be maddened;
- i) Any injury suspected on tetanus wound;
- j) Any bite by snakes.

Article 14

14.1 If the public or private health institution ascertains the disease or death under article 13 from section a) to i) is obliged to report this immediately at the NIPHK, SIK and at the other competent authorities.

14.2 The disease, suspect of disease existence, injury or death is ascertained by a doctor or another health employee, out of his/her duty performance in health institution, and is obliged to notify about this immediately the nearest health institution.

14.3 Report of the infectious disease is done based on clinical diagnosis and re-conformed after the laboratory diagnosis.

Article 15

15.1 For any infectious disease from the anthroozoonosis group, the health institution which ascertains the disease is obliged to notify immediately the NIPHK and SIK.

15.2 Veterinary service is obliged to report immediately any infectious diseases from paragraph 1 of this article if it ascertains the disease or animals death.

Article 16

16.1 Supervision and the reporting of contagious diseases is a legal obligation of Kosovo Health Care systems of all the levels, starting from the family medicine centers to the third level. All the reports from the initial and second level are send in the centers of NIPHK which within a week are send to NIPHK. Third level of health care reports directly to the NIPHK. The NIPHK reports in regular manner to the Ministry for Health.

16.2 Specific group of contagious diseases is reported within 24 hours.

16.3 The contagious disease is reported according to the formulation 1 and 2, issued by the Ministry of Health, with the proposal of NIPHK.

16.4 NIPHK prepares a summary report for the flow of the contagious disease in Kosovo, for all the levels of Health care, every 6 months.

Article 17

Isolation, transport and treatment

17.1 Persons who are found to be sick from cholera, plague, variola vera, viral hemorrhage fever, legionellosis, children paralysis, diphtheria, louse typhus, Rickettsia fever, intestine typhus, paratyphoid fever A and B, brucellosis, malaria, rabies, tetanus, anthrax, meningitis, must be isolated and treated in health institutions for infectious diseases treatment

17.2 All persons who are suspect of suffering from cholera, plague, variola vera, legionellosis, birds flu, SARS and viral hemorrhage fever must be hospitalized in the Infectious Clinic of UCKK. The sick persons from other infectious diseases will be treated in hospital manner or at home, if the conditions are available.

Article 18

Persons who are ill or for whom there is a doubt they are sick from any infectious disease under article 17 paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Law, can be transported under such cautious conditions which make impossible the infection spreading

Article 19

Disinfection, dissection and deratization

Obligatory is the suckles disinfection, house items, rooms and spaces where has stayed the person who was sick from cholera, plague, variola vera, viral hemorrhage fever, legionellosis, children paralysis, diphtheria, louse typhus, Rickettsia fever, typhus fever, paratyphoid fever A and B, brucellosis, malaria, rabies, tetanus, anthrax, meningitis, and tuberculosis during the infectiousness period.

Article 20

20.1 Obligatory is the prevention disinfection suckles, personal items and other articles, equipments and rooms and spaces of health institution, schools and other institutions dedicated for children and young.

20.2 In the prescribed measures in article 8 of this Law, is determined the performance way for disinfection according to paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 21

Obligatory is the disinfection of persons and personal items, housing and other areas and transportation means in case of infectious disease emergence such as: cholera, plague, viral hemorrhage fever, legionellosis, louse typhus, Rickettsia fever, intestine typhus, paratyphoid fever A and B, brucellosis, malaria, meningitis.

Article 22

Obligatory is the deratization of the residential centers, airports, other public transportation means, warehouses and other working premises, incase of disease emergence or danger from plague, leptospirosis, viral hemorrhage fever, tularemia or other infectious diseases where the rodents are considered as the source of infection.

Article 23

23.1 DDD can be conducted only by effectiveness verified preparations. Their way of application must meet the criteria for prevention and fighting against the infectious diseases.

23.2 DDD, prescribed under paragraph 1 of this article, can be performed only the specialized institutions and supervised by SIK and based on the professional-scientific opinion by NIPHK.

23.3 Ascertainment of device effectiveness for purposes from paragraph 1 of this article will be carried out based on the chemical, physical and biological examination of the preparation by the competent institutions.

Article 24

Health supervision for persons who deal with food articles production and their circulation

Under the health supervision in order to prevent the infectious diseases will be:

- a) Persons who work in the food articles production or circulation or the ones who work in supply the population with drinking water, who while performing their working and duties have direct contact with food articles, respectively with drinking water;
- b) Persons engaged in preschool institutions and kindergartens;
- c) Persons working in health institutions who deal with control, treatment, and care for sick persons and the ones who work in production, supply and giving of medicaments;
- d) Persons who work in production, circulation and giving of medicaments or who in another way have direct contact with medicaments;
- e) Persona who work in institutions and other objects for offering the hygienic care to people such as: public bathrooms, barber shops, hairdressers saloons, cosmetic salons, as well as persons who work in production or circulation of cosmetic preparations;
- f) Persons who come to Kosovo from endemic countries with infectious diseases according to international health conventions.

Article 25

25.1 Health supervision includes the persons' health control before they start exercising of any specific activity prescribed in article 24 of this Law.

25.2 Health control relating to detection bacillus hosts under article 24 paragraph 1 of this Law will be performed each sixth month.

25.3 Health control of persons under article 24 section from b) to e) of this Law, will be performed once a year.

25.4 Health control of these persons will be done even in case of infectious diseases emergence in their work place or their families, and in cases when for such a thing exist the epidemiologic indications ascertained by the competent Sanitary Inspectorate authority.

Article 26

26.1 The persons who suffer or are the bearers of any infectious and parasite diseases and who may spread such a disease' causer through food articles, drinking water and through skin suppuration are not allowed to work in food production and circulation or population supply with drinking water.

26.2 Persons who suffer from active tuberculosis or are the bearers of streptococcus B hemolytic of group A are not allowed to work in schools and other children and youth institutions.

26.3 Persons who suffer from active tuberculosis or are the bearers of streptococcus B haemolytic of group A and the ones who suckle causers of the intestine infectious diseases are not allowed to work in preschool institutions for children care.

26.4 The persons who suffer from active tuberculosis, skin suppuration diseases and parasite diseases are not allowed to work in places determined for offering the hygienic care to population.

26.5 Persons from paragraph 3 of this article cannot work in specific jobs of they suffer from tuberculosis.

Article 27

27.1 Persons who have suffered from intestine typhus, bacillus dysentery, salmonella and persons who are suspect of being microbe hosts for these diseases will be subject o health control always to when based on bacteriological analysis is ascertained that hey are not microbe hosts any more.

27.2 Persons who are bearers of hepatitis B and C and HIV anti-gents must receive strict professional information relating to their behavior and actions in order not to spread such a disease.

27.3 Persons who work in food production, circulation and distribution must possess the basic knowledge about the hygienic-sanitary norms and for personal hygiene maintenance.

27.4 Receiving manner for such information is regulated by a sub-legal act of Ministry of Health.

Article 28

Immunity-prophylaxis, serum-prophylaxis and chemo-prophylaxis

28.1 Vaccine- prophylaxis:

- a) Vaccination is obligatory for following infectious diseases: tuberculosis, hepatitis B, whooping cough, diphtheria, children paralyses, tetanus, measles, parotitis and rubella;
- b) Vaccination from point a) of this article are subject all Kosovo children from age 0 days up to 19 years based on the vaccine calendar;
- c) In case if for whatsoever reasons, the vaccine status has not completed timely, it can be started/continued at any time after the prior consultation with family doctor;
- d) Vaccination is obligatory for all bitten persons from a maddened (rabies) or suspect animal on maddening based on the anti-rabies doctrine;
- e) Vaccination against tetanus is obligatory for all persons who have tetanus wounds based on the anti-tetanus doctrine;
- f) Persons who travel outside Kosovo and those countries are as seats of epidemic for specific infectious diseases shall be vaccinated with respective vaccines depending on the epidemic situation in that country.
- g) Kosovo population shall be protected against specific infectious diseases depending on the epidemiological situation.

28.2 Details from article 28, paragraph 1 sections a) to g) of this Law, and other details will be determined by a sub-legal act.

Article 29

With approval of Ministry of Health, the NIPHK has the introduction right of new vaccines in vaccination calendar depending on the epidemiological situation.

Article 30

Vaccination is conducted by health employees with secondary or superior professional qualification after the prior training as well as only under the doctor's supervision.

Article 31

31.1 Obligatory Sero-prophylaxis is subject:

- a) All bitten persons from a rabies animal or suspect of being rabies-maddened based on anti-rabies doctrine;
- b) All persons who have tetanus wounds based on doctrine against tetanus;
- c) All bitten persons from snakes.

31.2 Paragraph 1 of this article is regulated by a sub law issued by the Ministry of Health.

Article 32

32.1 Chemic-prophylaxis/protection with medicaments is obligatory for all persons who are threatened of risk to be infected from these diseases: cholera, bacillus dysentery, malaria, tuberculosis, meningo-coccus meningitis and streptococcus angina.

32.2 Paragraph 1 of this article is regulated with a sub law issued by the Ministry of Health.

QUARANTINE

Article 33

33.1 Persons who are proved or suspected to have been in direct contacts with sick persons or suspect of being sick from plague, variola and viral hemorrhage fever will be put into quarantine.

33.2 Holding duration of persons in quarantine under paragraph 1 of this article depends on the maximum period of infectious disease incubation;

33.3 Persons from paragraph 1 of this article are subject to continual medical controls during all time of quarantine;

33.4 Ministry of Health by NIPHK proposal makes a decision for putting persons into quarantine under paragraph 1 of this article;

33.5 Execution of decision for putting persons into quarantine under paragraph 1 of this article ensures the competent authority in the country level.

OTHER MEASURES FOR PREVENTING AND FIGHTING THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Article 34

In case of greater epidemics, as well in cases of natural disasters, hard accidents in mines, traffic and in working area, that could affect contagious disease or epidemic break out, where a big number of citizens is included, NIPHK and SIK have the task that in cooperation with the Ministry of Health to take also these measures for preventing and fighting against the contagious disease: mobilization of health workers and other citizens; providing equipment, special clothing, specific devices, medicaments and means of transport; temporary use of working facilities and other for giving the health assistance; isolation, treatment; as well setting on special tasks for health institutions.

Article 35

35.1 Persons exhuming and transport of dead persons will be done according to manner and conditions which make unable the epidemic spreading.

35.2 Transport of the dead persons from abroad to Kosovo and from Kosovo can be done only by permission issued from Sanitary Inspectorate of Kosovo.

35.3 Disposition of paragraph 2 of this article does not relate to persons transport who have not died from any infectious diseases and who have not been berried.

Article 36

36.1 Any person has the right to use the measure for prevention from the infectious diseases as foreseen by this Law, while the sick persons from an infectious disease are obliged to be treated.

36.2 Any person and every institution have the task to undertake and to implement the specific and ordered measures from the competent body for protection from contagious diseases, in accordance with the law.

Article 37

37.1 The sick person from an infectious disease is obliged to respect the health institutions specified measures and instructions which offer the medical aid, particularly relating to his/her environment protection from infection.

37.2 The person who is continually or time to time suckles bacillus of any infectious disease has the special duty to respect the foreseen measures and instructions assigned by health institution or health employee.

Article 38

The person who travels to a country where exists cholera, plague, smallpox, hemorrhage fever, SARS, tamyflu, yellow fever or malaria, or who returns from a country where exist one of any these diseases, apart the measures and obligations he/she is obliged to fulfill the special sanitary conditions and other conditions included in this Law .

Article 39

39.1 Any health institutions or health employees who while performing their regular activities detect any infectious diseases are obliged to take the specific measures for preventing and fighting the further infection spreading and most necessary anti-epidemic and hygienic measures conditioned from disease nature and other persons by their environment for the protection manner from this infection.

39.2 Any health institution is obliged to ensure the sanitary and other conditions and apply the respective technical-sanitary, hygienic sanitary, organizational measures and responsibilities for protection from infection within the institution itself.

39.3 Any health institution, under its general legal act, in conformity with the approved dispositions based on this Law, determines the measures, obligations, and responsibilities for protection from the infection in view of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

Article 40

Any citizen, organization or other institution are obliged to enable the competent administration authorities, health institutions and health employees to conduct the unforeseen sanitary controls of persons, buildings and products control, get sufficient material for control and undertake other foreseen measures, respectively specified for prevention or fighting against the infectious diseases.

Chapter IV

SAFETY MEASURES FOR POPULATION PROTECTION FROM THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Article 41

41.1 In order to protect the country from cholera, plague, variola vera, viral hemorrhage, jaundice, SARS, birds flu, and other infectious diseases will be taken the foreseen measures by this Law and international sanitary conventions and other international acts.

41.2 In order to prohibit the entrance and spreading of cholera, plague, variola vera, viral hemorrhage, jaundice, SARS, birds flu, and other infectious diseases in the whole country, Ministry of Health with sub legal act will be determined the special emergency measures for protection from these diseases as following:

- a) Prohibition of travel in that country where the epidemic of one of the above mentioned diseases is spread;
- b) Prohibition of circulation in the infected regions or directly endangered;
- c) Limitation or circulation prohibition for specific types of goods and products;
- d) Obligatory participation of health institutions and other institutions and citizens in fighting against the disease and use facilities, equipments and transportation means in order to fight the infectious diseases;

41.3 For participation in measures application under sections a) to d) of this article, the health institutions and other organizations and citizens will receive an adequate compensation by competent authority.

Article 42

42.1 To protect the country from infectious diseases entrance, will be organized and carried out the sanitary control for passengers and their personal luggage and transportation means of international traffic commuting occurred in the Kosovo borders.

42.2 Sanitary border control is performed by Sanitary Inspector based on the Law of Sanitary Inspectorate of Kosovo No.2003/22

Article 43

In order to apply the border sanitary control under article 41 paragraph 2 and article 42 paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Law, the Sanitary Inspector is obliged:

- a) To order sanitary control of the persons and materials for infectious diseases ascertainment;
- b) To prohibit the circulation of those persons for whom is ascertained or suspected that can be infected from cholera, plague, variola vera, viral hemorrhage fever, jaundice, SARS and birds flu;
- c) To order taking of other foreseen technical-sanitary and hygienic measures against the infectious diseases by in compliance with this Law and obligations based on the international sanitary conventions and other international treaties.

Article 44

In order to apply the prohibition control and fighting against the infectious diseases, the SIK competent authorities, apart the stated measures in articles from 41 to 43 of this Law, performs these tasks, too:

- a) Persons being sick from a specific infectious diseases and bacillus suckle of these diseases (microbe –bearers) will prohibit exercising their work activities and duties where they can endanger the other persons' health;
- b) Prohibit circulation of persons for whom is ascertained or suspected of being sick from specific infections diseases;
- c) Prohibit persons meeting in schools, cinema, public premises and other public places to the epidemic danger passes;
- d) Orders disinfection, disinsection an deratization with purpose of prohibition and fighting against the infectious diseases;
- e) To order persons isolation who are sick from any specific infectious diseases and their treatment;
- f) To order taking of other foreseen general or special technical-sanitary and hygienic measures.

Article 45

45.1 Measures from article 41 to 44 of this Law referred to individuals and institutions të will be ordered by a decision and administrative procedure.

45.2 If the Sanitary Inspector while inspecting ascertains the existence of epidemiological indications which require taking of urgent measures in order to prevent the human health risk, orders orally the measures application without delay.

Article 46

46.1 Municipal health authorities are obliged to send reports to Ministry of Health relating to this Law application and approved dispositions based on it as well as data in relation to disease emergence and measures taken for infectious diseases prevention and fighting.

46.2 Local Administration of the Sanitary Inspectorate has the task to send the working reports and records regarding the undertaken measures for preventing and fighting of contagious diseases of the Kosovo Sanitary Inspectorate.

46.3 Ministry of Health will determine the manner and time limits for sending of reports and records under paragraph 1 and 2 of this article.

Article 47

47.1 Ministry of Health is competent for application of this Law and approving the foreseen dispositions in it.

47.2 In accordance with responsibilities from paragraph 1 of this article, Ministry of Health has the right and obligation:

- a) To give the mandatory instructions to Kosovo competent administration authorities when this is for the whole country's interest and is necessary to have a uniform dispositions application.
- b) If the Kosovo competent administration authority does not perform the assigned administrative work based on this Law authorization, whereas failure to perform the assigned work can cause the epidemic emergence or spreading of any infectious diseases and Ministry of Health through report notifies the Government

Chapter V

OTHER DISPOSITIONS

Article 48

Apart the defined rights and obligations from article 41 to 47 of this Law, Ministry of Health:

- a) Attends the infectious diseases course in the country and abroad and informs the Government about this;
- b) Adopts the program and determines measures for prevention and fighting the infectious diseases which jeopardize the whole country;
- c) Organizes the work for administrative competent authorities, other Ministries that get engaged in eradication of a specific infectious disease and for application the protection measures from infectious diseases, in cases of an epidemic which jeopardizes the whole country;

Article 49

In the frame of population protection from infectious diseases jeopardizing the whole country, Government of Kosovo ensures additional material means for emergency cases:

- a) Exercising the sanitary control in Kosovo borders and measures application relating to this control exercising;

- b) For costs recovery regarding to isolation, examination and treatment of the sick persons for whom is suspected that suffer from any the infectious diseases;
- c) For cost recovery relating to quarantine and sanitary control of persons who have were in contact with the sick persons or persons for whom is suspected to suffer from any of the infectious diseases;
- d) For provision of the necessary vaccine reserves and other preparations for prevention the spreading of these infectious diseases;
- e) For population immunization and application of other fighting measures against these diseases, when thus ordered from Ministry of Health.

Article 50

Kosovo Police Service, in frame of its rights and duties cooperates with the competent authority of Kosovo Sanitary Inspectorate, and in cooperation with NIPHK are obliged to provide help in limitation procedure or travel prohibition to that area where any infectious disease epidemic is being dominated, in prohibition procedure, respectively in limitation of population circulation in the infected region then in limitation procedure or circulation limitation for the special types of food articles and in case of other measures application foreseen or directed based on this Law.

Article 51

The Ministry of Health, forms a Committee for protection from contagious diseases, as a professional and consultative body, consisted by experts of specific fields, with the proposal made by NIPHK.

Chapter VI

FINANCING

Article 52

Financing the activities for preventing and fighting the contagious diseases is realized according to article 57. of the Law on Health.

Chapter VII

PUNISHABLE DISPOSITIONS

Article 53

For sanitary administrative offences provided by this Law, Kosovo Sanitary Inspectorate imposes the following fines:

53.1 Natural person is fined from 1.000€ to 2.000€, where the juridical person with fine from 3.000€ to 8.000 €

- a) if does not conclude and present disease, death from contagious diseases, epidemics, secretion of causers of the specific diseases, transmitting the hepatitis viruses B and C, transmitting the HIV virus, transmitting the parasites of malaria, injury from mad animal or by the animal for which there is a doubt that it is mad; according to article 13

- of this law.
- b) if he/she does not make any immunization, chemoprophylaxis and chemoprophylaxis, in accordance with articles 28 to 32, of this law.
 - c) if he/she does not take foreseen measures for preventing and fighting the further spread of the infection or other more necessary measures anti-epidemics and hygienic determined by the nature of disease.
 - d) if it does not set up measures, tasks and responsibilities for protection from contagious disease and it does not implement technical-sanitary respective measures, hygienic and other for protection against contagious disease.

53.2 The responsible person of juridical person is fined from 500€ to 1.500 € for a violation mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 54

54.1 Natural person is fined with 1.000€ to 2.000 € where the juridical person with the fine from 3.000€ to 8.000 €

- a) if it does not implement the general or special measure for protection from contagious disease when this is necessary based on the program of the competent body or when it does not implement it within a set term with this program.
- b) if it does not finish the compulsory DDD, according to article 19 to 23, of this law.
- c) if they recruit, respectively keeps a person in active employment form whom is certain that he/she suffers from specific contagious disease or has a bacillus secretion of such a disease, or if they do not have periodical medical checkups for the persons that are working in different fields according to article 26 and 27, of this law.
- d) if they do not make possible for the competent health body, to realize the foreseen controls of persons, of buildings and of products, or to take the necessary material for control, with the aim to prevent and to fight the contagious diseases from article 38, of this law.
- e) if they don't act based on the executed decision of the competent body for the work of the sanitary control by which the order is given for taking certain measures for protection against contagious disease according to article 39 and 42, of this law.

54.2 With fine from 500€ to 1.500€ will be fined the responsible person in a respective institution from paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 55

55.1 The natural person is fined from 250€ to 1.000€ for a violation committed:

- a) if he/she refuses to be hospitalized and isolated in the health institution, respectively in specific building for this purpose when he/she is sick or there are indications for him/her having specific contagious disease according to article 17, of this law.
- b) if he/she applies for a job, respectively he/she continuous to work in an active manner even though he/she is informed that he/she suffers from specific contagious disease or that has a secretion of causer of the contagious disease; or if he/she does not respect the compulsory medical controls for the persons that are engaged in specific activities according to articles 24 to 27, of this law.
- c) if during the time while being under the health observation, he/she does not call in every day to that special health institution or if he/she is not a subject of necessary

- health controls according to article 34, of this law.
- d) if he/she exhumes from the grave the dead person in a manner and conditions that could spread the contagious disease, or if he/she transports the corps without prior permission from the competent body this according to the article 35, of this law.
 - e) if it does not fulfill the sanitary conditions or other conditions set by the law, regarding the traveling where there is contagious disease, according to article 38, of this law.
 - f) if does not make it possible for the competent body, to realize unforeseen health controls of persons or control of the objects or of food products or to take the necessary material to control him or to take another foreseen measures, set respectively for preventing or fighting of contagious diseases according to article 40, of this law.
 - g) if he/she does not act according to the executable decision brought by the competent body for work of the sanitary observation, by which an order is given for taking specific measures for protection from contagious diseases according to article 42 to 45, of this Law.

55.2 The foreseen fine in this article is meant for the parent or guardian when he/she acts in opposition with paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 56

56.1 The natural person is fined from 500€ to 1.000€ for a violation committed:

- a) if he/she implements specific activities without previous sanitary control or if he/she refuses to be subject of the sanitary control during the exercise of these activities, if in case of entering in Kosovo he/she refuses to be subject to the sanitary control then when this procedure is obligatory, according to articles 24 to 27, of this law.
- b) if he/she refuses the immunization, chemoprophylaxis and chemoprophylaxis against the specific contagious disease, according to article 28 to 32, of this law.

56.2 The foreseen fine in this article is meant for the parent or guardian when he/she acts in opposition with paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 57

When the violation of this Law, constitutes criminal act, it will be punished according to Penal Code, Chapter XXI.

Chapter VIII

TRANSITIONAL DISPOSITIONS

Article 58

The Ministry of Health, within six months from the date this law enters into force, shall issue sub legal acts regarding the measures, obligations and responsibilities for implementing the protection and fighting the contagious diseases.

Article 59

When this law steps into force all the provisions which have regulated this field and which are in contradiction with this law are abrogated.

Article 60

This Law becomes effective after being approved Kosovo Assembly and its promulgation by Special Representative of Secretary General.

Law Nr. 02/L-109
10 may 2007

President of the Assembly of Kosovo,

Kole Berisha