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Ministria e Administrimit të Pushtetit Lokal
Ministarstvo Administracije Lokalne Samouprave
Ministry of Local Government Administration

**REPORT ON THE
FUNCTIONING OF
MUNICIPALITIES OF
THE REPUBLIC OF
KOSOVO**

January - December 2017

Prishtina, March 2018

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Acronyms

WB	World Bank
EU	European Union
EC	European Commission
MA	Municipal Assembly
MCSC	Municipal Community Safety Councils
LPSC	Local Public Safety Committees
LLSG	Law on Local Self Government
MLGA	Ministry of Local Government Administration
SAA	Stabilization and Association Agreement
NPISAA	National Programme for Implementation of Stabilization and Association Agreement
CSO	Civil Society Organization
LG	Local Government
CG	Central Government
RAE	Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian
LSG	Local Self Government

Introduction

The Ministry of Local Government Administration regularly drafts the report on the functioning of municipalities, by assessing the progress of municipalities in fulfilment of legal obligations, implementation of competences, and the level of meeting the responsibilities related to the fulfilment of citizens' requests and interests:

This report follows this structure:

- The report describes the functioning of Municipal Assemblies and Municipal Executive;
- It presents the results of the work of the municipal bodies, with particular emphasis on the Municipal Assembly as the highest body in the municipality;
- Analyses the issue of municipal transparency;
- Examines the steps of municipalities in implementing the obligations under the National Programme for SAA;
- Provides data on planning the municipal budgets, realization of budget revenues and expenditures.

The report covers the period January - December 2017 and is a product of the Ministry of Local Government Administration – MLGA.

Purpose and methodology

This report aims to properly inform the central institutions, municipalities, non-governmental organizations, citizens and any other stakeholders, about the level of functioning of municipalities according to their legal mandate. Through this report we have reflected a clear approach regarding the activities of municipal bodies. The report also serves as a tool to increase the transparency and efficiency of municipal bodies.

This report includes general data on the work and activities of municipal bodies for 2017. It also includes the most important findings identified during this year, and within the report are also included the data for 38 municipalities of Republic of Kosovo.

We consider that the information provided in this report, and in particular the findings, will serve for the benefit of local self-government processes, for increasing the institutional responsibility and for municipalities to undertake concrete steps in rectifying illegal actions.

Regarding the methodology of the report, this report is based on the data collected and analysed in the process of monitoring the municipalities by the respective Departments (units) of the Ministry of Local Government Administration. Also, other sources have been used, including the answers provided by municipal officials, Kosovo Financial Management Information System - KFMIS, Department of Treasury - MoF, and data provided by direct monitoring of municipalities.

The Ministry of Local Government Administration issues detailed conclusions regarding the functioning of municipal bodies and the steps that municipalities should undertake in the future.

Executive summary

Functioning of Municipal Assemblies - During 2017, municipalities have exercised their functions in accordance with the competences defined in the applicable legislation and in line with country's priorities deriving from main strategic documents, including the Strategy on Local Self-Government 2016-2026, sector strategies, and a considerable part from obligations deriving from the National Programme for Implementation of Stabilization and Association Agreement - NPISAA.

Based on the annual planning for 2017, Municipal Assemblies have regularly conducted their activities, thus adopting a considerable number of bylaws. In terms of organization of the meetings, they were open to citizens, including timely notices on holding the meetings. In addition to the municipalities of Junik, Mamusha and Dragash, which in some cases have had technical problems and could not submit the materials on time, the municipalities of Partesh, North Mitrovica, Zubin Potok, Zvečan and Leposaviç in some cases did not submit accompanying materials, as defined with Article 43.3 of the Law on Local Self Government.

In general, municipalities have observed the applicable laws while drafting their normative acts. In terms of quantitative aspect, the assemblies held 459 meetings, out of which 323 were regular meetings, 52 were extraordinary, 43 were ceremonial, 3 were urgent and 38 were other inaugural meetings. In addition to assemblies, the mandatory committees have functioned regularly and reviewed financial documents, plans, proposal-decisions, draft regulations and other policy-financial issues. During this period, the Policy and Finance Committee held 325 meetings, while the Committee for Communities held 258 meetings. A number of other auxiliary committees have been established in the Municipal Assemblies thus reaching a total number of 62 Committees, from which lead the Committees on Health and Social Welfare, Education, Culture and Sport and the Committee on Urbanism. In addition, 27 Consultative Committees were functionalized in 7 municipalities out of 38 municipalities, and the main focus of these committees was on the field of economic development, education, culture, youth, sport and public services.

2017 was also an election year where local elections were held for 38 municipalities on 22 October 2017. MLGA, in cooperation with the elected structures, has played an important role in implementing election results and in constitution of new municipal bodies. MLGA has monitored the observation of legal procedures for the inauguration of municipal bodies, starting from convening of inaugural meetings, oaths by members of the Municipal Assembly and Mayors, and the establishment of functional bodies of the assemblies in accordance with legal provisions in force. These meetings have been monitored through the telepresence system, with the exception of municipalities of North Mitrovica, Leposaviç, Zvečan and Zubin Potok, which were monitored with physical participation of monitoring officials. The inaugural meetings were held in all municipalities, with the invitation of the elected mayors. Municipal Assembly members and mayors of all municipalities have taken the oath of office in accordance with Law No. 03/L-040 on Local Self Government, namely Articles 35.4 and 57.1 of this law. Also the procedure for the election of the chairpersons of the Municipal Assemblies has been conducted in accordance with Article 41 of the Law No. 03/L-040 on Local Self Government.

In order to ensure the efficiency of the municipal executive in policy implementation, the municipal assemblies have requested regular reporting from mayors and other additional reports. According to the data, 28 mayors have met the legal norm of regular reporting to municipal assemblies on the economic and financial situation during 2017. However, it has been noted that the mayors of municipalities of

Klllokot and Leposaviç have never reported, while the mayors of municipalities of Glllogoc, Skenderaj, Klina, Lipjan, Obiliq, Suhareka, Zveçan and Zubin Potok have reported only once during the reporting period, and thus did not meet the legal obligation under Article 58 point j) of the Law No. 03/L-040 on Local Self Government.

During this period, municipalities have used the mechanisms of citizens' involvement in policy-making, especially during the organization of inclusive public meetings with citizens, as well as public consultations during the process of drafting municipal draft-acts. The Law on Local Self Government requires from municipalities to hold at least 2 inclusive meetings with citizens during the year. 22 municipalities have met the legal obligation to hold public meetings with citizens. In contrast to abovementioned, the Municipality of Klllokot has not held any such meeting, whereas the municipalities of Novobrdra, Kaçanik, Glllogoc, Skenderaj, Gjakova, Klina, Istog, Peja, Prishtina, Ferizaj, Shterpca, South Mitrovica, Fushe Kosova, Suhareka, Leposaviq, North Mitrovica and Zveçan, have only held one public meeting with citizens, and thus did not meet the minimum criterion defined by Article 68.1 of the LLSG.

Regarding the decision-making activity, Municipal Assemblies have been very active in adopting municipal acts and publishing them on the official website of the municipality. Municipal Assemblies have approved 77 regulations and 1328 decisions, or a total of 1405 acts. Out of this number of approved acts, there are 1261 acts that are published in official municipal websites. Approved acts are of various natures, such as financial ones (approval of budget, approval of medium-term budgetary framework, medium-term expenditure framework, and acts for financial transfer of funds from the previous fiscal year to 2017), environmental, economic, educational, social, urbanism, etc. The largest number of regulations was approved by the Municipal Assembly of Graçanica with 7 regulations followed by the Municipality of Klina and Istog with 5 regulations, while the largest number of decisions was approved by the Municipal Assembly of Ferizaj with a total of 105 decisions.

MLGA has reviewed the legality of 556 acts, while in the line ministry were submitted 849 municipal acts for reviewing legality. During the monitoring of the municipalities for 2017, as well as the legal compliance of the municipal acts by the MLGA, 556 acts were confirmed as legal, whereas for 23 requests it was concluded that need review of legality. MLGA has submitted letters for review of legality, whereby the municipalities have harmonized 7 acts in line with the request for harmonization. On the other hand, 16 requests for review of acts have not yet been harmonized in line with the request of the supervisory body. The acts of municipalities that were unlawful and harmonized by municipalities are as follows: Municipality of Istog with 1 harmonized violation, Municipality of Glllogoc with 2 violations, Municipality of Ferizaj with 3 violations and Municipality of Rahovec with 1 legal violation. Whereas, municipalities that had legal violations that were not harmonized during 2017 were the municipalities of Fushe Kosova with 1 legal violation, Glllogoc 1, Shtime 1, Lipjan 2, Klllokot 2, Istog 3, Deçan 2, Dragash 3 and Graçanica 1 non-harmonized violation. Also, the review of legality by line ministries should take place within legal deadlines, as well as the efforts for review and harmonization of illegal acts by municipalities should be intensified.

Community Safety Councils - Municipalities have continued addressing security issues by the Municipal Community Safety Councils. This Council is currently established in 34 municipalities, whereas it was not established in the Municipalities of Leposaviq, North Mitrovica, Zveçan and Zubin Potok. Regarding the number of meetings, most active was the Municipal Community Safety Council in the Municipality of Hani i Elezit with a total of 12 meetings held, 6 meetings were held by the MCSC in Municipality of Ferizaj, Kaçanik, South Mitrovica, Gjilan and Shterpca, 5 meetings were held by MCSC in Municipality of Dragash, Obiliq, Vushtrri, Klina, Novoberda and Suhareka, 4 meetings were held by this council in the Municipality

of Rahovec, Viti, Podujeva, Peja, Istog, Lipjan, 3 meetings were held in the Municipality of Malisheva and Deçan, 2 meetings were held in the Municipality of Prizren, Junik, Ranillug, Partesh, Prishtina, Skenderaj, Glllogoc and Gjakova, 1 meeting was held by Municipality of Mamusha, whereas the Municipal Community Safety Council did not hold any meeting in Municipality of Shtime, Fushe Kosova, Kamenica, Klllokot and Graçanica, thus not observing the minimum number of 6 meetings provided for in the Administrative Instruction on MCSC. In addition, majority of MCSCs meetings of other municipalities are within the legal norms for holding the meetings. The most addressed issues during the reporting period about the community safety problems were: cultural heritage, traffic safety, occurrence of emergency cases, elections progress, use of narcotics by youth, preparation for local elections, waste in street, lack of pavements, underpasses and signalling, the status of drinking water supply during the summer season, etc.

Implementation of obligations deriving from SAA - Kosovo has now entered into an important chapter of the integration processes with the European Union. In line with the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA), which entered into force on 1 April 2016, as well as with the National Programme for Implementation of the SAA approved by the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo on 10 March 2016, the MLGA has taken action to address and implement the obligations of municipalities within the three main criteria (political, economic and European standards criteria). In particular, the individual matrices of municipalities based on obligations deriving from the European agenda, including Stabilization and Association Process Dialogue and NPISAA, and other relevant documents which were the basis for providing the data in this chapter, have been prepared.

Based on the data provided by municipalities, municipalities during 2017 managed to realize 67% of activities in the field of political criteria. In terms of fulfilment of economic criteria, the municipalities have managed to realize 75% of the criteria and in the field of European standards they have realized 61% of the activities. The overall level of realization of obligations of municipalities deriving from the European agenda for 2017 is 67%.

Local finances - Regarding the performance of municipalities in budget management, during 2017 it is noticed a progress in this field in general. Thus, planning of own source revenue for 2017 was in the amount of € 78,163,490.00, compared to 2016 when it was € 79,622,353.00, or 1,458,863.00 less, or 1.83% in percentage. Realization of direct and indirect revenues for 2017 was 72,529,276.75 €, which if compared to the planning, then it turns out that the realization of revenues is 93%. The municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo during 2017 have spent their budgets in the total value of 419,327,289.09 or 90% from the amount of € 466,567,443.76 as it was planned. Municipal budgeting for 2017 is higher for € 22,779,621.53 compared to 2016.

Recommendations of the Auditor General - Regarding the Auditor's opinions, unmodified opinion with an emphasis of matter was provided to 22 municipalities in 2015 and 33 municipalities in 2016, then qualified opinion - with an emphasis of matter was provided to 9 municipalities for 2015, and to 4 municipalities for 2016, qualified opinion in 2015 was provided to 2 municipalities. In 2016, no municipality has accepted this kind of opinion. 4 municipalities received adverse opinions in 2015, whereas in 2016 no municipality has received such opinion. 1 municipality received unmodified opinion in 2015, and in 2016 only 1 municipality received such opinion.

1. Municipal Assemblies

1.1. Function of Municipal Assemblies

According to the Law on Local Self Government, the Municipal Assembly is considered to be the highest decision-making body of the municipality, which functions based on the legislation for local self-government in the Republic of Kosovo. The competences and responsibilities of the Municipal Assembly derive from the Law on Local Self Government and other laws that regulate certain issues in the field of local government in Kosovo. Municipal Assembly is also responsible for adopting bylaws, which ensure efficient and effective functioning of the municipality. Such acts provide relevant authorizations of the municipal executive to issue administrative acts and to implement them.

In order to exercise its competences and responsibilities, the Municipal Assembly convenes on a regular periodical basis or even in cases of extraordinary and urgent meetings provided for by the legislation in force. During 2017, the assemblies of 38 municipalities were functional and held meetings according to the nature of work, which were open to the general public. The Law on Local Self Government states that the Municipal Assembly should hold at least 10 meetings per year, 5 of which should be held in the first half of the year. Therefore, during 2017, the Municipal Assemblies in 38 municipalities in the Republic of Kosovo held 462 meetings, of which 323 meetings were regular, 52 were extraordinary, 3 urgent and 43 solemn meetings on the occasion of local elections and 38 inaugural meetings. These data are presented in the Chart below:

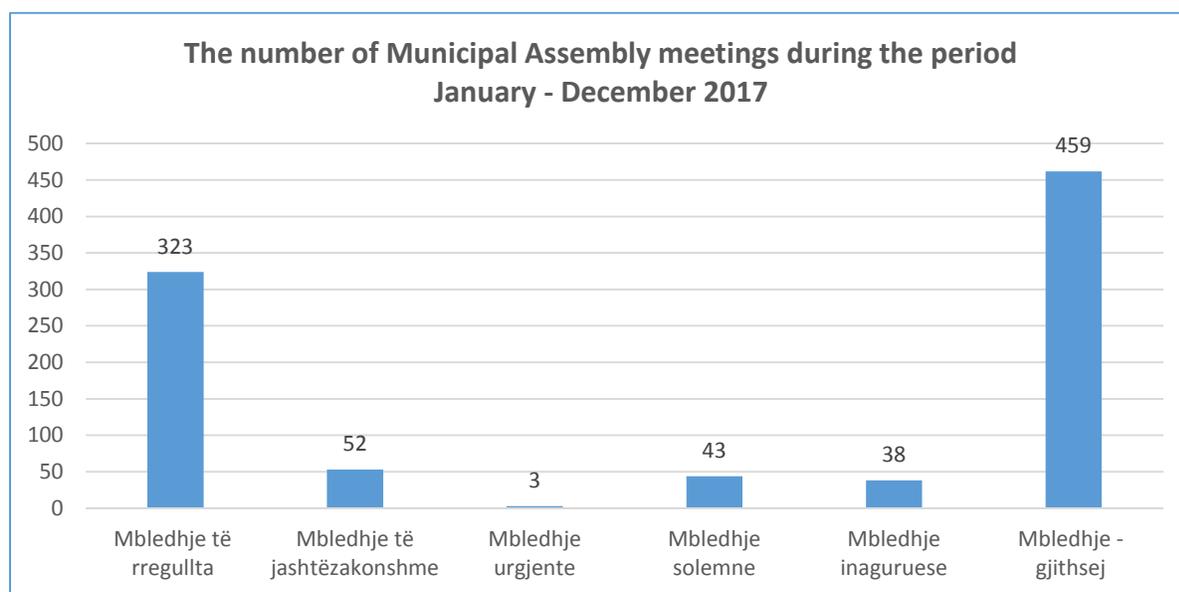


Chart 1: Number of Municipal Assembly meetings held during the period January -December 2017.

Whereas, regarding the data on meetings held by municipalities, the Chart no. 2 below provides explanations for each municipality separately:

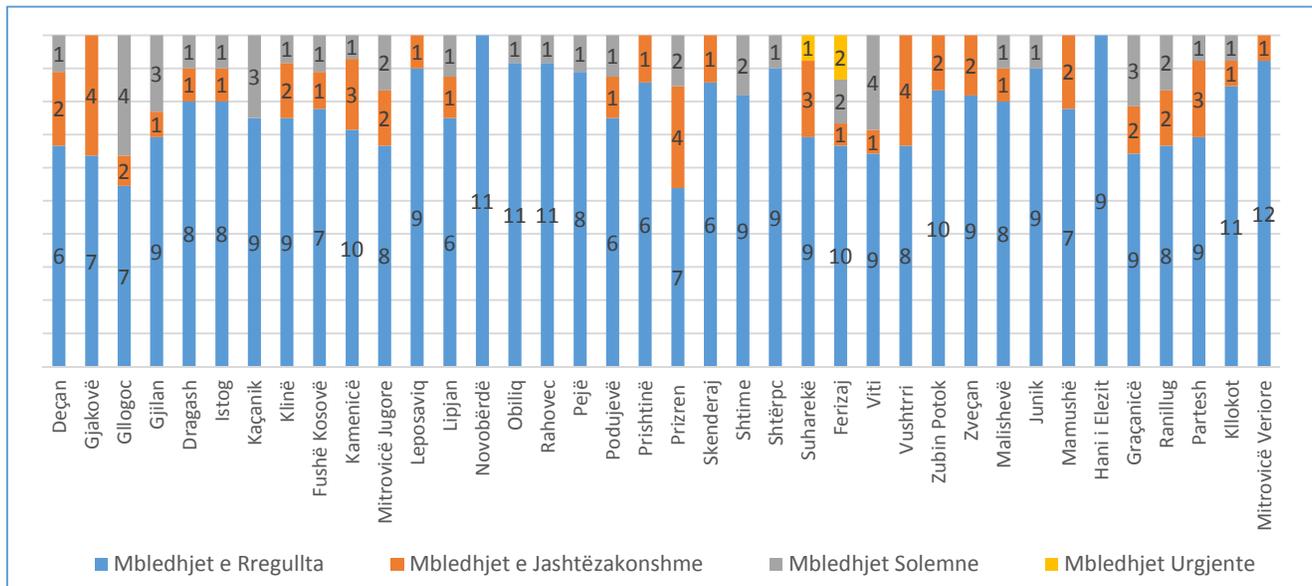


Chart 2: Meetings held in 38 municipalities by type and other specifics.

This chart shows that the majority of municipalities have fulfilled their legal obligations according to Article 43.2 of the Law on Local Self Government¹, except for Municipalities of Fushe Kosova, Prishtina, Podujeva, Skenderaj, Mamusha and Hani i Elezit, which held less than 10 meetings with reasoning that 2017 was an election year.

Citizens were continuously informed through the official websites of the municipality, announcements posted in municipal buildings, local televisions and other forms of public information. This means that the municipalities have made sure to organize their events in a transparent manner, by publishing on the official websites the activities carried out by the Municipal Assemblies, as well as by the executive of the municipality, in addition to the municipalities of Junik, Mamusha and Dragash, which in some cases had technical problems and did not send the materials on time, whereas the municipalities of Partesh, North Mitrovica, Zubin Potok, Zveçan and Leposaviç in some cases did not send accompanying materials, as defined by Article 43.3 of the Law on Local Self Government. As important topics that have dominated during the 2017 in Municipal Assemblies were the topics related to the adoption of Municipal Assembly work plans, budget review, review of municipal medium-term budgetary framework, various urban regulatory plans, allocation for use of the immovable property of municipalities, etc.

¹ Law No.03 L-040 on Local Self Government, Article 43.2.

1.2. Establishment of Municipal Assemblies

In compliance with the decision issued by the President of the Republic of Kosovo for the announcement of local elections in 2017, the local elections were held on 22 October 2017 in all the municipalities. Following the certification of election results by the Central Election Commission, the Ministry of Local Government Administration worked continuously with the elected structures for the implementation of election results and the establishment of new municipal bodies. The MLGA has monitored observation of legal procedures for the inauguration of municipal bodies, starting from convening of inaugural meetings, oaths by members of the Municipal Assembly and Mayors, as well as the election of the assisting bodies of the Assembly and the Mayor in compliance with the obligations set forth by the legislation on local self-government. These meetings were monitored through the telepresence system, with the exception of municipalities of North Mitrovica, Leposavic, Zvecan and Zubin Potok, which were monitored by the physical participation of monitoring officers.

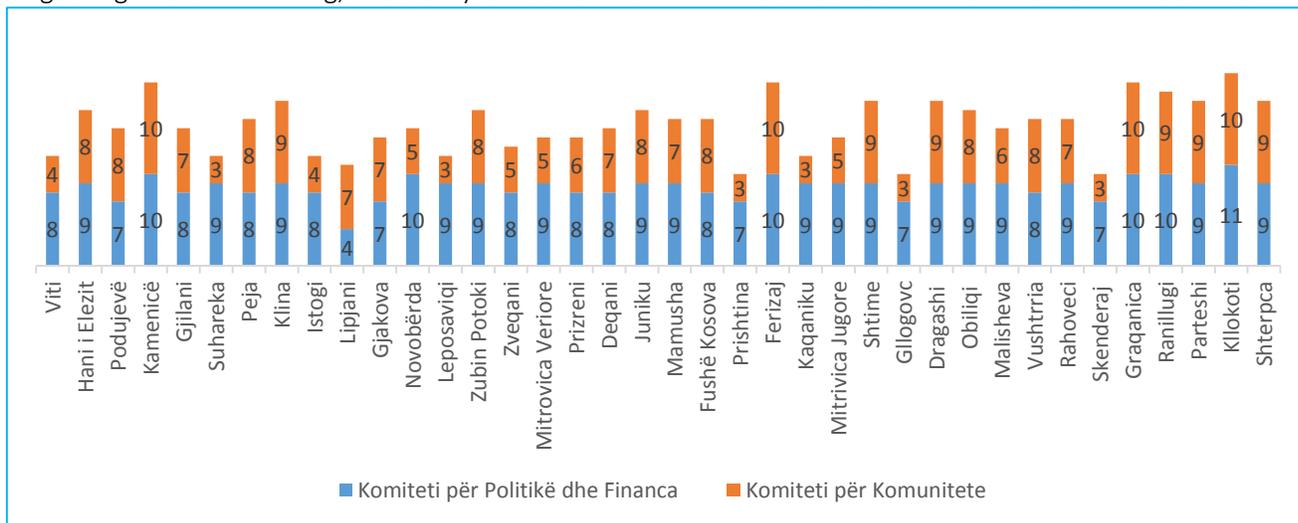
The inaugural meetings were held in all the Municipalities, at the invitation of the elected Mayors. The Assembly Members and the Mayors have taken an oath in accordance with the Articles 35.4 and 57.1 of the Law no. 03/L-040 on Local Self Government, in all the municipalities. In addition to the oath by the Assembly Members and Mayors, in December 2017 the Assemblies of 17 Municipalities (Junik, Deçan, Dragash, Obiliq, Glllogoc, Gjakova, Skenderaj, Vushtrri, Ferizaj, Fushë Kosova, Kaçanik, Hani i Elezit, Shtime, Zubin Potok, North Mitrovica, Zvecan, Leposavic) have also elected the Chairperson of the Municipal Assembly, in accordance with the Article 41 of the Law no.03/L-040 on Local Self Government, while in other municipalities, the Chairperson of the Municipal Assembly was elected at the beginning of 2018.

1.3. Permanent Committees, Consultative Committees and other Committees

1.3.1. Permanent Committees

Pursuant to the legislation on Local Self-Government, the Municipal Assemblies shall establish Permanent (mandatory) Committees to support their work, namely the Policy and Finance Committee and Communities Committee. In order to support the municipal bodies (Assembly and executive) in exercising sectorial competences, the Municipal Assembly may establish other professional committees. These committees shall be mainly established for specific sectors, such as: education, health, economic development, public services, etc. In addition, the Municipal Assembly shall be responsible for the establishment of consultative committees within the sectors, in order to enable the participation of citizens in the decision-making process.

Regarding their functioning, the Policy and Finance Committee and the Communities Committee have



been operational in all municipalities. Find below a comparative chart of the number of mandatory committee meetings:

Chart 3: *Number of meetings of Policy and Finance Committees and Communities Committees.*

Therefore, it can be noticed that the Policy and Finance Committee held 325 meetings, while the Communities Committee held 258 meetings.

1.3.2. Consultative Committees

Local government has developed mechanisms, which influence the involvement of citizens in the decision-making process, among which are the Consultative Committees. The establishment and operation of these committees is regulated by the law and bylaws. Considering the legislator's intention regarding the establishment of these mechanisms, the municipalities should provide them more room for action. Currently, these committees are operational in 7 municipalities of Kosovo. The main focus of these committees was more on the field of economic development, education, culture, youth, sports and public services, which we have presented in the following table, as follows:

Consultative Committees	Spatial Planning	Education	Economic development	Urbanism	Health, Social Welfare	Public Services	People with Disabilities	Emergency Issues	Agricult., Rural Devel., Environ. Protection	Culture, Youth, Sport	Administration	Environm. protection	Human Rights, Gender Equality	
Kamenica		1	1			1		1		1				
Hani i Elezit			1					1		1				
Ferizaj			1	1						1	1			
South Mitrovica	1				1	1	1			1				
Gjilan	1													
Glogoc		1	1		1								1	
Vushtrri	1	1		1		1				1				
Total	3	3	4	2	2	3	1	2	0	5	1		1	Total 27

Table 1: *Number of Consultative Communities in Municipalities.*

As it can be seen from the above table, a total of 27 consultative committees have been established in 7 municipalities. The consultative committees in the field of spatial planning have been established in the Municipalities of South Mitrovica, Gjilan and Vushtrri; in the field of education in the Municipalities of Kamenica, Hani i Elezit , Ferizaj and Glogoc; in the field of urban development in the Municipalities of Ferizaj and Vushtrri; in the field of health and social welfare in the Municipalities of South Mitrovica and Glogoc; in the field of public services in the Municipalities of Kamenica, South Mitrovica, and Vushtrri; in the field of persons with disabilities in the Municipality of South Mitrovica; in the field of emergency issues in the Municipalities of Kamenica and Hani i Elezit; in the field of youth culture and sports in the

Municipalities of Kamenica, Hani i Elezit and Ferizaj, South Mitrovica; in the field of administration in the Municipality of Ferizaj and in the field of human rights and gender equality in the Municipality of Glllogoc. Meanwhile, other municipalities have not yet done such a thing.

1.3.3. Other committees

Other committees are also important for the development of local governance; they are also considered as subsidies of municipal bodies in order for the bodies concerned to exercise their powers. These special committees can be established for specific sectors, such as education, health, economic development, public services, etc. During 2017, the following other committees were established in the municipalities:

- Committee on Health and Social Welfare was established in 9 municipalities: Fushe Kosova, Gjilan, South Mitrovica, Ferizaj, Glllogoc, Prishtina, Malisheva, Skenderaj and Podujeva.
- Committee on Education, Culture and Sport was established in 11 municipalities: Deçan, Prizren, Fushe Kosova, Gjilan, South Mitrovica, Ferizaj, Glllogoc, Prishtina, Malisheva, Skenderaj and Podujeva;
- Committee on Spatial Planning was established in 5 municipalities: Prizren, Gjilan, Prishtina, Malisheva and Podujeva;
- Committee on Agriculture was established in 1 municipality: Fushe Kosova;
- Committee on Economic Development was established in 8 municipalities: Fushe Kosova, Gjilan, South Mitrovica, Ferizaj, Glllogoc, Prishtina, Skenderaj and Podujeva;
- Committee on Urbanism was established in 5 municipalities: Deçan, Prizren, Fushe Kosova, South Mitrovica and Ferizaj;
- Committee on Public Services was established in 7 municipalities: Prizren, Fushe Kosova, Gjilan, Kaçanik, South Mitrovica, Junik and Prishtina;
- Committee on Property was established in 1 municipality: Gjilan;
- Committee on People with Special Needs was established in 2 municipalities: Fushe Kosova and in Ferizaj;
- Committee on Categories Emerging from the War was established in 1 municipality: Ferizaj;
- Committee on Cross-Border Cooperation was established in 1 municipality: Gjilan;
- Committee on Gender Equality was established in 4 municipalities: Prizren, Gjilan, South Mitrovica and Glllogoc.

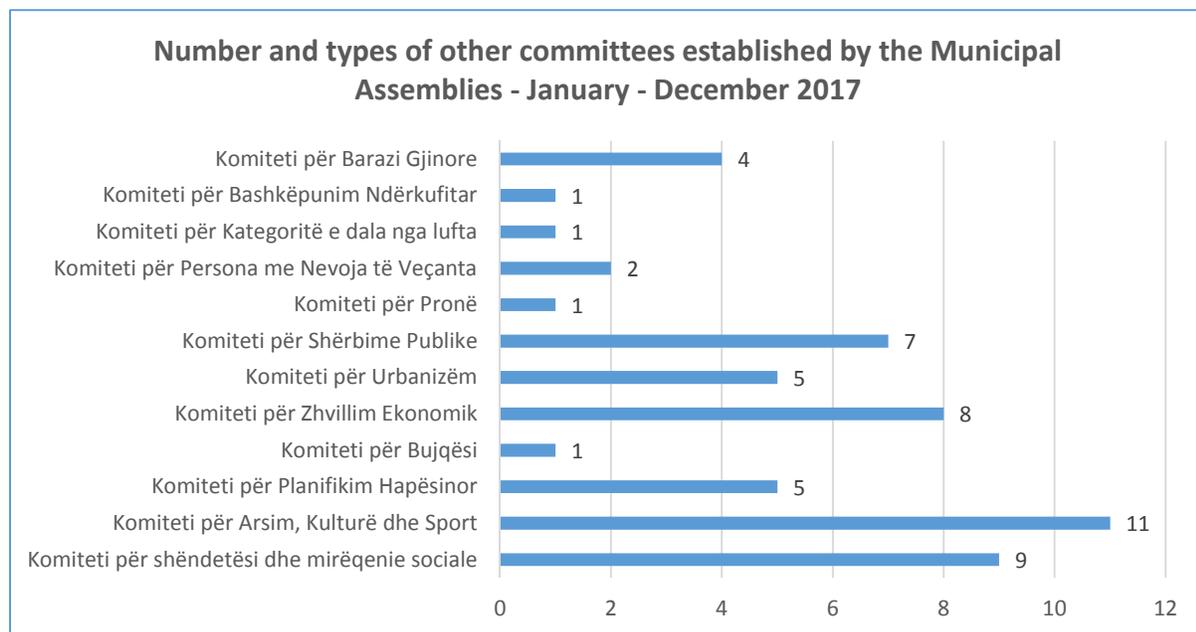


Chart 4: Number and types of other committees established by the Municipal Assemblies –January – December 2017.

This chart shows that the municipalities during the one year period have established 55 other committees, out of which the Committees on Health, Education and Urbanism lead. However, in some municipalities, it has been noted that these committees review policies of the areas for which they are established since the main role is carried out by permanent committees.

1.4. Mayor’s reporting

The local governance system is a broad unit which also includes the co-operation between the municipal executive and the Assembly with the aim of carrying out public policies for the benefit of citizens. Therefore, the oversight and reporting constitute a very important process of local government, which enables systematic monitoring of events and activities within the municipality. The Municipal Assembly is a body authorized by law to control the Mayor. From this aspect, reporting is a control tool implemented by the Municipal Assembly towards the Mayor, in order to ensure the implementation of the planned policies. Reporting is also seen as a form of cooperation that enables complementary functioning of the two bodies, the Assembly and the Mayor. The Law on Local Self Government has determined the Mayor’s responsibility to report on a regular basis or whenever required by the Municipal Assembly. The members of the Municipal Assembly are also entitled to request ad hoc reporting from the executive, each time they deem it necessary. Therefore, the presence of Mayors and Directors of Directorates during the meetings of the Municipal Assemblies is indispensable. The data collected during the monitoring process of the municipalities regarding the obligation of Mayors to report to Municipal Assemblies, especially on the economic and financial situation and the implementation of investment plans, an obligation which should be fulfilled at least once in six months or whenever such a thing is required by the Municipal Assembly². Therefore, during the one year period, the number of the Mayor's reporting to the Assembly in the 38 municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo, was as follows:

Chart 5: Number of Mayors' reports on the economic and financial situation.

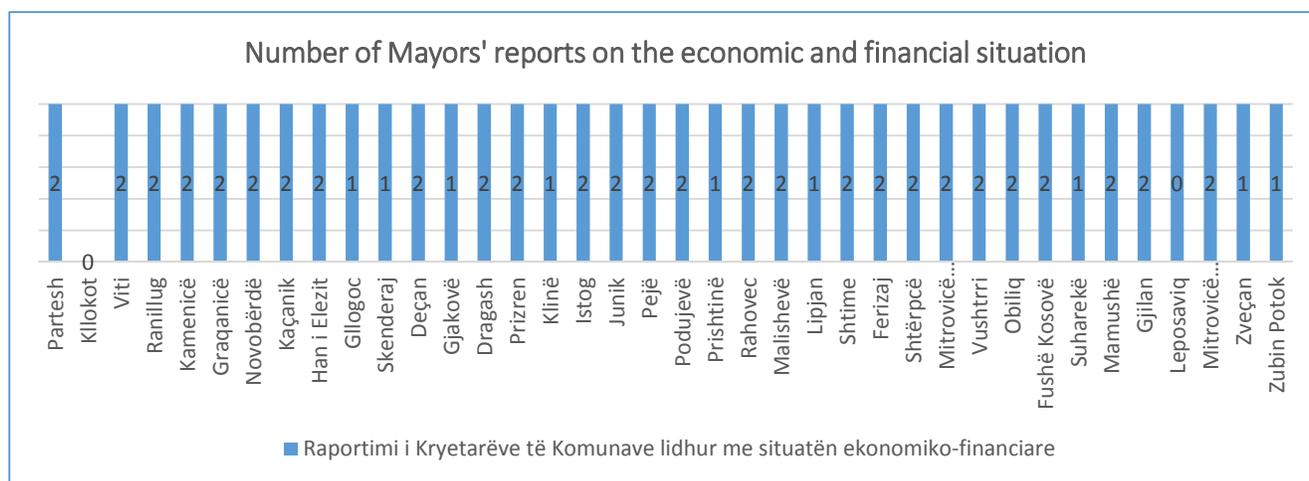


Chart no. 5 shows that the Mayor of Kllokot did never report during 2017, while the Mayors of Glllogoc, Skenderaj, Klina, Lipjan, Obiliq, Suhareka, Zvecan and Zubin Potok have only reported once during the reporting period, thus failing to meet the legal obligation on reporting to the Municipal Assembly, as set

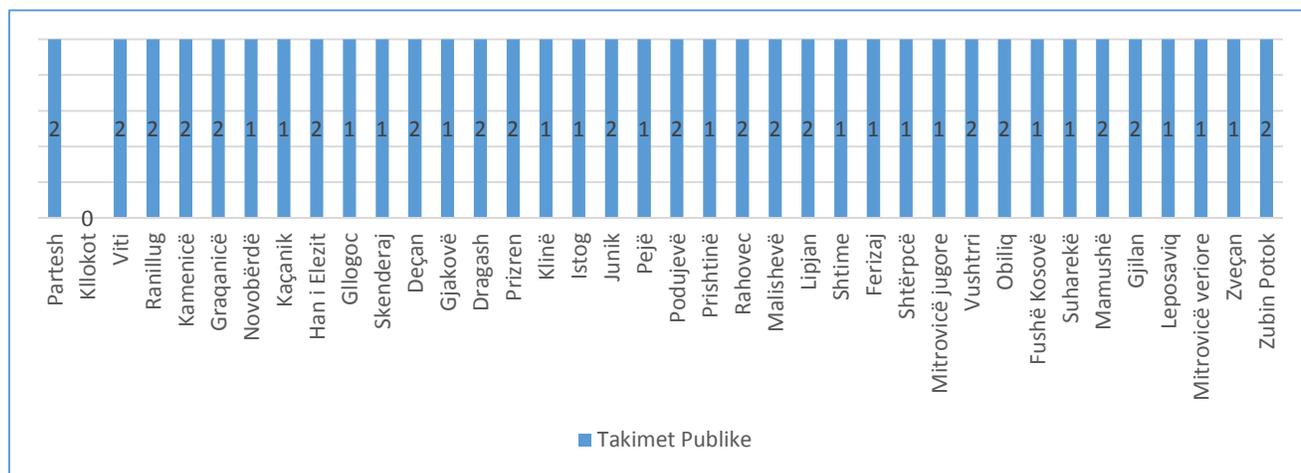
² Law no. 03 L-040 on Local Self Government, Article 58, point j

forth in the Article 58, point j) of the Law no. 03/L-040 on Local Self Government. Whereas, the Mayors who have reported twice or more on economic and financial situation belong to the following municipalities: Kaçanik, Istog, Peja, Shtime, Ferizaj, Shterpca, South Mitrovica and North Mitrovica.

1.5. Public meetings with citizens

At the local government level, the direct participation of citizens in the development of the policy-making process is quite expressed and expanded through various mechanisms provided for by law. The instruments of citizen participation in policy-making are criteria of direct democracy that complement modern democracy, which is mainly identified with governance by the elected. Given the need for constant communication with citizens to gain their views during policy-making and governance, the municipalities have some opportunities through mandatory legal norms to ensure citizen participation in direct meetings, consultative committees, public information, access to official documents, as well as other additional methods that contribute to transparency and advancement of local government. The data collected on the results of municipalities on citizen involvement through public meetings provide information on the weight of local democracy in municipalities. The data on public meetings in municipalities are presented below, convened according to the Article 68.1 of the LLSG:

Chart 6: Number of Mayors' reporting on the economic and financial situation.

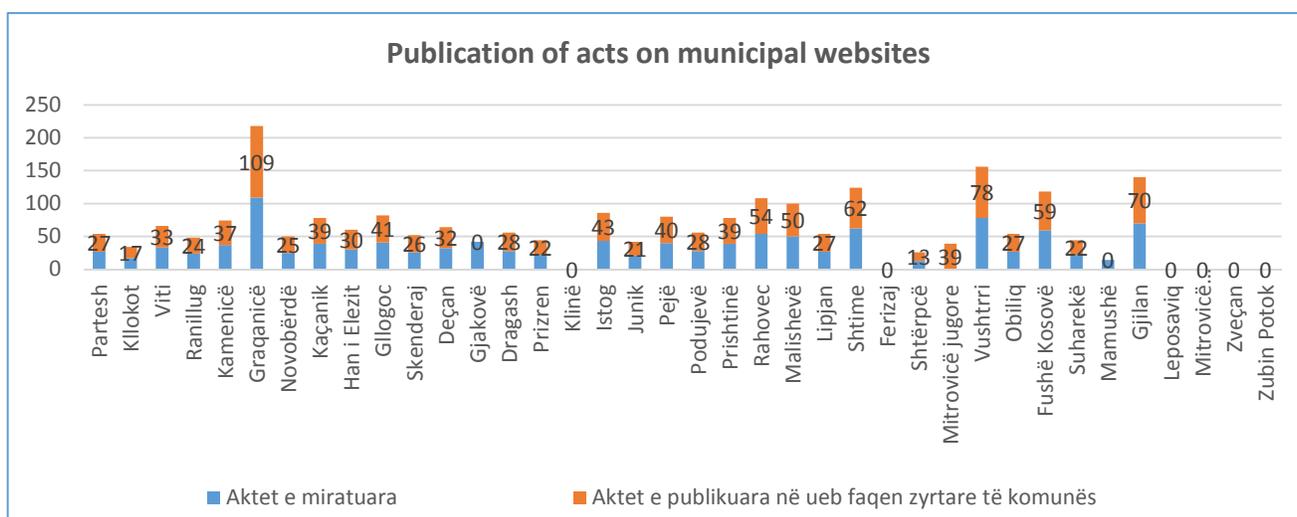


This chart reflects the fact that the majority of the municipalities have met this legal obligation, with the exception of the Municipality of Klllokot, which did not hold any public meetings, while the Municipalities of Novoberda, Kaçanik, Glllogoc, Skenderaj, Gjakova, Klina, Istog, Peja, Prishtina, Ferizaj, Shterpca, South Mitrovica, Fushe Kosova, Suhareka, Leposaviq, North Mitrovica and Zvecan held one public meeting each with citizens within 2017. In addition to these meetings, the municipalities held additional meetings with the citizens in certain settlements and for various issues, including budget discussions, spatial plans at the local level, mandatory draft acts for public debates, and other meetings evaluated by the municipalities. Likewise, the municipalities have published their acts on the websites of the municipality, which we have presented as follows:

1.6. Publication of acts on municipal websites

One of the responsibilities of municipalities is the functionalization of municipal websites and the publication of acts. This responsibility is closely related to the component of transparency, accountability and good governance. Municipalities exercise independent competences within their jurisdiction and have a variety of activities on which the citizens should be notified. Therefore, the publication of relevant information on municipal websites is a legal obligation, which makes the municipality more transparent in relation to the citizens. The duty to publish municipal acts is a matter regulated with the Regulation no. 01-2013 on the Procedure for Drafting and Publishing Municipal Acts. According to this Regulation, the publication of all municipal bylaws is mandatory. During this period (January – December, 2017), out of 1405 acts adopted by the Municipal Assemblies, 1261 were published in the municipal official websites. Municipal data related to the publication of acts in the municipal official website are as follows:

Chart 7: Number of municipal acts published on municipal websites.



It is noted that the Municipalities of Leposavic, North Mitrovica, Zubin Potok, Zvecan, Gjakova, Klina, Mamusha, Hani i Elezit and Ferizaj have no functional municipal official websites; therefore, their acts are not published. Some other municipalities have opted for the publication of the acts at the moment of their signing by the Assembly Chairperson, such as the Municipality of Glllogoc, while some municipalities, such as the Municipality of Prishtina, do not publish the acts until the MLGA or the Line Ministries review the legality. Whereas, municipalities that have respected the publication of acts in the official languages of the Republic of Kosovo are the Municipalities of Prishtina, Vushtrria, Rahovec, while the municipalities that have published the acts only in one official language of the Republic of Kosovo are the Municipalities of South Mitrovica, Skenderaj, Kaçanik, Fushe Kosova, Prizren, Lipjan, Peja, Istog, Obiliq, Suhareka, Dragash, Podujeva, Kamenica, Gjilan, Rahovec, Deçan, Junik, Fushe Kosova, Shtime, Malisheva, Viti, Gjilan, Glllogoc, Suhareka, Partesh, Graçanica, Ranillug, Klllokot and Shtërpca. Some municipalities differ as they publish acts in other official languages, such as the Municipality of Prizren in Turkish and the Municipality of Prishtina in English, so that the public is better informed.

1.7. Municipal acts

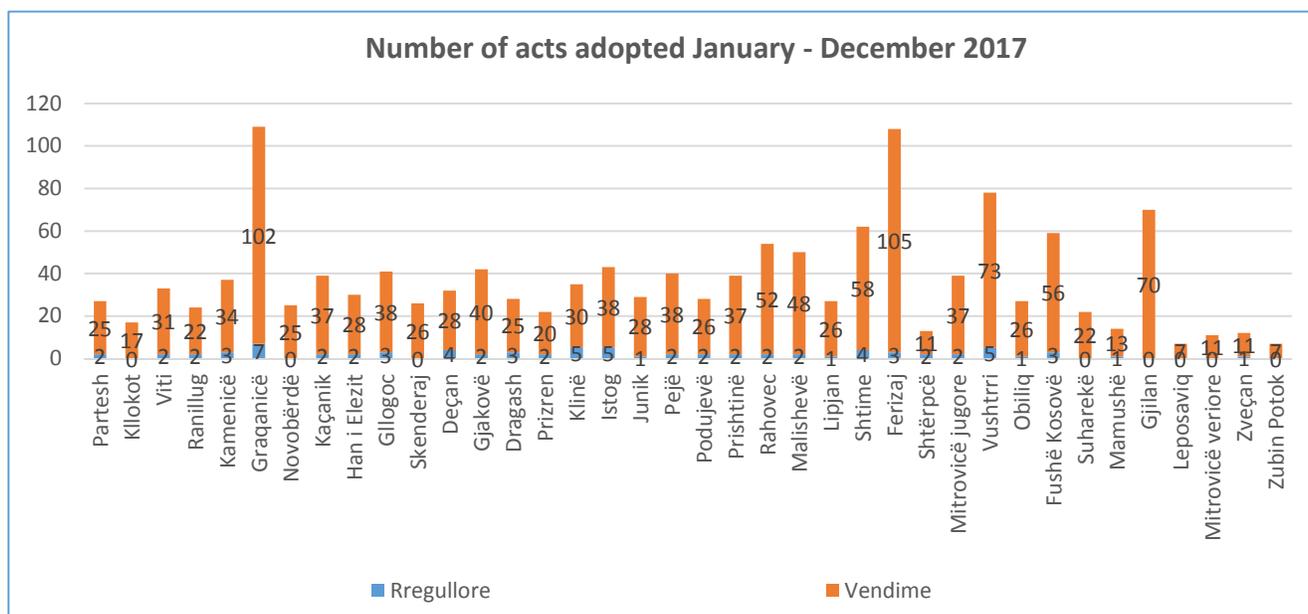
Decision-making as a process is a very important part of the local level of governance. Through this process, citizens benefit both from the aspect of improving the quality of life and through public services provided by the local government. Therefore, the Municipal Assemblies have the mandate to adopt and implement decisions that represent the general interests of citizens and in accordance with the legislation in force. Pursuant to their responsibilities, the Assemblies adopt the Statute and Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, decisions, regulations and other general acts, approve municipal budgets, establish permanent committees, consultative committees and other committees, as well as other acts deemed necessary for the efficient functioning of the municipality. Whereas, the criteria and procedures of decision-making are very important and are required to be in line with key principles, such as constitutionality and legality, efficiency and effectiveness, non-discrimination, transparency, public interest, and other principles that ensure good and effective governance. In the period January-December 2017, the municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo have adopted 77 regulations and 1328 decisions. Adopted acts are various, including financial (budget approval, approval of the medium-term budgetary framework, medium-term expenditure framework, acts for the transfer of funds from the previous fiscal year in 2017), environmental, economic, social, urban planning and so on.

Number of adopted acts in 2017

77 Regulations

1328 Decisions

Chart 8: Number of adopted acts for the period January – December 2017.



This chart reflects the numerical data of the acts adopted by the Municipal Assemblies of Kosovo, with the largest number of regulations approved by the Municipal Assembly of Graçanica with 7 regulations, followed by the Municipalities of Klinë and Istog with 5 regulations, while the Municipal Assembly of Ferizaj had highest number of decisions with a total of 105 decisions, as well as Municipal Assembly of Graçanica with 102 decisions.

1.8. Municipal acts' legality review

In addition to the monitoring of municipalities, the MLGA is also an oversight authority for the legality of municipal acts, in case the responsibility for their oversight is not provided by law to any responsible ministry or institution dealing with specific areas. Whereas, the review of the delegated competences is exercised by the central government body that delegated them. In order to facilitate the oversight and establishment of a more efficient system in this regard and review the legality of municipal acts, the Regulation (GRK) no. 01/2016 on Administrative Review of Municipal Acts was approved and the Decision no. 2/119 of the Government, dated 7 April 2010, was hereby repealed. During this period, the communication between the municipalities and the oversight body, namely the Ministry of Local Government Administration, was regular, the submission of Municipal Assembly acts was regular and within the prescribed legal deadline. MLGA reviewed the legality of 556 acts, while 846 municipal acts have been submitted to the Line Ministries for review of legality.

1.9. Actions for the harmonization of unlawful acts by municipalities

During the monitoring of the municipalities for 2017, as well as the review of legality of the municipal acts by the MLGA, 556 acts were confirmed as legal, whereas it has been concluded that 23 requests need review of legality, for which the MLGA submitted the letters for their review and harmonization by the municipalities, in accordance with the legislation in force. Thereafter, the municipalities have harmonized 7 acts in compliance with the request for harmonization, 16 requests for reconsideration of the acts have not yet been harmonized in accordance with the request of the oversight body. The nature of the requests for which the MLGA has requested the municipalities to review and harmonize the Assembly decisions is as follows: allocation of municipal property for use, appointment of PFC members, approval of municipal statute, then the decisions on road naming, as well as the procedural violations in the adoption of decisions for the allocation for use of municipal property, decisions on drafting municipal development plans, municipal zoning maps, approval of plans for waste management, decisions on expropriation, decisions on debt forgiveness, etc. The requests for review of acts for each municipality ascertained by the MLGA and the Line Ministries are presented in tables below:

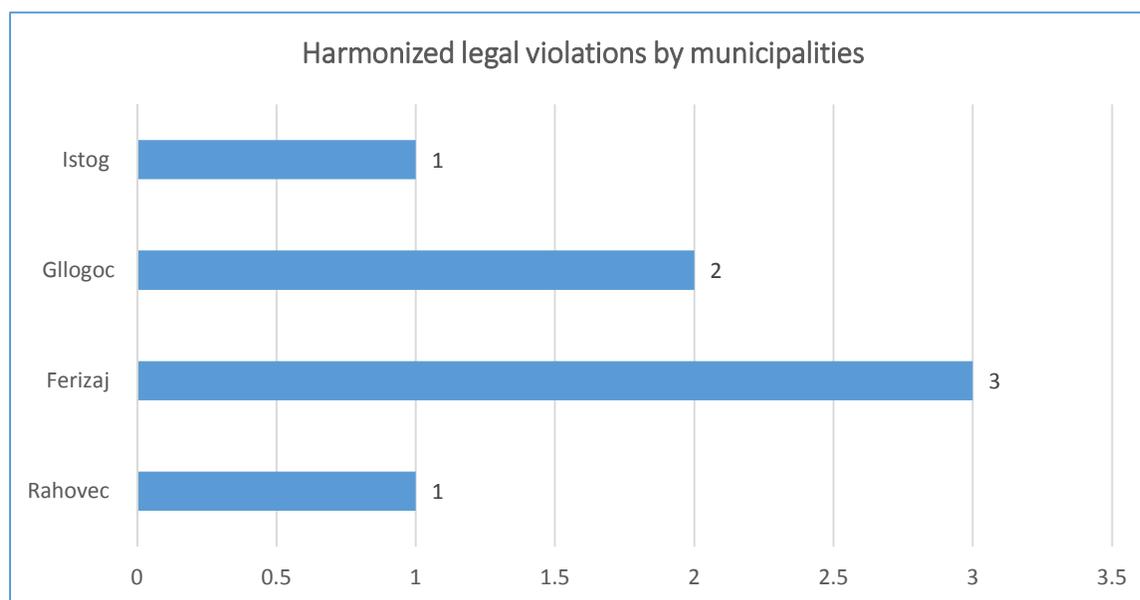


Chart 9: *Number of unlawful and harmonized acts by municipalities.*

Whereas, regarding the requests for review of acts that have not been reviewed in accordance with MLGA requirements, the following data are available:

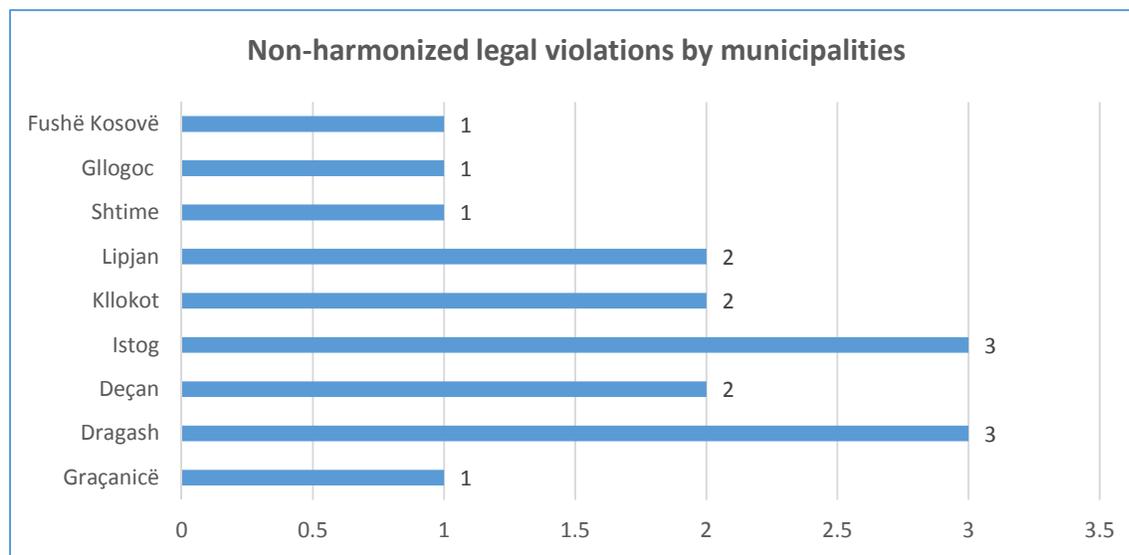


Chart 10: *Number of unlawful and non-harmonized acts by municipalities.*

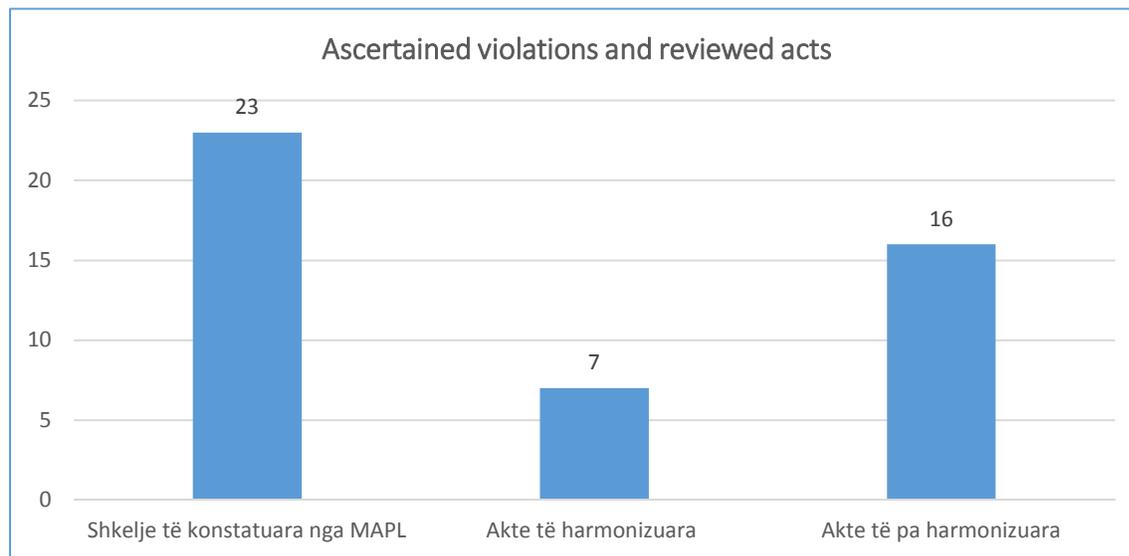


Chart 11: *General number of violations ascertained during 2017³.*

Legal violations of the municipalities identified by the MLGA, for which it addressed review requests are mainly related to the procedures for the allocation of municipal property for use (mainly for cases of individual property for residential construction), exchange of municipal property, construction of religious buildings, procedures for inter-municipal cooperation, appointment of members to mandatory committees, conditioning the citizens to carry out their obligations regarding the utilities, etc.

³ For more details, the legal violations in municipalities, as well as the actions undertaken by the municipalities regarding the review requests are presented in tables in Annexes 1 and 2.

1.10. Municipal Community Safety Councils

The Municipal Community Safety Council (MCSC). The establishment of the MCSC is legally based on the Law on Police, while the establishment procedures, composition, manner of operation and other obligations are set forth in the Administrative Instruction no. 27/2012 MIA – 03/2012 MLGA for Municipal Community Safety Councils. In 2014, the Ministry of Local Government Administration approved the Manual for Municipal Community Safety Councils as well, through which it is aimed the awareness raising of municipal officers on the influence of formal and informal social control instruments, in order to establish a safe and secure environment for citizens. The Municipal Community Safety Council was established in 34 municipalities, whereas it was not established in the Municipalities of Leposavic, North Mitrovica, Zvečan and Zubin Potok.

The Administrative Instruction on the MCSC regulates the minimum number of six meetings per year, three of which should be held during the first six months. The following chart presents the number of meetings: regarding the number of meetings, the most active was the Municipal Community Safety Council in the Municipality of Hani i Elezit, with a total of 12 meetings held, 6 meetings were held by the MCSC in the Municipalities of Ferizaj, Kaçanik, South Mitrovica, Gjilan and Shterpcë, 5 meetings were held by the MCSC in each of Municipalities of Dragash, Obiliq, Vushtrri, Klina, Novoherda and Suhareka, 4 meetings were held by this council in each of Municipalities of Rahovec, Vitia, Podujeva, Peja, Istog, Lipjan, 3 meetings were held in each Municipalities of Malisheva, Deçan, two meetings were held in each Municipalities of Prizren, Junik, Ranillug, Partesh, Prishtina, Skenderaj, Glogoc and Gjakova, as well as 1 meeting was held in the Municipality of Mamusha. The Municipal Community Safety Council did not hold any meeting in the Municipality of Shtime, Fushë Kosova, Kamenica, Klokot and Gracanica.

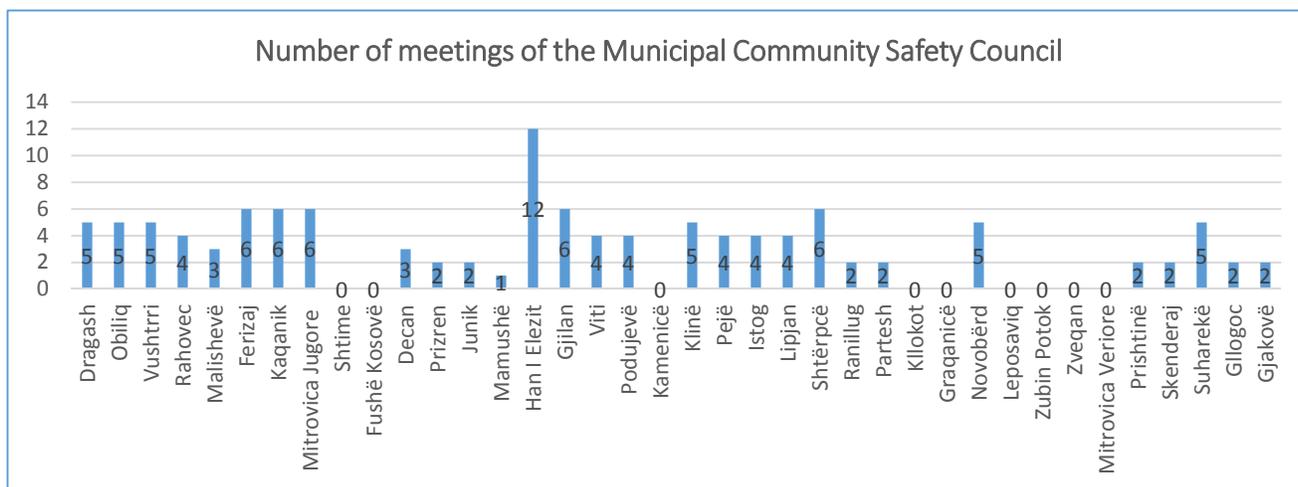


Chart 12: Number of meetings of the Municipal Community Safety Council.

As regards the topics and problems that have been addressed during these meetings, the following topics have been mainly discussed:

Topics covered	Results
School safety	Installing cameras in schools, increase of security, fencing, etc.
Cultural heritage	The measures taken for its preservation
Traffic safety	Police patrolling, vehicle control
Occurrence of Emergency Cases	Drafting of the Emergency Response Operational Plan
Election progress	Holding conferences
Use of narcotics by young people	Cooperation with citizens Greater priority for raising awareness among young people on negative phenomena
Preparation of local elections	Election progress
Waste on streets	Placement of street waste baskets, greater engagement of the contracted company, fulfilment of payment obligations for waste by citizens.
Lack of sidewalks, underpasses and signs	Construction of sidewalks in the vicinity of schools, Provision and organization of transport from villages to the city and vice versa
The status of water supply during the summer season	Priority of the municipality for the construction of sidewalks; assistance from the police in placing signs; increase of police foot patrols through the city.

Table 2: *Topics covered by the Municipal Community Safety Councils and the results of the topics.*

Regarding the initiatives for the realization of community safety projects during 2017, the following projects have been planned which have come up as MCSC meeting proposals:

- Awareness-raising and initiation of activities to prevent firing at weddings, celebrations and public events;
- Castration of stray dogs;
- Installing of cameras in the city;
- Public lighting;
- Drafting of the Operational Plan in coordination with the Kosovo Police regarding the arson.
- Initiative for placing traffic signs;
- Setting up and putting into operation the public alarm system of the inhabitants of the municipality;
- Checking suspicious areas for explosive devices;
- Asphalt pavement of roads;
- Installation of sewerage system;
- Waste cleaning;
- Adapting the conditions for returnees;
- Castration of stray dogs.

Several challenges faced by the Municipal Community Safety Council are:

- Finding funds for the implementation of projects proposed by MCSCs;

- Payment of MCSC members;
- Environment pollution;
- Construction of underpasses in main roads, especially close to schools;
- Traffic safety.

2. European Agenda



The Republic of Kosovo, on the occasion of signing the SAA with the European Union, has entered a new chapter. The Stabilization and Association Agreement signed by the Republic of Kosovo with the EU, which entered into force on 1 April 2016, as well as the National Programme for Implementation of the SAA approved by the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo on 10 March by 2016, oblige public institutions to perform their duties in conformity with their responsibilities. For this purpose, MLGA, in compliance with its responsibilities and obligations, especially in relation to municipalities, during 2017 has undertaken a number of actions to address and implement the obligations deriving

from the European agenda. This agenda is focused on three main criteria: a) political criteria, b) economic criteria, and c) European standards, in order to be easier for the municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo to apply the criteria in question. In this context, the individual matrices of municipalities were prepared in 2017 from the obligations deriving from the European agenda, including Stabilization and Association Process Dialogue, NPISAA and other relevant documents on the basis of which data are provided in this chapter.

Based on the data provided by the municipalities, during 2017 the municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo have managed to fulfil 67% of activities in the field of political criteria. Meanwhile, as regards the fulfilment of economic criteria, the municipalities have managed to meet 75% of the criteria, and in the field of European standards, they have realized 61% of the activities. The overall level of meeting the obligations of municipalities deriving from the European agenda for 2017 is 67%.

2.1. Political criteria

2.1.1. Public administration

Training sessions for municipal officials – Out of a total of 38⁴ municipalities, 30 of them have drafted the Training Program, while 7 municipalities have not organized any training for municipal officials (municipalities: Kamenica, Laposavic, Shterpc, Mamusha, Ranillug, Partesh and North Mitrovica), which

⁴ The municipality of Zubin Potok has not reported for the period January - December 2017.

means that 81% of municipalities have such a program compared to 19% of municipalities which do not have or have not yet compiled such a program. As regards the training sessions conducted in municipalities, according to records, 619 training sessions were held for municipal officials in 30 municipalities, on average 21 training sessions per municipality. Municipalities that have organized training sessions were focused on topics, such as: *Human Resource Management System, the role of municipalities in meeting the obligations of the European agenda, the Transformational Leadership Program (TLP) for public governance, the drafting of IPA funding projects, Municipal Property Management, Redesigning of Municipal Websites, Principles and objectives of modern administration according to European Union criteria, Efficiency in local administration, Job catalogue, Media communication, Budgeting, Civil Status, Local Economic Development, Archival Document Management, Qualitative Research on Social Norms and Factors Affecting Domestic Violence, etc.* The training and the number of trained officials is illustrated below:

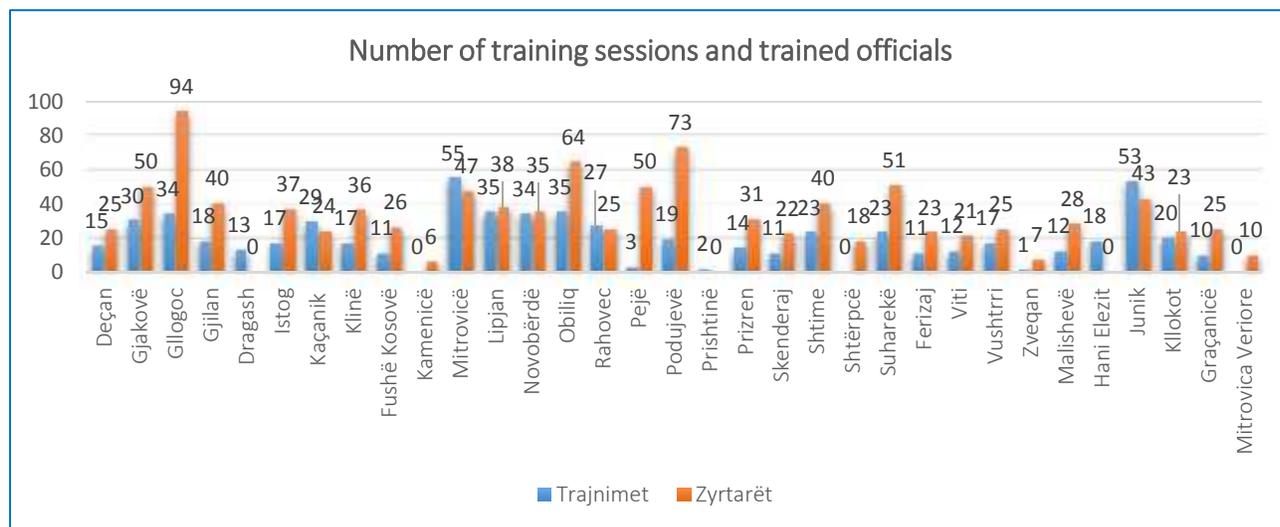
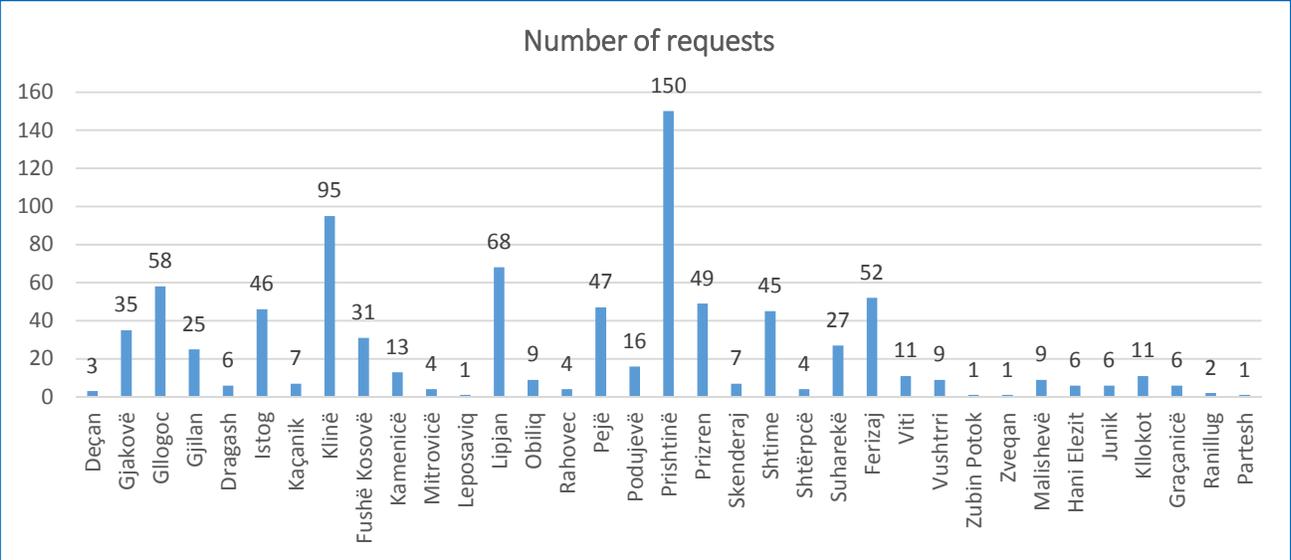


Chart 13: Number of municipal officials who participated in training sessions, by municipality.

This chart shows that during 2017 a total of 1037 municipal officials were trained in 30 municipalities. Meanwhile, during the same period, 7 municipalities, namely *Ranillug, Dragash, Mamusha, Prishtina, Leposavic, Hani Elezit and Partesh*, did not train any municipal officials for any relevant field.

Job catalogue - Within the public administration progress at the local level, there are 36 municipalities that have prepared the Job Catalogue in the Civil Service in the municipality. Meanwhile 1 municipality (Leposaviq) has not yet prepared this catalogue yet.

Transparency and access to official documents – During the one year period, the municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo did a great work in the field of transparency. Out of 38 municipalities, 34 municipalities have received 865 requests, 3 municipalities received no requests at all and 1 (one)



municipality did not report.

Chart 14: Number of requests in municipalities for access to public documents.

As the chart illustrates, out of the 38 municipalities, 34 municipalities received 865 requests for access to public documents, and in 3 municipalities (Mamusha, Novoberda and Northern Mitrovica) no requests were received, while the municipality of Zubin Potok did not report at all. This chart also shows that Municipality of Prishtina leads in terms of requests for access to public documents, followed by the Municipalities of Klina and Lipjan.

Use of official languages – In the aspect of official languages in the municipalities, based on the records, 26 municipalities have published on their website the acts issued by the municipal authorities in the official languages, Albanian and Serbian, while in 3 municipalities, namely Vushtrri, Malisheve and Hani i Elezit, the acts have been partially published. Meanwhile, 3 other municipalities, namely Mamusha, Ranillug and North Mitrovica, have not published acts in the official languages, and 5 other municipalities, namely Ferizaj, Obiliq, Gjakova, Klina and Zvecan, have had technical problems with their official webpages, thus have not published such acts in the official languages according to the legislation in force.

Consultations and public meetings – During the one year period, municipalities have also made some progress in relation to consultations and public meetings. In some municipalities this can be noticed more than in some others. However, it can generally be considered as progress. Data from MLGA indicate that during this period 187 public consultations were held in 31 municipalities for review of draft municipal acts, whereas 6 municipalities, namely Mamusha, Skenderaj, Junik, Leposavic, North Mitrovica and Kamenica, failed to hold public consultations. In addition, it is seen that 32 municipalities have organized a total of 482 meetings with citizens for information, coordination and cooperation in decision-making which is considered as an essential part of the field of transparency. Municipalities of Kamenica, North Mitrovica, Leposavic, Shterpce and Mamusha did not held such meetings. The Municipality of Lipjan is the municipality with the largest number of public consultations with the citizens during this period, while the municipality of Gjakova is the municipality with the largest number of public meetings during this period.

Citizen Service Centres – Within this area, MLGA data show that Citizen Service Centres have been established in the municipality of North Mitrovica, while in 2 municipalities, namely Leposaviq and Zveçan, those are not established yet. Also, the process of functionalization of the administration has started in 3 municipalities (North Mitrovica, Zveçan and Leposaviq).

Involvement of non-majority communities in local institutions – Most of the municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo have undertaken the necessary actions within their jurisdiction to involve minorities in local institutions. Therefore, during January - December 2017, 23 municipalities have undertaken such actions, while 6 municipalities, namely Klllokot, Rahovec, North Mitrovica, Mamusha, Malisheva and Rahovec, have not. In the meantime, 8 municipalities, namely Junik, Glllogoc, Kaçanik, Hani Elezit, Ranillug, Zveçan, Partesh and Dragash, have no non-majority community involved. Moreover, MLGA data show that some municipalities during 2017 have employed members from minority communities. Thus, the number of employees from minority communities in public administration in 29 municipalities is 1664, while 3 municipalities, namely in Gjilan, Leposavic and Graçanica, did not provide such data. The municipalities of Glllogoc, Junik, Kaçanik, Hani i Elezit and Partesh have no community members involved at all. The chart below reflects in more detail this data:

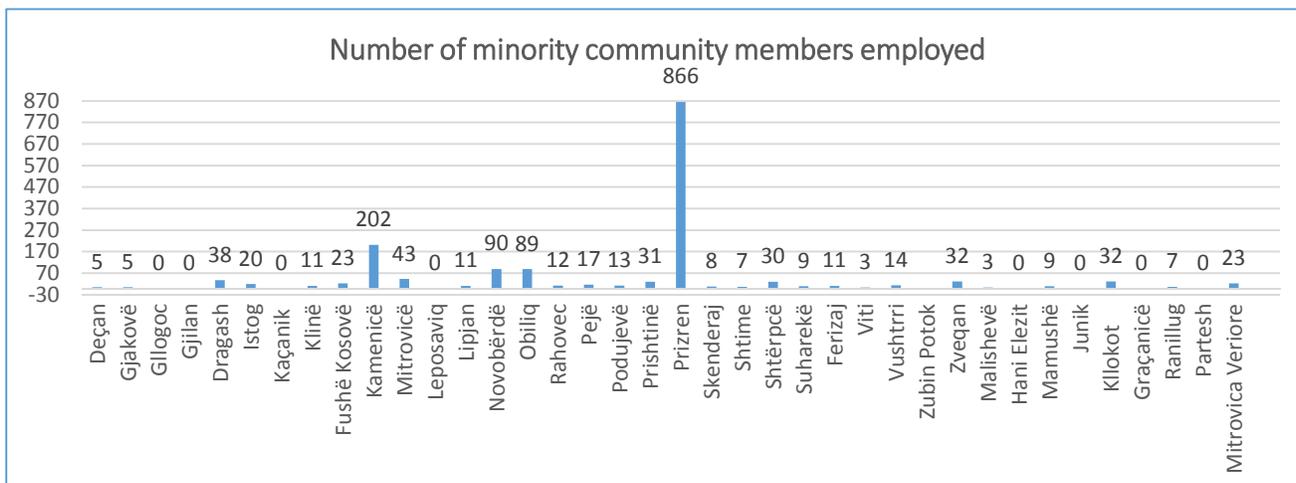
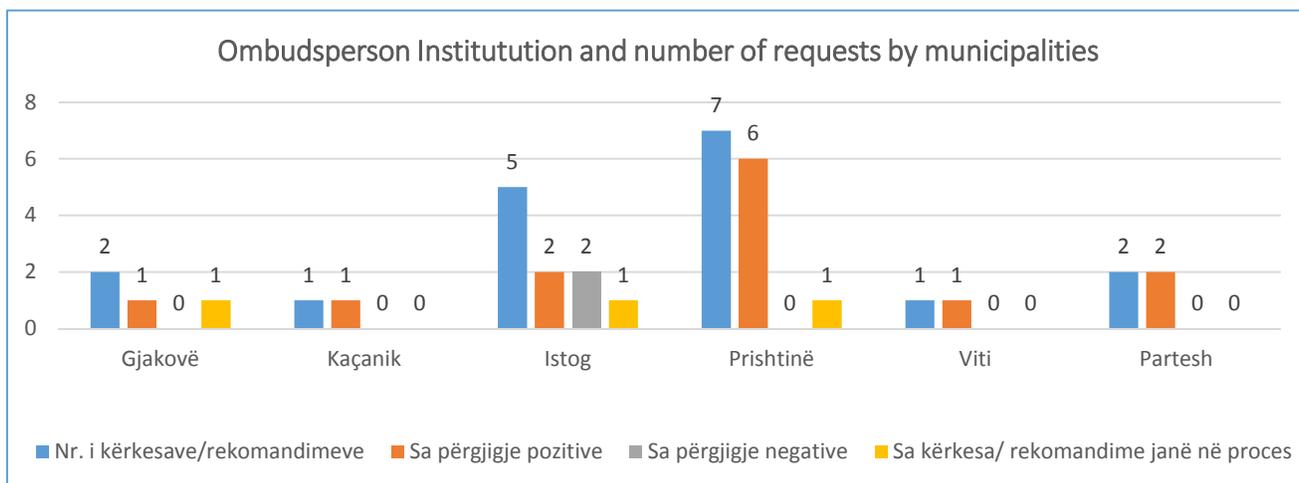


Chart 15: The number of RAE community employees by municipality.

2.1.2. Ombudsperson

During the reporting period, the data from the MLGA reflect that municipalities have paid attention to the organization and functioning of the Ombudsperson's offices, respectively the access of all citizens to these offices. In five municipalities, namely in Peja, Ferizaj, Gjilan, Prishtina and Prizren, the local institutions of the Ombudsperson Institution provide accessible working spaces to persons with special needs. Meanwhile, 1 municipality - the Municipality of Mitrovica provides a partly accessible working space of the Ombudsperson Institution, and in 3 municipalities, namely in Gracanica, North Mitrovica and Gjakova, the necessary conditions for the access of the persons with special needs have not been



provided yet.

Chart 16: Number of requests to the Ombudsperson Institution by municipality.

During January-December 2017, 6 municipalities, namely Gjakova, Istog, Prishtina, Kaçanik, Viti and Partesh, received 18 requests/recommendations from the Ombudsperson Institution, while 31 municipalities did not receive any requests or recommendations from the Ombudsperson Institution. As regards these requests, 6 municipalities, namely Gjakova, Istog, Prishtina, Kaçanik, Viti and Partesh, have returned 13 positive responses to the Ombudsperson Institution, while 1 municipality (Istog) has returned 2 negative responses. In 3 other municipalities, namely in Gjakova, Istog and Prishtina, 3 requests/recommendations are under the review process.

2.1.3. Civil society

Cooperation with the civil society sector is considered one of the pillars of contemporary democracy, and this is why the data show that during 2017 municipalities had collaborations with civil society organizations. Out of 38 municipalities in Kosovo, 26 municipalities have allocated the total amount of funds in total amount of € 1,930,311.16, while 11 municipalities, namely Klina, Leposaviq, Rahovec, North Mitrovica, Mamusha, Kamenica, Klllokot, Hani Elezit, Partesh, Leposaviq and Zveçan, have not allocated a separate budget for the support or implementation of joint activities with local CSOs. However, the number of financially supported projects in 26 municipalities is 632, whereas 10 municipalities, namely Mamusha, Shterpce, Klina, Kamenica, Klllokot, Hani Elezit, Prizren, Partesh, North Mitrovica and Leposavic, have not had any projects supported

2.1.4. Fight against corruption

Asset declaration – In this segment, the number of official persons who declared assets in 33 municipalities was 1490, while 4 municipalities (Mamusha, Ranillug, Zveçan and North Mitrovica) did not provide such information. The chart below shows that Municipality of Prishtina has the largest number of officials who are obliged and declare their asset under the applicable law, with a total of 76 senior public officials. In the meantime, the municipality with least number of public officials who are obliged and who declare their asset is the Municipality of Klllokot with a total of 23 officials, as follows:

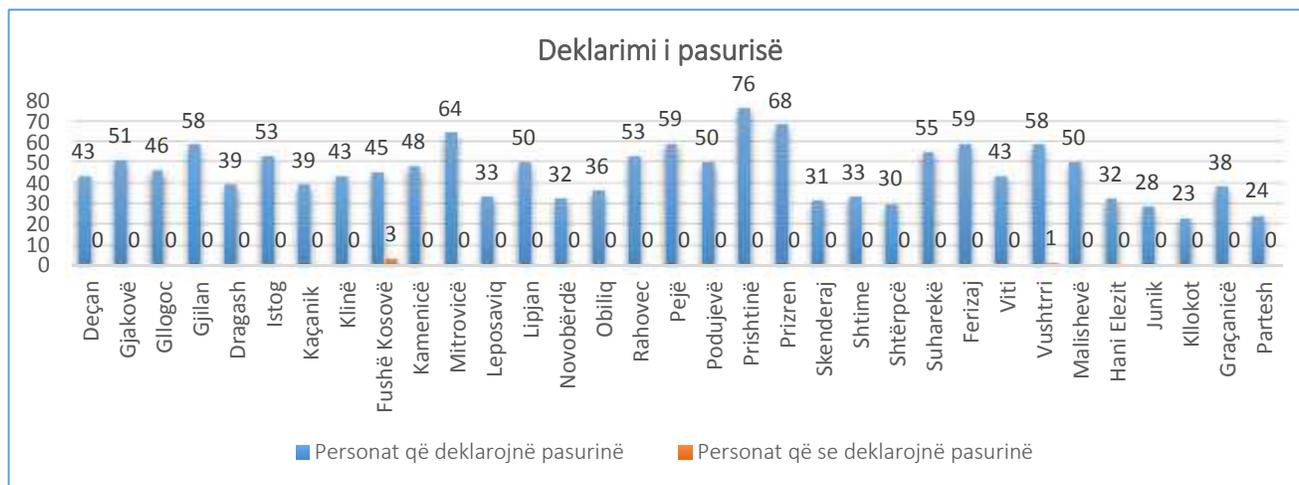


Chart 17: Number of official persons declaring assets by municipality.

From the chart above we can see that in 35 municipalities there is no official who is not declaring assets, something they are required to do by law, while in 2 municipalities, namely in Vushtrri and Fushe Kosove, 4 officials have not declared their assets.

Conflict of Interest - During January - December 2017, data in MLGA show that 35 municipalities have no case of declaration of conflict of interest by municipal officials or members of the Municipal Assembly. Whereas in 2 municipalities, namely in Gjakova and Mitrovica, there were 7 cases of declaration of conflict of interest.

Internal affairs and the fight against organized crime - In 34 municipalities the Municipal Office for Communities and Returns is functional and the number of officials in 34 municipalities is 106, while Municipality of Rahovec has not provided data on the number of officials and 2 municipalities, namely Leposaviq and Zveçan, do not have such offices functional.

2.1.5. Local Integrity Plans

The Local Integrity Plan has been drafted by 15 municipalities, while 22 municipalities, namely Gjakova, Shtime, Mamushe, Shterpce, Malisheve, Deçan, Suhareke, Rahovec, Peja, Novoberde, Prizren, Hani Elezit, Klllokot, Dragash, Skenderaj, Junik, Prishtina, Kamenica, Leposaviq, Zveçan and Kaçanik, have not drafted this plan yet. During this period, 12 municipalities have also assigned the official for reporting on the implementation of the Municipal Action Plan against Corruption. A total of 25 municipalities, namely Novoberde, Mamushe, Shterpce, Ferizaj, Deçan, Kline, Rahovec, Peja, Gjakova, Vushtrri, Obiliq, Prizren, Viti, Hani Elezit, Klllokot, Gillogoc, Skenderaj, Junik, Graçanice, North Mitrovica, Kamenice, Kaçanik, Mitrovica, Leposaviq and Podujeve, have not yet determined such a plan. As regards the reports, 3

municipalities, namely Ranillug, Zveçan and Partesh, have published 4 reports, while 34 municipalities have not yet published reports on monitoring the implementation of the Local Integrity Plan.

2.1.6. Actions on the fight against corruption

The issue of radicalism and violent extremism leading to terrorism is a global segment that has alarmed even public institutions. While the central level has drafted public policies for measures against this global phenomenon, at the local level we can see that a number of activities have been organized for this purpose. Regarding raising citizens' awareness against terrorism, 22 municipalities have taken the following actions: joint debates with the Islamic Community for raising citizen awareness against terrorism, meetings were organized in schools, and meeting with MCSC members where terrorism was the topic of discussion. Meanwhile, 15 municipalities, namely Rahovec, Gjilan, Gjakove, Lipjan, Obiliq, Novoberde, Mamusha, Shterpce, Dragash, Junik, North Mitrovica, Podujeve, Leposaviq, Zveçan and Fushe Kosove, have taken no actions regarding this topic.

2.1.7. Human Rights and the Protection of Minorities

Promotion of human rights - During the period January - December 2017, most municipalities carried out various activities in the area of promotion and protection of human rights and freedoms, of which 24 municipalities have organized 143 activities on the following topics: promotion and protection of human rights, rights to inheritance, awareness raising and promotion of the new Law on Gender Equality, anti-discrimination campaign, children's rights campaign, campaign against trafficking in human beings, property registration on behalf of two spouses, raising awareness on budget, increased participation of Women in Northern Kosovo, analysis of situation of children rights in North Municipalities, etc. In the meantime, 13 municipalities, namely Rahovec, Deçan, Mamusha, Shterpce, Hani Elezit, Klllokot, Dragash, Junik, Skenderaj, North Mitrovica, Podujeva, Leposaviq and Kaçanik, have not undertaken activities at all.

Training on children's rights - As regards training sessions organized for the protection of children's rights, 58 trainings sessions were held in 21 municipalities, while 16 municipalities, namely Mamusha, Malisheva, Shterpce, Rahovec, Klina, Gjakova, Gjilan, Prishtina, Prizren, Hani Elezit, Klllokot, North Mitrovica, Leposaviq, Kaçanik, Fushe Kosove and Graçanice, have not organized such training sessions.

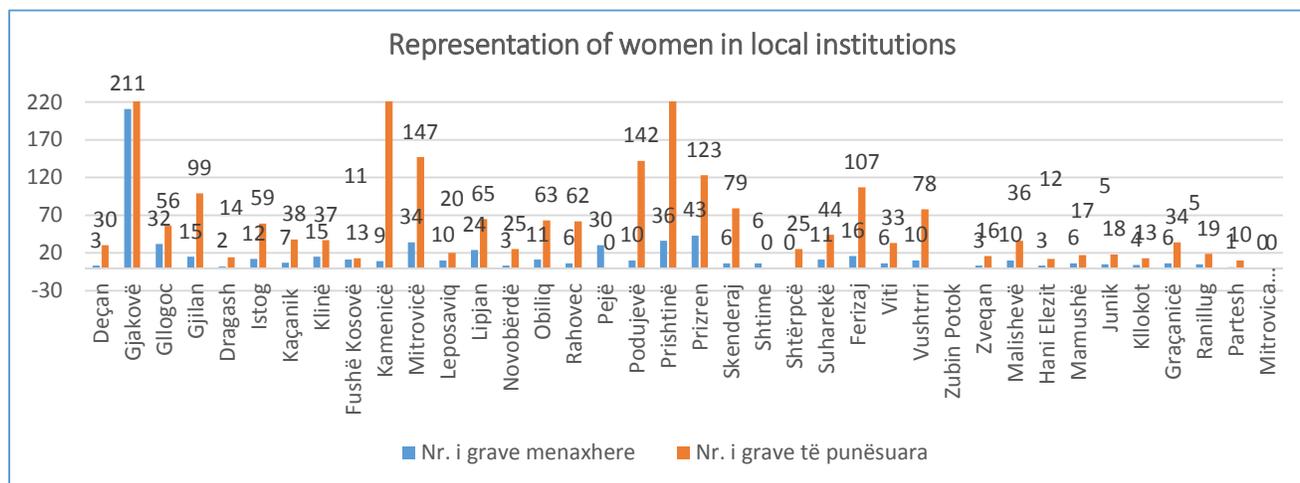
Municipal regulations on children's rights - The municipal regulation on the protection of children's rights has been drafted by 18 municipalities, whereas 19 municipalities, namely Deçan, Lipjan, Suhareke, Shterpce, Mamushe, Novoberde, Rahovec, Ranillug, Gjilan, Prizren, Klllokot, Dragash, Junik, Graçanice, Partesh, Prishtina, Istog, Zveçan and Leposaviq, have not drafted it yet.

Database for reporting on gender-based violence - Regarding cases of gender-based violence, 23 municipalities faced 485 such cases, while in 14 municipalities, namely in Novoberde, Mamusha, Ranillug, Shterpce, Deçan, Peja, Podujeva, Hani Elezit, Klllokot, Kaçanik, Leposaviq, Zveçan, North Mitrovica and Partesh, such cases did not occur. In the framework of budgetary inclusion and planning, in order to build up the capacity of the coordinator or the municipal human rights official, 15 municipalities have undertaken actions, while 22 municipalities, namely Deçan, Ferizaj, Malisheve, Suhareke, Kline, Rahovec, Novoberde, Mamusha, Ranilug, Shterpce, Gjilan, Obiliq, Prishtina, Kamenica, Podujeva, Viti, Klllokot, Dragash, Kaçanik, Junik, Leposaviq, Zveçan and North Mitrovica, have not undertaken such actions.

Legal framework for children's rights - Aiming the implementation of the legal framework for children's rights, 26 municipalities face the following difficulties: lack of budget, lack of an official for children's

rights, low awareness of children's rights, etc. In 3 municipalities (Kamenica, Podujeva and Klllokot) there are no difficulties in implementing the legal framework, while 8 other municipalities (Mamusha, Ranillug, Dragash, North Mitrovica, Fushe Kosove, Leposaviq, Zveçan and Partesh) did not provide data.

Representation of women in local institutions - The number of women representation in managerial positions in 35 municipalities is 622. The municipalities of Shterpce and North Mitrovica have not provided information. Meanwhile, the number of women's representation in the municipality, including the administration and the Municipal Assembly for 34 municipalities is 3401, while 3 municipalities, namely Shtime, Peje and North Mitrovica, did not provide information for this segment. The chart below



illustrates more detailed information:

Chart 18: Number of women representation (managerial positions and employees) in local institutions.

Property rights - In order to raise awareness and mark improvements with regards to the women's property rights, 28 municipalities have undertaken the following actions: awareness raising campaigns, roundtables, and awareness raising seminars. 9 other municipalities, namely Novoberde, Mamusha, Ranillug, Shterpce, Ferizaj, Klllokot, Junik, Leposaviq and North Mitrovica, have not taken such actions yet.

The fight against trafficking in human beings - During January - December 2017, 138 cases of trafficking in human beings were reported in 11 municipalities, namely in Peja, Suhareka, Vushtrri, Shtime, Istog, Mitrovica, Fushe Kosova, Prizren, Viti, Glllogoc and Junik, while no case of trafficking in human beings was reported in 26 other municipalities. In addition, 11 municipalities have provided assistance to people of minority communities, as such people were victims of trafficking in human beings and of domestic violence, while 26 other municipalities, namely Prishtina, Kamenica, Podujeva, Novoberda, Mamusha, Ranillug, Shterpca, Ferizaj, Malisheva, Deçan, Klina, Rahovec, Gjilan, Gjakova, Lipjan, Obiliq, Skenderaj, Graçanica, North Mitrovica, Partesh, Zveçan, Hani Elezit, Klllokot, Dragash, Kaçanik and Leposavic, did not report such cases. Reports of municipalities show that 18 municipalities allocated a budget for the protection of minority communities for 2017 in the amount of € 979,856.47, while 19 municipalities, namely Klllokot, Glllogoc, Kaçanik, Skenderaj, Junik, Graçanica, North Mitrovica, Partesh, Zveçan, Vushtrri, Malisheva, Deçan, Suhareka, Mamusha, Ranillug, Shtërpca, Istog, Podujeva and Leposavic, did not allocate any amounts.

Municipal regulations on the use of official languages – Currently, 32 municipalities have adopted such a regulation, while 5 municipalities, namely Ranillug, Mamusha, North Mitrovica, Leposavic and Zvecan have not adopted the concerned regulation yet.

Regarding this, 27 municipalities have recruited staff dealing with the translation, while 10 municipalities (Mamusha, Ranillug, Malisheva, Suhareka, Obiliq, Hani Elezit, Glogoc, Kaçanik, Zveçan and Graçanica) have still not done so. In addition, 32 municipalities have undertaken actions to provide access to services in the official languages at the municipal level: they have a translator, they have the regulation on the use of official languages, and they publish on the municipality's official website documents in the official languages. On the other hand, 4 municipalities, namely Mamusha, Ranillug, Malisheva and Junik, have not taken any such action, while the Municipality of Zveçan still lacks its official website.

2.1.8. Protection and promotion of cultural heritage

Regarding the definition and treatment of perimeters, protected areas, protected surfaces and marking of cultural heritage assets, 21 municipalities have undertaken the marking of heritage assets, marking of protected and cultural areas, etc., while 14 municipalities (Malisheva, Suhareka, Rahovec, Lipjan, Obiliq, Novoberda, Ranillug, Shterpca, Junik, North Mitrovica, Hani Elezit, Klllokot, Leposavic and Zvecan) did not take any action. Further, 2 municipalities, namely Mitrovica and Kamenica, do not possess any protected areas.

Plans for the protection of cultural heritage – Based on the data available to MLGA, 17 municipalities possess the Cultural Heritage Protection Plan, while 20 municipalities (Gjakova, Ferizaj, Klina, Shtime, Novobërda, Shtërpca, Mamusha, Ranillug, Dragash, Klllokot, Hani Elezit, Skenderaj, Graçanica, North Mitrovica, Prishtina, Kamenica, Mitrovica, Partesh, Leposavic and Zvecan) do not possess such a plan.

Protected areas – Regarding the number of violations of protected areas, the data provided by the municipalities show that there are 22 cases of violations of protected areas in 2 municipalities, namely in Deçan and Klina, while 33 other municipalities did not report such violations. Further, 2 municipalities, namely Mitrovica and Kamenica, do not have protected areas. The municipalities of Deçan and Klina, which have had cases of identified violations, have continued with criminal proceedings against violators of law and in protection of cultural heritage values. Considering that there were no identified violations of the protected areas in the other 33 municipalities, they did not take such measures.

Cultural heritage protective measures - For the purpose of protecting the municipal cultural heritage, the security monitoring equipment/cameras have been installed throughout the cultural heritage site of Orthodox Church in 17 municipalities, whereas 1 municipality (Klina) has partially installed these equipment. Whereas, 12 municipalities, namely Suhareka, Shtime, Mamusha, Shterpca, Prishtina, Kamenica, Mitrovica, North Mitrovica, Partesh, Kaçanik, Klllokot and Viti, have not made such installations, as well as 7 other municipalities, namely Malisheva, Novoberda, Junik, Hani i Elezit, Glogoc, Dragash and Leposavic, do not have Orthodox Churches or did not provide relevant information. Also, from municipalities with Orthodox Churches, 11 municipalities have Memorandums of Cooperation, while 19 municipalities, namely Deçan, Suhareka, Peja, Gjiilan, Obiliq, Mamush, Ranillug, Prishtina, Kamenica, Istog, Fushe Kosova, Prizren, Viti, Klllokot, Skenderaj, Leposavic, Kaçanik, Zvecan and Partesh, have not signed any Memorandum of Cooperation regarding the duties and responsibilities in relation to the maintenance of the Orthodox Church. Whereas, the Municipality of North Mitrovica did not provide any information.

The Council of the Village Hoça e Madhe and the Task Force for the Historic Centre of Prizren - In the framework of inter-institutional coordination for protection of cultural heritage, the Council for the Village of Hoça e Madhe and the Task Force for the Historic Centre of Prizren have been established and they are operational. In Municipality of Rahovec, the Council for the Village of Hoça e Madhe operates

with a decision of Municipal Assembly of 2015. During the period January - December 2017, the Municipality of Rahovec did not take any action because there were no complaints for violations of the Law on the Village of Hoça e Madhe. Whereas, the Municipality of Prizren has ensured all the funds and materials for the Cultural Heritage Council for the Historic Centre of Prizren and this has made the Council to be more professional and to follow all activities in the Historic Centre of Prizren. Municipality of Prizren has assigned 2 inspectors in total to inspect illegal constructions in the Protected Zone of the City. In this regard, for the reporting period January-December 2017, the Task Force has identified the buildings that were constructed in violation of the Law on the Historic Centre. Also, during the period January - December 2017, 22 municipalities have organized campaigns for awareness raising and for stronger promotion of cultural heritage protection. 15 other municipalities, namely Novoherda, Mamusha, Shterpcë, Malisheva, Klinë, Junik, North Mitrovica, Kamenica, Mitrovica, Klllokot, Glllogoc, Dragash, Leposaviç, Zveçan and Kaçanik, have not organized any such campaign. Municipality of Prizren has allocated a budget of € 57,000 for the Cultural Heritage Council of Prizren, in order to enable successful operation. Meanwhile, the Municipality of Rahovec has allocated a budget for the village of Hoça e Madhe in the amount of € 22,000.

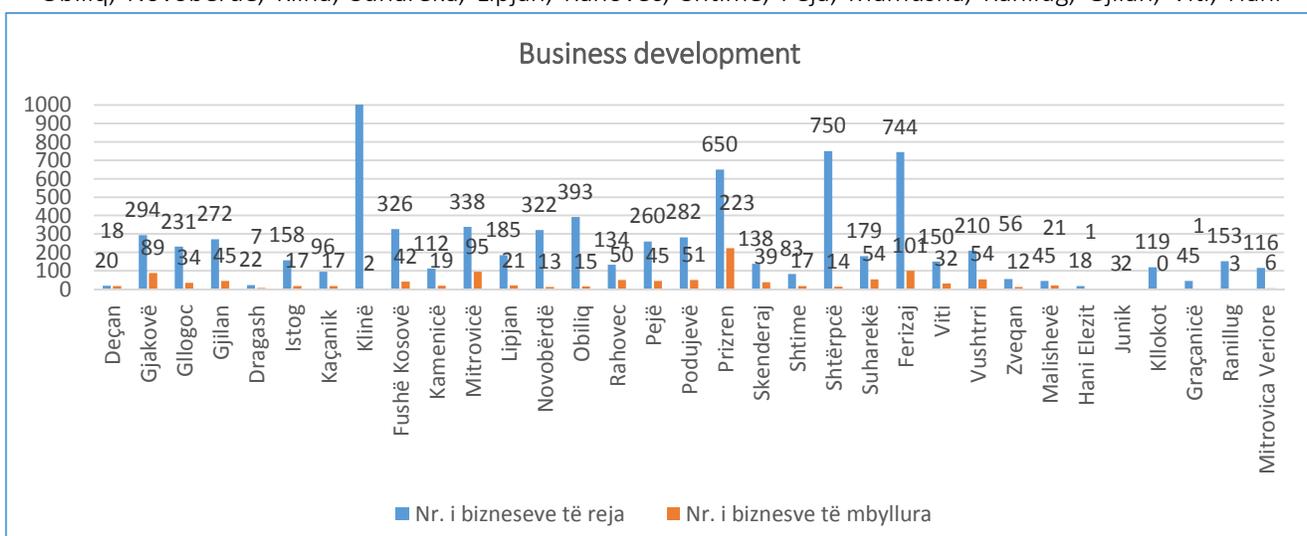
2.2. Economic criteria

2.2.1. Market economy

Administrative procedures – During the one-year period (January-December 2017), 34 municipalities provided many facilities in administrative procedures such as: free of charge - business registration, tax reduction, facilities for registering business units, Registration Officials help to fill out the required forms, for each request of the party etc., while 1 municipality (Leposaviq) has done nothing in this regard, as well as 2 other municipalities, namely Mamusha and Partesh, do not have business registration offices and could not take any action of this nature.

Businesses Development and Subsidies - During the reporting period January - December 2017, the number of registered businesses in 33 municipalities is 9482. Whereas 3 municipalities, namely Mamusha, Leposaviq and Partesh, have no registered businesses whereas the Municipality of Prishtina did not provide any information on the number of registered businesses. Regarding the closure of businesses, the number of closed businesses for 32 municipalities is 1160. 3 municipalities, namely Mamusha, Leposaviq and Klllokot, have no closed businesses and 2 municipalities, namely Partesh and Prishtina, have no business registration office at all.

Regarding the allocation of the specific budget for businesses subsidies, it was reported that 9 municipalities allocated an amount of EUR 1.009.200.00, whereas 28 municipalities (Deçan, Shterpcë, Obiliq, Novoherde, Klinë, Suhareka, Lipjan, Rahovec, Shtime, Peja, Mamusha, Ranilug, Gjilan, Viti, Hani

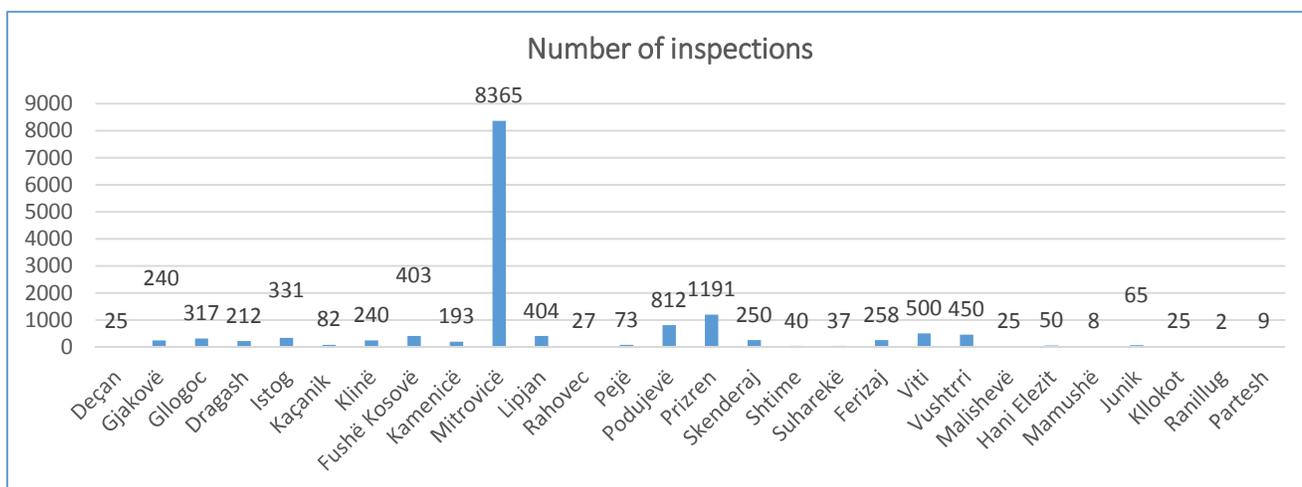


Elezit, Klokot, Glllogoc, Dragash, Prishtina, Istog, Kamenica, Fushe Kosove, Skenderaj, Junik, Gračanica, Leposavic, North Mitrovica and Partesh) did not allocate any budget. Also, 22 municipalities have functional centres for business promotion, whereas in 15 municipalities, namely in Vushtrri, Lipjan, Suharekë, Peja, Ranillug, Mamusha, Pristina, Istog, Kamenica, North Mitrovica, Skenderaj, Partesh, Klllokot, Leposavic and Dragash, they have not been functionalized yet.

Chart 19: Comparison of the number of registered and closed businesses by municipalities.

Citizen participation in budget planning – Regarding the citizens participation in municipal budget planning, 32 municipalities have paid a particular attention to citizen involvement in budget planning through these forms: publication of the project on official municipal websites, meetings with different groups of interest, meetings with citizens, business associations, NGOs, youth groups, debates with citizens, etc. Whereas, 5 municipalities, namely Mamusha, Peja, Gjilan, Leposavic and Zvecan, have not begun the process of citizen involvement in decision-making yet.

Fighting informal economy - For the purpose of preventing the informal economy and fiscal evasion, during the reporting period January-December 2017, the number of inspections in 27 municipalities was 1,4634. Whereas 9 municipalities, namely Novoberda, Shterpca, Obiliq, Gjilan, Prishtina, Gračanica, Leposavic, Zvecan and North Mitrovica did not have any inspections, whereas the Municipality of



Prishtina did not provide any information.

Chart 20: Level of municipal inspections for fighting the informal economy.

Also, 30 municipalities have taken the following measures against economic entities for prevention of informal economy: ongoing inspection of these entities, field inspections with the assistance of Kosovo police authorities, remarks with minutes for some businesses for the purpose of warning and for prevention of informal economy, fines and legal sanctions, confiscation of goods and prosecution by police, reporting cases to minor offense court, etc. Whereas, 7 municipalities, namely Leposaviq, North Mitrovica, Novoberda, Gjilan, Shterpca, Zvecan and Klllokot, have not undertaken any measures since they do not have a registered number of inspections.

Functionalizing of economic zones - Regarding the functionalizing of municipal economic zones, the Municipality of Prizren has prepared a Detailed Regulatory Plan “Special Area for Light Industry” (medium and small) or “Business Park”, which is expected to be licensed by the Ministry, the Detailed Regulatory

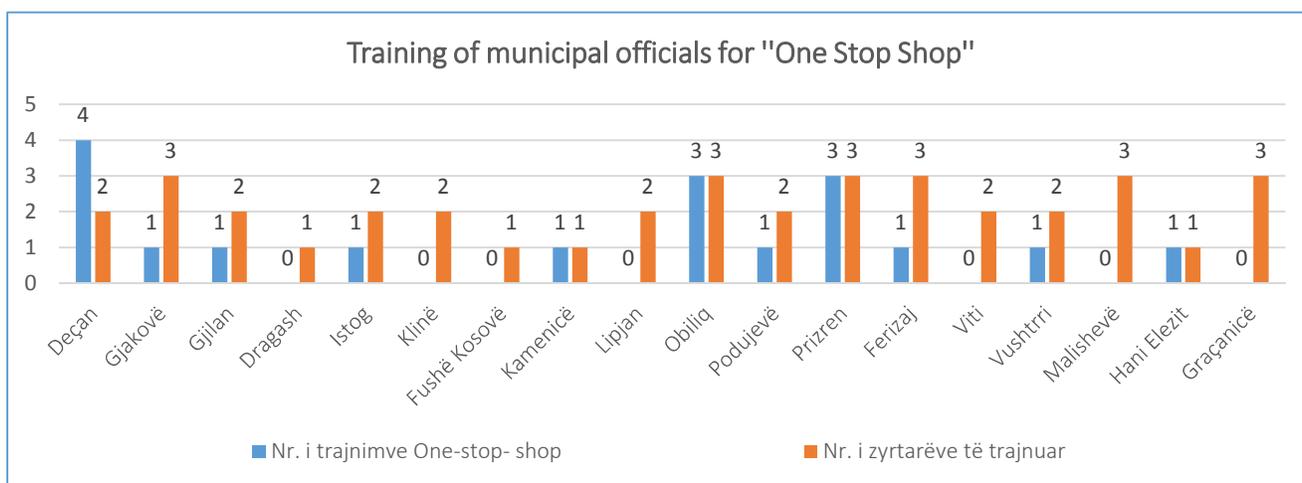
Plan for Light Industry in which the re-parcelling has taken place, Detailed Regulatory Plan, market, industry and housing. However, the Municipality of Gjakova has not reported any progress in this regard.

2.3. European Standards

2.3.1. One Stop Shop

Establishment and Functionalizing of "One Stop Shops" - Commonly known as common administrative points in municipalities for providing local business services, has continued throughout 2017 in order to provide its services to all citizens. These points have been established and operate in 27 municipalities and are expected to be established in 8 other municipalities, namely in Mamusha, Ranillug, Junik, Partesh, Klllokot, Prishtina, Leposaviq and Zvecan, whereas two other municipalities, namely Skenderaj and North Mitrovica, have not provided information.

For the purpose of better functioning of these municipal points, during January-December 2017, 11 municipalities have organized 18 training sessions for one stop shop staff, whereas 26 municipalities



(Klina, Lipjan, Novoherda, Rahovec, Peja, Shtime, Shterpca, Suhareka, Malisheva, Mamusha, Ranillug, Glllogoc, Dragash, Fushe Kosova, Mitrovica, Prishtina, Skenderaj, Viti, Junik, Klllokot, Graçanica, Zvecan, Leposaviq, Kacanik, Partesh and North Mitrovica) did not organize any training in this area. 39 officers were trained in 19 municipalities, whereas 18 other municipalities, namely Novoherda, Rahovec, Peja, Shtime, Shterpca, Suhareka, Mamusha, Ranillug, Glllogoc, Mitrovica, Prishtina, Skenderaj, Klllokot, Zvecan, Leposavic, Kacanik, North Mitrovica and Junik have not trained any official in this area. The following chart reflects the following number of training sessions and the number of trained municipal officials:

Chart 21: Number of training sessions organized by the municipality and the number of officials trained on One Stop Shops.

The Energy Efficiency Plan - 28 municipalities have the energy efficiency plans, whereas 9 municipalities, namely Mamusha, Shterpca, Ranillug, Klllokot, Skenderaj, Graçanica, North Mitrovica, Dragash, Leposavic do not have it yet. During the reporting period January-December 2017, 13 municipalities had 29 training sessions, whereas 24 municipalities, namely Gjilan, Gjakova, Vushtrri, Novoherda, Mamusha, Shterpca, Ferizaj, Malisheva, Suhareka, Klina, Peja, Istog, Kamenica, Prizren, Skenderaj, Viti, Hani Elezit, Junik, Klllokot, Graçanica, Leposaviq, Zvecan, Kacanik and North Mitrovica, did not organize any training. Whereas, regarding the activities of the municipalities for the implementation of this plan, 32 municipalities have undertaken the following activities for the implementation of the energy efficiency

plan: the replacement of public lighting bulbs, the LED bulb system installed in some city streets, regulation of the stairway windows has been done according to the energy efficiency plan, etc. Whereas, 5 municipalities, namely Peja, Viti, Kllokot, Leposavic and Skenderaj, have not undertaken any activity.

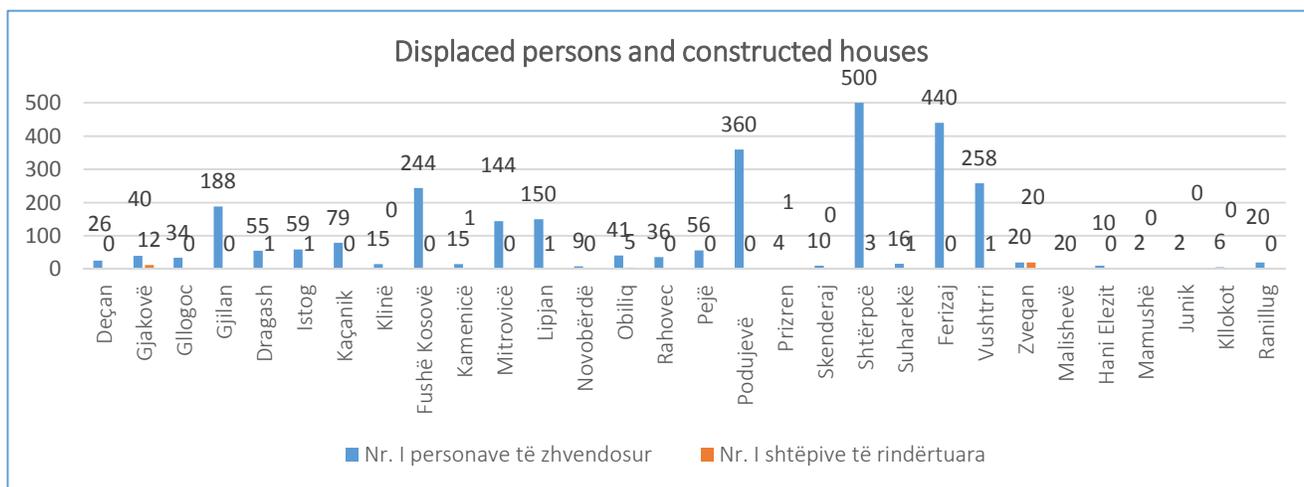
2.3.2. Judiciary and human rights

Implementation of the Law on Protection from Discrimination - Regarding the implementation of the Law on Protection from Discrimination in respecting the rights of persons with disabilities, data show that it has been implemented in 28 municipalities, whereas in 5 municipalities, namely in Suhareka, Mamusha, Shterpca, Rahovec and Leposavic, it has not been implemented, whereas 2 municipalities, namely North Mitrovica and Skenderaj, did not provide any information, and Municipalities of Novoberda and Viti provided only partial data. Also, 21 municipalities have undertaken the following actions in this area: financial assistance through NGOs, construction of free access infrastructure (ramps, elevators and traffic lights), appointment of an anti-discrimination officer as provided by the law, recommendations for public institutions which did not regulate the horizontal and slope access for persons with disabilities, distribution of various leaflets, etc., whereas 16 municipalities, namely Rahovec, Mamusha, Shterpca, Gjilan, Lipjan, Obiliq, Shtime, Kllokot, Prishtina, Skenderaj, North Mitrovica, Kamenica, Leposavic, Zvecan, Kaçanik and Podujeva, have not undertaken actions to implement the Law on Protection from Discrimination.

Provision of free legal aid - According to MLGA data, Legal Assistance Office has been functionalized in 6 municipalities, whereas in 27 municipalities, namely in Gjilan, Vushtrri, Lipjan, Obiliq, Novoberda, Mamusha, Ranillug, Shterpca, Malisheva, Deçan, Klina, Rahovec, Viti, Hani Elezit, Kllokot, Glllogoc, Dragash, Prishtina, Istog, Kamenica, Podujeva, Junik, Graçanica, Leposavic, Zveçan, Partesh and Fushe Kosova, not yet, as well as 4 other municipalities, namely Skenderaj, North Mitrovica, Mitrovica and Kaçanik, have not provided any information. Regarding the recruitment of officials for the free legal aid, during this period 6 municipalities have recruited officials for free legal aid, whereas in 20 municipalities, namely in Malisheva, Decan, Klina, Rahovec, Gjilan, Vushtrri, Lipjan, Obiliq, Shtime, Novoberda, Mamusha, Ranillug, Shterpca, Viti, Kllokot, Glllogoc, Podujeva, Junik, Graçanica and Partesh have not done so and 11 municipalities, namely Hani Elezit, Pristina, Istog, Kamenica, Mitrovica, Fushe Kosova, Skenderaj, Zvecan, Leposavic, Kacanik and North Mitrovica, did not provide any information.

Personal data protection – Regarding the field of personal data protection, the relevant municipal data protection officer has been appointed in 36 municipalities, whereas in 1 municipality (Zubin Potok) he has not been appointed yet. Also, the personal database has been functionalized in 21 municipalities, whereas in 15 municipalities, namely in Deçan, Gjakova, Vushtrri, Peja, Suhareka, Klina, Mamusha, Ranillug, Glllogoc, Hani Elezit, Skenderaj, Istog, Kamenica, Leposavic and Kaçanik it has not been functionalized yet, and in the Municipality of Graçanica it has been only partially functionalized.

Physical security of documentation - Physical security of documentation (physical guard, camera installation, grids and safes, etc.) has been improved in 33 municipalities, whereas 2 municipalities, namely Mamusha and Rahovec, have not increased physical security for documentation and 2 municipalities (Klina and Kamenica) have done it partially. Also, 35 municipalities store physical books, whereas in 2 municipalities, namely in Mamusha and Ranillug, do not. Within the functioning of the Municipal Offices for Communities and Return, the requests of repatriated persons have been verified by the Officer for Communities and Return in 36 municipalities and the cases have been reviewed by the Municipal Commission for Reintegration of Repatriated Persons. Whereas, in one (1) municipality



(Novoberda) this is not being done.

Chart 22: Number of returnees and constructed houses by municipalities.

Based on this chart, we can see that the number of returnees differs markedly from municipality to municipality, although the construction of houses for returnees remains challenging. We can see that the municipality of Shtërpçë leads with the number of displaced persons with a total of 500 persons, followed by the Municipality of Ferizaj with 440 persons and so on. Regarding returnees and their registration in the relevant municipalities, the number of returned displaced persons registered in 30 municipalities is 2841, whereas 7 municipalities, namely Shtime, Prishtina, Viti, Graçanica, Partesh, Leposavic and North Mitrovica, have no returnees. Also, the number of houses reconstructed for returnees in 11 municipalities is 47, whereas 26 municipalities, namely Deçan, Gjilan, Klina, Novoberda, Rahovec, Peja, Shtime, Ferizaj, Malisheva, Mamusha, Ranillug, Glllogoc, Fushe Kosova, Mitrovica, Podujeve, Partesh, Skenderaj, Viti, Hani Elezit, Junik, Pristina, North Mitrovica, Kllokot, Leposavic, Kacanik, Graçanica have no houses reconstructed for returnees.

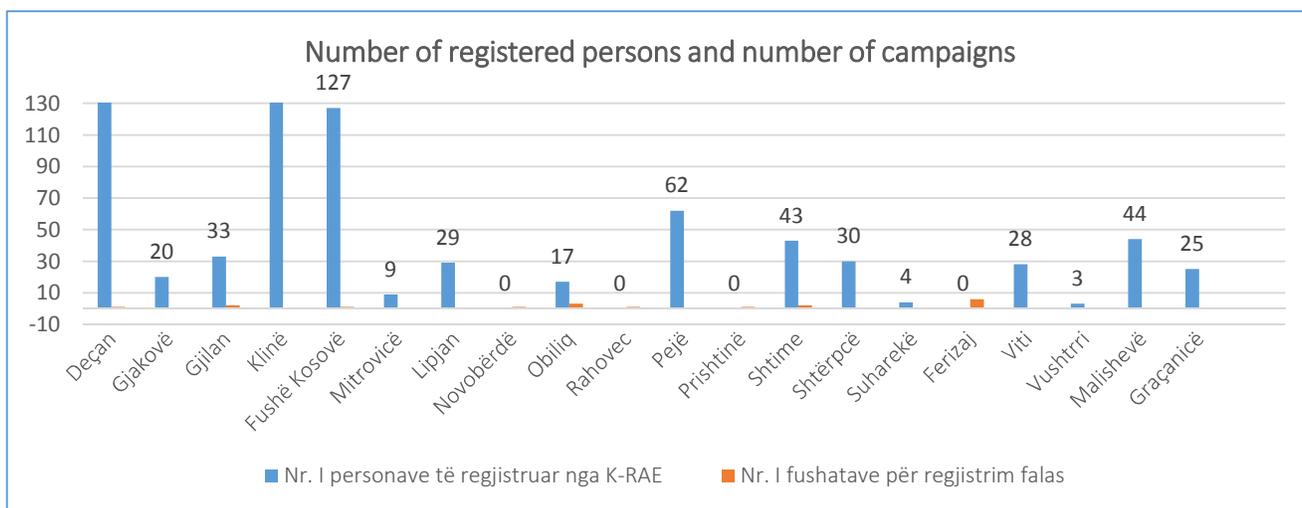
Applications for financial assistance and for businesses - In 26 municipalities the number of applications for assistance from the reintegration fund is 962, whereas 11 municipalities (Klina, Rahovec, Shtime, Ferizaj, Mamusha, Junik, Partesh, North Mitrovica, Leposavic, Kacanik and Zvecan) did not have any and in 32 municipalities the number of applications for business development by repatriated persons is 1064, whereas 5 municipalities, Novoberda, Partesh, Leposavic, Zvecan and North Mitrovica, did not have any.

Equipping repatriated persons with required documents - There were 209 cases in 12 municipalities for equipping the repatriated persons with necessary documents, whereas 25 municipalities, namely Gjilan, Klina, Novoberda, Rahovec, Peja, Shtime, Shtërpça, Ferizaj, Vushtrri, Malisheva, Ranillug, Skenderaj, Junik,

North Mitrovica, Partesh, Istog, Podujeva, Mitrovica, Prizren, Viti, Glogoc, Leposavic, Kacanik, Zvecan and Dragash, did not have any cases of repatriated persons that were equipped with personal documents.

Local Action Plans for RAE Community Integration - Local Action Plan for Integration of RAE Community has been approved by 13 municipalities, whereas 17 municipalities: Novoberda, Ranillug, Shterpca, Klina, Rahovec, Peja, Gjakova, Shtime, Viti, Klllokot, Dragash, Zveçan, Fushe Kosove, Junik, Graçanica, North Mitrovica and Leposavic have not done that yet, and 7 other municipalities, such as Ranillug, Glogocv, Junik, Hani Elezit, Kaçanik, Zvecan and Partesh have no RAE communities.

RAE community registration - In 17 municipalities, the number of registered RAE persons is 3831, whereas 13 municipalities, namely Dragash, Istog, Kamenica, Leposaviq, Podujeva, Prizren, Skenderaj, Mamusha, North Mitrovica, Novoberda, Prishtina, Ferizaj, Rahovec, have no registered RAE community persons, and 7 municipalities, namely Ranillug, Glogoc, Kaçanik, Junik, Hani Elezit, Zveçan and Partesh, do not have RAE. Also, during this period, 18 campaigns for free of charge registration were held in 9 municipalities, whereas in 21 municipalities, namely in Gjakova, Klina, Lipjan, Peja, Shterpca, Suhareka, Vushtrri, Malisheva, Mamusha, Ranillug, Leposaviq, Istog, Kamenica, Mitrovica, Podujeva, Viti, Klllokot, Skenderaj, Graçanica, North Mitrovica and Prizren, no campaigns for free of charge registration were held, and 7 municipalities, namely Ranillug, Glogoc, Kaçanik, Junik, Hani Elezit, Zveçan and Partesh, have no RAE



members in their relevant municipalities.

Chart 23: Number of registered RAE community members by municipalities.

2.3.3. Justice, Freedom and Security

Local Reintegration Action Plans - MLGA data show that 35 municipalities have approved the Local Reintegration Action Plan, whereas 2 municipalities (Leposaviq and North Mitrovica) have not approved this plan yet.

Digitalization of civil status books - The process of digitization of civil status books that were returned from Serbia was completed in 21 municipalities, whereas 13 municipalities, namely Mamusha, Ranillug, Lipjan, Deçan, Rahovec, Gjakova, Skenderaj, North Mitrovica, Klllokot, Dragash, Podujeva, Leposaviq and Zveçan, have not completed it yet, and 1 municipality, namely Municipality of Vushtrria, has partially completed it. Whereas, two other municipalities, namely Prishtina and Istog, did not provide any information. Regarding this, the number of certified municipal officials who have undergone the legal/procedural and

system knowledge test in 30 municipalities is 482, whereas 7 municipalities, namely Novoberda, Mamusha, Ranillug, Rahovec, Partesh, Zveçan and Leposaviq, have no certified officials.

2.3.4. Migration

Local Public Safety Council - LPSCs have been functionalized in 33 municipalities, whereas four municipalities, namely Gjilan, Junik, Kaçanik and Hani Elezit have not established them yet. Community Safety Action Teams have been established in 33 municipalities, whereas 3 municipalities (Gjilan, Klllokot and Kaçanik) have not yet established them and 1 municipality (North Mitrovica) has not provided any information. During January-December 2017, 95 meetings have been held in 23 municipalities, whereas 2 municipalities (Glllogoc and Dragash) did not provide any information. In 12 municipalities, namely in Gjilan, Lipjan, Shtime, Novoberda, Mamusha, Hani Elezit, North Mitrovica, Pristina, Istog, Kamenica, Leposaviq and Mitrovica, no training has been held. Also, during this period, 23 municipalities have undertaken the following activities: they approved the annual work plan, they held a round table for prevention of violent extremism, they held lectures with students of two secondary schools regarding the explosives – this activity was carried by KSF in relation to narcotic substances, etc. Whereas 14 municipalities, namely Novoberda, Mamusha, Shterpca, Prishtina, Kamenica, Mitrovica, Fushe Kosova, Viti, Hani Elezit, Klllokot, Skenderaj, Leposaviq, Zveçan and North Mitrovica, have not undertaken any activities.

Combating narcotics - During January-December 2017, 27 municipalities have undertaken these activities to achieve results in the combat against drugs and prevention of narcotics trafficking: pedagogues and psychologists in schools have held continuous lectures about these phenomena, municipalities have cooperated with the police on identification of places where narcotics are used, and 10 municipalities, namely Novoberda, Mamusha, Shterpca, Prishtina, North Mitrovica, Partesh, Klllokot, Dragash, Zveçan and Leposaviq, have not undertaken any concrete activity in this regard.

2.3.5. Education and culture

Within the framework of increasing the technical capacities for inclusive education, the Municipality of Prishtina has equipped the Career Counselling Centre with the information technology. During the period January-December 2017, 29 municipalities have undertaken these activities that have increased the health education: awareness-raising campaigns in schools for health and environment, marking the World Cervical Cancer Day, marking the day of prostate cancer, marking the world no tobacco day, marking the Immunization Week where lectures have been held, leaflets have been disseminated, ongoing activities with “*Save the Children*” organization have been held, whereas 8 municipalities, namely Novoberda, Shterpca, Graçanica, North Mitrovica, Klllokot, Kacanik, Zveçan and Leposaviq, did not undertake any activity.

Implementing teacher's guide for assessing pupils with special needs - In 28 municipalities, a teacher's guide for assessing pupils with special educational needs was implemented, whereas 8 municipalities, namely Klina, Mamusha, Shterpca, North Mitrovica, Partesh, Klllokot, Dragash and Leposaviq, have not implemented it yet, and municipality have not fulfilled these obligations.⁵ In addition, the package of parental information materials on the importance of education of children with special needs was compiled in 18 municipalities, whereas 19 municipalities, namely Gjilan, Vushtrri, Lipjan, Shtime, Novoberda, Mamusha, Ranillug, Shterpca, Klina, Rahovec, Peja, Mitrovica, Fushe Kosova, Graçanica, North

⁵ *The answers were not credible and were unclear, and this municipality did not respond to the MLGA request for clarification.*

Mitrovica, Partesh, Kllokot, Dragash and Leposavic, have not yet compiled the package with relevant materials.

Pre-school institutions - During the period January to December 2017, a total of 16895 children were included in 31 municipalities in the pre-school institutions. Whereas in 2 municipalities, namely Mamusha and Gjilan, there are no children who are included in preschool institutions. 4 other municipalities, such as Dragash, Kllokot, Leposaviq and North Mitrovica, did not provide any information.

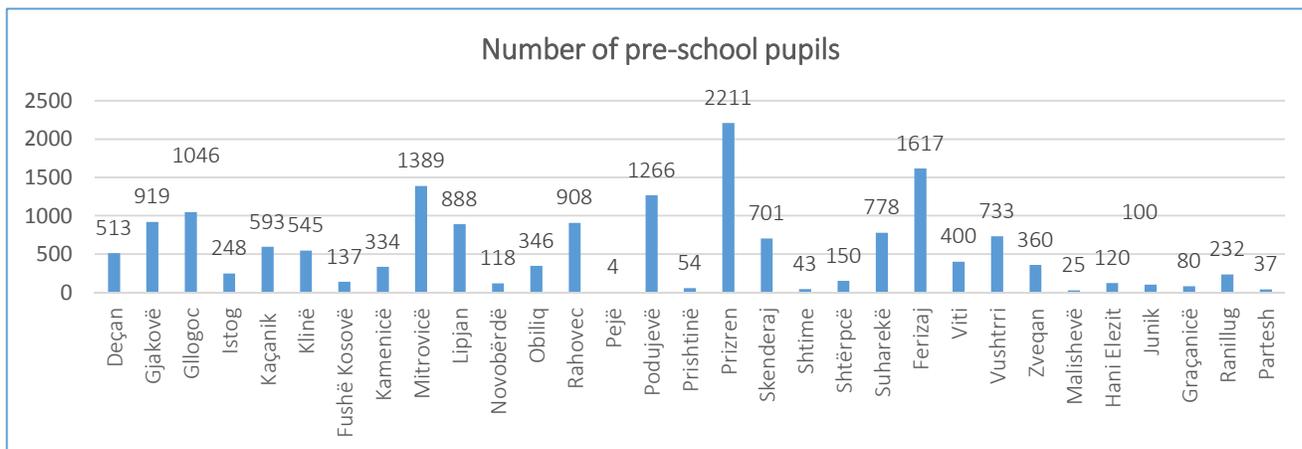


Chart 24: Number of pre-school pupils by municipality.

School drop-outs by RAE community - Regarding the school-drop outs by RAE, we have:

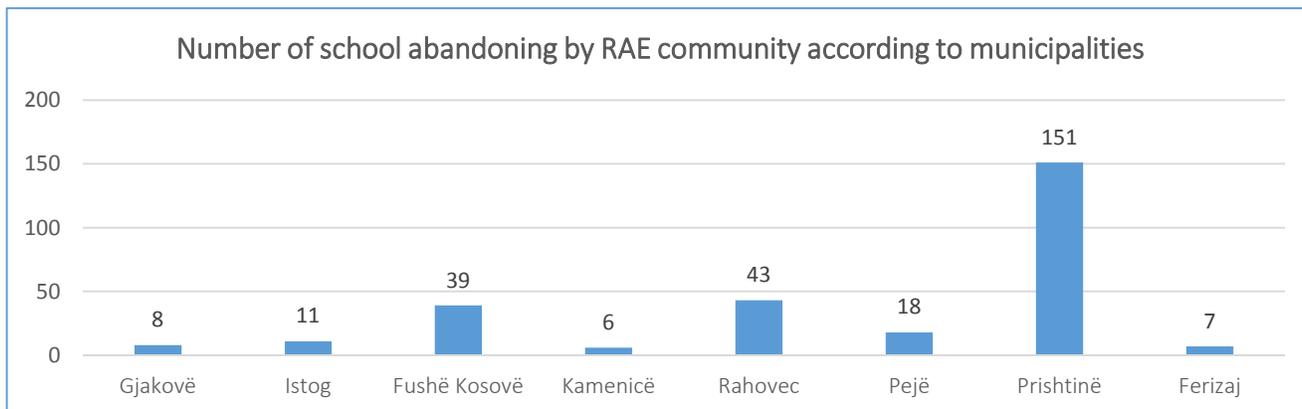


Chart 25: Number of school drop-outs by RAE community, by municipalities.

As can be seen from the chart in question, during January-December 2017, 283 pupils among minority communities have dropped out of school in 8 municipalities, whereas 22 municipalities, namely Deçan, Gjilan, Lipjan, Novoberda, Obiliq, Shtime, Shterpca, Suhareka, Vushtrri, Malisheva, Mamusha, Dragash, Mitrovica, Podujeva, Prizren, Skenderaj, Viti, Kllokot, Graçanica, Klina, North Mitrovica and Leposaviq, have no pupils that have dropped out of school and 7 other municipalities, namely Ranillug, Kaçanik, Glllogoc, Junik, Hani Elezit, Zveçan and Partesh, have no RAE at all in their municipalities. Also, 25 municipalities have undertaken awareness-raising activities for pupils and parents regarding the consequences of the migration and about stopping the school drop-out. Whereas 12 municipalities, namely Gjilan, Malisheva, Suhareka, Mamusha, Ranillug, Shterpca, North Mitrovica, Partesh, Prizren, Kllokot, Leposaviq and Zveçan, did not undertake any activities.

2.3.6. Environment

Waste Management Plan - 30 municipalities have approved the waste management plan, whereas 7 municipalities, namely Novoberda, Mamusha, Shterpcja, North Mitrovica, Kamenica, Leposaviq and Zvecan, have not approved it yet. During January-December 2017, in 23 municipalities, the number of workshops organized for drafting municipal plans and regulations for waste was 88, whereas 14 municipalities, namely Deçan, Gjakova, Gjilan, Novoberda, Peja, Shtime, Shterpcja, Mamusha, Kamenica, Viti, Junik, Graçanica, Leposaviq and North Mitrovica did not organize any workshops. In addition, in 29 municipalities, a total of 109 officials were trained, whereas 8 municipalities, namely Gjilan, Novoberda, Peja, Shterpcja, Mamusha, Kaçanik, North Mitrovica and Leposaviq, have no trained officials.

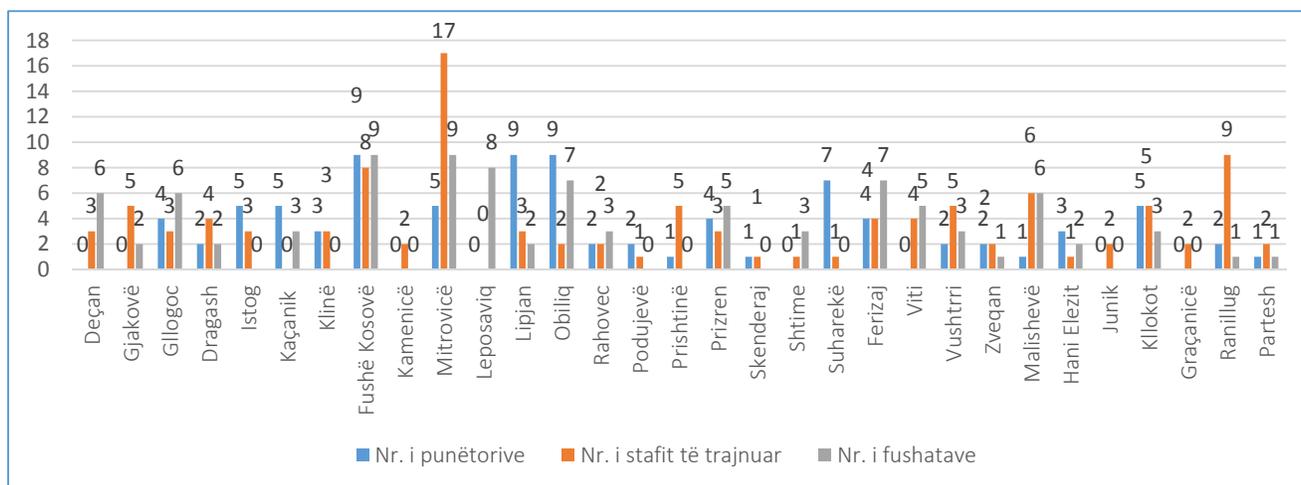


Chart 26: Number of workshops, trained staff and number of campaigns related to municipal plans and waste regulations by municipalities for 2017.

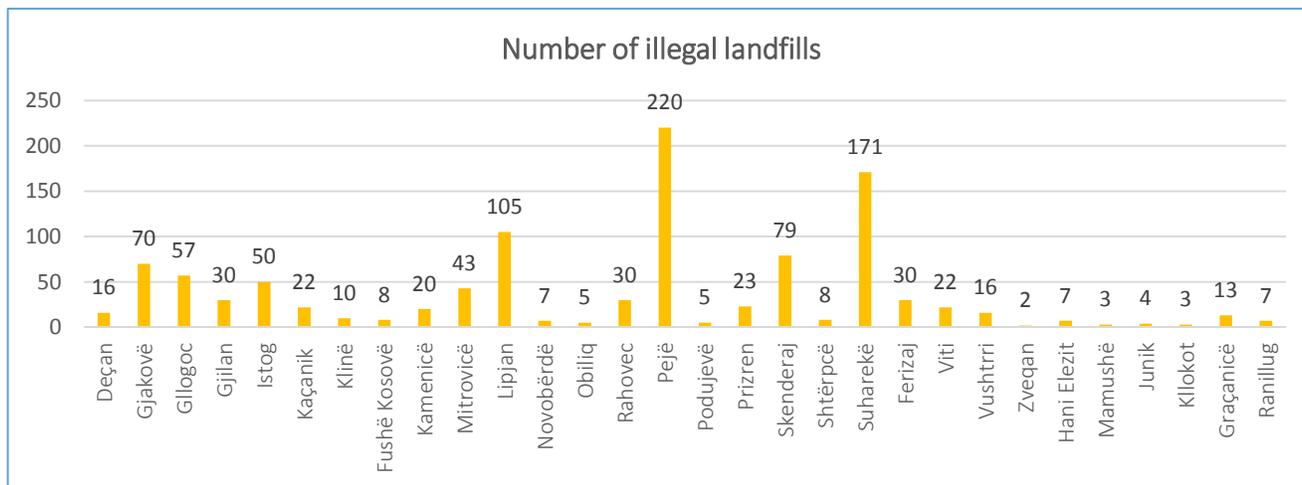
Campaigns undertaken by the municipalities for the waste management system - During this period, in 22 municipalities, the number of public awareness-raising campaigns for the waste management system is 94, whereas 15 municipalities, namely Gjilan, Klina, Novoberda, Shterpcja, Peja, Suhareka, Mamusha, Kamenica, Istog, Podujeva, Prishtina, Skenderaj, Junik, Graçanica and North Mitrovica, have not held public awareness-raising campaigns about the waste management system. In addition, 18 municipalities have prepared the assessment and reform plan for the solid waste management, whereas 19 municipalities, namely Novoberda, Mamusha, Gjilan, Vushtrri, Lipjan, Obiliq, Shtime, Suhareka, Rahovec, Peja, Podujeva, Partesh, North Mitrovica, Viti, Skenderaj, Hani Elezit, Leposaviq, Zveçan and Kaçanik, have not prepared the assessment and the reform plan of the solid waste management sector. In this regard, the pre-feasibility study for the municipal waste landfill has been completed in the Municipality of Dragash, whereas in the Municipality of Gjilan has not been completed yet.

Hazardous waste inventory - Hazardous waste inventory and hazardous waste situation assessment has been prepared by 6 municipalities, whereas 31 municipalities, namely Novoberda, Mamusha, Ranillug, Shterpcja, Gjilan, Gjakova, Vushtrri, Lipjan, Obiliq, Shtime, Ferizaj, Deçan, Suhareka, Rahovec, Peja, Prishtina, Istog, Kamenica, Podujeva, Fushe Kosova, Prizren, Viti, Hani Elezit, Klllokot, Glllogoc, Kaçanik, Skenderaj, Graçanica, Leposaviq, Zvecan and Partesh, have not prepared it yet.

Water protection program - During the reporting period January-December 2017, 14 municipalities included sanitary water protected areas in the Detailed Regulatory Plan, whereas 23 municipalities, namely Novoberda, Mamusha, Ranillug, Shterpcja, Gjilan, Vushtrri, Lipjan, Obiliq, Malisheva, Suhareka,

Rahovec, Peja, Kaçanik, Skenderaj, Junik, Graçanica, North Mitrovica, Partesh, Klllokot, Dragash, Leposaviq, Zvecan and Kacanik have not included it yet.

Illegal landfills - the number of illegal landfills in 30 municipalities is 1086. Whereas 7 municipalities, Shtime, Malisheva, Dragash, Prishtina, Partesh, Leposaviq and North Mitrovica did not provide data. During January-December 2017, 52 workshops have been held in 23 municipalities, whereas 14 municipalities, namely Suhareka, Peja, Gjakova, Shterpca, Ranillug, Mamusha, Novoberda, Kaçanik, Podujeva, Fushe Kosova, Skenderaj, Junik, North Mitrovica, Leposaviq, did not held any workshop. 77 municipal environmental officers have been trained in 28 municipalities, whereas 9 municipalities, namely Peja, Novoberda, Mamusha, Kaçanik, Fushe Kosova, Skenderaj, Zvecan, Leposaviq and Junik, do



not have any trained municipal environmental officer.

Chart 27: Number of illegal landfills by municipalities.

2.3.7. Local agriculture

Local agricultural inspectors - During the reporting period January-December 2017, 18 municipalities had the agriculture inspectors, whereas 19 municipalities, Novoberda, Mamusha, Ranillug, Shterpca, Obiliq, Ferizaj, Malisheva, Peja, Vushtrri, Istog, Mitrovica, Fushe Kosova, Partesh, Hani Elezit, Dragash, Kaçanik, Zvecan and Gillogoc, had no agriculture inspectors.

Municipal measures for protection of agricultural land - During the reporting period January - December 2017, within the municipal measures for protection of agricultural land, 4009 requests have been submitted in 19 municipalities, whereas 18 municipalities, namely Novoberda, Rahovec, Peja, Shterpca, Suhareke, Vushtrri, Mamusha, Ranillug, Dragash, Istog, Mitrovica, Podujeva, Skenderaj, Hani Elezit, Zvecan, Leposavic, Kacanik and North Mitrovica, did not have any submitted requests. For 14 municipalities, the number of issued permits is 333, whereas 23 municipalities, namely Deçan, Gjilan, Klina, Novoberda, Rahovec, Peja, Shterpca, Suhareka, Vushtrri, Malisheva, Mamusha, Gillogoc, Dragash, Istog, Fushe Kosova, Mitrovica, Podujeva, Hani Elezit, North Mitrovica, Kacanik, Zvecan, Leposaviq and Junik, did not have any issued permits.

Number of inspections and submission forms - During the reporting period January-December 2017 the number of inspections in 21 municipalities was 5546, whereas in 16 municipalities, namely in Dragash, Kacanik, Mitrovica, Leposaviq, Novoberda, Rahovec, Peja, Podujevo, Shterpca, Ferizaj, Vushtrri, Zvecan,

Hani Elezit, Mamusha, Ranillug, North Mitrovica, no inspections have taken place. Number of imposed submission forms in 15 municipalities is 964 whereas 22 municipalities, namely Deçan, Gjilan, Novoberda, Rahovec, Peja, Shterpca, Ferizaj, Vushtrri, Malisheva, Mamusha, Dragash, Mitrovica, Podujeva, Skenderaj, Viti, Hani i Elezit, Junik, Kllokot, Leposaviq, Zveçan, Kacanik and North Mitrovica, did not have any imposed submission forms.

Rural Land Management Plan - Data shows that 11 municipalities have a Rural Land Management Plan whereas 26 municipalities, namely Gjilan, Gjakova, Vushtrri, Lipjan, Obiliq, Deçan, Rahovec, Peja, Novoberda, Mamusha, Prizren, Viti, Hani Elezit, Kllokot, Glllogoc, Pristina, Istog, Kamenica, Mitrovica, Podujeva, Fushe Kosove, Skenderaj, Graxanica, Leposaviq, North Mitrovica and Partesh, have not such a plan.

2.3.8. Inter-municipal cooperation and international municipal cooperation

Inter-municipal cooperation - During the period January-December 2017, 5 inter-municipal cooperation agreements were reached in 7 municipalities, namely Shterpca, Viti, Kllokot, Vushtrri, Obiliq, Rahovec and Gjilan. Whereas, 31 other municipalities, namely Glllogoc, Fushe Kosova, Lipjan, Podujeva, Prishtina, Shtime, Gracanica, Dragash, Prizren, Suhareka, Malisheva, Mamusha, Deçan, Gjakova, Istog, Klina, Peja, Junik, Leposaviq, Mitrovica, Skenderaj, Zubin Potok, Zveçan, North Mitrovica, Kacanik, Kamenica, Novoberda, Ferizaj, Partesh, Hani i Elezit, Ranillug, did not reach any inter-municipal cooperation agreements during 2017.

International municipal cooperation - In terms of international community cooperation, during 2017 5 twinning agreements have been reached in 4 municipalities: 2 in the Municipality of Rahovec and 1 agreement in each Municipalities of Peja, Prizren, and Suhareke. Whereas 34 municipalities, namely Glllogoc, Fushe Kosove, Lipjan, Obiliq, Podujeva, Prishtina, Shtime, Gracnica, Dragash, Malishevë, Mamusha, Decan, Gjakova, Istog, Klina, Junik, Leposaviq, Mitrovica, Skenderaj, Vushtrri, Zubin Potok, Zveçan, North Mitrovica, Gjilan, Kacanik, Kamenica, Novoberda, Shterpca, Ferizaj, Viti, Partesh, Hani i Elezit, Kllokot and Ranillug, have not concluded any international municipal cooperation agreements during 2017.

2.3.9. Consumer and public health protection

22 municipalities have organized 100 trainings on protection and health of the mother and the child, whereas 15 municipalities, namely Novoberda, Mamusha, Shterpca, Malisheva, Rahovec, Kllokot, Kacanik, Skenderaj, Gracanica, North Mitrovica, Partesh, Prishtina, Fushe Kosova, Leposaviq and Zveçan, did not organize any such training sessions.

3. Finances at local level

3.1. Planning own source revenues

Planning for own source revenues for 2017 amounts to € 78,163,490.00, whereas in 2016 amounted to € 79,622,353.00, which is smaller for 1,458,863.00 or 1.83%.

3.2. Realization of own source revenues

There are two ways that the municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo collect their own source revenues: revenues collected directly by the municipality as a municipal activity, and revenues collected by the central level which are then transferred to municipalities as an integral part of the own source revenues.

Realization of direct and indirect revenues for 2017 was € 72,529,276.75, which if compared to the planned € 78,163,490.00, means that the realization is 93%. The collection of direct own source revenues for 2017 in the amount of € 67,476,446.60 compared to 2016, which was in the amount of € 66,230,620.97, is higher for € 1,245,825.63 or an increase of 1.88% €.

According to the official data from the Kosovo Financial Management Information System - KFMIS, Treasury Department – MoF, during the period January-December 2017 municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo have collected € 67,476,446.00 direct own source revenues, or 86.33% from the annual planned level of € 78,163,490.00.

Municipalities that have the highest level of realisation of own source revenues, over 100%, are Prizren, Skenderaj, Hani i Elezit, Klllokot and Partesh, while municipalities that have realized own source revenues at a low rate of below 20% are Zubin Potok and North Mitrovica. Revenues that have a greater impact on the increase of own source revenues are the property tax which in 2017 was collected in the amount of € 22,562,501.00, which is a smaller for the amount of € 2,874,142.00 compared to the collection in the same period of 2016 which was € 25,436,643, as well as municipal revenues for construction permits, where in 2017 the amount of € 18,614,038 was collected, which is higher compared to the same period of 2016, which was € 17,293,233. Whereas, the revenues collected from the change of land destination in 2017 amount to €3,106,348.00, where we can see an increase of € 1,707,936 compared to 2016.

3.3. Municipal budgeting for 2017

Based on official data from the Kosovo Financial Management Information System (KFMIS) - Department of Treasury - Ministry of Finance, the Municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo for 2017 have spent their budgets in the total value of 419,327,289.09 or 90% of the planned budget in the amount of € 466,567,443.76. Based on the latest state of affairs in the KFMIS annual reports, the budgeting of municipalities for 2017 is bigger for 22,779,621.53 € compared to 2016. In 2017, the budgeting was € 466,567,443.76, while in 2016 it was € 443,787,822.23.

3.4. Expenses compared to the budgeting

The budget of the municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo by economic categories in general was spent as follows:

- The category of salaries and wages planned in the amount of € 251,176,747.18 was spent in the amount of € 247,642,405.64 or 99%;
- The category of goods and services planned in the amount of € 42,190,977.62 was spent in the amount of € 38,001,596.95 or 90%;

- The municipal expenditures planned in the amount of € 10,114,176.26 were spent in the amount of 9,316,628.52 €, or 92%;
- The subsidies and transfers planned in the amount of € 9,617,467.73 were spent in the amount of € 8,636,162.51 or 90%; and
- The category of planned capital expenditures in the amount of € 153,468,065.97 was spent in the amount of € 115,730,495.47, or 75%.

If we compare the economic categories we can see that the category of salaries and wages was spent the most, up to 99%, while the category of capital expenditures was least spent (75%) compared to the budgeting. Below we have presented a chart which explains the comparison between planned and spent municipal budgets by budget categories, as follows:

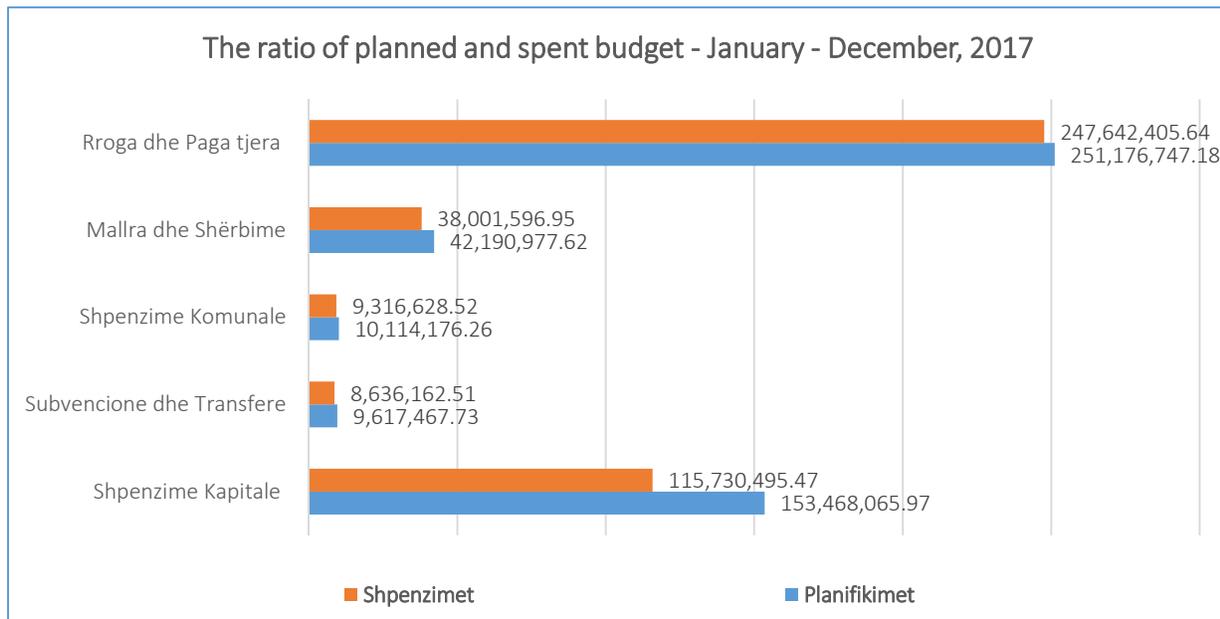


Chart 28: Planned and spent budget by categories in municipalities.

Whereas, in terms of percentage, budget expenditures by categories are, as follows:

- The category of salaries and wages, compared to the planning, was spent 90% - 100% in 36 municipalities, whereas in 2 municipalities it was spent (48% in North Mitrovica and 49% in Zvecan).
- The category of goods and services compared to the planned budget was spent at the level of 90% - 100% in 17 municipalities, whereas in 11 municipalities at the level of 85% - 90% and in 10 municipalities from 66% to 84%.
- The category of municipal expenditures, compared to the budgeting, was spent 91% - 100% in 25 municipalities; 85% - 90% in 2 municipalities and 11 municipalities from 31% to 84%.
- The category of subsidies and transfers, compared to the planning, was spent 90% - 100% in 27 municipalities, 79% - 89% in 7 municipalities and 43% - 77% in 4 municipalities.
- The category of capital expenditures (non-financial assets), compared to budgeting, was spent 90% - 98% in 4 municipalities, 80% - 89% in 13 municipalities, 61% - 78% in 14 municipalities and 12% - 59% in 7 municipalities.

23 municipalities have managed to spend the overall budget at the highest level of 91% - 99%, 10 municipalities managed to spend 80% - 90% and 5 municipalities spent 56% - 75% of the overall budget.

3.5. Auditor's opinion for the municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo

Auditor's opinions on municipalities differ in years, where we can conclude that the type of opinion that was given the most in 2015-2016 is unmodified opinion with emphasise of matter, which was given in 22 municipalities in 2015 and in 33 municipalities in 2016, then the qualified opinion with emphasise of matter which was given in 9 municipalities in 2015, whereas in 2016 this type of opinion was given to 4 municipalities; a qualified opinion in 2015 was given to 2 municipalities, whereas, in 2016 no municipality has received this type of opinion. An adverse opinion in 2015 was given to 4 municipalities, while in 2016 no municipality was given one; unmodified opinion was given to one municipality in 2015 and also in 2016 only one municipality received an unmodified opinion. The opinion that enables municipalities to start the procedures for municipal loan and which should be received by a municipality for two consecutive years (two last years) is the unmodified opinion, which was given to Lipjan in 2015 and Viti in 2016. According to the last report, no municipality fulfils the criterion for starting procedures for municipal loan. Below you can see the overview of data related to auditor's opinion by municipality and by year.

Auditor's opinion	Years	Municipalities
Unmodified opinion	2015	Lipjan, (1 municipality)
	2016	Viti, (1 municipality)
Unmodified opinion with emphasise of matter	2015	Prishtina, Prizren, Ferizaj, Gjilan, Peja, Gjakova, Podujeva, Vushtrri, Suhareka, Glogoc, Malisheva, Rahovec, Istog, Klina, Kamenica, Shtime, Obiliq, Hani i Elezit, Novoberda, Mamusha, Ranillug, Klllokot (22 municipalities)
	2016	Gjakova, Junik, Vushtrri, Glogoc, Skenderaj, Deçan, Istog, Dragash, Prishtina, Peja, Kamenica, Klina, Ferizaj, Hani i Elezit, Gracanica, Fushe Kosova, Mitrovica, Shterpca, Shtime, Rahovec, Prizren, Partesh, Ranillug, Novoberda, Gjilan, Kaçanik, Zubin Potok, Obiliq, Podujeva, Mamusha, Malisheva, Suhareka, Lipjan (33 municipalities)
Qualified opinion with emphasise of matter	2015	Mitrovica, Fushe Kosova, Gracanica, Shterpca, Partesh, Skenderaj, Viti, Deçan, Junik, (9 Municipalities)
	2016	Klllokot, Northern Mitrovica, Zveçan, Laposaviq (4 municipalities)
Qualified opinion	2015	Dragash, Kaçanik, (2 municipalities)
	2016	
Adverse opinion	2015	Northern Mitrovica, Laposaviq, Zubin Potok, Zvecan (4 municipalities)
	2016	

Table 3: Overview of Auditor's opinion on municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo 2015 – 2016.

General conclusions

Based on the report we have been elaborated so far, we can come to several concrete conclusions for municipalities in 2017, such as:

- In 2017, the Municipal Assemblies of the Republic of Kosovo have met the legal norm for holding at least 10 meetings within a year;
- Informing citizens on a continuous basis has taken place through the official website of the municipality, announcements placed in the municipalities' facilities, local TV channels and other forms of public information;
- Mandatory committees have been operational in all municipalities, fulfilling their mandate in accordance with relevant legislation;
- Municipalities have established a considerable number of consultative committees, as a good opportunity for involving citizens in the decision-making process;
- The inaugural meetings have been held in all municipalities, with the invitation of the elected mayors. Municipal Assembly members and mayors have taken the oath in all municipalities. In addition to taking an oath by the assembly members and mayors, the Municipal Assemblies have also elected the Chairperson of the Municipal Assembly;
- With the exception of one case that the mayor has not reported to the Municipal Assembly and some other municipalities where the mayor has only reported once, all mayors of other municipalities have met the reporting obligations to the Municipal Assemblies;
- The obligation to hold at least two inclusive public gatherings with citizens was met in 27 municipalities;
- With regards to the publication of adopted acts on the official website of the municipality, most municipalities have done so, while some municipalities have had technical problems with their official websites;
- Municipal Assemblies have been active in drafting bylaws;
- Some cases of legal violations when issuing these acts have been identified even during 2017;
- Out of 23 unlawful bylaws, municipalities have only harmonized 7 after the request for review, while 16 bylaws remain to be harmonized;
- The Municipal Community Safety Council has been established in 34 municipalities, whereas it has not been established in Leposavic, North Mitrovica, Zvecan and Zubin Potok;
- During 2017, the municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo have managed to carry out 67% of the activities in the field of political criteria. Whereas, regarding the fulfilment of economic criteria, the municipalities have managed to fulfil 75% and in the field of European standards, they have

carried out 61% of the activities. The overall level of meeting the municipal obligations related to the European agenda for 2017 is 67%.

- Regarding budget management, municipalities have shown a good performance, although a slight decrease is noticed in the own source revenue planning, compared to the previous year. In general, municipalities have managed to realize about 93% of own source revenues. Meanwhile, spending on the total budget has been achieved by 90%.
- The category of capital expenditures has been spent at a much lower rate compared to other budget categories.
- Three categories that have most affected the generation of own source revenues in municipalities have been property tax, income from construction permits, and change of destination of municipal land.
- The criteria for obtaining municipal loans, according to the last report for two consecutive years, have not been fulfilled by any municipality.

Recommendations

- Functionalization of the telepresence system in the following municipalities: Peja, Klina, Junik, Mamusha, Malisheva, Suhareka, Gracanica, Ranillug and Klllokot;
- Mayors of Klina, Peja, Deçan, Junik, Mamusha, Suhareka, Glllogoc and Gjakova should submit a list of acts approved by the Mayor in accordance with Article 80.1 of the LLSG;
- Municipal acts should be drafted in accordance with Regulation No. 01/2013 on the Procedure for Drafting and Publishing Municipal Acts;
- Establish Consultative Committees in municipalities where they are not established yet;
- Review bylaws of the municipal bodies that are evaluated by the supervisory body as unlawful within 30 days from the day of receipt of the request;
- When adopting decisions on allocating the municipal property for use, respect legal procedures as stipulated by Law No. 04/L-144 on Allocation for Use and Exchange of Immovable Property of the Municipality, as well as the Regulation (GRK) No. 23/2013 on the Determination of Procedures on the Allocation for Use and Exchange of the Immovable Property of Municipality;
- Municipalities should publish the bylaws of Municipal Assemblies in official languages, as set out in Regulation No. 01/2013 on the Procedure for Drafting and Publishing Municipal Acts;
- Municipalities should continue to notify MLGA in due time about the meetings of Municipal Assemblies, as defined by the provisions of the Law on Local Self Government;

- The Municipal Community Safety Council should become operational as foreseen by A.I. No. 27 / 2012 MIA - 03/2012 MLGA on MCSC;
- The legal provisions regarding sending of minutes from MCSC meetings to MLGA and MIA according to A.I. No. 27 / 2012 MIA - 03/2012 MLGA on MCSC should be respected;
- The Municipality of Shterpca should publish on official websites all acts approved by the Assembly in accordance with Regulation No. 01/2013 on the Procedure for Drafting and Publishing Municipal Acts;
- The opportunities for prior consultation with the supervisory authority should be used;
- The Municipality of Kllokot should respect Article 68 point 1 of Law no. 03/L-040 on Local Self Government;
- The Municipal Assembly of Gjakova should send the material of the meeting in line with Article 43.5 of the Law on Local Self Government;
- Training programme should be developed in 7 municipalities (Mamusha, Malisheva, Partesh, Kamenica, Gjakova, Klina and Lepsavic);
- The Municipality of Lepsavic should prepare the Job Catalogue for Civil Service;
- The Municipality of Lepsavic and Zvecan should establish a Citizens Service Centre;
- The working space of the Ombudsperson Institution in 3 municipalities (North Mitrovica, Gracanica and Gjakova) should be accessible for persons with special needs;
- The Municipalities of Klina, Lepsaviq, Rahovec, North Mitrovica, Mamusha, Kamenica, Kllokot, Hani Elezit, Partesh, Lepsavic and Zvecan should allocate a budget to fund CSO activities;
- Municipalities of Gjakova, Shtime, Mamusha, Shterpca, Malisheva, Deçan, Suhareka, Rahovec, Peja, Novoberda, Prizren, Hani Elezit, Kllokot, Dragash, Skenderaj, Junik, North Mitrovica, Prishtina, Kamenica, Lepsavic, Zvecan and Kacanik should draft the Local Integrity Plan;
- Municipalities of Novoberda, Mamusha, Shterpce, Ferizaj, Deçan, Klina, Rahovec, Peja, Gjakova, Vushtrri, Obiliq, Prizren, Viti, Hani Elezit, Kllokot, Glllogoc, Skenderaj, Junik, Gracanica, North Mitrovica, Kamenica, Kaçanik, Lepsavic and Podujeva should appoint the official who reports on the implementation of the Local Integrity Plan;
- Municipality of Deçan, Lipjan, Suhareka, Shterpca, Mamusha, Novoberda, Rahovec, Ranillug, Gjilan, Prizren, Kllokot, Dragash, Junik, Gracanica, North Mitrovica, Partesh, Prishtina, Istog and Lepsavic should develop the municipal regulation on protection of children's right;
- Municipality of Ranillug, Mamusha, North Mitrovica, Lepsavic and Zvecan should draft the regulation on the use of official languages;

- Municipality of Gjakova, Ferizaj, Klina, Shtime, Novoberda, Shterpca, Mamusha, Ranillug, Dragash, Klllokot, Hani Elezit, Skenderaj, Gracanica, North Mitrovica, Pristina, Kamenica, Mitrovica, Partesh, Leposavic and Zvecan should draft the Plan on Protection of Cultural Heritage;
- Establish Business Promotion Centres in 15 municipalities: Vushtrri, Lipjan, Suhareka, Peja, Ranillug, Mamusha, Prishtina, Istog, Kamenica, North Mitrovica, Skenderaj, Partesh, Klllokot, Leposavic and Dragash;
- Modernize collection of revenues in 7 municipalities (Gjilan, Mamusha, North Mitrovica, Hani Elezit, Leposaviq, Zveçan and Fushe Kosova) to improve collection of property tax;
- Municipalities Deçan, Gjakova, Vushtrri, Peja, Suhareka, Klina, Mamushë, Ranillug, Glllogoc, Hani Elezi, Skenderaj, Istog, Kamenica, Leposavic and Kacanik should functionalize the database of personal data;
- Municipalities of Mamusha, Shterpca, Ranillug, Klllokot, Skenderaj, Gracanica, North Mitrovica, Dragash and Leposavic should draft the Energy Efficiency Plan;
- Municipalities of Novoberda, Ranillug, Shterpca, Klina, Rahovec, Peja, Gjakova, Shtime, Viti, Klllokot, Dragash, Zvecan, Fushe Kosova, Junik, Gracanica, North Mitrovica and Leposavic should approve the Local Action Plan for the Integration of RAE Communities;
- Municipalities (Novoberda, Shterpca, Gracanica, North Mitrovica, Klllokot, Kacanik, Zvecan and Leposavic) should undertake awareness raising activities in schools for health and environment;
- Municipalities of Novoberda, Mamusha, Shterpca, North Mitrovica, Kamenica, Leposavic and Zvecan should draft the Waste Management Plan;
- Municipalities Gjilan, Gjakova, Vushtrri, Lipjan, Obiliq, Deçan, Rahovec, Peja, Novoberda, Mamusha, Prizren, Viti, Hani Elezi, Klllokot, Glllogoc, Pristina, Istog, Kamenica, Mitrovica, Podujeva, Fushe Kosova, Skenderaj, Gracanica, Leposavic, North Mitrovica and Partesh should draft the Rural Land Management Plan;
- Municipalities of Novoberda, Mamusha, Shterpca, Malisheva, Rahovec, Klllokot, Kaçanik, Skenderaj, Gracanica, North Mitrovica, Partesh, Prishtina, Fushe Kosova, Leposavic and Zvecan should organize training sessions on mother and child protection and health.
- Municipalities should be more careful regarding fair revenue planning, using the existing legal and administrative mechanisms to increase their realization. Municipalities should also make adequate planning to increase the efficiency of spending budget funds, especially in the category of capital investments.
- Municipalities should improve the public finance management in order to achieve the criteria for obtaining municipal loans.

Annex 1: Legal violations that have been reviewed and harmonized in accordance with the requirements of the supervisory body

Ascertained violation	Municipality	Remark
Statute No. 183 of the Municipality of Rahovec	<i>Rahovec</i>	<i>Harmonized (31.03.2017)</i>
Decision No. 28 according to the proposal by the Mayor for prior approval of granting long-term use for parcels No. P – 72217056 - 00493 – 0, and No. P – 72217056 – 00494 – 0 to natural/legal persons.	<i>Ferizaj</i>	<i>Harmonized 12.05.2017</i>
Decision No. 29 according to the proposal by the Mayor for prior approval of granting for short-term use for cadastral parcels P-72217092-02816-2, ownership certificate No.13934-2017 with a total surface of 8m2 to natural/legal persons.	<i>Ferizaj</i>	<i>Harmonized 12.05.2017</i>
Decision No. 35 on the approval of the offer selected by the Evaluation Commission for granting for long-term use of the immovable property of the Municipality to the company "Fitorja" L.L.C with No. 70410455 of the owner Tahir Maloku.	<i>Ferizaj</i>	<i>Harmonized 12.05.2017</i>
Decision on the naming of streets in the territory of the municipality of Glllogoc	<i>Glllogoc</i>	<i>Harmonized 31.03.2017</i>
Decision 01 No. 26/2017 on the approval of the proposal of the Mayor for granting the public property for long-term use of 99 years, Cadastral Unit No. 750-0 CZ Gurrakoc - for the purpose of building the Catholic Church.	<i>Istog</i>	<i>Harmonized 31.03.2017</i>
Decision No. 31-4836 for appointment of a member of the Committee on Policy and Finances	<i>Glllogoc</i>	<i>Harmonized</i>

Annex 2: Legal violations that have not been reviewed in accordance with the requirements of the supervisory body

Ascertained violation	Municipality	Remark
Decision No. 430/17 on appointing an advisor of the Municipal Assembly at the Commission for reviewing appeals related to the allocation of subsidies.	<i>Gracanica</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>
Decision No. 060/01-504/1 on allocation for use of the construction land of the Municipality of Dragash.	<i>Dragash</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>
Decision No. 060/01-504/2 on allocation for use of the construction land of the Municipality of Dragash.	<i>Dragash</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>
Decision 01 No.V-6 of the Municipal Assembly on initiating procedures for granting municipal property for long term use (99) years in a public competition.	<i>Decan</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>
Decision 01 No. 65/2017 on allocation for short-term use for 15 years, of the surface area of 5 hectares from Cadastral Unit No. 28-1 in Cadastral Zone Cerrce, PSHSH of village for production of limestone for the production of sand for construction.	<i>Istog</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>

Decision 01 No.66/2017 on allocation for short-term use for 15 years, of the surface area of 56799 m ² from cadastral unit No.00077-79, 00077-77, 00077-76, 00077-72, complex on the place called "Mali i Fshatit" Cadastral Zone Lubozhde, PSHSH of state, for production of limestone for the production of sand for construction.	<i>Istog</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>
Decision 01 No.68/2017 on allocation for short-term use for 15 years, of the surface area of 6930m ² from cadastral unit No.74-6, sur.10356 m ² , cadastral unit 256, surface are of 80695 m ² ,cadastral unit 74-3, in the Cadastral Zone Vrelle, PSHSH of village, for production of limestone for the production of sand for construction.	<i>Istog</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>
Decision No. 8724/2 on the violation of the Law on the Use of Languages No.02/L-37.	<i>Klllokot</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>
Decision No. 8723/2 on the violation of the Law on Local Self Government 03/L-040 Article 58 paragraph (J).	<i>Klllokot</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>
Reregulation 15 No.011-52525 on Transparency in the Municipality of Lipjan	<i>Lipjan</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>
Decision Npi-255 for compensation of members of the shareholder commission of the public enterprise "Pastertia J.S.C" in Ferizaj,	<i>Shtime</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>
Decision 01.No.I-5 on establishing the Committee for Policy and Finances	<i>Deçan</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>
Decision No. 400/787 on establishing the Committee for Policy and Finances in the municipality of Glllogoc	<i>Glllogoc</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>
Decision No. 0601-266671/4, on appointing the Deputy Mayor for communities	<i>Dragash</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>
Decision on establishing the Committee for Policy and Finances	<i>Lipjan</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>
Decision on establishing the Committee for Policy and Finances	<i>Fushe Kosova</i>	<i>Not reviewed</i>

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