



STATE OF THE STATE

Indicators Based Performance

Prepared for the Forum 2015





**STATE OF THE STATE:
Indicators Based Performance
SPRING REVIEW 2011**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

More than half of the ministries do not have annual reports of their work, and those that do, have few numbers that measure the real effect they have had in the society. Measuring government's performance by measuring their output and effect of their performance is a rather novel trend globally which has already become a standard across the developed world.

The main conclusions drawn by this study are (a) lack of reliable data, (b) inadequate measurement of performance and governance without targets, (c) economy relies on growth in the public sector, (d) the court backlog has continued to increase and there is a serious shortage of judges and prosecutors, (e) Kosovo's public sector growth has become unsustainable, and (f) demographic planning and monitoring should be introduced to assist the development of effective government policies. The lack of data is so evident that it requires no further discussion, hence our focus to highlight five concerns and recommendations below.

Inadequate Measurement of Performance and Governance Without Targets. This is also one of the main reasons behind the effectiveness of pressure groups and civil society since it enables them to hold the authorities accountable where it matters most. This approach does not take an issue with Government's strategies, tools or approach, and there are numerous organizations that monitor and advise the authorities in this aspect. D4D's approach with indicator performance measurement looks at only the results achieved. While we developed some recommendations, it does not attempt to conduct any in-depth analysis of causes. Statistics produced by relevant ministries have to be revised as they hardly provide a diagnosis of the situation in the given sectors.

Economic growth should rely on private sector. The economic figures for 2010 do not indicate any level of vigor and mostly illustrate the effects of the end of the global crisis. Despite a large increase of mineral exports due to the increase of their global prices, the trade balance has worsened further. The decline in foreign investment has flattened illustrating that its fall in the previous years was not cyclical or seasonal but structural. Faced with other alternatives for investment in other countries, Kosovo can only see FDI go up with serious long-term policies that may involve difficult decisions. The budget deficit worsened in 2010 compared to 2009 with significant increases recorded in most categories of public expenditure. Consistent with the above figure is Kosovo's worsening of environment for doing business. Positive trends are observed in many indicators related to the electricity such as in coal production, electricity imports as well as in electricity losses and collection of total energy available. The main worry and recommendation is not to rely on growth through government spending, but turning growth of the private sector into the highest priority. Economic growth based on public expenditures has not translated to an improvement on the quality of governance, education or health.

Put the Government on Diet. Last year's governance performance worsened drastically. While local governance has improved, other levels of governance either saw negative trends or stagnation. Even the trust in the national government by both Albanians and Serbs has decreased in 2010. Election indicators have continued to deteriorate in 2010, with an unprecedented degree of irregularities and inadequate monitoring of the voting process. The number of complaints and appeals and the number of prosecutions on these accounts drastically increased. Media and civil society fared worse than in 2009 or 2008, evidenced by different indexes. Overall, the Government should treat the public service as a service to the citizens and employ only as much staff as are required. The excess workforce should be assisted and trained to join the private sector where they would be more productive and less of a burden for Kosovo's modest budget.

The court backlog should be reduced to bring back trust in Kosovo's Rule of law which has largely deteriorated in 2010, with the exception of security and the correctional system. The backlog of unresolved cases continued to increase by more than 10%, possibly caused by a reduction of the number of judges and prosecutors. Except improvements in financial resources of the justice system, other aspects have either worsened or remained unchanged. Human rights have continuously deteriorated in 2009 and last year, and Kosovo is still rated as "partly free" by the Freedom House which viewed political and civil rights as not improving. Victim trafficking and victims of rape indicate alarming figures and negative trends. Anti-corruption fared a little better last year with the improvement of the legislation and the number of reported cases, but the Agency preceded 60% fewer cases to the state Prosecutor. However, the perception of corruption in government, political parties and business continued to grow. Public safety improved with fewer homicides and traffic accidents even though the number of thefts increased by more than 10% compared to last year. It is essential to train and certify more judges and prosecutors to meet the demand. To be able to monitor the performance in the rule of law, it is essential that the authorities measure the average length for case processing and to introduce ambitious targets in this regard.

Lack of demographic planning hampers the development of effective government policies Data in social development chapter proved challenging to collect due to the lack of data for monitoring important indicators. However, this chapter is the most abundant with performance indicators (in total 129 indicators) ranging from education, public health, gender issues, social welfare, and on to culture, sports and diaspora issues. Quantitative indicators in education indicated positive trends but most experts believe that the quality has fallen behind. Few changes can be observed in the health care sector, mostly because no new data have been made public. Expenditures for the health sector have fallen slightly in relation to the GDP and to the national budget. Accordingly, satisfaction with the health services has fallen. Only the incidents of diseases and rate of vaccinations show slight improvements. When put in the regional context, stagnation looks significantly worse, since Kosovo falls behind the whole region in human development index, life expectancy at birth and expected years of schooling. The authorities should introduce demographic planning at central and municipal level including appropriate targets.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE TABLES

Economy		'08-'09	'09-'10
1.1	Macroeconomic Performance (12)	▼	▲
1.2	Labour Market (10)	▲	▲
1.3	Macroeconomic Stability (12)	▼	▼
1.4	Financial Sector Development (12)	▼	◄►
1.5	Regulatory Framework for Businesses (13)	▼	▼
1.6	Electric Energy (12)	▲	▲
1.7	Infrastructure - Transport (11)	▲	▲
Governance		'08-'09	'09-'10
2.1	Government (10)	▼	▼
2.2	Assembly of Kosovo (7)	▼	=
2.3	Legislation and Oversight of the Assembly (7)	-	▼
2.4	Election Administration and Integrity (11)	▼	▼
2.5	Election Complaints and Appeals (11)	-	▼
2.6	Political Parties (7)	-	=
2.7	Local governance and Decentralization (11)	▲	▲
2.8	Municipal Finances (6)	-	▲
2.9	Interethnic Issues and Returns (10)	▼	▼
2.10	Media (15)	▼	▼
2.10	Civil Society (16)	▼	▼
2.11	Foreign Affairs and EU Integration (8)	-	▼
Rule of Law		'08-'09	'09-'10
3.1	Justice System (10)	▼	▼
3.2	Judicial Ratings (14)	-	▼
3.3	Correctional System (6)	-	▲
3.4	Anti-Corruption (19)	▲	▲
3.5	Human Rights (11)	▲	▼
3.6	Police (12)	-	▲
3.7	Nationally Security (7)	▼	▲
Social Development		'08-'09	'09-'10
4.1	Demographic Development (10)	▼	▲
4.2	Education (9)	▲	▲
4.3	Higher Education and Libraries(8)		▲
4.4	Public Health (9)	=	▼
4.5	Diseases and Vaccinations (8)	-	▲
4.6	Gender (8)	=	=
4.7	Women Business (8)	-	=
4.8	Social Welfare (6)	-	=
4.9	Public Utilities (8)	=	=
4.10	Environment (13)	▲	▼
4.11	Culture (13)	-	▲
4.12	Sports (8)	-	▼
4.13	Diaspora & Asylum (9)	-	=

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Distinct credit must be given to the civil society representatives who contributed in our expert groups and provided useful comments and feedback, from the format of the study to the quality of indicators. This credit goes to: Kosovo Center for Security Studies (KCSS), Kosovo Democratic Institute (KDI), Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), National Democratic Institute (NDI), Youth Initiative for Human Rights (YIHR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Office for Strategy and Planning of the Office of Prime Minister.

INTRODUCTION

Democracy for Development (D4D) has designed a tool for tracking indicators that objectively measure the state of Kosovo's statehood and society's wellbeing. Data for more than 400 indicators have been collected and presented in an easy to read format.

This is the second edition of the performance indicators with some novelties. Values for 2010 have been added for indicators that data has been published. The number of indicators measured has doubled and chapters and clusters were reorganized better. On some indicators, Kosovo's performance was not only measured over time, but was also compared to that of the region.

METHODOLOGY

Democracy for Development (D4D) has designed a tool for tracking indicators that objectively measure the state of Kosovo's statehood and society's wellbeing. Data for around 500 indicators have been collected and presented in an easy to read format.

The indicators have been organized around four chapters: Economy, Governance, Rule of Law and Social Development. Each chapter contains clusters of similar topic (e.g. macroeconomic performance cluster as part of the chapter on Economy). Each cluster presents a table of indicators that gives an overview of a particular focus. The table presents several indicators clustered by similarity.

No.	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08'09)	2010	Difference ('09'10)	P
3.1.2.	Total number of judges	284	298	-4.9% ▲	246	-17.4	▼
	Albanian judges	251	264	+5.2% ▲	234	-11.3	▼
	Serb judges	18	15	+7.1% ▲	5	-66.7	▼

Figure 1: Performance Indicator as presented on Sub-Sector tables.

The first column of each indicator is the ordinal number that illustrates the order of indicators. The second column describes the indicator(s). The third, fourth and sixth columns present data for various years (2008, 2009 and 2010) respectively. Note that the most recent values (of 2010) are presented in grey. Columns five and seven compare the data from year to year and indicate an improvement (▲) or worsening (▼) of the situation.

At the end of each table there is a legend of symbols used for easier reference, as well as page reference to the sources used. At the very bottom of the cluster, D4D infers an overall grade of each area under scrutiny.

The data have been gathered from secondary sources such as: monthly or annual reports of ministries, independent agencies and international organizations, civil society reports, or occasionally credible figures presented in the media. In some cases, D4D staff obtained data from interviews with relevant officials. In other instances, D4D calculated indicators based on existing data.

When data is not available for a specific indicator (e.g. UNDP democracy index for 2008 and 2009) shows as N/A (not applicable) since UNDP only started measuring this index from 2010. When some data have not yet been published at the time when this report was being finalized (e.g. unemployment rate as % of labour force for 2010), it figures as (-).

	Indicator	Source	Comment
3.1.2.	Total number of judges Albanian judges Serb judges	ABA Rule of Law Initiative. Judicial Reform Index for Kosovo. October 2010, Volume IV.	For the year 2009, the data was taken from OSCE sources.

Figure 2: How the sources of Indicators can be found

the publication as a separate annex. The indicators can be easiest identified by spotting the same ordinal number (e.g. in this case 3.1.2) also to be found in the first column. The third column in the references indicates the exact source where the data was obtained. Since some of the data require some explanation, the fourth column provides additional explanations.

Some of the indicators were juxtaposed against values of regional countries, also a novelty of this edition. Figures from five countries (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia) were presented as well as the calculation of the regional average which was used to compare against Kosovo. A rating of positive or negative was used if Kosovo scored higher or lower than the regional average.

Numbers alone can be powerful but an analysis of the figures adds to the depth of understanding as well as the ability to inter-relate and draw cross-sectorial conclusions. Each chapter is followed by an analysis that goes beyond numbers and delves into the possible causal relations among the multitude of factors. Overall, this part puts indicators in context and draws significance for the general progress of Kosovo. The analysis also benefited from several expert meetings where the indicators were discussed. The analysis is followed by recommendations that D4D believes are of highest priority for this state under development.

1. Economy

1.1 Macroeconomic Performance

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
1.1.1	Real GDP growth rate (%)	5.4	2.9	-2.5 ▼	4.0	+1.1	▲
1.1.2	Real GDP per capita growth rate (%)	3.8	2.5	-1.3 ▼	3.0	+0.5	▲
1.1.3	Exports (as % of GDP)	5.6	4.2	-1.4 ▼	7.1	+2.9	▲
1.1.4	Imports (as % of GDP)	49	46.7	-2.3 ▲	52.1	+5.4	▼
1.1.5	Trade Balance (as % of GDP)	-43.3	-42.5	-0.8 ▲	-45	-2.5	▼
1.1.6	Exports of goods (annual change, %)	23	-25	-2 ▼	77.8	+102.8	▲
1.1.7	Imports of goods (annual change, %)	22	-2.6	-24.6 ▲	10.8	+13.4	▼
1.1.8	Exports to imports coverage ratio (%)	12	8	-4 ▼	13.7	+5.7	▲
1.1.9	Remittances (as % of GDP)	13.9	13	-0.9 ▼	12.4	-0.6	▼
1.1.10	Official Transfers (as % of GDP)	7.5	6.4	-1.1 ▼	8.7	+2.3	▲
1.1.11	Current Account Balance (as % of GDP)	-15.4	-16.2	+0.8 ▼	-17.3	+2.2	▼
1.1.12	Foreign Direct Investments (as % of GDP)	9.5	5.6	-3.9 ▼	7.6	+2.0	▲

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 74.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

1.2 Labour Market

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
1.2.1	Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	47.4	45.4	-2 ▲	-	-	-
1.2.2	Youth unemployment rate (%)	73	73	0=	-	-	-
1.2.3	Women unemployment rate (%)	59.6	56.4	-3.2▲	-	-	-
1.2.4	Labour force participation rate (%)	46	47.7	+1.7▲	-	-	-
1.2.5	Female labour force participation rate (%)	26.1	28.7	+2.6▲	-	-	-
1.2.6	Employment rate (%)	24.1	26.1	+2▲	-	-	-
1.2.7	Public registry on unemployed (number)	335,945	338,895	+0.9%▼	335,260	-1.07%	▲
1.2.8	Average Monthly Salary (Euro)	247	N/A	-	292	+18%	▲
1.2.9	Public sector (Euro)	249	N/A	-	268	+7.6%	▲
	Private sector (Euro)	243			303	+27.7%	
1.2.10	The lowest average wage (Gjilan, Euro)	230	N/A	-	236	+2.6%	▲
	The highest average wage (Prishtina, Euro)	255			338	+32.5%	

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 74.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

1.3 Macroeconomic Stability

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
1.3.1	Public Revenues (EUR million)	989.1	1,149	+16%▲	1,194.5	+3.9%	▲
1.3.2	Customs (EUR million)	604.2	634.1	+5%▲	699.4	+10.2%	▲
	Tax Administration (EUR million)	200.8	181.6	-9.5%▼	194.2	+6.9%	
1.3.3	Public Expenditures (EUR million)	963.4	1,180	+22%▲	1,287.3	+9.0%	▼
1.3.4	Wages Salaries (EUR million)		268.9		316.2	+17.6%	▲ ▼
	Goods and Services (EUR million)		173		186.7	+7.9%	
	Subsidies and Transfers (EUR million)	-	282	-	253.4	-10.4%	
	Capital Expenditures (EUR million)		375		459.3	+22.5%	
1.3.5	Primary Budget Balance (as % of GDP)	-0.02	-0.68	-0.66▼	-2.3	-1.6	▼
1.3.6	Overall Balance (as % of GDP)	0.0	-0.86	-0.86▼	-	-	-
1.3.7	Government Debt (as % of GDP)	-	17.8	-	17.7	+0.1	=
1.3.8	Interest payments (as % of GDP)	0.0	0.2	+0.2▼	0.2	0.0	=
1.3.9	Tax Burden to economy (as % of GDP)	21.6	21.1	+0.5▲	24.1	0.3%	▼
1.3.10	CPI average (%)	9.4	-2.4	-11.8◀▶	3.5	+5.9	▼
1.3.11	CPI end of period (%)	0.5	0.1	-0.4◀▶	6.6	+6.5	▼
1.3.12	GDP deflator (%)	7	-3.4	-10.4◀▶	-	-	-

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 75.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

1.4 Financial Sector Development

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
1.4.1	Banking Assets (% of GDP)	46.9	56.9	+10 ▲	59.6	+2.7	▲
1.4.2	Net foreign assets (in millions of Euros) -of which deposits and securities (in millions of Euros)	1,593 1,456	1,700 1,634.4	+6.7%▼ +12.2%▼	1,995.2 1,783	+17.3% +9.1%	▼
1.4.3	Deposits (% of GDP)	37.52	45.11	+7.6▲	47	+1.9	▲
1.4.4	Annual growth of deposits (%)	26.3	20.8	-5.5▼	11.0	-9.8	▼
1.4.5	Loans (% of GDP)	30.75	33.32	+2.6▲	35.4	+2.1	▲
1.4.6	Annual growth rate of loans (%)	32.6	8.9	-23.7▲	13.2	+4.3	▲
1.4.7	Interest Spreads (%)	9.4	10,1	+0.7▼	10.9	+0.8	▼
1.4.8	Non-performing loans ratio (%)	3.3	4.3	+1▼	5.2	+0.9	▼
1.4.9	Return on Average Assets (%)	2.6	1.3	-1.3▼	-	-	-
1.4.10	Return on Average Equity (%)	26.6	13.2	-13.4▼	18.9	+5.7	▲
1.4.11	Loan to deposits ratio (%)	82	74	-8▼	75.3	+1.3	▲
1.4.12	Liquid to total assets ratio (%)	30.7	32.3	+1.6▲	-	-	-

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments](#) for this table can be found on page 76.

Overall Grade: Changeable (◀▶)

1.5 Regulatory Framework for Businesses

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
1.5.1	Ease of Doing Business (rank)	107	113	+6▼	119	+6	▼
1.5.2	Starting a business (rank)	156	164	+8▼	163	-1	=
1.5.3	Dealing with constructing permits (rank)	173	176	+3▼	173	-3	=
1.5.4	Employing workers (rank)	32	34	+2▼	-	-	-
1.5.5	Registering property (rank)	60	68	+8▼	65	-3	=
1.5.6	Getting credit (rank)	41	43	+2▼	32	-11	▲
1.5.7	Protecting investors (rank)	171	172	+1▼	173	-1	=
1.5.8	Paying taxes (rank)	49	50	+1▼	41	-9	▲
1.5.9	Trading across border (rank)	129	132	+3▼	130	-2	=
1.5.10	Enforcing contracts (rank)	156	157	+1▼	155	-2	=
1.5.11	Closing a business (rank)	28	28	0=	31	+3	=
1.5.12	Registered enterprises						
	New enterprises registered (number)	7,111	7,505	+5.5% ▲	7,729	+3%	▲
	Enterprises closed (number)	943	1,136	+20% ▼	1,363	+20%	▼
1.5.13	The ratio between new and closed enterprises (%)	7.5	6.6	-0.9▼	5.7	-0.9	▼

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 76.](#)

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

1.6 Electric Energy

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
1.6.1	Coal Production (million tons)	7,84	7,87	+0.4% ▲	7,95	+1%	▲
1.6.2	Coal Consumption (million tons)	-	8,00	-	8,46	+5.7%	▲
1.6.3	Electricity production (GWh)	4,505.8	5,260	+16.7% ▲	5,481	+4.20%	▲
1.6.4	Electricity generated by hydropower (GWh)	75.7	88.7	+17.2%▲	115.5	+30.2%	▲
1.6.5	Electricity consumption (GWh)	2,941.0	3,200.7	+8.9% ▲	3,480.3	+8.7%	▲
1.6.6	Electricity Imports (GWh)	647.5	767.5	+18.5%▼	816.6	+6.4%	▼
1.6.7	Electricity Exports (GWh)	235.0	113.9	- 51.5% ▼	350.6	+207.1%	▲
1.6.8	Trade Balance (GWh)	-412,5	-653,6	+58.4% ▼	-466	-28.7%	▲
1.6.9	Losses (in %)						
	Transmission	44.1	35.45	- 9%▲	34.6	-2.4%	▲
	Technical Commercial					(3/4 of 2010)	
1.6.10	Collection (in mil. Euros)	134.6	160	+18% ▲	175.7	+9.8%	▲
1.6.11	Collection (as % of billed energy)	76	81	+5 ▲	-	-	-
1.6.12	Collection of total energy available (%)	61	64	+3 ▲	-	-	-

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 78.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

1.7 Infrastructure - Transport and Telecommunications

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
1.7.1	Road network (main and regional, km)	1,925.1	1,925.1	0=	-	-	-
1.7.2	Unpaved to paved roads (ratio)	15.5	15.4	+0.1=	-	-	-
1.7.3	Railroad Passenger traffic	399,221	374,504	-6.2%▼	376,770	+0.6%	▲
1.7.4	Freight traffic (net tones)	823,045	911,830	+10.8%▲	1,128,658	+23.8%	▲
1.7.5	Number of air traffic flights conducted	4,828	5,709	+18.2%▲	5,541	-2.9%	▼
1.7.6	Total passengers (airplane, million)	1.13	1.19	+5.4%▲	1.30	+9.2%	▲
1.7.7	Tourists Kosovar International	44,294	88,949	-50.2%	79,045	-26%	▼
		19,678	52,631	-62.6%	44,662	-25%	
		24,616	36,318	-32.2%	34,382	-26%	
1.7.8	Fixed telephone lines (PTK only)	78,869	88,877	+12.7%▲	-	-	-
1.7.9	Mobile telephone subscriptions (no)	1,159,950	1,463,609	+26.2%▲	1,754,252	+32%	▲
1.7.10	Internet users (no)	110,879	125,949	+13.6 %▲	-	-	-
1.7.11	Broadband Internet subscriptions (IPKO and PTK only)	93,847	118,749	+26.53%▲	102,311 (3/4 of 2010)	-	▼

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◄►); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 78.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

Regional Comparisons for Selected Indicators

No	Indicator	2010	Reg Avg.	Diff	P	AL	B&H	CRO	MAC	MNE	SRB
1.1.1	Real GDP growth rate (%)	4.0	1.71	2.3	▲	4.1	0.9	-1.2	0.7	1.1	1.8
1.1.5	Trade Balance (as % of GDP)	-45	-27.0	-18	▼	-23.4	-26.2	-12.9	-21.6	-43.5	-16.5
1.1.11	Current Account Balance (as % of GDP)	-17.1	-10.4	-6.7	▼	-12	-5.3	-1.5	-2.5	-26	-7.3
1.1.12	Foreign Direct Investments (as % of GDP)	7.6	5.6	2.0	▲	5.9	0.1	1.3	3.2	17.9	3.0
1.2.1	Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	45.4 (2009)	24.4	21.0	▼	13.7	42.7	11.8	32.1	12.1	20
1.3.6	General Government Balance (as % of GDP)	-2.8	-3.6	1.2	▲	-3.0	-3.8	-5.7	-2.5	-3.0	-4.5
1.3.7	Government Debt (as % of GDP)	17.7	39.2	-21.5	▲	59.4		40.9	34.0	42	41.4
1.3.10	Consumer Price Index (CPI) average (%)	3.5	3.22	0.38	▼	3.6	2.1	1.0	1.6	0.5	10.3

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Check source reference by using the indicator number.

Overall Analysis on Economy

The Statistical Office of Kosovo, in November 2010 announced the GDP figures covering the period from 2004 to 2009. Based on these figures, economic growth in 2009 was 1.1 percentage points lower than the 4.0% estimated by the IMF and Ministry of Finance. For 2010, the latest IMF forecasts announced in the World Economic Outlook report (April 2011) suggest a real growth rate of 4 percent. According to IMF, this growth rate will be driven mainly by consumption and investment expenditures from both public as well as private sector. However, there are rising concerns on how long the economic growth will continue to be fueled by the growing government expenditures rather than by the private sector investment and consumption.

According to the trade statistics obtained by the Statistical Office of Kosovo in 2010, export of goods has rebounded largely due to the strong foreign demand and rising metal prices. In 2010, although from a very low base, export of goods increased by 78 percent. However, even with this strong export growth, trade deficit widened in absolute terms from EUR 1,770 million in 2009 to EUR 1,851 million in 2010. The structure of exports in Kosovo is mainly dominated by base metals (by iron and steel products, lead, nickel and zinc) which consist 63 percent of total exports. The export value of base metals doubled in 2010 reaching to 185.2 million Euros. The increase value of exports reflects both higher production and higher prices in international markets. While main exporting partner for Kosovo is Italy accounting to 27 percent of the total exports, the main importing partners for Kosovo are still CEFTA countries more specifically countries such as Macedonia and Serbia with 14.7 percent and 12 percent respectively.

The current account deficit (CAD), based on data published by the Central Bank of Kosovo (CBK) is higher by 28 percent compared to the same period of last year (from EUR 534.3 million in 2009 to EUR 688 million in 2010) largely due to the higher imports of goods and services as well as increased payments for construction services especially in the second quarter of the year. Compared to merchandise trade deficit, the current account deficit is much lower due to large transfers from abroad in the form of remittances and donor flows.

According to data announced by the CBK, there is nearly no difference between the levels of remittances submitted for 2010 compared to the previous year (from EUR 505.6 million to EUR 511.5 million). Out of total amount of remittances, the largest contributions remain to come from Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Austria.

Contrary to the many expectations, FDI in 2010 remained nearly at similar levels compared to the previous year. Following a significant decline in 2009, the foreign direct investments (FDI) is expected to increase by 16 percent in 2010 (from € 300 million in 2009 to EUR 350 million in 2010). According to the preliminary data from Central Bank of Kosovo (CBK), in 2010, the amount of FDI reached about EUR 314.3 million by end of 2010. Countries such as Slovenia, Germany, Austria and Switzerland are the largest contributors for the FDI in Kosovo.

By April 2011, the Statistical Office of Kosovo has not published the results of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) that was conducted in the last quarter of 2010. Based on the public registry managed by the Public Employment Service of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, during 2010, the number of registered unemployed remained stable at around 335,000. At the end of December 2010 there were 335,260 Kosovars registered as unemployed. The number marks a slight decrease compared to figure reported in December 2009 (338,895). However, it is important to note that the unemployment registry system of the Public Employment Service (PES) is inflated (and therefore not sufficiently credible) by a high number of people who are not actively looking for work, or are working informally, while there are many unemployed who are not registered with the PES.

Based on preliminary data obtained by the Ministry of Finance, the budget deficit worsened in 2010 compared to 2009 from EUR 31 million to EUR 93 million. This deterioration accrued since public expenditures in nominal terms increased at a much higher pace compared to public revenues (9% versus 3.9%). Significant increases recorded in all categories of public expenditure in 2010 except in the category of transfers and subsidies. The category of salaries and wages

increased by 17.6 percent (from EUR 269 million to EUR 316 million), goods and services by 7.9 percent (from EUR 173 million to EUR 186.7 million) and the largest increased recorded in the category of capital expenditures by 22.5 percent (from EUR 375 million to EUR 459.3 million). On the other hand, the category of subsidy and transfers decreased by 10.4 percent (from EUR 282 million in 2009 to EUR 253.4 million in 2010).

Due to the early elections and other political developments, Kosovo was not able to adopt 2011 budget in 2010. In light of this constraint, the Assembly of Kosovo approved the 2011 budget in the end of March 2011. Based on 2011 budget, the budget deficit (excluding direct budgetary support) is expected to worsen further and reach to EUR 226 million (or 4.7% of GDP). Two contributing factors for this larger deficit are (i) higher spending on construction of Morine –Merdare highway project and (ii) higher spending on wage and salaries. The 2011 budget includes an increase of government sector employees' wages on average by some 27 percent. This decision clearly deviates from the commitments made to the IMF by the "Stand-by Agreement" -SBA and may lead to deterioration of price competitiveness and remains to be seen whether it may create an adverse incentives for job creation in the private sector.

Inflation accelerated since the second half of the last year and reached to a relatively high level of 10.8% (year-on-year) by the end of March 2011. The increased prices were mainly observed in food and energy prices, contributing respectively 7.1 and 1.1 percentage points. Since food products are still consisting the significant share of the consumption basket general level of prices is naturally expected to influence greatly by the prices of these products. Prices of basic food items such as bread and cereals and oils and fats continued to rise, hitting disproportionately the poor segments of the population. More than 93% of the goods and services in the CPI basket exhibited increasing prices pointing to a broad-based inflationary pressure. Broad based inflationary pressures may also have been aggravated by the recent government decision to increase substantially government employees' wages and salaries.

The financial sector assets in Kosovo (excluding the assets of CBK) grew by the annual rate of 13.7 percent driven by increases in the banking sector asset and pension funds. Growth in deposits decelerated to 11% (year-on- year) in December 2010 comparing to annual growth rate of 21 percent in December 2009. The growth rate for household deposits remained stable at around 25% (year-on-year), compensating the significant reduction in the government (public enterprises) deposits. On the other hand, credit growth remained in the double-digit territory and was 13.2 percent higher in December 2010 compared to the same period last year. Credit to enterprises grew by 8.4 percent (4.8 percent was in December 2009) indicating some improvement on the lending conditions compared to 2009. However, compared to the credit to households (which grew by 27.2%) this indicates that lending to enterprises is not loosened at the full extent. Another important indicator for the efficiency of the banking sector is the non-performing loan portfolio. This indicator is worsening and increased from 4.3 percent at the end of 2009 to 5.2 percent at the end of 2010.

On the other hand, interest rate spread between loans and deposits increased almost one percentage point since the beginning of the year to 10.9 percentage points from 10.1 percentage points recorded in the same period last year. While the average interest rate for credit increased slightly from 14.4 percent in December 2009 to 14.6 in December 2010, average interest rates on deposits declined to 3.7 percent in December 2010 from 4.3 percent in December 2009. As a result, the net profit of the banking sector increased by 44% (year-on- year) to EUR 36.6 million in the end of 2010 (mainly due to higher revenues from the interest income).

According to the World Bank's Doing Business Report published in 2011 using the data from 2010, Kosovo was ranked at 119th place on the ease of doing business index, 6 places lower than in 2009. A low ranking on the ease of doing business index means the regulatory environment is not conducive to the operation of business. The worsened position of Kosovo is not as a result of unfavorable policy measures undertaken in 2010 but rather as there has not been any positive development during this period while other countries have taken initiatives to improve those indicators. The indicators dealing with 'starting a business', construction permits, protecting investors, trading across borders and enforcing contract were ranked quite poorly. 2010 was also a year with the highest level of closures of businesses (in total 1,363 businesses were closed). The peak period for closing the businesses was registered in the first quarter of 2010.

A well-developed infrastructure is a fundamental condition for economic development. It is also an important factor determining the location and sectors that can develop. Positive trends are observed in many indicators related to the electricity such as in coal production, electricity imports as well as in electricity losses and collection of total energy available. Coal production increased by 1.1 percent, while electricity production was increased by 4.6 percent. Out of 5,596.4 GWh of electricity that was produced in 2010, 97.9% was produced in coal power plants and 2.1% in hydro power plants. On the other hand, on 2010, Kosovo consumed about 3,480.3 GWh electricity or 8,7% higher than last year. In order to fulfill a growing demand, Kosovo in 2010 imported electricity in amount of 816 GWh, 6.3% higher than in 2009.

Despite some positive trends observed in many indicators of the electricity, no progress was observed in the New Kosovo Power Plant project, the Hydropower Project in Zhur and small scale hydro power projects.

A significant increase was observed in the railroad freight traffic indicating that more goods are being transported via railroads. However, passenger railroad traffic remained nearly the same. Furthermore, it is interesting to note that the number of airplane passengers increased while there was a decrease in the total number of air traffic flights conducted in 2010. The use of telecommunication infrastructure was also improved during 2010 mainly for mobile subscriptions as well as for broadband subscriptions, while for internet users no data was available yet for 2010.

Recommendations

Current economic growth model of Kosovo which is backed by the government spending has to be modified: For the last couple of years, the Government has extensively supported the rate of economic growth through growing public expenditures. Public expenditures nearly doubled from 2007 to 2010 (from EUR 656 million to EUR 1,287.3 million). However, Government cannot support the growth endlessly. There are limitations on how much government can continue to be the driver of the economic growth. Therefore, the promotion of the private sector as well as attraction of the foreign investments should be the main priority of the government. The government needs to focus on addressing the investment climate issues identified in relevant surveys that present serious impediments to business development and on promoting key measures to encourage the entry and expansion of firms.

Greater attention to fiscal sustainability: The budget deficit worsened from EUR 31 million in 2009 to EUR 93 million in 2010 and based on 2011 budget, the budget balance (excluding direct budgetary support) is expected to further worsen and reach to EUR 226 million (or 4.7% of GDP). There are two potential risks in the budget for 2011. The first one is that the external financing of EUR 167 million was added in the budget in the form of direct budgetary support which is closely linked to the positive assessment of the IMF reviews and the second one is the privatizations receipts from the sale of Post and Telecom Company, a public enterprise. One of the two assumptions now will not be materialize and Kosovo is going to exhaust all available positive government bank balances by end of the year leaving the fiscal stability and sustainability at a very high risk.

Governmental institutions have to carefully analyze the negative trends observed in many indicators of the financial sector. A lower growth rate in deposits and meager increase in lending to enterprises is a worrisome fact since this automatically acts as a barrier for further growth of GDP affecting aggregate demand via consumption and investments and aggregate supply via investments. Furthermore, another important indicator for the efficiency of the banking sector is the non-performing loan portfolio. The non-performing loans increased from 4.3% at the end of 2009 to 5.2% at the end of 2010. On top of this, interest rate spread between loans and deposits increased almost one percentage points to 10.9 in 2010. All these indicators require careful attention by the governmental institutions. The institutions require to closely analyze demand and supply dynamics of the financial sectors and identify key constraints. These constraints may be found at the levels of supply or demand for finance, at the (financial) market infrastructure and services level as well as at the levels of policy, legislation, regulations, and institutional frameworks such as security of property rights, enforcement of creditor rights. Finally the government institutions should set forth the policy measures as well as actions needed to resolve key obstacles and policy barriers for further development of the financial sector.

2. Governance

2.1 Governance

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
2.1.1	National Democratic Governance (FH index)	5.25	5.50	+0.25▼	-	-	-
2.1.2	Democratization Index (UNDP)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.92	N/A	-
2.1.3	Democracy Score (FH)	5.11	5.07	-0.03▼	-	-	-
2.1.4	Government Effectiveness (WB index)	-0.74	-0.5	-0.24▲	-	-	-
2.1.5	Goods and Services by the Office of the Prime Minister ('000)	€3,476	€2,765	- €711▲	€4,021 (3/4 of 2010)	+ €1,256	▼
2.1.6	Employees in the Office of the Prime Minister	289	463	+174▼	478	+15	▼
2.1.7	Size of the Civil Service (no)	75,474	78,673	+3,199 (4.2%)▼	78,695 (20,659)	+23	=
2.1.8	Satisfaction with the Government (%)	47/49/57 Avg. 51%	38/53/56 Avg. 49%	Avg.-2%◀▶	31/29/25 Avg. 28%	Avg. -21%	▼
2.1.9	Satisfaction with the President (%)	73/69/70 Avg. 71%	47/61/61 Avg. 56%	Avg.-15% ▼	58/55/31 Avg. 48%	Avg. -8%	▼
	Satisfaction with the Prime Minister (%)	71/63/63 Avg.66%	40/53/52 Avg.48%	Avg. -18% ▼	42/36/30 Avg. 36%	Avg. -12%	▼

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 79.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

2.2 Assembly of Kosovo

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
2.2.1	Perception of Corruption in the Parliament (TI index)	3.5	3.4	-0.1▲	3.9	+0.5	▼
2.2.2	Public Satisfaction with the Assembly (%)	46-49% Avg. 47.5%	53-46% Avg. 49.5%	Avg. +2%◀▶	34%	Avg. -15.5%	▼
2.2.3	Public Satisfaction with the President of the Assembly (%)	35/33/37 Avg. 35%	33/52/49 Avg. 45%	Avg. +10% ▲	40/36/33 Avg. 36%	Avg. -9%	▼
2.2.4	Budget of Assembly (`000) share of national budget budget execution	€8,662 0.84% 87%	€9,622 0.83% 85%	€960▲ -0.01% = -2%▼	€9,761 0.87% 88%	€139 +0.04% +3%	= ▲ ▲
2.2.5	Outreach Budget for Committees Euros % Spent	N/A	€100,000 0%	N/A	€100,000 22.9%	0 +22.9%	= ▲
2.2.6	Parliamentary Sessions (no)	44	27	-17 (-39%) ▼	34	+7	▲
2.2.7	Attendance of MPs in Parliamentary Sessions average out of 120 percentage	99.5 83%	99 82.5%	-0.5 -0.5% ▼	109 91%	+10 +8.5%	▲

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 80.](#)

Overall Grade: Constant(=)

2.3 Legislation and Oversight by the Assembly

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
2.3.1	Ability to Scrutinize Legislation (EC Progress Report)	Lack of capacity	Needs Further Improvement	▲	Needs Further Improvement	none	=
2.3.2	Approval of Laws						
	Target (no)	121	135	+14▲	169	+34	▲
	Approved (no)	92	19	-73▼	71	+52	▲
	Approved as % of target	76%	16%	-60% ▼	47%	+31%	▲
2.3.3	Laws Returned for Amending and Supplementing (no)	N/A	21	N/A	35	+14	▼
2.3.4	Laws monitored by the Assembly of Kosovo (no)	11	2	-9 ▼	1	-1	▼
2.3.5	Interpellations (no)	3	0	-3 ▼	1	+1	▲
2.3.6	Legislative Public Hearings (no)	N/A	24	N/A	24	0	=
2.3.7	Parliamentary Questions (no)	250	224	-26 (-10%) ▼	300	+76	▲

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments](#) for this table can be found on page 81.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

2.4 Election Administration & Integrity

No	Indicator	2008	2009	'08-'09	2010	'09-'10	P
2.4.1	Electoral Process Rating (FH index)	4.5	4.5	0 =	4.25	-0.25	▼
2.4.2	Capacity of CEC (EC Progress Report)	Limited	Limited	none	Limited	none	=
2.4.3	Electoral turnout in national elections (%)	49.5% (2004)	40.1% (2007)	-9.4% ▼	45.3%	+5.2%	▲
2.4.4	Turnout in local elections (%)	(2007)	(2009)				
a.	Municipal Assembly	39.4%	45.4%	+3.9% ▲	N/A	N/A	N/A
b.	Municipal Mayor	39.5%	44.7%	+5.2% ▲			
2.4.5	Conditional ballots (no)	(2007)	(2009)		(2010)		
	Total number	33,791	23,377	-10,414	26,321	+2,944	▼
	As % of total votes	5.4%	1.5%	-3.9% ▲	1.6%	+0.1%	
2.4.6	Invalid ballots (% of total)	(2007)2.1%	(2009)7.6%	+5.5% ▼	4.2%	-3.4%	▲
2.4.7	Observers (no)	27,000	19,576	- 7,426 ▼	31,273	+11,697	▲
2.4.8	Election related CEC Budget						
	Allocated (€ `000)	-	€8,335,434	N/A	€6,692,090	- €1,643,344	▼
2.4.9	Spent (€ `000)	-	€7,781,698	N/A	€4,568,730	-€3,212,968	▼
2.4.10	Non-election budget (€ `000)	€1,345,004	-	-	€1,837,796	+ €492,792	▼
2.4.11	Cost of election administration per voter (Eur)	-	€3.9	N/A	€2.5	- €1.4	▲

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 81.](#)

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

2.5 Electoral Complaints and Appeals

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
2.5.1	ECAC budget (Eur)	-	€ 197,384	N/A	€ 171,874	- € 25,510 (13%)	▼
2.5.2	Fines Issued by ECAC (Eur)	-	€ 210,170	N/A	€ 377,450	+ € 167,280 (80%)	▼
2.5.3	Paid	-	€ 151,140	N/A	€ 3,000	-€ 148,140	
2.5.4	% of payment within the deadline	-	72%	N/A	0.8%	99%	
	Complaints treated by ECAC total						
2.5.5a	(a) publishing of financial report	-	544	N/A	454	-90	▲
2.5.5b	(b) threats and intimidation during the election process	-	40	N/A	-	-	N/A
2.5.5c	(c)suspicion of irregularities during the election process	-	50	N/A	33	-17	▲
2.5.5d	(d) resulted with fines	-	292	N/A	121	-171	▲
2.5.5e	(e) resulted with re-voting	-	64	N/A	105	41	▲
2.5.5f	(f) recounting/annulment of polling centers	-	42	N/A	24	-18	▼
		N/A	9	N/A	94	+85	▼
2.5.6	Cases submitted to the Prosecutor(no)	-	89	N/A	198	+109	▼

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 82.](#)

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

2.6 Political Parties

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
2.6.1	Democracy Fund (Eur)	€1,913,783	€1,911,783	- €2,000 (-0.1%) ▲	€1,901,783	- €10,000	=
2.6.2	Parliamentary Parties (no) Total Serbian	(2004-2007) 18 1	(2008-2010) 12 1	-6 0 =	(2011) 8 2	-4 +1	?
2.6.3	Political parties registered (no)	40	-	N/A	58	+18	▲
2.6.4	Political parties running for national elections (no)	-	72	N/A	29	-43	▼
2.6.5	Political entities barred from running again (no)	2	9	+ 7 ▲	3	-4	▲
2.6.6	Corruption of Political Parties (TI index)	3.8	3.8	0=	4.2	+0.4	▼
2.6.7	Participation on Activities of Political Parties (%) (UNDP)	N/A	N/A	-	15.5%	-	-

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 83.](#)

Overall Grade: Constant (=)

2.7 Local Government & Decentralization

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
2.7.1	Local Democratic Gover. (FH index)	5.25	5.00	-0.25 ▼	-	-	-
2.7.2	Meetings held by Municipal Assemblies	310	222	-88 ▼	345	+123	▲
2.7.3		Regular Extraordinary	- -	24	N/A	37	+13
2.7.4	Municipal Assembly Decisions	-	773	N/A	1,084	+311	▲
2.7.5	Regulations adopted by Municipal Assemblies	93	107	+14 ▲	145	+38	▲
2.7.6	Meetings of Municipal Committee for Policy and Finances (no)	278	226	-52 ▼	282	+56	▲
2.7.7	Municipalities (no)	30	37	+7 ▲	37	0	=
2.7.8	Transfer of competences Own/Delegated/Extended	N/A	15/10/0	N/A	18/10/0	+3/0/0	▲
2.7.9	Municipalities with financial autonomy on education (no)	0	3	+3 ▲	10	+7	▲
2.7.10	Citizen Participation in local public discussions (%)	23% (2006)	8%	-15% ▼	15%	+7%	▲
2.7.11	Representation ratio (avg. voter/councilor ratio)	(2007-2009) 1,545	(2009-2013) 1,547	2 =	(2009-2013) 1,547	0	=

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 84.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

2.8 Municipal Finances

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
2.8.1	Average municipal budget (Eur)	€7,166,510	€7,375,758	+ €209,248 (2.92%) ▲	€7,866,944	+ €491,186 (6.65%)	▲
2.8.2	Proportion of Municipal Budgets Spent (%)	90%	93%	+3%▲	90.2%	-2.8%	▼
2.8.3	Property tax collection rate (%)	11.2%	9.9%	-1.3% ▼	13.6%	+3.7%	▲
2.8.4	Municipal Own Revenues (mln Eur)	€49.00	€41.05	- €7.95 ▼	€50.40	+ €9.35	▲
2.8.5	Share of own revenues (% of total budget)	19.8%	15.2%	-4.6% ▼	17.8%	+2.6%	▲
2.8.6	Own Revenues Collected in proportion to their planning (%)	113.8%	104.1%	-8.5%▼	88.8%	-14.7%	▼

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 84.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

2.9 Inter-ethnic Relations and Returns

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
2.9.1	Readiness to work with others						
2.9.2	Serbs with Albanians	29%	48%	+19% ▲	3%	-45%	▼
	Albanians with Serbs	47%	39%	-8% ▼	36%	-3%	▼
2.9.3	Trust in national government						
	Kosovo Albanians	58%	67%	+9% ▲	45%	-22%	▼
	Kosovo Serbs	1% (2006)	26%	+25% ▲	4%	-22%	▼
2.9.4	Political Stability & Absence of Violence/ Terrorism (WB index)	-0.69	-0.68	-0.1 ▲	-	-	-
2.9.5	Share of minorities in the Kosovo Police (% of total)						
2.9.5a	Serb community	10.00%	9.92%	-0.08% ▼	9.39%	- 0.53%	▼
2.9.5b	Other communities	5.52%	5.49%	-0.03% ▼	4.71%	-0.78%	▼
2.9.6	Minorities in KSF (% of total)	-	6.12%	N/A	8.15%	+2.02%	▲
2.9.7	Communities in the public sector						
2.9.7a	Serbs	-	5.21%	N/A	4.97%	-0.24%	▼
2.9.7b	Other	-	3.64%	N/A	3.75%	+0.09%	▲
2.9.8	Voluntary Minority Returns	679	1,153	+474 (+41%)	2,261	+1,108 (50%)	▲

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 85.](#)

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

2.10 Media

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
2.10.1	Media Sustainability Index (IREX)	2.26	2.38	+ 0.12 ▲	2.60	+ 0.22	▲
a	Free Speech	2.33	2.37	+ 0.04 ▲	2.53	+ 0.16	▲
b	Professional Journalism	2.24	2.23	-0.01 ▼	2.63	+ 0.40	▲
c	Plurality of News Sources	2.40	2.59	+ 0.19 ▲	2.77	+ 0.18	▲
d	Business Management	1.96	2.40	+ 0.44 ▲	2.32	-0.08	▼
e	Supporting Institutions	2.39	2.32	-0.07 ▼	2.76	+ 0.44	▲
2.10.2	Independent Media (FH index)	5.50	5.50	0 =	5.50	0	=
2.10.3	Press Freedom Index (FH index)	N/A	53	N/A	51	-2	▲
2.10.4	Press Freedom Index (RSF Index)	12,00	16,58	+ 4.58 ▼	24.83	+ 8.25	▼
2.10.5	Perception of Corruption in Media (TI Index)	2.5	2.3	-0.2▲	2.3	0	=
2.10.6	Number of media outlets TV	21	22	+1▼	20	-2	▼
	Print	8	9	1▲	9	0	=
	Radio	95	92	+3▼	83	-9	▼
2.10.7	Media outlets (no)						
a	Radio (Serbian)	-	21	N/A	26	+5	▲
b	TV (Serbian)	-	1	N/A	3	+2	▲
c	Radio (Other communities)	-	8	N/A	8	0	=
d	TV (Other communities)	-	1	N/A	1	0	=

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 86.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

2.11 Civil Society

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
2.11.1	NGO Sustainability Index	3.9	3.9	0 =	-	-	-
a	Legal Environment	3.4	3.5	+0.1 ▼	-	-	-
b	Organizational Capacity	3.7	3.7	0 =	-	-	-
c	Financial Viability	4.7	4.8	+0.1 ▼	-	-	-
d	Advocacy	3.9	3.8	-0.1 ▲	-	-	-
e	Service Provision	4.0	3.9	-0.1 ▲	-	-	-
f	Infrastructure	3.5	3.6	+0.1 ▼	-	-	-
g	Public Image	3.8	3.7	-0.1 ▲	-	-	-
2.11.2	Civil Society Rating (FH Index)	4.00	4.00	0 =	3.75	-0.25	▼
2.11.3	Democracy Score (FH Index)	5.21	5.11	-0.10 ▼	5.07	-0.03	▼
2.11.4	Participation Index (UNDP)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.24	N/A	▼
2.11.5	NGO revenues from foreign funds (%)	N/A	69%	N/A	70%	+1%	▼
2.11.6	Perception on NGOs						
	As corrupt (%)	10%	18%	+ 8% ▼	14%	-4%	▲
	Truthful democracy monitors	-	-	-	27.3%	-	-
2.11.7	Number of NGOs						
a	Registered domestic NGOs	3,800	5,433	1,633▲	5,963	+530	▲
b	Public Benefit status	N/A	943	N/A	961	+18	▲▲
c	International NGOS	N/A	478	N/A	482	+4	▲▲

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 86.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

2.12 Foreign Affairs & EU Integration

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
2.12.1	Recognitions by States (no)	53	64	+ 11 ▼	72	+ 8	=
2.12.2	States that Recognized passports (no)	55	64	+9	-	-	-
2.12.3	Countries that do not require visas	2	5	+3=	5	0	=
2.12.4	The standing on the European Integration phase (of the 6 steps)	0	0	=	0	0	=
2.12.5	Progress Areas in the EC Progress Report ... no progress ... some progress	-	20	N/A	9	-11	▲
		-	41	N/A	43	+2	▲
2.12.6	Council of Europe Membership CLARA	No Observer	No Observer	=	No Observer	=	=
2.12.7	Internationally Recognized Sport Federations	4	0	-4	0	0	▼
2.12.8	UEFA	No	No	=	No		▲

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◄►); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 87.](#)

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

Regional Comparisons for Selected Indicators

No	Indicator	2010	Reg. Avg.	Diff	P	AL	B&H	MAC	MNE	SRB
2.1.1	National Democratic Governance (FH index)	5.50	4.35	-0.15	▼	4.50	5.25	4.00	4.25	3.75
2.1.4	Government Effectiveness (WB index)	-0.50 (2009)	-0.24	-0.26	▼	-0.20	-0.65	-0.14	-0.03	-0.19
2.4.3	Electoral turn-out in national elections (%)	45.3%	55.5%	-9.8%	▼	49.2	36.75	57.9	72.05	61.35
2.6.2	Parliamentary Parties (no)	8	12	+4	*	6	11	19	4	21
2.7.1	Local Democratic Gov. (FH index)	5.00	3.65	+1.35	▼	3.00	4.75	3.75	3.25	3.50
2.10.4	Press Freedom Index (RSF index)	24.83	21.04	+3.79	▼	21.50	13.50	18.40	28.50	23.30
2.9.1	NGO Sustainability Index (USAID)	3.9 (2009)	3.92	-0.2	=▲	3.9	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.3
2.11.3	Democracy Score (FH index)	5.07	3.89	1.18	▼	3.93	4.25	3.79	3.79	3.71

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Check **source reference** by using the indicator number.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

Overall Analysis of Governance

In times of transition, when strengthening of governing mechanisms of the new state is crucially important, their performance through 118 indicators shows alarmingly negative trends. This is also supported by the fact that all the indexes that have measured these institutions have given negative trends. Even the perception of the key institutions that affect the governing of the country has fallen in 2010, as testified with the drastic fall of perception of the Executive Branch, Legislative Branch and the President. Furthermore, when stacked against regional countries, Kosovo still ranks poorly against the regional average.

The performance of the Government experienced regress as both Freedom House lowered the scoring and the popularity of the Government and the Prime Minister fell drastically. Despite an increase in 2009, trust in the national government by both Albanians and Serbs has decreased in 2010. On matters of Foreign Affairs the government failed to meet its target for recognitions and it has not managed to increase the number of acceptance of Kosovo as a state of international organizations. On EU Integration, according to the Progress Report, there was a slight improvement as there were more areas mentioned in the EC Progress Report with "some improvement" compared to 2009. However, the improvement is largely due to improvements in ratifying key legislation. There is also a slight improvement in the returns, which also reflects in the EC Progress Report and the governance is given credit for this.

The local government, as opposed to the central government, has drastically shown improvement in becoming more operational and sustainable. Performance indicators show more devolution of power to municipalities and increase in own source revenues. Also, the performance of municipal assemblies has increased as they held more meetings and ratified more decisions. This also reflects positively on the performance of the central government since it has remained dedicated to implementing the process of decentralization as set forth with the Constitution. Unfortunately, inter-ethnic relations have not improved since 2009 indicated by a fall of trust in the national government by minorities. There is a decrease of representation of minorities in the Kosovo Police Service, including that of the Serbs.

The performance of the legislative branch has shown positive trends as it was much more active with sessions, laws approved and MP attendance. Moreover, the indicators show that this improved performance occurred despite a slight decrease in the budget of the Parliament. The Assembly has suffered a serious decline in performance with regard to monitoring and oversight of the implementation of laws, a major challenge in Kosovo. Indicators show alarming trends as only one law was monitored in its implementation and in 2009 only two despite the relatively high targets set by the Assembly in this respect. Monitoring of the implementation is firmly under Assembly's control and as a priority, it is a matter where they can show positive trend given political will.

With the extraordinary early elections held in 2010, the dynamics evolved generally for the worse in the organization and management of elections and somewhat better in the treatment of election complaints. Some positive trends can be observed, fewer resources were spent to implement elections, there were fewer invalid votes and the turnout was higher. Unfortunately, the management of elections deteriorated, with an unprecedented degree of irregularities and inadequate monitoring of the voting process. This is supported also by the Freedom House Index which downgraded the score for the election process in 2010. This is probably due to the many irregularities noticed and reported on the Election Day and the 94 poll stations that resulted with re-voting. That the CEC did not even plan elections properly is indicative that they requested almost twice the budget that it spent. On the other hand, the Complaints and Appeal Commissions issued more fines and submitted more cases to the Prosecutor even though there were fewer complaints than in 2009 and ECAP had a smaller budget than in 2009. In any case, there are alarming trends in terms of the amount of irregularities identified and prosecuted in the election process.

The most alarming trends illustrated by governance indicators are two non-governmental pillars of society, the media and the civil society. The freedom of the press has taken a dive as RFS placed Kosovo from the 75th place to the 92nd place, even though IREX scored Kosovo slightly

higher in its Media Sustainability Index for 2010. The independence of media has shown negative trends and this is mostly likely due to a few cases reported last year where there was government interference suspected. There are less radio and TV media outlets in 2010 and the same printed media, whereas the media outlets for the minorities remain low. The civil society sector, on the other hand, while 2010 saw more NGOs registered and more NGOs getting the beneficial status, there still is a relatively high perception of corruption of this sector and the different indexes have rated this sector more poorly. The problems with the changing and the supplementing of the law on freedom of association as well as the low capacities of CSOs to mobilize citizens are hindering the development of this sector.

Recommendations

The Government must boost its effectiveness: Government's effectiveness and efficiency is falling, exactly when it becomes more necessary to reduce its expenditures and to be careful with the increasing the number of appointees. The World Bank Effectiveness index shows that effectiveness of the Government of Kosovo has worsened. Moreover, even when compared to the region, according to this index, Kosovo is worse off. But also the expenditures for the goods and services and the number of employees over the three years has increased. When taking into consideration the falling perception of the public opinion for this institution, increasing effectiveness may help in bring some more trust in this institutions.

Monitor key legislation that has been ratified: The Assembly of Kosovo must dedicate more of its efforts to monitor the implementation of the laws and abide by their annual plans in this aspect. Over the years, the Assembly has increased its capacities to pass legislation but oversight of their implementation remains a major challenge. The Assembly's performance in oversight was exercised only vis-à-vis a single law.

Full-fill the hiring quota for minorities: Authorities must pay more attention in fulfilling the required quote for employees from minority communities as in police and other institutions. The number of minorities including the Serb minority has fallen in the Police Service and the general civil service. Only the KSF has seen an increase since it is a new and emerging institution.

Help to start up media outlets for minorities: The number of media outlets in minority languages has decreased which negatively influences the trust among communities as there is less communication and information about the situation in Kosovo. The same trend is further bolstered by the fall in the readiness for members of ethnic groups to live with each other. The authorities should do much more to reverse this trend, which has been one of the few positive ones in the past years.

Public campaigns for recognition of sport federation: Recognition of sports federations has stalled since 2008, and Kosovo remains very isolated with only four sports able to compete internationally. Meanwhile, the recent progress in UEFA allowing the transfers of players of Kosovo shows that efforts do pay off and that more must be done. The government must invest in the capacities of the federations and aid in coordinating the efforts for recognitions of sports federations.

3. Rule of Law and Security

3.1 Justice System

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
3.1.1	Judicial framework and independence (FH Index)	5.75	5.75	0 =	-	-	-
3.1.2	Total number of judges	284	298	-4.9% ▲	246	-17.4%	▼
	Albanian judges	251	264	+5.2% ▲	234	-11.3%	▼
	Serb judges	14	15	+7.1% ▲	5	-66.7%	▼
3.1.3	Number of prosecutors	88	(Dec)94	+6 ▲	(June)88	-6	▼
a	Public Prosecutors	-	6	-	5	-1	▼
b	Municipal Prosecutors	-	48	-	37	-9	▼
c	District Prosecutors	-	28	-	26	-2	▼
d	Special Prosecutors	-	6	-	10	+4	▲
3.1.4	Case backlog in courts	195,968	213,967	+9.2% ▼	245,407	+10.5%	▼
3.1.5	Constitutional Court Cases						
	Received	N/A	79	N/A	129	+63%	▲
	Resolved		-	-	119	-	-
3.1.6	Perception that the Judiciary is independent in decision-making (UNDP Public Pulse)	-	-	-	15.5%	-	-

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 88.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

3.2 Judicial Ratings

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
3.2.1	American Bar Association Rating	(2004)	(2007)				
a	Qualification and preparation	Neutral	Positive	▲	Positive	=	
	Judicial Powers						
b	Judicial Review of Legislation	Negative	Negative	=	Neutral	▲	
c	Jurisdiction over Civil Liberties	Negative	Neutral	=	Negative	▼	
	Financial Resources						
d	Adequacy of Judicial Salaries	Negative	Negative	=	Neutral	▲	
e	Judicial Buildings	Neutral	Negative	▼	Neutral	▲	
f	Objective Judicial	Negative	Negative	=	Negative	=	
	Accountability						
g	Publication of Judicial Decisions	Negative	Negative	=	Negative	=	
h	Maintenance of Trial Records	Negative	Negative	=	Negative	=	
i	Court Support Staff	Negative	Negative	=	Negative	=	
	Justice Rating by EULEX						
3.2.2	Kosovo Judicial Council	N/A	N/A	N/A	B	-	-
	Judges	N/A	N/A	N/A	B/C	-	-
	Public prosecutors	N/A	N/A	N/A	B/C	-	-
	Special Prosecution Office	N/A	N/A	N/A	B	-	-
	Correctional Service	N/A	N/A	N/A	A/B	-	-

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 88.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

3.3 Correctional System

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
3.3.1	Budget for Correctional System (^000 Euro) (% of total budget)	€11,420 1.65%	€14,972 1.73%	+ €3,551 ▲	€14,300 1.55%	-€507 -0.18%	▼ ▼
3.3.2	Number of prisoners	1,229	1,325	+7.8 % ▼	1,475	+11.3%	▼
3.3.3	Correctional Facilities (EC Progress Report)	Operational	Some Progress	▲	Improved	▲	
3.3.4	Dealing with Prisoners with special needs (EC Progress Report)	No Progress	Not Adequate	▲	Some Progress	▲	
3.3.5	Reports of ill-treatment and excessive use of force (EC Progress Report)	Correct	-	-	Decreased	▼	
3.3.6	Correctional Service (EULEX)	-	-	-	A/B	-	-

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 89.](#)

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

3.4 Anti-Corruption

No	Indicator	2008	2009	('08-'09)	2010	('09-'10)	P
3.4.1	Index on Corruption (FH)	5.75	5.75	0 =	-	-	-
3.4.2	Control of Corruption (WB Index)	-0.68	-0.62	+0.06 ▲	-	-	-
3.4.3	Perception of the Corruption in institutions (TI)	3.34	3.44	+0.06 ▼	2.8	-0.6	▲
a	Political Parties	3.8	3.8	0 =	4.2	+0.4	▼
b	Parliament/Legislature	3.5	3.4	-0.1 ▲	3.9	+0.5	▼
c	Business/Private Sector	3.1	3.7	+0.6 ▼	3.3	-0.4	▲
d	Media	2.5	2.3	-0.2 ▲	2.3	0	=
e	Judiciary	3.8	4.0	+0.2 ▼	4.1	+0.1	▼
3.4.4	Perception on Corruption (Gallup)						
a	Throughout the Government	84%	83%	-1% ▲	91%	+8%	▼
b	Within businesses	82%	83%	+1% ▼	86%	+3%	▼
3.4.5	Reporting conditioning for bribe (%)	67%	13%	-54% ▲	16%	+3%	▼
3.4.6	Budget of Anti-Corruption Agency	€ 456,600	€ 504,553	+ 10.5%▲	€ 504,388	-0.03%	=
3.4.7	Corruption Cases Reported to ACA Proceeded to the Prosecutor (no/%)	130 53 (41%)	175 68 (39%)	+34.6%? -2%▼	430 29 (7%)	+145.7% -22%	? ▼
3.4.8	Non-transparent tenders	22.6%	15.4%	-7.2%▲	14.5%	-0.9%	▲
3.4.9	Fight against Corruption (ECPR)	Insufficient	Limited	▲	Some progress	▲	
3.4.10	Anti-corruption Legislation (ECPR)	Some Progress	No Progress	▼	Improved	▲	
3.4.11	Inter-agency cooperation (ECPR)	No Progress	Insufficient	▲	Insufficient	=	

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 89.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

3.5 Human Rights

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
3.5.1	Freedom in the World (FH)	Not Free	Partly Free	▲	Partly Free	=	
a	Political Rights (FH)	6	5	-1 ▲	5	0	=
b	Civil Liberties (FH)	5	4	-1 ▲	4	0	=
3.5.2	Access to Justice (EU Progress Report)	Some Progress	Improved	▲	Limited progress	=	
3.5.3	Cases taken up with the Ombudsman	1,031	1,318	+27.8% ▼	-	-	-
3.5.4	Internally Displaced People (no)	20,218	19,670	-2.7% ▲	18,258	-7.17%	▲
3.5.5	Victims of trafficking (no)	36	29	-19.4% ▲	39	+34.5%	▼
3.5.6	Victims of Rape (no)	34	42	+23.5% ▼	40	-4.7%	▲
3.5.7	Promotion & enforcement of Human Rights (EC Progress Report)	Some Progress	Some Progress	=	Limited progress	=	
3.5.8	Coordination of Human Rights Mechanisms (EC Progress Report)	Low	Insufficient	▼	Insufficient	=	
3.5.9	Human Rights units at the municipal level (EC Progress Report)	Not Effective Yet	-	-	Not satisfactory	▲	

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 91.](#)

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

3.6 Police

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
3.6.1	Police (EULEX)						
a	Tackling Crime Effectively	-	-	-	B	-	-
b	Tackling patrol issues and ensuring public order	-	-	-	B	-	-
c	Providing secure borders	-	-	-	A	-	-
d	Providing a sustainable organization	-	-	-	B	-	-
3.6.2	Kosovo Police Approval Rating	80%	71%	-9% ▼	82%	+11%	▲
3.6.3	Share of minority members in Kosovo Police (%)	15.5%	15.4%	-0.1% ▼	14.61%	-0.79%	▼
3.6.4	Homicides (Opened Cases)	165 (2007)	152 (2008)	-7.8 % ▲	68	-55%	▲
3.6.5	Thefts (no)	6,282	-	-	6,955	+10.7%	▼
3.6.6	Traffic accidents (no)	15,937	19,212	+20.5% ▼	17,194	-10.5%	▲
3.6.7	Deaths in traffic accidents (no)	133	176	+32.3% ▼	174	-1.1%	▲
3.6.8	Tickets issued by police (no)	204,836	218,720	+6.8% ▼	255,920	+17%	▼
3.6.9	Asylum Seekers to EU (no)	N/A	14,240	N/A	13,005	-8.7%	▲

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 92.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

3.7 National Security

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
3.7.1	KSF Members (no)	-	1,963	-	2,147	+184	▲
3.7.2	Officers in KSF (no) (% of total members)	- -	- -	- -	309 15%	- -	N/A
3.7.3	Minorities in KSF (% of total)	-	6.12%	-	8.15%	+2.02%	▲
3.7.4	KFOR Approval Rating (%)	84.2/86.9 Avg. 85.6%	72.9/71.9 Avg. 72.4%	-13.2% ▼	82%/88% Avg. 85%	+12.6%	▲
3.7.5	Gun ownership	400,000 (2006)	-	-	-	-	-
3.7.6	KFOR troops (no)	15,000	10,000	-33.3%▲	5,000	-33.3%	▲
3.7.7	War will not happen in the near future (Gallup) (% of respondents)	N/A	70%	N/A	68%	-2%	▲

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 92.](#)

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

Regional Comparisons on Rule of Law Indicators

		2010	Reg. Avg.	Diff	P	AI	B&H	Mac	MNE	Serb
3.1.1	Judicial framework and independence (FH)	5.75 (2009)	4.15	1.6	▼	4.25	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.5
3.4.1	Index on Corruption (FH)	5.75 (2009)	4.6	+1.15	▼	5.00	4.5	4.00	5.00	4.5
3.4.3	Average of Perception of the Corruption in institutions (TI)	3.34	3.58	-0.24	▲	N/A	3.58	3.38	N/A	3.78
3.5.1	Freedom in the World	Partly Free	Partly Free		=	N/A	Partly Free	Partly Free	Free	Free
3.5.1 a	Political Rights (FH)	5	3	2	▼	N/A	4	3	3	2
3.5.1 b	Civil Liberties (FH)	4	2.5	1.5	▼	N/A	3	3	2	2
3.7.1	Number of Armed Forces	2,147	7,500	-5,353	▼	14,500	15,500	10,000	2,500	40,000

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◄►); Worsening (▼) – Check source reference by using the indicator number.

Overall Analysis of Rule of Law and Security

The carefully selected indicators point towards a worrisome situation in Kosovo's rule of law. Trends for 2010 are negative, except for generally positive trends in security and in the correctional system. The indicators selected to measure the Rule of Law monitor performance trends of crucial components of state functioning such as anti-corruption, justice system, police service, and the security forces. For a country which still has to catch up with the region, not to mention its ambitious aim of joining the European Union, thorough reform of mechanisms to strengthen the rule of law are essential.

The most problematic trends in 2010 were noticed in the justice system. The case backlog has increased by more than 10% at the same time when the number of judges and prosecutors has decreased. EULEX rates all the mechanisms of the justice system a 'B' or worse (in an A to C rating). This important pillar of the state is relatively weak, despite some modest progress in 2009 when it experienced some positive trends, with the increase of the number of judges and prosecutors. The Judicial Reform Index, which thoroughly reviews the capacities, competences, financial independence, transparency and efficiency of the judicial system overall, presents negative trends across the sector. In fact, except for the improvement in financial resources of the justice system, other aspects have either worsened or remained unchanged. However, the quality and education of judges are considered as satisfactory thus the unchanged trends are not negative. The most alarming issues of the judicial system are the external influence and efficiency in processing cases, two areas that are rated as negative and have seen no improvement over the last three years.

The correctional system saw some improvements in 2010. Even though the EC Progress Report declares that the correctional facilities as having improved in 2010, their budget has decreased. This would not be necessarily bad if the number of prisoners remained relatively the same or decreased. But, in fact, 2010 saw an increase in the number of prisoners by 11%. This is also alarming due to the fact that punishable crime has increased in 2010. This is also supported by the increasing number of thefts by almost 11% as compared to 2008. On a positive trend, the open cases for homicides have fallen drastically, by more than half since 2008 and this shows the willingness of the courts to deal with priority cases.

The improvement in security is a result of the police force that remains a credible institution that has marked progressed and its trust among the public has peaked at 84% in the second half of 2010, 13% higher compared to a year before. Of the three institutions ranked by EULEX, namely the police force, the justice system and the customs, the police ranked best. EULEX rates tackling crime effectively by Police with a 'B' note. The sustainability of the police as an organization and their ability to ensure public order is rated as a "B". Whereas, the Police capabilities to provide secure borders is given the highest note of "A". One negative trend presented in the police force has been the decrease percentage of its minority members. The police Force has also been more effective in issuing traffic tickets last year with an increase of 17% while deaths in traffic accidents decreased by more than 1%.

The positive trends of the police force are part of a larger overall improvement in the overall national security further bolstered by KFOR's continuous high level of confidence despite its troop reduction down to 5,000. This occurs in parallel with a build-up of KSF which added an additional 184 troops in 2010 and promoted 15% of its troops to the ranks of officers and higher. The minority groups in KSF have also increased by more than 2% in 2010 to reach a total of 8.2% in total.

Human rights have consistently worsened in 2009 and last year. According to Freedom House, Kosovo is still considered "partly free". Political and civil rights have not improved according to Freedom House. Other indicators that touch certain human rights such as victim trafficking and victims of rape show alarming figures and negative trends in 2010. The European Commission reports limited progress in people having access to justice whereas it had started to improve in 2009. The work of the municipal units of human rights and the coordination with central mechanisms in 2010 is evaluated as not satisfactory even though EC has tracked it for three years. Overall, the advancement of human rights in 2010 has stalled and even worsened in some cases. The fight against corruption remains challenging. There was an alarming 146% increase in re-

ported cases to the Agency on Anti-Corruption and a decrease by almost 60% of cases proceeded to the state Prosecutor by the Agency. Furthermore, the share of people reporting conditioning for bribes has increased by 3% in 2010 despite the previous improvement between 2008-2009. The judiciary's perception as corrupt has marked further deterioration. Some positive trends are seen in the increase of budget of ACA by 2% last year and improvement in anti-corruption legislation passed. There is a slightly better situation with open tenders as there are a bit more open tenders than 2009 or 2008. However, improvements are minor and the improved legislation is yet to give more power to institutions in fighting corruption. But, the advancement in cooperation among different mechanisms in the fight against corruption is assessed by EC as "insufficient" two years in a row and this is a precondition for the implementation of the newly passed legislation.

Recommendations

Fight Backlogging by More Hires and Better Trainings: The backlogging of cases must be countered by training and hiring more judges and improving efficiency in the court administration. The case backlog must be reduced and it is essential to improve the public image of courts.

Better Horizontal and Vertical Coordination on Anti-corruption: Better cooperation and political will is required to enable fight against corruption by various institutions such as the Agency on Anti-Corruption, the Police, municipalities and justice. Newly-passed legislation must be implemented vigorously in order to have any of the intended affects. The Government can hope for improvement only if corruption ceases to hamstring real progress as well as erode the public's trust in the new institutions.

Better coordination between local and central institutions for protection of human rights: Municipal Units for Human Rights are identified as the weakest points in the Human Rights field. These units must be strengthened and well-coordinated with central institutions of human rights so that the alarming situation is improved.

Combating theft must be a priority. The number of thefts in Kosovo continues to remain high. While Kosovo Police has achieved success in several fields, it has failed to decrease the number of thefts. Therefore, Kosovo Police should take some concrete steps in regard, e.g. to raise the number of police patrols especially during the night.

4. Social Development

4.1 Demographic Development

No	Indicator	2005	2008	2009	Diff ('08-'09)	2010	Diff ('09-'10)	P
4.1.1	Births (no)	37,218	34,399	34,240	-159 -0.46%▼	27,535	-6,705 -19.5%	▲
4.1.2	Mortality (no)	7,207	6,852	7,030	+178 +2.6%▼	6,904	-126 -1.8%	▲
4.1.3	Population Growth (no)	30,011	27,547	27,210	-333 -1.22%▼	20,631	-6,579 -24.2%	▲
4.1.4	Marriages (no)	15,732	17,950	20,209	+2,259 +12.6%▲	18,470	-1,739 -8.6%	▼
4.1.5	Divorces (no)	1,445	1,026	1,555	+529 +51.6%▼	1,552	-3 -0.2%	=
4.1.6	Average family size (no)	6.0	5.0	5.0	0.0 =	-	N/A	=
4.1.7	Proportion of working age (%)	63.1%	-	64.2%	+1.1%▲	-	N/A	=
4.1.8	Intention to migrate (%)	-	26.2%	37.7%	+11.5%▼	25%	-12.7%	▲
4.1.9	Gini Index	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.10	Human Development Index	-	-	0.678	-	0.700	+0.022	▲

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 93.](#)

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

4.2 Education

No	Indicator	2007/2008	2008/2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2009/2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
4.2.1	Illiteracy rate (%)	5.5%	5.5%	0 =	5.4%	-0.1%	▲
4.2.2	Enrollment in Primary education Secondary education Tertiary education	102% 80% 35%	103.9% 81.8% 40%	+1.9%▲ +1.8%▲ +5%▲	-	-	-
4.2.3	High school matriculation exam (%)	44.70%	45.66%	+0.96%▲	71.11%	+25.45%	▲
4.2.4	Students per Class Prim. education Secondary education on Special Needs education	24.5 30.7 5.8	18.3 24.3 13	-25.3%▲ -20.8%▲ +124%▼	23.3 34.3 16	+27.3% +41.2% +23.1%	▼▼ ▼
4.2.5	Teacher/pupil ratio Prim education Secondary education on Special Needs education	19 20.0 3.8	19 20.3 3.1	0% = +0.3%▼ -0.7▲	18.1 20.3 3.7	-0.9% 0% +0.6	▲ = ▼
4.2.6	Students in Private Schools (%) Primary education Secondary education	N/A	0.4% 1.6%	-	-	-	-
4.2.7	Dropout rate Total Primary education (%) Secondary education (%)	4,856 - -	5,571 - -	+715▼	5,128 0.61% 3.01%	-443	▲
4.2.8	Satisfaction with management of education services (index)	27	21	-6 ▼	-	-	-
4.2.9	Education index	0.712	-	-	0.748	+0.036	▲

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 94.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

4.3 Higher Education and Libraries

No	Indicator	2007/2008	2008/2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2009/2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
4.3.1	Students at University of Prishtina	28,757	33,984	+5,227 +18.2%▲	37,839	+3,855 +11.4%	▲
4.3.2	University of Prishtina Students in Master's Program (%)	13.6%	8.3%	-5.3%▼	-	-	▼
4.3.3	University of Prishtina Students in PhD Program (%)	0.8%	0.4%	-0.4%▼	-	-	▼
4.3.4	Spots for Higher education enrollment on offer(no)	(2007) 7,000	-	-	22,000	+14,000	▲
4.3.5	Mean years of education	9.4	-	-	11.4	+2	▲
4.3.6	Budget of Ministry of Education (as a % of GDP)	5.06%	3.83%	-1.23%▼	4.07%	+0.24%	▲
4.3.7	Libraries (no)	156	158	+2▲	-	-	
4.3.8	Number of books in libraries ('000)	1,434	1,468	+34▲	-	-	▲

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 95.](#)

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

4.4 Public Health

No	Indicator	2008 or earlier	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2009/2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
4.4.1 4.4.2	Government. expenditures on health (% of GDP) (% of budget)	3.0% 9.7%	2.8% 9.2%	-0.2%▼ -0.5%▼	2.7% 7.8%	-0.1% -1.4%	▼▼
4.4.3	Life expectancy (years) (index)	69 0.840	69 -	0 = -	69 0.844	0 +0.004	=
4.4.4	Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000)	9.7	8.4	-1.3▲	7.1	-1.3	▲
4.4.5	Infant deaths per births (no)	335/34,399 (0.97%)	288/34,240 (0.84%)	-0.13% ▲	202/27,535 (0.73%)	-0.11%	▲
4.4.6	Doctors (no) Per 1,000 citizens	- 0.99	2,146 1.3	- +0.31▲	-	-	-
4.4.7	Acceptances in Hospitals (no) Regional (no) QKUK (no)	-	140,100 65,087 75,013	-	-	-	-
4.4.8	Suicides (no) Attempt suicide (no)	57 248	25 99	-57%▲ -60%▲	- 102	- +3	=
4.4.9	Satisfaction with Public healthcare services Hospitals	21% 16%	16% 15%	-5% ▼ -1% ▼	- -	- -	▼ ▼

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 95.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

4.5 Diseases and Vaccinations

No.	Indicator	2008 or earlier	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2009/2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
4.5.1	Cases of vaccine preventable diseases (no)	1,898	1,789	-5.7%▲	-	-	-
4.5.2	Tuberculosis cases (no)	948	901	-4.9%▲	920	+19	▼
4.5.3	Influenza Pandemic A H1N1 virus Deaths from AH1N1	-	308 14	- -	14 0	-294 -14	▲ ▲
4.5.4	Proportion of children immunized (%)	95%	95%	0%	-	-	=
4.5.5	Level of Smoking Consumption	-	-	-	≈ 600,000	-	-
4.5.6	Iodine Deficiency among school children (%)	14%	-	-	4.9%	-9.1%	▲
4.5.7	Anemia prevalence among school children (%)	16%	-	-	15.7%	-0.3%	▲
4.5.8	Stunting/and severe stunting among school children (%)	-	-	-	15.5%/4.7%	-	-

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 96.](#)

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

4.6 Gender

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
4.6.1	Illiteracy rate (male to females)	1/7	1/7	0 =	1/7	0	=
4.6.2	Inactive population						
	Male	58%	58%	0% =	-	-	-
	Female	83%	82%	-1% ▲			
4.6.3	Inactive population proportion of males to females	0.70	0.71	+1.4% ▲	-	-	-
4.6.4	Life expectancy in years						
	Male	67	67	0 =	-	-	-
	Female	69	69	0 =			
4.6.5	Female Members of Parliament (no)	37	37	0 =	37	0	=
4.6.6	Female mayors (no)	0	0	0 =	0	0	=
4.6.7	Ministries held by women (no)	2/18	2/18	0% =	2/18	0	=
	(%)	11%	11%		11%	0%	
4.6.8	Heads of Parliamentary Committees (no)	4/18	7/18	+3	2/9	-5	▼
	(%)	22%	39%	17% ▲	22%	-17%	

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 97.](#)

Overall Grade: Constant (=)

4.7 Women in Business

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
4.7.1	Labor force participation (male/female)	63% 30%	66% 26%	+3% ▲ -4% ▼	-	-	
4.7.2	Number of females per males in labor force	2.3	2.5	+8.7% ▲	-	-	
4.7.3	Proportion of salary of women to men (AKB)	-	0.83	-	0.97	+0.14	▲
4.7.4	Youth unemployment (15-24 age) Female Male	82%	82%	0% =	-	-	-
		69%	69%	0% =	-	-	-
4.7.5	Unemployment rate Female Male	60%	56%	-4% ▲	-	-	-
		43%	41%	-2% ▲	-	-	-
4.7.6	Unemployment proportion of males to females	0.72	0.73	+0.01% ▼	-	-	-
4.7.7	Share of businesses owned by women	7%	-	-	-	-	-
4.7.8	Property ownership	6.7%	-	-	-	-	-

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 97.

Overall Grade: Constant (=)

4.8 Social Welfare

No	Indicator	2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
4.8.1	Social Assistance Scheme						
	Families (no)	34,307	35,654	+3.92% ▼	35,791	+0.39%	▼
	Benefiters (no)	149,227	152,508	+2.19% ▼	155,772	+2.14%	▼
	Amount Spent (`000)	-	€ 28,262	-	€ 28,571	+ 1.1%	▼
4.8.2	Basic Pensioners (no)	122,107	131,125	+9,018 ▼	125,347	-5,778	▲
	New Cases	-	31,383	-	12,360	-19,023	▲
	Amount Spent (`000)	-	€ 73,563	-	€ 63,641	-13.5%	▲
4.8.3	Pension Contributors (no)	27,823	27,416	- 407	30,641	+3,225	-
	Amount Spent (`000)	-	€ 12,104	-	€ 30,900	+60.8%	▼
4.8.4	Pensioners of Persons with Disabilities	19,057	18,587	-470 ▲	19,392	+805	▲
	Amount Spent (`000)	€ 8,100	€ 11,460	+ €3,360 ▲	€ 11,450	-0.1%	=
	New Cases	-	-	-	3,034	-	-
4.8.5	Public registry on unemployed (no)	335,945	338,895	+0.9% ▼	335,260	-1.07%	▲
4.8.6	Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	47.4	45.4	-2 ▲	-	-	-

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – [Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 98.](#)

Overall Grade: Constant (=)

4.9 Public Utilities

No	Indicator	2006	2009	Difference ('06-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
4.9.1	Households with (%)						
4.9.2	access to tapped water	74%	84%	+10% ▲	-	-	
4.9.3	sewage & sanitation system access to electricity supply	61% 99%	71% 96%	+10% ▲ -3% ▼			
4.9.4	Satisfaction with (index)						
4.9.5	water supply	16	10	-6 ▼			
4.9.6	electricity supply	-3	-11	-8 ▼			
4.9.7	local roads	-20	3	+23 ▲	-	-	
4.9.8	intercity roads waste management/collection	-7 -2	5 5	+12 ▲ +7 ▲			

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 98.

Overall Grade: Constant (=)

4.10 Environment

No	Indicator	2006-2008	2009	'08-'09	2010	'09-'10	P
4.10.1	Municipalities with water treatment facilities	0	0	0	0	0	=
4.10.2	Budget of MESP (% of total budget)	1.11%	1.13%	+0.03%▲	1.12%	-0.01%▼	▼
4.10.3	Air pollution measurement stations	1	3	+2 ▲	-	-	-
4.10.4	Satisfaction index with						
b	Environmental protection	-5	-2	+3 ▲		-	-
c	Landscape& wildlife protection	-5	-3	+2 ▲			
d	Urban and rural planning	-3	1	+4 ▲			
4.10.5	CO ₂ Emissions from KEK (tons/yr.)	-	7.05	-	5.5	-	▲
4.10.6	SO Emissions from KEK (tons/yr.)	-	20,221	-	27,000	+6,779	▼
4.10.7	Dust Emissions from KEK (tons/yr.)	-	16,755	-	24,000	+7,245	▼
4.10.8	Households serviced by waste collection (%)	39%	42%	+3%▲	-	-	-
4.10.9	Waste (kg/per capita/yr.)	157	193	+36 ▲	-	-	-
4.10.10	Waste Prishtina(kg/per capita/yr)	332	405	+73 ▲	-	-	-
4.10.11	Waste collected (tones/yr.)	351	405	+ 54▲	-	-	-
4.10.12	Public/national parks(as % of total)	4%	4%	0=	3.5%	-0.5%	▼
4.10.13	Agricultural land(% of total land)	-	-	-	53%	-	

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 98.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

4.11 Culture

No	Indicator	2006-2008	2009	'08-'09	2010	'09-'10	P
4.11.1	Budget of MCYS (% of the total)	1.05% (2007)	1.11%	+0.06% ▲	1.27%	+0.16%	▲
4.11.2	Cinemas theaters (no)	12	15	+3 ▲	-	-	
4.11.3	Seats in cinema theaters (no)	4,882	5,335	+513 ▲	-	-	
4.11.4	Movies presented (no)	250	302	-52 ▼	-	-	
4.11.5	Visitors to cinemas (no)	48,964	46,656	-2,308 ▼	-	-	
4.11.6	Theatres						
	Professional	5	5	0=	-	-	
	Amateur	16	19	+3▲	-	-	
4.11.7	Seats						
	professional theaters	2,014	2,014	0=	-	-	
	amateur theaters	6,376	6,604	+237▲	-	-	
4.11.8	Theater shows						
	Professional	130	182	-52▼	-	-	
	Amateur	134	125	-9 ▼	-	-	
4.11.9	Theatre Visitors						
	Professional	20,508	14,662	-5,846 ▼	-	-	
	Amateur	49,183	58,868	+9,685 ▲	-	-	
4.11.10	Art galleries(no)	17	24	+7 ▲	-	-	
	Exhibitions in art galleries(no)	156	145	-11 ▼	-	-	
4.11.11	Museum Buildings(no)	17	18	+1 ▲	-	-	
	Houses museums	23	25	+2 ▲	-	-	
4.11.12	Visitors to museums(no)	47,339	49,110	+1,771 ▲	-	-	
4.11.13	Ballet						
	Premier Shows	-	-	-	4	-	
	Re-runs	-	-	-	46	-	

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 100.

Overall Grade: Improvement (▲)

4.12 Sports

No	Indicator	2006-2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
4.12.1	Budget of MYCS(% of the total)	1.05% (2007)	1.11%	+0.06%▲	1.27%	+0.16%	▲
4.12.2	Registered sports clubs (no)	310	289	-21▼	-	-	
4.12.3	Sport matches (no)	8,900	7,070	-1,830▼	-	-	
4.12.4	Spectators in sport activities (no)	70,831	64,577	-6,254▼	-	-	
4.12.5	Active people in sport clubs (no)	15,519	11,952	-3,567▼	-	-	
4.12.6	Licensed coaches	400	396	-4▼	-	-	
4.12.7	Registered sport persons(no)	17,738	16,876	-862▼	-	-	
4.12.8	Employed in sports (no)	2,361	1,780	-581▼	-	-	

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 101.

Overall Grade: Worsening (▼)

4.13 Diaspora & Asylum

No	Indicator	2006-2008	2009	Difference ('08-'09)	2010	Difference ('09-'10)	P
4.13.1	People who live abroad ('000)	-	-	-	400	-	-
4.13.2	Households that receive remittances (%)						
	Albanian	-	-	-	21%	-	-
	Serb	-	-	-	6%		
	Other minorities	-	-	-	11%		
4.13.3	Average remittances by a household (Eur)	-	-	-	€442	-	-
4.13.4	Remittances as % of total income by households	-	-	-	40%	-	-
4.13.5	Total sent as remittances (mln.)	-	-	-	€455	-	-
4.13.6	Remittances by legal channels (%)	-	-	-	70%	-	-
4.13.7	Voluntary Returns (no)	2,382	3,544	+49% ▲	6,700	+47.1%	▲
4.13.8	Forced Returns (no)	2,550	2,962	+16% ▼	1,500	- 50.6%	▲
4.13.9	Asylum (per 100,000 inhabitants)						
	Requests to EU-27	-	713	-	-	-	-
	Granted to EU-27	-	33.8	-	-	-	-

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◀▶); Worsening (▼) – Sources/comments for this table can be found on page 101.

Overall Grade: Constant (=)

Regional Comparisons for Social Development Indicators

No	Indicator	2010	Reg. Avg.	Diff	P	Al	B&H	Mac	MNE	Serb
4.12.1	Human Development Index (HDI)	0.700	0.727	-0.027	▼	0.719	0.710	0.701	0.769	0.735
4.12.2	Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.0	75.2	-6.2	▼	76.9	75.5	74.5	74.6	74.4
4.12.3	Mean years of schooling	11.4	9.5	+1.9	▲	10.4	8.7	8.2	10.6	9.5
4.12.4	Expected years of schooling	12	12.9	-0.9	▼	11.3	13.0	12.3	14.4	13.5

Performance (P) : Improvement (▲); Constant (=); Changeable (◄►); Worsening (▼) – Check **source reference** by using the indicator number.

Note: In terms of measuring the development in general and social development in specific, one of the most credible indicators is UNDP-s Human Development Index (HDI). This index was purposed and calculated for the first time in 1990's. Since then HDI has served as a composite indicator of development is composed of indicators from economy, health and education. Specifically, economy index is calculated from GDP per capita of the country by adjusting the amount according to Parity Purchasing Power of the country. Heath index is calculated form average life span of the citizens of the country, specifically by looking at life expectancy at birth. While education index is composed of mean years of education and expected years of education in the country. At present UNDP publishes annual global report with ranking of all states with regard to Human Development Index. Kosovo is still not in the global ranking list but UNDP Kosovo calculates Kosovo HDI and the data presented above are from Kosovo Human Development Report 2010. According to data Kosovo belongs to the lower end of high human development globally. However when Kosovo is compared to the region and Europe it is at the end of the list; it has the lowest HDI in Europe. In regard to HDI components, the only component which is better as compared to few countries in the region is Mean Years of Education which is understandable taking into consideration the high proportion of youth within the population, while all other components are lower than the regions average.

Overall Analysis of Social Development

Before the presentation of any analysis, it is important to note that indicator based performance review for social development is particularly challenging due to the lack of data for monitoring important indicators. Even when indicators are available, they are not monitored regularly with dubious reliance on their accuracy, consistency and quality control of measurements. It is particularly challenging that for most sectors there are no targets set by the government and therefore providing evaluation on performance is particularly challenging.

To assess progress in social development, indicators from a wide array of areas have been researched and analyzed.

In analyzing the indicators from different areas of social development in Kosovo first important observation is that data is highly debatable as there are big discrepancies in some time periods. Fluctuations observed between different time periods cannot be solely explained by regular patterns but more likely hide problems pertaining to the collection and synthesis of data from responsible institutions. For example, data from two publications available in Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK) website provide highly discrepant figures on number of births and subsequent inferences about population growth in Kosovo. The divergence in figures between two publications amounts to roughly 20% and this divergence cannot be explained by fluctuations in birth rates. In this regard, it is important to note that more work has to be done by SOK to ensure quality control of relevant statistics and consistency between different publications available on the office website.

Similarly, some statistical figures do not meet even basic standards as their calculation does not follow relevant methodology and these statistics provide a wrong assessment of situation in relevant field. A "good example" of this problem is that enrolment rates in primary and secondary education exceed 100% which as per logic of education statistics should not be the case. Most probably the problem stems from the fact that birth figures of age cohorts in primary and secondary education do not provide a real figure on these groups. This problem stems from the fact that during the period of 1998-2001 a large number of Kosovars were refugees due to the war in Kosovo and their children were born outside of Kosovo. Many children born in Kosovo during these years do not appear in statistics. As a consequence according to figures available there are more children registered in primary and secondary education system than the number of registered births for these age cohorts. As noted this happens due to the disregard for those born outside of Kosovo during conflict and in the aftermath leading to the calculation of enrolment rates in primary and secondary education which exceed 100%. However this provides a wrong picture on enrolment rates as according to same ministry drop outs rates from schools annually amounts to 1% of total age cohort. Thus, statistics produced by relevant ministries have to be analyzed further and recalculated as for some indicators the methodology of calculation does not provide the real indication about the sector.

Overall, there are few positive changes in social developments as there are improvements but stagnation is more prevalent. There are short of demographic planning at the central and municipal levels, and there are no targets for population growth. The human development index has also improved, thus drawing a firm conclusion that demographic indicators have generally improved.

Education is a sector plagued by the lack of quality data. If the data is taken at face value then the overall evaluation of this sector is positive and can draw generalizations that there are improvements in this sector. Most quantitative indicators in education are positive but there are issues raised in terms of the quality of teaching of education particularly taking into consideration overall low rates of success in high school matriculation exam.

Most statistics in the health sector come from the nongovernmental sector and are not used for budget allocation or other policy planning. The available data indicate that there are few changes, and this remains only an approximate assessment hamstrung by the lack of accurate figures on causes of death, or access to health in terms and its affordability.

Gender issues did not mark any noticeable changes, and suffered from the lack of data provided for 2010 (by April 2011) that could be compared with previous years. Similarly public utilities sector does not have updated data for 2010 or 2011 and in this regard no performance evaluation for this period could be provided.

No improvements were noted in social welfare overall, but with variations across sectors. Some indicators such as (the number of families and benefiteres on the social welfare scheme) showed worsening trend while some indicators there were positive development (e.g. number of public registry of unemployed).

Environment sector also does not have many new indicators but those indicators that were updated pointed out slight worsening in this sector.

Recommendations

The data and the analysis above yields a number of recommendations.

Data consistency and quality control. Ensure the minimum quality control for all data published by public and state institutions. In order to create reliable and comparable statistics Kosovo needs to improve quality control mechanisms for statistical data. This would enable that all data published by state institutions have minimum standards and that there is a consistency between different publications available at the Kosovo Statistical Office website. Statistics produced by relevant ministries have to be analyzed further and reviewed as there are methodological inconsistencies. Based on the review, some indicators should be recalculated as in some the methodology of calculation does not provide the real indication about the sector.

Take initiative for demographic planning. In order to help the planning in many other sectors, demographic forecast and planning are essential. Demographic forecast and planning are important at both central and municipal level, for the planning and allocation of budgets, new infrastructure and public service needs of population in different municipalities and geographic areas. Planning would be important also for introduction of targets for demographic developments and family planning projects.

Establish Information Management Systems for Health and Education and data dissemination. Line ministries such as the Ministry of Health or Ministry of Education, Science and Technology should develop information management systems for gathering information from the field institutions such as hospitals, schools, municipalities, etc. As per best practices from region and world, these information systems should be internet based platforms for exchange of data and update of data, enabling unified database will all data form different sectors. This would also contribute of the quality of data as well as enhance access to data. Following on data exchange information systems the similar systems could be used for the dissemination of data for the wider public. Specifically, SOK should also introduce web-based information systems which ease the access to data through categorization of data by sectors and provision of disaggregated data.

ANNEX: SOURCES AND COMMENTS OF INDICATORS

Economy Indicators and Sources

No.	Indicators	Source	Comments
1.1 Macroeconomic Performance			
1.1.1	Real GDP growth rate (%)	IMF World Economic Outlook April 2011	
1.1.2	Real GDP per capita growth rate (%)		
1.1.3	Exports (in % of GDP)	Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo, Balance of Payments Bulletin, Nr 10, 2010	
1.1.4	Imports (in % of GDP)		
1.1.5	Trade Balance (in % of GDP)		
1.1.6	Exports of goods (annual change, %)		
1.1.7	Imports of goods (annual change, %)		
1.1.8	Exports to imports coverage ratio (%)		
1.1.9	Remittances (in % of GDP)		
1.1.10	Official Transfers (in % of GDP)	IMF Country Report Nr. 10/246, July 2010	
1.1.11	Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	IMF World Economic Outlook April 2011	
1.1.12	Foreign Direct Investments (% of GDP)	Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo, Balance of Payments Bulletin, Nr 10, 2010	
1.2 Labour Market and Poverty			
1.2.1	Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK), Labour Force Surveys (2009)	
1.2.2	Youth unemployment rate (%)		
1.2.3	Women unemployment rate (%)		
1.2.4	Labour force participation rate		Share of labour force (employed and unemployed) in the total working age population, (%)
1.2.5	Female labour force participation rate (%)		
1.2.6	Employment rate		Total number of employed people divided to the working age population (16-65) (%)

1.2.7	Public registry on unemployed	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Annual Report on labour and Employment 2010	
1.2.8	Average Monthly Salary (Euro)	Alliance of Kosovar Businesses, Survey on Labour Market Demands (2010)	
1.2.9	Public sector(Euro) Private sector(Euro)	Alliance of Kosovar Businesses, Survey on Labour Market Demands (2010)	
1.2.10	The lowest average wage (Gjilan, Euro) The highest average wage(Prishtina, Euro)	Alliance of Kosovar Businesses, Survey on Labour Market Demands (2010)	
1.3 Macroeconomic Stability			
1.3.1	Public Revenues (EUR million)	Ministry of Finance, Yearly Financial Report, 31 December 2010	
1.3.2	Customs Tax Administration	Ministry of Finance, Yearly Financial Report, 31 December 2010	Customs include taxes collected at the border such as customs duties, excise and VAT collected at the border Tax administration includes public revenues such as taxes on income, cooperate tax, VAT collected within a border
1.3.3	Public Expenditures (EUR million)	Ministry of Finance, Yearly Financial Report, 31 December 2010	
1.3.4	Wages Salaries (EUR) Goods and Services Subsidies and Transfers Capital Expenditures	Ministry of Finance, Yearly Financial Report, 31 December 2010	
1.3.5	Primary Budget Balance (in % of GDP)	Ministry of Finance, Yearly Financial Report, 31 December 2010	Primary budget balance plus interest payments
1.3.6	Overall Balance, (as % of GDP)		
1.3.7	Government Debt (as % of GDP)	IMF Country Report Nr. 10/246, July 2010	
1.3.8	Interest payments (as % of GDP)		
1.3.9	Tax Burden to economy (as % of GDP),	Own calculation	Only tax incomes were extracted from the budget and divided to GDP
1.3.10	Consumer Price Index (CPI) average (%)	Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK), Consumer Price Index, April 2011	
1.3.11	CPI end of period (%)		
1.3.12	GDP deflator (%),	IMF Country Report Nr. 10/246, July 2010	It is a measure of the level of prices of all new, domestically produced, final goods and services in an economy.

1.4 Financial Sector Development			
1.4.1	Banking Assets (% of GDP)	Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, May 2011	
1.4.2	Net foreign assets (in million of Euros),		The value of the assets that a country owns abroad, minus the value of the domestic assets owned by foreigners. Of which deposits and securities (in million of Euros)
1.4.3	Deposits (% of GDP)		
1.4.4	Annual growth of deposits		
1.4.5	Loans (% of GDP)		
1.4.6	Annual growth rate of loans		
1.4.7	Interest Spreads		Interest rate for credit minus interest rate for deposits.
1.4.8	Non-performing loans	Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo, Financial Sector Bulletin, 2010	Refers to the ratio of non-performing loans (NPL-loans that are in default or close to being in default.) to total loans
1.4.9	Return on Average Assets		ROAA - the ratio between the after tax profit and the average assets
1.4.10	Return on Average Equity	Central Bank of the Republic of Kosovo, Financial Sector Bulletin, 2010	ROAE - the ratio between the after tax profit and the average equity
1.4.11	Loan to deposits ratio (%)		
1.4.12	Liquid to total assets ratio (%),		It is convertible proportion of bank's assets: the proportion of total assets readily convertible into cash
1.5 Regulatory Framework for Businesses			
1.5.1	Easy of doing business ranking,	The World Bank, Doing Business 2011, Making a Difference for Entrepreneurs.	It is a summary of 10 indicators below
1.5.2	Starting a business (rank),		Looks at the number of procedures, time (days), cost and minim capital required. Doing Business provides a quantitative measure of regulations for starting a business, dealing with construction permits, employing workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and closing a business—as they apply to domestic small and medium-size enterprises.

1.5.3	Dealing with constructing permits (rank)	The World Bank, Doing Business 2011, Making a Difference for Entrepreneurs	Looks at the number of procedures, time (days) and cost with dealing with constructing permit
1.5.4	Employing workers (rank)		Looks at hiring and firing rules and associated cost.
1.5.5	Registering property		Looks at the number of procedures, time (days) and cost with registration
1.5.6	Getting credit		Looks at the strength of legal rights, Depth of credit information and credit registry coverage
1.5.7	Protecting investors	The World Bank, Doing Business 2011, Making a Difference for Entrepreneurs	Looks at aspect of extent of disclosure, Extent of director liability, ease of shareholder suits etc.,
1.5.8	Paying taxes		Looks at number of payments, time and total tax rate
1.5.9	Trading across border		Looks at number of documents for export/import, time (days) to export/import, and cost to export/import
1.5.10	Enforcing contracts		Looks at procedures, time and cost of claim
1.5.11	Closing a business		Looks at time, cost and recovery rate
1.5.12	Total number of registered enterprises	Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK), Statistical Repertoire of Enterprises in Kosovo (Q4 2010)	
1.5.13	The ration between new and close enterprises (%)	Own calculation	

1.6 Energy			
1.6.1	Coal Production (million tons)	Statistical Office in Kosovo (SOK), Energy Balance in Kosovo (www.esk.rks-gov.net)	
1.6.2	Coal Consumption (million tons)		
1.6.3	Electricity production (GWh)		
1.6.4	Elec. production by hydro-power (GWh)		
1.6.5	Electricity consumption (GWh)		
1.6.6	Electricity Imports (megawatt hours)		
1.6.7	Electricity Exports (megawatt hours)		
1.6.8	Trade Balance (megawatt hours)		
1.6.9	Losses (in %)		The 2010 figures are only for the first 3 quarters and not the full year.
1.6.10	Collection (in million Euros)		
1.6.11	Collection as % of billed energy		
1.6.12	Collection of total energy available		
1.7 Infrastructure - Transport and Telecommunications			
1.7.1	Roads network (main + regional, km)	Statistical office of Kosovo, Kosovo in Figures 2009	
1.7.2	Not paved to paved roads ratio		
1.7.3	Railroad Passenger traffic	Kosovo Railways JSC, Annual Report 2009, January 2010	
1.7.4	Freight traffic (net tones)		
1.7.5	Number of flights conducted	Statistical office of Kosovo, Kosovo in Figures 2009	
1.7.6	Total passengers		
1.7.7	Tourists Kosovar International	Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK). Hotel Statistics Q4-10.	
1.7.8	Fixed telephone lines	PTK Annual Report for 2009	
1.7.9	Mobile telephone subscriptions	PTK and IPKO Annual Reports for 2010	
1.7.10	Internet users	ART Annual Report for 2010	
1.7.11	Broadband Internet subscriptions (IPKO and PTK only)	ART Annual Report for 2009, 2010 www.art-ks.org	The 2010 figures are only for the first 3 quarters and not the full year.

Governance Indicators and Sources

No.	Indicators	Source	Comments
2.1 Governance			
2.1.1	National Democratic Governance.	Freedom House. Nations in Transit.	Note that while there is a publication for 2010, the measurement refers to 2009, which is the reason why it is included in 2009, not in 2010. Numeric ratings accompanying the reports are based on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 representing the highest and 7 the lowest level of democratic progress.
2.1.2	Democratization Index	UNDP Public - Pulse March, 2011.	The Democratization Index ranges from 0.0 to 3.0, with 0 being the lowest and 3.0 being the highest rating. It indicates if people perceive the democratization of the country is going in the right direction.
2.1.3	Democracy Score (FH)	Freedom House. Nations in Transit.	Numeric ratings accompanying the reports are based on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 representing the highest and 7 the lowest level of democratic progress.
2.1.4	Government Effectiveness. (Higher)	World Bank. Aggregate Governance Indicators 1996-2009.	The six governance indicators are measured in units ranging from about -2.5 to 2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.
2.1.5	Goods and Services by the Office of the Prime Minister ('000)	MEF. Annual financial report of Kosovo Consolidated Budget 31 December 2010, 2009, 2008.	
2.1.6	Employees in the Office of the Prime Minister	http://www.mef-rks.org/sq/download/517-budget-reports-and-financial-statements	
2.1.7	Size of the Civil Service.	MEF. Kosova Budget figures for 2008, 2009 and 2010.	With the new Law on Civil Service, the civil servants come out to be at around 20,659. Teachers, Police, customs, KSF, political appointees and correctional officers are not considered civil servants. By Law 10% of positions of civil servants should be reserved for minority communities.

2.1.8	Satisfaction with the Government (%).	Data gathered from UNDP EWS quarterly reports. UNDP Public - Pulse March, 2011.	The three different percentages in one year show the polls taken on at three different times during the year. D4D calculates the average of a given year. On the column of differences, the average is calculated by subtracting the earlier year average from the average of the latter year.
2.1.9	Satisfaction with the President (%).		
2.1.10	Satisfaction with the Prime Minister.		
2.2 Assembly of Kosovo			
2.2.1	Perception of Corruption Parliament/Legislature (TI)	Transparency International. Global Corruption Barometer 2010.	
2.2.2	Public Satisfaction with the Assembly (%)	UNDP EWS quarterly reports. UNDP Public - Pulse March, 2011	
2.2.3	Public Satisfaction with the President of the Assembly (%)		
2.2.4	Budget of Assembly (% of budget)	MEF. Kosova Budget figures for 2008, 2009 and 2010.	The Fund for Political Parties will not be administered by the Assembly of Kosovo from 2011. It will be administered by the CEC
2.2.5	Outreach Budget of Committees	Office for Budget of the Assembly of Kosovo.	The budget is allocated for Committees but it has not been used for field visits since only 1 law was monitored.
2.2.6	Parliamentary Sessions (number)	Kosova Democratic Institute (KDI). Scorecard 2008, 2009, 2010.	Solemn sessions were 8 solemn in 2008, 7 solemn sessions on 2009 and 7 solemn session on 2010.
2.2.7	Attendance of MPs in Parliamentary Sessions (average)		KDI Calculation based on official data from the Secretariat of the National Assembly of Kosovo. However, this is a bit misleading since MPs insert their cards at the beginning of the session.

2.3 Legislation and Oversight by the Assembly			
2.3.1	Ability to Scrutinize Legislation	EC Progress Report 2010, 2009, 2008.	
2.3.2	Approval of Laws Target Approved %	Assembly of Kosovo Secretariat. Legislative Agenda Web-site of the National Assembly of Kosovo	Laws from the Legislative Strategy of 2010.
2.3.3	Laws Returned for Amending and Supplementing	Assembly of Kosovo Secretariat. Legislative Agenda	This often happens because laws that are ratified are found with major defects and are not implementable. It is also due to the fact that there is little consolation on the laws ratified.
2.3.4	Laws monitored by Assembly of Kosovo (number)	Kosovo Democratic Institute (KDI).	Each Parliamentary Committee foresees with their plans to monitor 2 laws a year. Same is with this year. But Two Committees do not have laws to monitor on the field.
2.3.5	Interpellations (number)	Kosova Democratic Institute (KDI). Scorecard 2008, 2009, 2010.	
2.3.6	Legislative Public Hearings		
2.3.7	Parliamentary Questions (number)		
2.4 Election Administration & Integrity			
2.4.1	Electoral Process Rating (FH)	Freedom House Index	Rating from 1-7 with 7 being the least score.
2.4.2	Capacity of CEC	EC Progress Report 2010, 2009, 2008.	
2.4.3	Electoral turn-out in national and local elections.	Kosovo's Central Election Commission.	
2.4.4 a. b.	Electoral turn-out in local elections.		
2.4.5	Conditional votes Total number of conditional ballots As % of total votes		
2.4.6	Not-valid votes (% of total)		1.5% invalid for mayor. 7.6 % per members of Assembly. Around 11,000 ballots for mayors and over 50,000 ballots
2.4.7	Observers (number).		

2.4.8 2.4.9 2.4.10	Election related CEC Budget Allocated (€ '000) Spent (€ '000) Non-election budget (€ '000)	CEC Report of Expenditures for Extraordinary elections for the Assembly of Kosovo (Feb, 2011)	Additional budget for re-runs in 2011 was €828,800
2.4.11	Cost of election administration per voter.	Expenditure Report of extraordinary elections for the Assembly of Kosovo 2010. http://www.kqz-ks.org/SKQZ-WEB/al/materiale/raportishpenzimet2010.pdf	CEC elections budget (does not include CEC's annual operational budget) for 2007 and 2009 divided by the number of registered voters in 2007 and 2009. Calculated based on the budget allocated.
2.5 Complaints and Appeals			
2.5.1	ECAC budget	First Annual Report of the Committee on Complaints and Appeals: October 2009 – July, 2010)	
2.5.2	ECAC Fines Issues		ECAC handed to the State Prosecutor for elections of 12 December, 2010 133 complaints, for elections of 9 January, 2011 submitted 58 complaints, and for elections of January 23, 2011 submitted 7 complaints.
2.5.3	Fines Paid		
2.5.4	% of payment within the deadline		
2.5.4	Complains received by ECAC		
2.5.5	Complaints treated by ECAC (total)		
a	publishing of financial report		
b	threats and intimidation during the election process		
c	suspicion of irregularities during the election process		
d	resulted with fines		
e	resulted with re-voting		
f	recounting/annulment of polling centers		
2.5.6	Number of violations/cases submitted to the Prosecutor		Interview with Mul Desku of ECAC, conducted by D4D staff, March 25, 2011. (conducted via e-mail)

2.6 Political Parties			
2.6.1	Democracy Fund (Euro)	MEF. Kosovo budget figures.	The new Law on Financing of Political Parties says the budget for political parties cannot surpass 0.17% of the national budget. For the budget of 2010, this amount would come to around € 1.9 million.
2.6.2	Parliamentary Parties (number)	Web-site of the Assembly of Kosovo.	It is debatable if a higher number is good. However, Kosovo ranks behind the countries in the region.
2.6.3	Political parties registered (number)	Office for Registration of Political Parties - CEC	
2.6.4	Political parties running (number)		72 running. Of them 37 political parties, 15 independent candidates, 18 citizen initiatives. 34 Albanian, 21 Serbian, 2 Montenegrin. One was coalition of 7 parties (Coalition for New Kosovo)
2.6.5	Political entities barred from running again (number)		Three parties were banned from participation from elections because they did not hand in their reports to CEC. According to this regulation, if reports are not handed to CEC up to last 48 months then parties are deleted from the list of registered parties. The three parties were one Albanian and two Serbian.
2.6.6	Corruption of Political Parties (TI index)	Transparency International. Global Corruption Barometer 2010.	
2.6.7	Participation on Activities of Political Parties (%)	UNDP Public - Pulse March, 2011.	The question was participation on political party activities during the last six months. It happened to be at the time of political campaigns for national elections.

2.7 Local Government & Decentralization			
2.7.1	Local democratic governance.	Freedom House. Nations in Transit.	Considers the decentralization of power; the responsibilities, election, and capacity of local governmental bodies; and the transparency and accountability of local authorities.
2.7.2	Regular Meetings held by Municipal Assemblies	MLGA Monitoring Report of Municipalities. 2010.	Measured in 34 municipalities (not measured in the three northern municipalities)
2.7.3	Extraordinary Meetings held by Municipal Assemblies		
2.7.4	Decisions taken by Municipal Assemblies		
2.7.5	Regulations adopted by Municipal Assemblies		
2.7.6	Meetings of Municipal Committee for Policy and Finances (no)		
2.7.7	Municipalities (no)	Ministry of Local Government Administration.	Target for 2011 is to create the last municipality foreseen with law, the Municipality of North Mitrovica.
2.7.8	Transfer of competences.	As measured by the Fiscal Affairs Department of the IMF. Three figures correspond for fully decentralized/partially/incomplete	Target- 2011 - 18 is the total number of competences foreseen to be transferred to municipalities with the Law on Local Self Government
2.7.9	MLGA Requests to Municipalities to review decisions in breach of the law	MLGA Monitoring Report of Municipalities. 2010.	
2.7.9	Financial Autonomy on education transferred to municipalities (no)	Article "Shkolla e paknaqura me autonome financiare (2011-02-23).	
2.7.10	Citizen Participation on local public discussions	UNDP Public - Pulse March, 2011.	
2.7.11	Representation ratio (avg. voter/councilor ratio)	D4D Calculation.	Calculations were made based on number of municipal assembly members divided by the number of voters taken from CEC.
2.8 Municipal Finances			
2.8.1	Average municipal budget.	MEF. Kosovo Budget Figures.	
2.8.2	Budget Municipalities Spent in relation to their Planned Budget (%)	MLGA Monitoring Report of Municipalities. 2010.	
2.8.3	Collection rate of property tax.	http://www.kospress.com/portali/index.php?view=article&catid=26%3Aeconomics&id=3747%3Aviti-2008-rekord-sa-i-perket-te-hyrave-nga-tatimi-ne-prone-&option=com_content&Itemid=29 2010 Draft-budget Tables - Municipalities	

2.8.4	Municipal Own Revenues.	MEF. Kosovo Budget Figures (from the revised budget). 2010 Draft-budget Tables – Municipalities	In most municipalities this source of revenue is still small. Roughly half of all the own source revenue of municipalities is generated by Municipality of Prishtina.
2.8.5	Share of budget from own revenues/total budget.		
2.8.6	Own Revenues Collected in proportion to their planning (%)		
2.9 Inter-ethnic Relations and Returns			
2.9.1 2.9.2	Readiness of work with... Serbs with Albanians Albanians with Serbs	Data gathered from UNDP EWS quarterly reports.	
2.9.3	Trust in national government Kosovo Albanians Kosovo Serbs		
2.9.4	Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism (WB index)	Gallup Balkan Polling	
2.9.5 2.9.5a 2.9.5b	Share of minorities in the Kosovo Police Serbs Other communities	Kosovo Police Website	
2.9.6	Minorities in KSF (% of total)	KSF Annual Report – 2010.	
2.9.7 2.9.7a 2.9.7b	Communities in the public sector Serbs Other	Figures from Ministry of Public Administration	
2.9.8	Voluntary Minority Returns.	UNHCR. Office of the Chief of Mission Pristina, Kosovo	
2.10 Media			
2.10.1 a b c d e	Media Sustainability Index. Free Speech Professional Journalism Plurality of News Sources Business Management Supporting Institutions	IREX. Media Sustainability Index 2010.	
2.10.2	Independent Media	Freedom House Nations in Transit	Previous years, this study was not done for Kosovo by FH
2.10.3	Press Freedom Index	Freedom House. Freedom of the Press 2010.	Freedom House ranks Kosovo as "Partly Free"
2.10.4	Press Freedom Index.	Reporters Without Borders. Countries are given a total score from 0 (best) to 100 (worst) on the basis of a set of 23 methodology questions divided into three subcategories.	Fell from 75 th place in 2009 to 92 nd place on 2010

2.10.5	Perception of Corruption in Media (TI)	Transparency International. Global Corruption Barometer 2010.	
2.10.6	Number of media outlets TV/print/radio.	Independent Media Commission (KMP)	3 radios in Bosnian language, 2 in Turkish, 1 Roma. Many of these mediums have also programs on other languages such as RTK and Radio Besa Prizren
2.10.7	Media outlets (no) a Radio (Serbian) b TV (Serbian) c Radio (Other communities) d TV (Other communities)		
2.11 Civil Society			
2.11.1	NGO Sustainability Legal Environment Organizational Capacity Financial Viability Advocacy Service Provision Infrastructure Public Image	USAID. NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia.	
2.11.2	Civil Society Rating.	Freedom House. Nations in Transit.	
2.11.3	Democracy Score		
2.11.4	Participation Index	UNDP Public - Pulse March, 2011.	0.24 shows that public participation is political and civil life is very low. For males it is slightly higher (0.27) than for women (0.21). Ranking 0.00 – 3.00
2.11.5	CSOs financed by foreign donors (%) –	Civil Society Index by KCSF, March, 2011. http://www.kcsfoundation.org/repository/docs/CSI_Analytical_Country_Report_Kosovo.pdf	The 2009 figures are the preliminary figures that were presented on 2009 on the publication Reinforcing the Europe-wide Civil Society and Building Partnerships: Country Briefing of Kosovo. Evaluation was started at the end of 2008 so the 2010 figure covers the assessment for 2009 and 2010.
2.11.6	Perception on NGOs Perception on NGO Corruption. GOs truthful monitors of democracy	UNDP. Early Warning Reports. 2008-2009. UNDP Public - Pulse March, 2011.	UNDP Developed also an index that shows 0.95 on the scale of (1.00-3.00 max)
2.11.7a B C	Number of NGOs registered domestic NGOs Beneficial status International NGOS	MAP Annual Report – 2010.	Previously was USAID. NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia. – It reported around 5000.

2.12 Foreign Affairs & EU Integration			
2.12.1	Recognitions by States (out of 192)	www.kosovothanksyou.com	When this publication was printed 75 countries had recognized Kosovo. Thus, three more in the first half of 2011.
2.12.2	States that Recognized the passports	www.kosovothanksyou.com	There are no exact figures on this as there are some countries that allow you to enter the country with the Kosovo passport but they have not declared officially that they recognize the passports.
2.12.3	Countries that do not require visas (ESI- Visa)	ESI discussion paper: Isolating Kosovo? Kosovo vs. Afghanistan 5:22 (19 November 2009)	
2.12.4	The standing on the European Integration phase (of the 6 steps)	Foreign Policy Club. "Aiming High: A European Vision for the Dialogue Between Kosovo and Serbia. KFOS & KPJ. March, 2011.	The six phases are: 1.Candidate Status 2.Contractual Relationship 3.SAA Negotiations 4.Negotiation Screening Completed 5.SAA signed 6.Negotiations Completed
2.12.5	Progress Areas in the EC Progress Report	Progress Report: Made in Kosovo. Gap Institute. October, 2010.	
2.12.6	Council of Europe CLARA	http://www.coe.int/	Kosovo has been since 2002 an observing member of CLARA "Congress of Local and Regional Authorities" of the Council of Europe.
2.12.7	Federations Recognized Internationally	www.kosovothanksyou.com	
2.12.8	UEFA	www.kosovothanksyou.com	In 2011, UEFA considered transfers from Kosovo valid.

Rule of Law Indicators and Sources

No.	Indicators	Source	Comments
3.1 Justice System			
3.1.1	Judicial framework and independence (FH).	Freedom House. Nations in Transit.	Numeric ratings accompanying the reports are based on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 representing the highest and 7 the lowest level of democratic progress.
3.1.2	Total number of judges Albanian judges Serb judges	OSCE. Gender Composition of Judges and Prosecutors in Kosovo (2010) ABA Rule of Law Initiative. Judicial Reform Index for Kosovo KIPRED. 2010. Strengthening Rule of Law in Kosovo: The Fight Against Corruption and Organized Crime OSCE. Monthly Monitoring Reports 2009	Since there were no available data for all indicators from a single source, D4D collected them from different sources. While the number of total judges and prosecutors is taken from OSCE, the number of Serb and Albanian Judges was taken from ABA Rule of Law Initiative and the number of special prosecutors was taken from KIPRED
3.1.3	Number of prosecutors	OSCE. Monthly Monitoring Reports 2009. Aba Rule Initiative. 2010. Judicial Reform Index for Kosovo.	
3.1.3a	Public Prosecutors		
3.1.3b	Municipal Prosecutors		
3.1.3c	District Prosecutors		
3.1.3d	Special Prosecutors		
3.1.4	Case backlog in courts	Kosova Judicial Council. Statistics on Regular Courts 2008 and 2009.	
3.1.5	Constitutional Court Cases Received Cases Resolved	Constitutional Court. Annual Report (2009). Hasani, Enver. 28December 2010. Year End Press Conference	
3.1.6	Perception that the Judiciary is independent in decision-making (UNDP Public Pulse)	UNDP Public Pulse. March, 2011.	
3.2 Judicial Ratings			
3.2.1	American Bar Association Rating	Aba Rule Initiative. 2010. Judicial Reform Index for Kosovo.	
a	Qualification and preparation		
	Judicial Powers		
b	Judicial Review of Legislation		
c	Jurisdiction over Civil Liberties		
	Financial Resources		
d	Adequacy of Judicial Salaries		
e	Judicial Buildings		
f	Objective Judicial		
	Accountability		
g	Publication of Judicial Decisions		
h	Maintenance of Trial Records		
i	Court Support Staff		

3.2.2	Justice (EULEX) Kosovo Judicial Council Judges Public prosecutors Special Prosecution Office (SPRK) Correctional Service	EULEX. Programme Report 2010	These indicators give an overview of the progress of Kosovo's rule of law institutions in the areas where EULEX is fostering organizational change through monitoring, mentoring and advising (MMA). A = Progress; B = Slow Progress/Need more impetus; C =No Progress.
3.3 Correctional System			
3.3.1	Budget for Correctional System ('000 Euro) (% of total budget)	MEF. Kosovo budget figures.	
3.3.2	Number of prisoners	Official data provided by the Correctional Service to D4D. http://gov.publiku.com/note/8394/ministrja-e-drejt%C3%ABsis%C3%AB-znj-nekibe-kelmendi.html	
3.3.3	Correctional Facilities (EC Progress Report)	EC Progress Report- Kosovo	
3.3.4	Dealing with Prisoners with special needs (EC Progress Report)		
3.3.5	Reports of ill-treatment and excessive use of force (EC Progress Report)		
3.3.6	Correctional Service (EULEX)		

3.4. Anti –Corruption			
3.4.1	Index on Corruption (FH)	Freedom House. Nations in Transit	Numeric ratings accompanying the reports are based on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 representing the highest and 7 the lowest level of democratic progress.
3.4.2	Control of Corruption Index (WB)	World Bank. Aggregate Governance Indicators 1996-2009.	Control of corruption captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as “capture” of the state by elites and private interests.
3.4.3	Average of Perception of the Corruption in institutions (TI)	Transparency International. Global Corruption Barometer 2010.	There are a total of 11 areas that TI rates and the average comes. However, we have selected only 5 of the most important and most alarming. The Global Corruption Barometer is a survey that assesses general public attitudes toward, and experience of, corruption in dozens of countries around the world. Rating is from 1-5 with 5 being extremely corrupt.
3.4.3a	Political Parties		
3.4.3b	Parliament/Legislature		
3.4.3c	Business/Private Sector		
3.4.3d	Media		
3.4.3e	Judiciary		
3.4.4	Perception on Corruption (Gallup) Throughout the Government Within businesses	Gallup. Balkan Monitor (Insights and Perceptions: Voices of the Balkans).	Each year, the Gallup Balkan conducts 1,000 face-to-face interviews, in the respondents’ homes in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia, using a standard set of core questions.
3.4.5	Reporting conditioning for bribe (%)	Transparency International. Global Corruption Barometer 2010.	The first figure is for year 2007.
3.4.6	Budget of Anti-Corruption Agency	Anti-Corruption Agency. Annual Report (2008,209 and 2010)	
3.4.7	Corruption Cases Reported to the ACA (no) Proceeded by ACA to the Prosecutor (no)		
3.4.8	Non-transparent tenders	Procurement Review Body. Annual Reports (2008, 2009 and 2010)	

3.4.9	Fight against Corruption	EC Progress Report- Kosovo 2010, 2009, 2008.	
3.4.10	Anti-corruption Legislation		
3.4.11	Inter-agency cooperation		
3.5 Human Rights			
3.5.1	Freedom in the World (FH)	Freedom House. Freedom in the World.	Each country and territory covered in the survey is assigned two numerical ratings-- one for political rights and one for civil liberties--on a scale of 1 to7; a rating of 1 indicates the highest degree of freedom and 7 the least amount of freedom. These political rights and civil liberties ratings are combined and averaged to determine an overall "freedom status" for each country and territory. Countries and territories with a combined average rating of 1.0 to 2.5 are considered "Free"; 3.0 to 5.0, "Partly Free"; and 5.5 to 7.0 "Not Free".
a	Political Rights (FH)		
b	Civil Liberties (FH)		
3.5.2	Access to Justice at EU Progress Report	EC Progress Report- Kosovo 2010, 2009, 2008.	
3.5.3	Cases taken up with the Ombudsperson	EC Progress Report- Kosovo 2010, 2009, 2008.	
3.5.4	Internally Displaced Persons (no)	UNHCR. Office of the Chief of Mission Pristina, Kosovo	
3.5.5	Victims of trafficking (no)	US Department of State. Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor. 2008, 2009 and 2010 Human Rights Report: Kosovo	
3.5.6	Victims of Rape (no)		
3.5.7	Promotion& enforcement of Human Rights	EC Progress Report- Kosovo 2010, 2009, 2008.	
3.5.8	Coordination of Human Rights Mechanisms at Central & Local Level		
3.5.9	Human Rights units at the municipal level		

3.6 Police			
3.6.1 a	Police (EULEX) Tackling Crime Effectively	EULEX. Programme Report 2010	These indicators give an overview of the progress of Kosovo's rule of law institutions in the areas where EULEX is fostering organizational change through monitoring, mentoring and advising (MMA). A = Progress; B = Slow Progress/Need more impetus; C = Problematic/Very limited or no progress; D = Serious concern/regression
b	Tackling patrol issues and ensuring public order		
c	Providing secure borders		
d	Providing a sustainable organization		
3.6.2	Kosovo Police Approval Rating	UNDP. Early Warning Reports 2008 and 2010 UNDP Public - Pulse March, 2011.	
3.6.3	Share of minority members in Kosovo Police (%)	Kosovo Police Figures	
3.6.4	Homicides (Opened Cases)		
3.6.5	Thefts (no)		
3.6.6	Traffic accidents (no)		
3.6.7	Deaths in traffic accidents		
3.6.8	Tickets issued by police (no)		
3.6.9	Asylum Seekers to the EU from Kosovo	Eurostat. Statistics in focus	
3.7 Nationally Security			
3.7.1	KSF Members (no)	Ngritja, Sfidat dhe Sukseset. Ministry of Kosovo Security Force Publication (MKSF), 2010. http://mksf-ks.org/?page=1,118	
3.7.2	Officers in KSF (no & % of total members)		
3.7.3	Minorities in KSF (% of total)		
3.7.4	KFOR Approval Rating (%)	UNDP. Early Warning Reports 2008 and 2010 UNDP Public - Pulse March, 2011.	
3.7.5	Gun ownership	South and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons SALW Survey of Kosovo	
3.7.6	KFOR troops (no)	Official KFOR website	
3.7.7	War will not happen in the near future	Gallup. Balkan Monitor (Insights and Perceptions: Voices of the Balkans).	

Social Development Sources

No.	Indicators	Source	Comments
4.1 Demographic Development			
4.1.1 4.1.2	Births Mortality	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Demographic changes of the Kosovo population 1948-2006. 2008. Statistics of births 2009. Statistics of Death. 2009. General Statistics: Quarterly bulletin Series 1. 2011	Number of births minus number of deaths.
4.1.3	Population Growth		
4.1.4	Marriage	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Marriages and Divorce Statistics. 2008. Statistics of Marriages. 2009. General Statistics: Quarterly bulletin Series 1. 2011	
4.1.5	Divorce		
4.1.6	Average family size	UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2006. UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2009.	
4.1.7	Proportion of working age	SOK. Labor Force Survey 2009.	Percentage of population between 15-65 years of age
4.1.8	Intention to emigrate	UNDP. Early Warning Reports 2008-2010 UNDP Public Pulse Report Nr1. 2010	Percentage of population that have affirmatively responded to the question whether they plan to emigrate.
4.1.9	Gini Index	UNDP. Kosovo Human Development Report 2004.	Degree of inequality in distribution of family income. (25 - 50)
4.1.10	Human Development Index	"Human Development Report - Kosovo 2004". UNDP. 2004. p. 14. Retrieved 2011-01-22.	The Human Development Index (HDI) is a comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy, education and standards of living for countries worldwide. It is a standard means of measuring well-being, especially child welfare.

4.2 Education			
4.2.1	Illiteracy rate-	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Education Statistics 2007 – 2008 and 2008 – 2009.	Percentage of people who do not know how to read and write
4.2.2	Enrollment in ...primary education ...secondary education ...tertiary education	MASHT. Education Statistics in Kosovo 2009/2010	Percentage of children who are enrolled in education system which is calculated by dividing the total number of children with the number of children registered to schools.
4.2.3	High school matriculation exam (%)	Central Commission for State Exam (KQSHM). 2008, 2009, 2010.	Note that the criteria for passing the matriculation exam have changed which is the major explanation behind the higher passing rate
4.2.4	Students per Class On Special Needs Education	MASHT. Statistikat e arsimit ne Kosove 2009/2010.	
4.2.5	Teacher/pupil ratio ...primary education ...secondary education on Special Needs education	MASHT. Statistikat e arsimit ne Kosove 2009/2010.	
4.2.6	Students in Private Schools (%)	MASHT. Education Statistics in Kosovo 2009/2010	
4.2.7	Dropout rate (no)		First figure is for 2006 and second figure is for 2007. Data for 2008 and 2009 were not available.
4.2.8	Satisfaction with the management of primary and secondary education (index).	UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2006 UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2009	
4.2.9	Education index	UNDP. Kosovo Human Development Report 2010. 2010	Education index is composed of mean years of education and expected years of education in the country.

4.3 Higher Education and Library			
4.3.1	Students at University of Prishtina	MASHT. Education Statistics in Kosovo 2009/2010	
4.3.2	University of Prishtina Students in Master's Program(%)		
4.3.3	University of Prishtina Students in PhD Program (%)		
4.3.4	Spots for HE enrollment on offer	According to Minister Hoxhaj (Kosova Sot, 28 December 2010, f. 5. Intervistë me Ministrin e Arsimit	
4.3.5	Mean years of education	UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic 2006, 2009.	Average number of years completed by adult population.
4.3.6	Budget of Ministry of Education	MEF. Annual financial report of Kosovo Consolidated Budget 31 December 2009. MEF. Annual financial report of Kosovo Consolidated Budget. 31 December 2008	
4.3.7	Libraries (no)	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistics of Culture 2009, 2010.	
4.3.8	Number of libraries and books		
4.4 Public Health			
4.4.1 4.4.2	Government expenditures on health... ...as % of GDP ...as % of budget	MEF. Annual financial report of Kosovo Consolidated Budget 31 December 2009. MEF. Annual financial report of Kosovo Consolidated Budget. 31 December 2008.	Expenditure on health divided by total GDP.
4.4.3	Life expectancy	Statistical Office of Kosovo website www.esk.rks-gov.net .	Average life span of the citizens of the country.
4.4.4	Infant mortality rate	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistics of births 2009. Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistics of births 2008. UNKT MDG Report 2010.	

4.4.5	Infant deaths per births. Infant mortality rate per 1,000.	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistics of births 2009. Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistics of births 2008.	Number of infant deaths divided by number of births.
4.4.6	Doctors Number Per 1000 citizens	Personal Interview with National Institute of Public Health. 25 March, 2011.	
4.4.7	Acceptances in Hospitals Regional QKUK	Personal Interview with National Institute of Public Health. 25 March, 2011. Statistical Office of Kosovo. Health Statistics 2009. 2010	
4.4.8	Number of ... suicides ... attempt suicide	National Program for Prevention of Suicide. Government of Kosovo. Foundation Together Kosova. 2009	
4.4.9	Satisfaction with... ...public healthcare services (index). ... with hospitals (index).	UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2006 UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2009	
4.5 Diseases and Vaccinations			
4.5.1	Cases of vaccine preventable diseases	NIPH. Annual Report. 2009 Departamenti i Epidemiologjisë- IK-SHPK- Prishtinë	Number of deaths caused from diseases that can be prevented with immunization.
4.5.2	Tuberculosis cases		
4.5.3	Influenza A H1N1 virus pandemic. Deaths from influenza AH1N1		
4.5.4	Proportion of children immunized.		
4.5.5	Level of Smoking Consumption	Lirita Halili, 8 January 2011 "Ma n'fund" Express, f. 9	
4.5.6	Iodine Deficiency among school children	UNICEF. Nutritional Survey of Pregnant Woman and School Children in Kosovo. 2010	Percentage of children that have iodine deficiency.
4.5.7	Anemia prevalence among school children		Percentage of children diagnosed as anemic.
4.5.8	Stunting/and severe stunting among school children		Percentage of children who's height is lower than average.

4.6 Gender			
4.6.1	Illiteracy rate(number of male as compared to females)	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Education Statistics 2007 – 2008. Statistical Office of Kosovo. Education Statistics 2008 – 2009.	Number of illiterate males divided by number of illiterate females.
4.6.2	Inactive population proportion males to females	SOK. Labor Force Survey in Kosovo for 2008 and 2009. 2010.	Population males who are out of the labour market divided by females out of labour market.
4.6.3	Inactive population proportion of males to females		
4.6.4	Life expectancy .	Statistical Office of Kosovo website www.esk.rks-gov.net .	Average number of year
4.6.5	Female Members of Parliament.	Kosovo Parliament . www.kuwendikosoves.org	
4.6.6	Female mayors	Kosovo Central Election Committee. UNDP. Kosovo Gender Profile and Country Basic Data 2009.	
4.6.7	Number of ministries held by women	ESK. Woman and man in Kosovo. 2008 UNDP. Kosovo Gender Profile and Country Basic Data 2009.	
4.6.8	Chairs of Parliamentary Committees.	UNDP. Kosovo Gender Profile and Country Basic Data 2009.	Number of women as heads of parliamentary committees divided by total number of committers.
4.7 Women in Labor and Business			
4.7.1	Labor force participation (males/females)	SOK. Labor Force Survey in Kosovo for 2008 and 2009. 2010. SOK. Women and Men in Kosovo 2008.	
4.7.2	Labor force participation proportion of males to females		
4.7.3	Proportion of salary of women to men (AKB)		
4.7.4	Youth unemployment (15-24 age).		
4.7.5	Unemployment rate		
4.7.6	Unemployment proportion males to females		
4.7.7	Share of businesses owned by women.		SOK. Woman and Man in Kosovo 2008.
4.7.8	Property ownership.	SOK. Woman and Man in Kosovo 2008.	

4.8 Social Welfare					
4.8.1	Social Assistance Scheme Families (no) Benefiters (no) Amount Spent ('000)	Annual Report of MLSW: 2008, 2009, 2010. http://mpms.rks-gov.net/Publikimet/tabid/64/lapq-600/1/language/sq-AL/Default.aspx	The number of pensioners varies from month to month sometimes by as much as 3,000 but the averages have been pulled out. New cases are reported by the ministry only in 2010.		
4.8.2	Basic Pensioners (no) New Cases Amount Spent ('000)				
4.8.3	Contributor Pensioners (no) Amount Spent ('000)				
4.8.4	Pensioners of Persons with Disabilities Amount Spent ('000) New Cases				
4.8.5	Public registry on unemployed (no)	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Annual Report on Labour and Employment 2009			
4.8.6	Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK), Labour Force Surveys (2009)			
4.9 Public Utilities					
4.9.1 4.9.2 4.9.3	Households with access to... ...tapped water ...sewage and sanitation system ... electricity supply	UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2006. UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2009.			
4.9.4 4.9.5 4.9.6 4.9.7 4.9.8	Satisfaction index withwater supply ...electricity supply ... local roads ...intercity roads ...waste management				
4.10 Environment					
4.10.1	Municipalities with water treatment facilities			UNDP. 2006 dhe 2009. Kosovo Mozaik.	
4.10.2	Budget of Ministry of Environment as proportion of total budget			MEF. Annual financial report of Kosovo Consolidated Budget 31 December 2009. MEF. Annual financial report of Kosovo Consolidated Budget. 31 December 2008	Budget of MESP divided by total Kosovo budget.

4.10.3	Air pollution measurement stations	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning , http://www.mmph-ks.org/	
4.10.4 a b c d	Satisfaction index with... ... waste collection environmental protection ...landscape, plant, and wildlife protection ...urban and rural planning and land use	UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2006 UNDP. Kosovo Mosaic. 2009	
4.10.5	CO ₂ Emissions from KEK		The second figure is taken from KFOS source but may not be a fall on the CO ₂ emissions in reality.
4.10.6	SO emissions from KEK (tons/ year)	KEK website http://www.kek-energy.com/ . Second figure from KFOS.	
4.10.7	Dust emissions from KEK (ton/year)		
4.10.8	Households included in waste collection	Report Performance of the Water and Waste Companies in Kosovo. UNDP Environment Team.	In 2010 considered to be approximately 300,000-400,000 families
4.10.9	Waste (kg/per capita/year) Kosovo average		
4.10.10	Waste Pristina region (kg/per capita/year)	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Survey on Municipal Waste 2008. 2009 Statistical Office of Kosovo. Survey on Municipal Waste 2009. 2010	
4.10.11	Amount of waste collected (tones/year)		
4.10.12	Size of public /national parks, as % of Kosovo's territory	MESP. http://www.ks-gov.net/mmph/english/index_eng.htm	
4.10.13	Agricultural land (% of total land)	SOK website: http://esk.rks-gov.net/	

4.11 Culture			
4.11.1	Budget of MCYS (% of the total)	MEF. Annual financial report of Kosovo Consolidated Budget 31 December 2010, 2009, 2008. http://www.mef-rks.org/sq/download/517-budget-reports-and-financial-statements	
4.11.2	Cinemas theaters (no)???	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistikat e Kulturës 2009, 2010. Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistikat e Kulturës 2008, 2009.	
4.11.3	Seats in cinema theaters (no)		
4.11.4	Movies presented (no)		
4.11.5	Visitors to cinemas (no)		
4.11.6	Theatres Professional Amateur		
4.11.7	Seats professional theaters amateur theaters		
4.11.8	Theater shows Professional Amateur		
4.11.9	Theatre Visitors Professional Amateur		
4.11.10	Art galleries (no) Exhibitions in art galleries (no)		
4.11.11	Museum Buildings (no) Houses museums		
4.11.12	Visitors to museums (no)		
4.11.13	Ballet Premier Shows Re-runs		Kosova Sot, 29 Dhjetor 2010, "Brahimaj: Viti që duhet të mbahet në mend", f. 35).

4.12 Sports			
4.12.1	Budget of the ministry I MKSR	MEF. Annual financial report of Kosovo Consolidated Budget 31 December 2010, 2009, 2008. http://www.mef-rks.org/sq/download/517-budget-reports-and-financial-statements	
4.12.2	Registered sports clubs (no)	Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistikat e Kulturës 2009, 2010. Statistical Office of Kosovo. Statistikat e Kulturës 2008, 2009.	
4.12.3	Sport matches (no)		
4.12.4	Spectators in sport activities (no)		
4.12.5	Active people in the sport clubs (no)		
4.12.6	Licensed coaches		
4.12.7	Number of sportiest		
4.12.8	Employed in sports		
4.13 Diaspora & Asylum			
4.13.1	Households that receive remittances (%)	UNDP Kosovo. Kosovo Remittance Study. 2010	Percentage of households that receive remittance.
4.13.2	People who live abroad (,000)		Number of people who live aboard.
4.13.3	Average remittances by a household (€)		Average monthly amount of remittances received by household.
4.13.4	Remittances as % of total income by households		
4.13.5	Total sent as remittances (mil)		
4.13.6	Remittances sent through legal channels (%)		
4.13.7	Voluntary Returns	UNHCR. Office of the Chief of Mission Pristina, Kosovo	
4.13.8	Forced Returns		
4.13.9	Asylum requests to EU-27 (per 100,000 inhabitants)	ESI discussion paper: Isolating Kosovo? Kosovo vs Afghanistan 5:22 (19 November 2009)	

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