|  |
| --- |
|  |
| REPORT ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO |
| January-December 2018 |

****

**Republika e Kosovës**

**Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo**

*Qeveria - Vlada - Government*

*Ministria e Administrimit të Pushtetit Lokal*

*Ministarstvo Administracije Lokalne Samouprave*

*Ministry of Local Government Administration*

|  |
| --- |
| Prishtine, March, 2019 |

**Content**

[Background 3](#_Toc4071094)

[Methodology 4](#_Toc4071095)

[Executive summary 5](#_Toc4071096)

[Function of municipalities 7](#_Toc4071097)

[Municipal assembly 7](#_Toc4071098)

[Municipal assembly Committees 8](#_Toc4071099)

[Auxiliary Committees and Consultative 9](#_Toc4071100)

[Municipal assembly acts 9](#_Toc4071101)

[Transparency and municipal accountability 10](#_Toc4071102)

[Safety in Community 13](#_Toc4071103)

[Supervision of municipalities 15](#_Toc4071104)

[European Agenda 16](#_Toc4071105)

[Political criteria 16](#_Toc4071106)

[Economic Criteria 20](#_Toc4071107)

[European Standards 21](#_Toc4071108)

[Local finances 24](#_Toc4071109)

[Planning own source revenues 24](#_Toc4071110)

[Municipal budgeting for 2018 25](#_Toc4071111)

[Expenses compared to the budgeting 25](#_Toc4071112)

[Auditor’s opinion for the municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo 27](#_Toc4071113)

[Recommendations 29](#_Toc4071114)

# Background

Ministry of Local Government Administration, during 2018 was committed in implementing its strategic objectives in the context of support and advancement of the local self-government in Kosovo. In 2016 entered into force the ten-year strategy for local self-government, which provides a clear vision on the progress of the reform and development of the local government in the country. In accordance with its development objectives, have been carried out activities and have been defined a number of measures especially required by the local government. The main remaining goal is the good governance at the local level, municipal transparency, supervision and control of legality, service efficiency and prioritization of obligations of municipalities arising from the National Programme for implementation of SAA.

The Report on the functioning of municipalities is a document that assesses the progress of municipalities during the period January-December 2018. The aim of this report is to properly inform the: Central Government, Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo, municipalities, civil society, citizens and any other stakeholders, about the level of functioning and the achievements of municipalities, but also the remaining challenges. The Report provides the conclusions on the respective fields and gives specific recommendations to be addressed in the future by municipalities.

The 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;
* Provides an overview of the recommendations of the General Auditor to the municipalities.

The Report is a product of the Ministry of Local Government Administration.

# Methodology

The report is based on the data collected and analyzed during the process of monitoring of municipalities by the respective Departments of the Ministry of Local Government Administration.

Many sources have been used for collecting the data, some were provided by the Municipal Officials, and there were data provided by monitoring officials in the field. A part of the data is taken from the system Kosovo Financial Management Information System – KFMIS, Department of Treasury - MoF, as well as data provided by direct monitoring of municipalities. Additionally, the data are also provided through questionnaires designed for collecting the data for the respective fields presented in the report.

# Executive summary

The period of 2018 marked the beginning of a new mandate of the municipal bodies created after local elections held in October 2017. During this period the municipalities established their decision-making structure for continuing with planned activities according to strategic priorities. There was a considerable progress of municipal assemblies in exercising their functions, while approving a considerable number of acts in accordance with the legislation in force. For one year, the municipal assemblies held 512 meetings, out of which 405 were regular meetings, 53 extraordinary, 47 were solemn, 6 urgent and 1 inaugural. Based on Article 43.2 of the Law on Local Self-government (LLSG), only 35 municipal assemblies have fulfilled the requirement of holding minimum 10 meetings, whereas 3 assemblies have failed to meet this standard. All the meetings held were open for public, while giving the citizens the possibility to be informed regularly on the local policy developments. In addition to assemblies, the mandatory committees and other established committees carried out their activities as well. During this period, the Policy and Finance Committee held 367 meetings and the Committee for Communities held 294 meetings. In addition to this 12 municipalities established 39 auxiliary committees for different sectors, as well as 30 consultative committees in 11 municipalities.

With regards to the number of municipal acts, during this period have been adopted 2116 acts, out of which 118 regulations and 1998 decisions. The municipal assemblies of Gjilan and Lipjan have approved a larger number of regulations, whereas the municipal assemblies that have approved more decisions are: Malishva, North Mitrovica and Ferizaj. The municipal assemblies have exercised their supervisory role towards the executive of the municipality. Based on the data, 32 mayors of the municipalities have fulfilled the minimum criteria of reporting twice within one year to the assembly. Whereas, 6 Mayors of municipalities are expected to be accountable, and as such to have their reports presented to the assemblies according to legal deadlines as defined in LLG (Gjakova, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok, Zveçan, Graçanica, North Mitrovica and Mamusha).

Promotion of municipal transparency remains one of the key issues of democratic governance. In this regard, 67 public meetings have been held with citizens in 33 municipalities. 4 municipalities have not met the criteria of holding at least 2 comprehensive meetings with citizens: Fushe Kosova (held only 1 meeting), whereas Leposaviq, Zubin Potok, Zveçan and North Mitrovica did not hold any meeting at all. Based on the data, during this period are organized also 201 consultative meetings with citizens for discussing project proposals or other policies during the process of decision-making. With regards to the approved acts, about 82% have been published in the websites of municipalities after the approval, whereas compared with 2017 there is a decrease in the number of publications with about 12%. Also in 2018 the level of publishing the municipal acts in municipalities: North Mitrovica, Zubin Potok, Leposavic, and Zvecan was 0%. With regards to the access to public documents, there were 964 requests received by municipalities from citizens. Out of which the municipalities have approved the access of 909 requests (or 94%), whereas 37 have been refused (3.8%) and 18 have been partially approved (1.86%).

The Community safety remains a mutual institutional responsibility, with the aim of reducing the risks and challenges of life and the safety of citizens. The police protection is not sufficient for facing the many irregularities that could happen in the community. Therefore there is cooperation and coordination required between all involved mechanisms: municipalities, police, civil society stakeholders, citizens, media etc. In this regard, the Community Safety Councils (CSC) are forums which could bring essential changes to safety policies in the community and in defining the priorities for this field. The Mayors of the municipalities were carful of holding 184 meetings of MCSC during 2018. A good functioning of these Councils is achieved in 20 municipalities, whereas 18 municipalities achieved the minimal standard required for holding the meetings. In general during 2018 there is an increase of activities of MCSC, compared to previous years.

During 2018, a total of 2074 acts approved by the Municipal Assemblies have been submitted to the process of reviewing the legality. MLGA has reviewed the legality of 901 acts or 43.4%, whereas 1173 acts have been reviewed by the line ministries (56.5%). Whereas there were 107 violations, out of which 65 were ascertained unlawful by MLGA and 42 by the line ministries. Municipalities have achieved to harmonize 71 acts, whereas 36 acts still have remained unharmonized with the law, or 1.7%. MLGA has initiated the procedures of judicial review through the Ministry of Justice for 7 acts of the municipal assemblies as follows: Dragash (2 acts), Vushtrri (1), Malisheva (1), Deçan (2) and Prishtina (1).

Kosova is going through an important phase of developing and building relations with the European Union. The Stabilization Association Agreement is signed by the Republic of Kosovo and EU and entered into force on 1 April 2016, whereas the Kosovo Assembly on 10 March 2016 has approved the National Programme for implementation of SAA. At state level municipalities have a responsibility in meeting the standards required by the European Union. The obligations of municipalities are structured based on three main integration criteria: a) political, b) economic and c) European standards criteria. Based on the data provided by municipalities, municipalities during 2018 managed to realize 70% of activities in the field of political criteria. In terms of fulfilment of economic criteria, the municipalities have managed to realize 68% of the criteria and in the field of European standards they have realized 66% of the activities. The overall level of realization of obligations of municipalities deriving from the European agenda for 2018 is 68%.

With regards to management of local finances, planning of own source revenue for 2018 was in the amount of 81,498,030.07 €. If compared with the planning of own source revenue for 2017 which was 78,163,490.00 €, in 2018 the planning was higher for 3,334,540.07 € or 6.33%. Realization of direct and indirect revenues for 2018 was in amount of 81,042,546.45 €, out of which 70,996,498.41 € were direct revenues and 10,046,048.04 € indirect revenues. If this amount is compared to the total planning amount which was 81,498,030.07 €, then it turns out that the realization of revenues is 99%. Additionally, the collection of direct revenues for 2018 in amount of 70,996,498.41 €, if compared to 2017, is higher for 3,520,051.81 €, or 5.21%. Municipalities that have created own source revenues in a larger percentage or above 100% are: Gllogovc, Obiliq, Junik, Skënderaj dhe Kllokot, whereas municipalities that have created own source revenues in a smaller percentage under 50% are: Leposaviq, Zubin Potok dhe Zveçan. The categories that have bigger impact in the increase of own source revenues are: property tax, municipal revenues from construction permits and revenues from the change of property culture.

With regards to the expenses, the municipalities have spent their budget in total amount of 465,220,796.95€ or 89% of the budgeted budget in amount of 523,191,914.34 €. The level of expenses is increased for 56,624,471 € more than in the year 2017, which was in total amount of 466,567,443.76 €.

Auditor’s opinions on municipalities vary by year. The type of opinion that was most often given in 2016-2017 is unmodified opinion with emphasis of matter, which was given in 33 municipalities in 2016 and in 25 municipalities in 2017.

# Function of municipalities

In this section is described the way of functioning of municipal bodies of the Republic of Kosovo towards fulfilling their legal obligations deriving from the Law on Local Self Government and other laws that regulate the competences of local government. Additionally, it monitors the main elements of the functioning of the assemblies, whose content guarantees sustainability of municipal bodies, respecting of legal procedures, respecting of legality, efficiency, transparency, cooperation, supervision and control.

# Municipal assembly

The Municipal Assembly is considered to be the highest local government decision-making body and at the same time a legaly authorized body for supervising the services provided by the executive, according to the legilation in force. In order to exercise its competences and responsibilities, the Municipal Assembly convenes on a regular basis to approve the necessary normative acts of municipalities required by legislation in force and those needed to be issued depending on the needs of municipality, as well to discuss and decide on the matters of general interest.

With the Law on Local Self-government is defined the number of the meetings that the Municipal Assembly shall hold in order to ensure work consistency. Based on the law, the Municipal Assembly shall hold 10 sessions within a year, five out of which shall be held during the first quarter of the year[[1]](#footnote-1). If we refer to statistics, the municipal assemblies during the period January-December 2018 held 512 meetings, of which 405 meetings were regular, 53 were extraordinary, 47 solemn, 6 urgent and 1 inaugural meeting.

The data on the number of municipal assembly meetings are as follows:

**Fig.1.** *Municipal Assembly meetings during the period January-December 2018*

According to the data, 35 municipalities have fulfilled their legal obligation of holding the meetings according to the Article 43 of the LLG. Whereas, 3 municipal assemblies: Zubin-Potok, Zvecan and North Mitrovica, regardless of the annual work agenda of municipal assemblies, have failed to hold at least 10 meetings within a year.

All the meetings were open to the public, while giving the citizens the possibility of being regularly informed about the policy development at local level. Even though provisions of the Law on Local Self-government allow the municipalities for specific reasons to exclude the public from assembly meetings. However, until now no decision was taken for excluding the public from assembly meetings.

The procedural rules, oblige the municipalities that before holding the assembly meetings, to inform on time the supervisory authority for the time and the agenda of the meeting. There was one case, when the Assembly of Dragash held an extraordinary meeting, but the municipality did not respect the legal deadline of informing the supervisory body three (3) days before holding the meeting, according to the Article 44 of the LLG.

In general the municipal assembly meetings were held according to the provisions of the Law No.03/L-040 on Local Self-government, even though there were some cases when the meetings were not held due to: the boycott of assembly members (Mitrovica South and Shtime), lack of quorum (Istog), and disapproval of the agenda (Gllogoc).

The monitoring of the work of assemblies is done through the telepresence system, whereas with physical participation in municipalities: Leposaviq, Zubin Potok, Zveçan and North Mitrovica.

# Municipal assembly Committees

Pursuant to the legislation on Local Self-Government, the Municipal Assemblies shall establish Mandatory and other Committees to support their work. These Committees are established and are functional in all municipalities. Taking into account the number of meetings, the Policy and Finance Committee shall be more active in municipalities: Kamenica, South Mitrovica, Gjilan and Prizren. On the other side, the Communities Committee held a very small number of meetings in municipalities: Rahovec and Zveçan.

According to the data, the Policy and Finance Committee (PFC) held in total 367 meetings, and the Communities Committee (CC) held 294 meetings, as presented below:

**Fig.2.** *Number of Mandatory Committees meetings*

Taking into account that the Policy and Finance Committee is a permanent body of the Municipal Assembly, it is responsible for reviewing all policy, fiscal and financial documents, plans and initiatives, draft decisions, draft regulations, and budget issues, and as such the work of this Committee represents and provides recommendations of the municipal assembly. Therefore, this Committee shall held the meeting before the municipal assembly meetings, taking into account the functions set out in the Municipal Assembly Rules of Procedure.

# Auxiliary Committees and Consultative

The Municipal Assembly can establish other professional Committees if deemed necessary and suitable for fulfilling its responsibilities for specific sectors, such as: as education, health, economic development, public services, etc. To increase the active participation of citizens and stakeholders in the municipal decision-making process, the municipal assembly establishes also consultative committees within government’s respective sectors. Based on this, during 2018 in 12 municipalities are established 39 Auxiliary Committees, as well as 30 Consultative Committees in 11 municipalities.

Other Committees (auxiliary) are established by municipal assembly: Gjakove (2 Committees), Shtime (2), Fushe Kosove (8), Gjilan (3), Kaçanik (1), South Mitrovica (6), Ferizaj (5), Prishtina (5), Viti (3), Skenderaj (1), Podujeva (2), Graçanice (2). By type, the largest number of these committees was established in the following fields: education, youth and sports (7 Committees) health and social welfare (6), economic development (6), public services (6) etc.

Consultative Committees are established in Municipalities: Kamenicë (5), Hani I Elezit (3), Skenderaj (3), Prishtine (1), South Mitrovica (3), Gjilan (1), Gllogoc (3), Vushtrri (6), Deçan (1), Junik (1), Peje (4). The fields covered by these Committees are: education (5 Committees), Persons with disabilities (5), education, youth, culture, sport (5), economic development (4), local emergencies (4), public services (3) etc.

# Municipal assembly acts

The Municipal Assembly has the competence to adopt decisions and regulations for implementing the laws that affect the competences at local level. The Assembly adopts the Statute and Rules of Procedure, issues decisions, regulations and other general acts, approves municipal budgets, establish needed committees, approves financial issues, elects the Chairperson of the Municipal Assembly and the Deputies (of the Communities), as well as other acts deemed necessary for the efficient functioning of the municipality. During this period, most of the municipal assemblies were active in issuing legal bylaws, where in total they have adopted 2116 municipal acts, of which 188 regulations and 1998 decisions.

# 

**Fig 3.**  *Number of adopted acts by the Municipal Assemblies, January-December 2018.*

This chart reflects that the largest number of regulations are adopted by the Municipal Assembly Gjilan and Lipjan, whereas the largest number of decisions are adopted by Municipal Assemblies: Malishve, North Mitrovica and Ferizaj. The largest part of acts are approved in the field of: environment, municipal property management, road naming and municipal public services. In this regard, the most passive municipalities were: Zubin Potok, North Mitrovica, Leposaviq and Zvecan.

**The process of administration of the requests of municipalities for the return of PAK properties**

During this period, municipalities have presented a great number of requests to the central government, for the possibility of returning the immovable properties which are under the management of the Privatization Agency of Kosovo (PAK), as well as the properties which are managed by the central level institutions. There were about 40[[2]](#footnote-2) requests received by MLGA.

# Transparency and municipal accountability

**Mayor’s reporting -** 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. Based on paragraph j) of Article 58 of the LLG, the Mayors is obliged to report to Municipal Assembly, especially on the economic and financial situation of the municipality and the implementation of investment plans, at least once in six months or whenever such a thing is required by the Municipal Assembly.

The number of the Mayor's reporting to the Municipal Assembly, based on the abovementioned norm is as follows:

**Fig. 4.** *The number of Mayor’s reporting to the Municipal Assemblies*

As it can be seen from the above chart, 32 Mayors of Municipalities have fulfilled the legal obligation of reporting twice a year to the Assembly, 6 Mayors have reported only once while not meeting the obligation (Gjakova, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok, Zveçan, Graçanica and North Mitrovica), whereas the Mayor of Municipality of Mamusha did not report at all during this period.

Other forms of accountability are through direct questions and in written made by the members of the assembly to the executive. In order to enable the cooperation between the assembly and the executive, it is necessary for the Mayors and the Directors to be regularly present in the meetings of the assembly. A continuous mutual communication between the two bodies contributes to the local democracy, it increases the quality of decision-making and legality, expands the circle of stakeholders responsible for drafting applicable policies of general interest as well as generating segments of accountability within the municipal administration.

**Public meetings with citizens –** At local level, the mechanism of citizen participation in policy making is the basic principle of direct democracy. Municipalities are obliged to put into function different standards of consultation with citizens, such as: through direct meetings, public information, active involvement of citizens, groups of interests, mutual roundtables, usage of electronic information systems, as well as any other method through which the transparency will affect the advancement of local self-government.

According to the Law on Local Self-government every municipality shall hold as least twice a year public meetings, in which meetings could participate every person or organization of interest for the municipality. One of the meetings should be held during the first quarter of the year. In such meetings the municipal representatives inform the participants on the activities of the municipality, whereas the participants could raise issues and make proposals to the municipal bodies.

In 2018, the organization of comprehensive public meetings with citizens in municipalities was as follows:

**Fig.5.** *Number of public meetings with citizens in 2018*

The chart above shows that 33 municipalities have held 67 meetings with citizens, of which 33 municipalities have organized 2 public meetings with citizens, the Municipality of Fushe Kosova only 1 meeting, whereas the municipalities: Leposaviq, Zubin Potok, Zveçan and North Mitrovica did not hold any meeting.

In addition to these meetings, the municipalities held also other meetings with citizens in smaller locations: quarters, villages and other settlements. Such forms of meetings were organized for discussing the draft-regulations, planes and budgetary issues, while giving the citizens the opportunity to make remarks, proposals and requests. According to the data in 36 websites of municipalities during this period have been published 201 notifications for debates/public hearings. Municipalities that have mostly held public debates on budget and draft regulations are: Shtime, Rahovec, Peje, Prizren, Suhareke, Viti,  Gjakove, Kline, Skenderaj and Lipjan. The data from public hearings with citizens have not been published in the websites of municipalities: Leposavic, Zubin Potok dhe Zveçan and North Mitrovica.

Public meetings and other forms of public consultation should be held continuously during all phases of policy making in the municipality. In this regard, have been drafted also guidelines for minimum public consultation standards in municipalities, which entered into force in January 2019.

**Official websites of municipalities** – The functioning and the usage of the official municipal websites is regulated with the Administrative Instruction No. 01/2015 on Websites of Public Institutions. In 2018 it is implemented the project for redesigning of all municipal websites. Those changes have enabled the integration of the intranet system in the municipal websites, where citizens can apply for civil status documents. Additionally it is allowed the access to search for construction permits, submitting of the citizen’s requests in the field of community safety, as well as online broadcasting of municipal assembly meetings.

The sitemap enables an easier and quick access to all relevant published documents. The update of the municipal data is done continually, even though there is still need for improvement especially with regards to publishing of normative acts in official languages.

According to the data, during this period in the municipal websites have been published 297 minutes of meetings of the Municipal Assembly meetings. Compared to the total of 512 meetings held, the municipalities did not publish the minutes of meeting of 215 municipal assembly meetings. Therefore the percentage of the publication of minutes of meeting is 58%.

Out of the total of 1998 adopted decisions from municipal assemblies, the municipalities have published 1658 decisions. Moreover, the municipalities have published 340 acts, and the percentage of publication is 82%. The estimates take into account the data for 36 municipalities, since the level of publication in municipalities: North Mitrovica, Zubin Potok, Leposaviq and Zveçan is 0%. The percentage of publication of approved regulations is 100%. Compared with 2017, the percentage of publication of adopted acts in official municipal websites is 12% lower.

The municipalities have provided other information for the interested parties through their official websites. There are in total 104 financial documents published, and in this regard the municipalities that had better performance are: Peje and Suhareke. In contrary to these municipalities, the municipalities that have not published any budget documents are: Kllokot, Mamushe, Partesh, Ranillug, North Mitrovica, Leposavic, Zubin Potok and Zvecan.

**Access to public documents** – Municipalities have shown a positive trend in providing access to public documents as required by legal entities as well as Ex-Officio when the law so requires. The number of submitted requests is 964, of which 909 requests were allowed the permit (or 94%), 37 were refused (3.8%), 18 were partially allowed (1.86%). In 5 municipalities there were no requests submitted (Mamushë, Zveçan, Kllokot, Zubin Potok and North Mitrovica). The ratio between the number of requests submitted with the ones rejected is as follows: Dragash out of 7 requests submitted for access to public document, 1 is refused; Ferizaj out of 47 requests submitted, 8 were refused and 1 is allowed partially; Gjakove of 26 requests submitted, 3 were refused and 1 is allowed partially; Gjilan of 71 requests submitted, 2 were allowed partially; Obiliq out of 12 requests submitted, 1 was allowed partially; Skenderaj out of 9 requests submitted, 1 was allowed partially; Kline out of 53 requests submitted, 13 were refused and 3 were allowed partially; Prishtine out of 199 requests submitted, 2 were refused; Suhareka out of 57 requests submitted, 4 were refused.

# Safety in Community

The Municipal Community Safety Council is an inter-sectorial advisory body responsible for safety issues at the local level. The functioning of Community Safety Councils is regulated by the Administrative Instruction No. 27/2012 MIA – 03/2012 MLGA on Municipal Community Safety Councils. In 2018 after the local elections held one year ago, it has been reconfigured the composition of 34 MCSC, according to new structures emerging from the electoral process, besides the municipalities: Zveçan, Zubin Potok, Leposaviq and North Mitrovica where the MCSC have not been established at all.

As result of defining the functioning standards, there was an increase of institutional awareness for the importance of MCSC, the municipalities were engaged and focused also on the issues of general safety. Therefore, during 2018 were held in total 184 MCSC meetings.

In the chart below are presented the number of MCSC meetings by municipalities:

**Fig.6.** *The number of MCSC meetings by municipalities, January-December 2018*

The data above show that MCSC were more active in holding the meetings in municipalities: Viti, Hani i Elezit, Kllokot, South Mitrovica, Rahovec and Suhareka. Referring to the meeting criteria as defined in the Administrative Instruction, 20 municipalities have fulfilled the legal obligation by holding 6 or more meetings, whereas 18 municipalities did not meet the obligation.

Compared to previous years, during 2018 there was an increase of activities by MCSC. According to statistics, in 2016 there were 177 meetings of MCSC held, in 2017 there were 119 meetings (due to the elections), and in 2018 there were 184 MCSC meetings held.

MLGA during 2018 MAPL, while developing the information systems has also created a special access to municipal websites, which allows the public to report online on safety issues, submitting questions and requests regarding safety, as well as receiving responses from the municipal authorities. This system must be applied by the responsible municipal Officials, in order that the information reported by the citizens to be able to be administered by the responsible institutions, and as a result to have an improved general safety situation in the community.

**Fig. 7.** *Comparable data of MCSC, 2016-2018*

In addition to MCSC, in 27 municipalities are established also Safety Action Teams (SAT). During this period SAT held 80 meetings. These Teams should be established in another 11 municipalities: Mamusha, Ranillug, Novoberde, Gjakova, Kamenica, Klina, Peja, Zveçan, North Mitrovica, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok. With regards, to the Local Public Safety Councils (LPSC), they are functional in 26 municipalities, and during this period they held 124 meetings. The LPSC has not been established yet in 12 municipalities: Mamushe, Novoberde, Gjakova, Ranillug, Hani Elezit, Junik, Shterpce, Zveçan, Kllokot, North Mitrovica, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok.

The Municipal Assemblies and the Mayors, should be focused more on safety priorities, and especially in the operation of MCSC, as the main body for representing citizen’s security needs. Additionally, the municipalities should increase the number of meetings of this Council, by at least achieving the minimum criteria specified in the Administrative Instruction.

# Supervision of municipalities

Supervision of legality of the work of municipalities, is a competency of central authorities depending on which field this function is exercised. In principle, MLGA is the supervisory authority of municipalities, unless the supervisory responsibility is given by law to another responsible ministry or institution. The review of delegated competences is exercised by the central government body that has delegated them[[3]](#footnote-3). The process of administrative review of municipal acts is regulated in details by the Regulation (GRK) No-01/2016 on Administrative Review of Municipal Acts.

During 2018, a total of 2074 adopted acts by the municipal assemblies, went through the process of review of legality. Below it is presented the chart with the data from the process of review of legality of municipal acts:

**Fig 8.** *The administrative review process*

In the chart above it can be seen that MLGA has reviewed the legality of 901 acts or 43.4%, whereas 1173 acts have been reviewed by the line ministries (56.5%). There are in total 107 violations, of which 65 ascertained by MLGA and 42 from the line ministries. In this process the municipalities have achieved to harmonize in total 71 acts, whereas 36 acts remain unharmonized with the law or 1.7% of the total adopted acts. In this regard, the Ministry of Local Government Administration has initiated the procedures of judicial opposition through Ministry of Justice for 7 acts of municipal assemblies as follows: Dragash (2 acts), Vushtrri (1), Malisheve (1), Deçan (2) and Prishtine (1). Disputable acts are regarding the composition and operation of the permanent Committees of the municipal assemblies as well as the decision for selection of the Deputy Mayor of the Municipality for Communities (Dragash). The municipalities that have not harmonized the acts even after the request for review from the supervisory body are: Graçanica (1), Zubin Potok (1), Shterpce (1), North Mitrovica (1), Vushtrri (2), Lipjan (2 acts), Prishtine (3), Partesh (4), Malisheve (3), Dragash (3), Suhareke, Junik (1), Kline (1), Prizren (1), Ferizaj (1), Viti (1), Gjilan (3), Kaçanik (1), Ranillug (2), Deçan (2).

# European Agenda

Kosova is going through an important phase of developing and building relations with the European Union. The Stabilization Association Agreement is signed by the Republic of Kosovo and EU and entered into force on 1 April 2016. Whereas the Kosovo Assembly on 10 March 2016 has approved the National Programme for implementation of SAA, which obliges the state institutions to perform all the required obligations in this process. Municipalities as a special body under the state administration have their responsibility in meeting the standards required by the European Union. In this direction, the MLGA with the aim of coordinating the activities in this field at local government level, during 2018 has undertaken several actions for addressing and meeting the obligations arising from the European integration Agenda.

The obligations of municipalities are structured based on three main integration criteria: a) political, b) economic and c) European standards criteria

Municipalities have provided information in this regard based on the individual prepared plans which include obligations from the: Dialogue on Stabilization Association Agreement, NPISAA and other relevant documents.

Based on the data provided by municipalities, municipalities during 2018 managed to realize 70% of activities in the field of political criteria. In terms of fulfilment of economic criteria, the municipalities have managed to realize 68% of the criteria and in the field of European standards they have realized 66% of the activities. The overall level of realization of obligations of municipalities deriving from the European agenda for 2018 is 68%.

# Political criteria

The stability of institutions in democratic governance, respect of human rights and the rights of non-majority communities is one of the main chapters of a country that should be embedded in relation to European integration. Fulfillment of the political criteria is an obligation which needs to be met by Kosovo as a potential candidate for EU membership.

In this report are included the data on municipal activities from the political field, while focusing on: strengthening the local public administration, cooperation with the civil society, fighting terrorism, fighting corruption, fighting for human rights and non-majority communities, gender equality, children’s rights, property rights, protection and promotion of Cultural Heritage as well as other fields.

One of the main fields that is part of the political criteria is also the functioning of the local public administration. During 2018 several activities were undertaken to provide the necessary capacities for the local government administration, to increase the quality of public services for citizens, to provide these services with the lowest cost and in real time, to increase the efficiency and transparency, to promote e-government, and to build more effective accountability mechanisms for the approach to citizens.

As part of the measures for capacity building of human resources, the municipalities have drafted the program and the training database. The training program is drafted by 33 municipalities, besides 5 municipalities: Mamushe, Vushtrri, Prishtine, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok which have not fulfilled this obligation. In addition to this, the database for managing the training program is created in 18 municipalities, besides 20 municipalities which still have not created this system, and those municipalities are: Ferizaj, Vushtrri, Gjilan, Mamushe, Ranillug, Prishtine, Kamenice, Viti, Partesh, Peje, North Mitrovica, Shterpce, Graçanice, Gllogoc, Kaçanik, Zveçan, Kllokot, Skenderaj, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok. In regards to the program for capacity building, according to the data 27 municipalities have organized different trainings. In total there were held 1010 trainings in these municipalities, or approximately 37 trainings in each municipality. Trainings were not organized by 11 municipalities: Mamusha, Vushtrri, Ranillug, Partesh, Fushe Kosova, Rahovec, Graçanice, Junik, Shterpce, Zubin Potok and Leposaviq.

In the process of public administration reform and the systematization of jobs, 34 municipalities have prepared the Catalogue for job systematization in the civil service, besides 4 municipalities: Mamushe, North Mitrovica, Leposaviq and Rahovec, where this process has not been finalized yet.

During this period, the municipalities have undertaken concrete actions that non-majority communities to be involved in the public administration by: enforcement of applicable laws regarding the employment rights of non-majority communities, encouraging them to be involved through awareness campaigns, as well as strengthening the role of the municipal office for communities and returns. According to the data, the number of employees from non-majority communities in the public institutions is 646 in 26 municipalities. Whereas 7 municipalities: Novoberde, Ranillug, Mamusha, Rahovec, North Mitrovica, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok, reported that they do not have employees from non-majority communities, and 5 municipalities: Junik, Drenas, Kaçanik, Hani i Elezit dhe Partesh, have reported are no minority communities living in their territory.

The transparency of municipal administration was one of the priorities of 2018 and as such was continually monitored by the central level. There were many amendments made to the legal package on municipal transparency, as well as the electronic information systems were improved.

The municipal websites were advanced by being re-designed. In addition, now the websites provide more information, and they enable also online application for civil status documents, online application for construction permits, as well as publishing of the notifications and requests for safety in community.

Municipalities have cooperation also with civil society organizations. A large network of non-government organizations function and are engaged in projects that aim to improve the life of the citizens. From the data presented, the majority of municipalities have provided financial support for NGOs projects. The number of NGOs supported by 30 municipalities is 603, whereas 8 municipalities: Mamusha, Novoberd, Partesh, North Mitrovica, Kllokot, Shterpce, Leposaviq and Zubin Potok did not finance any NGOs projects.

The implementation of national strategy for preventing violent extremism as well as the strategy against terrorism has been extended also at local administration level. The municipalities have undertaken concrete actions for raising the awareness of citizens against radicalism that may lead to violent extremism. Such campaigns have been organized in 31 municipalities, through activities such as: awareness campaigns, activities in the field, regular meetings with members of MCSC, meetings with representatives of religious communities etc. however, 7 municipalities: Novoberd, Ranillug, Malisheva, Kllokot, Zveçan, Leposaviq and Zubin Potok, did not undertake any action/activity to raise the awareness of citizens against radicalism that may lead to violent extremism.

31 municipalites have provided the data on declaration of assets. During this period is reported for 1502 municipal Officials that have declared the assets, whereas there are no data provided from 7 municipalities: Mamusha, Ranillug, Partesh, Norht Mitrovica, Shterpce, Kline, Zubin Potok. In 37 municipalities it was not reported for cases of conflict of interest when municipal Officials declared the assets, only in the municipality of Zveçan there was 1 case.

Based on the Law on Local Self-government (Article 38), members of the Municipal Assembly or of a committee shall be excluded from the decision-making and administrative procedures if any issue where personal or material interest may arise, and they are obliged to declare the conflict of interest. In this regard, in 35 municipalities there were no declarations of conflicts of interest by the members of assemblies, whereas in 3 municipalities: Peje, Zveçan and Dragash, there were 3 cases of declaration of conflict of interest.

In order to improve the operational aspects of the administrative work, the decision-making responsibility, strengthening of internal control and improvement of the service quality, the municipalities have drafted the Local Integrity Plans. These plans are drafted by 22 municipalities, whereas municipalities: Suhareke, Mamushe, Gjakove, Novoberd, Hani i Elezit, Prishtina, Prizren, Kamenica, Shterpce, North Mitrovica, Deçan, Junik, Zveçan, Kllokot, Skenderaj and Leposaviq, still remain to draft it. In addition to this, 11 municipalities have appointed the responsible Officials to report on the implementations of Local Integrity Plans, whereas 27 municipalities: Ferizaj, Gjakova, Novoberd, Malisheva, Mamusha, Prishtina, Prizren, Podujeva, Fushe Kosova, Mitrovica, Kamenica, Istog, Hani i Elezit, Deçan, Graçanica, Junik, Kaçanik, Klina, Peja, Rahovec, Shterpca, North Mitrovica, Zveçan, Kllokot, Skenderaj, Zubin Potok and Leposaviq, still have not appointed the responsible Officials to report on the implementations of Local Integrity Plans. Also 5 municipalities: Shtime, Obiliq, Ranillug, Viti, Gllogoc, have published in their websites the reports on the monitoring of the implementation of the Local Integrity Plan.

Municipalities have continued their activities in the field of protection of human rights. 15 municipalities have drafted the Municipal Regulation on Child Protection, whereas 23 municipalities: Novoberd, Malisheva, Suhareka, Mamusha, Ranillug, Prishtina, Prizren, Fushe Kosova, Mitrovica, Kamenica, Istog, Hani i Elezit, Partesh, Graçanica, Junik, Kaçanik, Klina, North Mitrovica, Zveçan, Kllokot, Skenderaj, Zubin Potok and Leposaviq, still have not adopted these Regulations. Additionally, in 12 municipalities is drafted the Municipal Regulation Against Child Labor, whereas 26 municipalities: Gjilan, Novoberd, Malisheva, Lipjan, Obiliq, Ferizaj, Vushtrri, Suhareka, Mamusha, Ranillug, Fushe Kosova, Mitrovica, Kamenica, Istog, Viti, Partesh, Gllogoc, Graçanica, Junik, Klina, Rahovec, North Mitrovica, Kllokot, Zveçan, Zubin Potok, Leposaviq, still have not drafted this Regulation.

The municipal authorities have undertaken measures also for preventing domestic violence. In 25 municipalities it is reported for 369 cases of violence on gender basis, therefore 17 municipalities have established the Municipal Councils for Protection of Domestic Violence Victims. In this period have been organized 59 trainings on prevention of domestic violence.

During this period are found out 21 human trafficking cases in 3 municipalities: Gjilan, Prizren and Mitrovica, whereas 35 municipalities have not reported of trafficking cases.

Law on Gender Equality defines the general and specific measures for guaranteeing equal rights of women and men, and defines the responsible entities and their competences for the drafting and implementation of normative acts for the development of gender equality in the society. With the purpose of respecting and implementing gender equality at local level, all municipalities have appointed a Gender Equality Official.

Equal gender representation is reached at all Municipal Assemblies and in the established Mandatory Committees. Females are engaged at local level also in senior managerial positions. According to the data, in 30 municipalities, there are 922 females engaged in senior managerial positions, whereas 8 municipalities: Mamusha, North Mitrovica, Podujeva, Shterpca, Peja, Mamusha, Zubin Potok, Ranillug have not provided information in this regard. Whereas, in 32 municipalities, in the administration and municipal assemblies from all communities there are 4389 females employed, however 6 municipalities: Mamusha, Ranillug, Peja, North Mitrovica, Shterpce and Zubin Potok did not provide any information.

Progress has also been made in raising the awareness and in improving women's property rights. In 31 municipalities have been held awareness campaigns, roundtables and workshops, whereas 7 municipalities (Mamusha, Ranillug, Partesh, North Mitrovica, Zubin Potok, Kllokot and Zvecan) did not undertake any activities in this regard.

Mechanisms for protection of community rights have a special support at local level. In 22 municipalities it is allocated the budget for protection of minority communities, in amount of 1,202.203.17 €. Additionally, there is an advanced normative body to promote language diversity in municipalities. Currently the Regulation for usage of languages is drafted only in the municipality of Ranillug and Zveçan. The professional staff for translation is recruited in 25 municipalities, whereas 13 other municipalities: Mamusha, Ranillug, Malisheva, Obiliq, Kamenica, Istog, Hani i Elezit, Viti, North Mitrovica, Gllogoc, Zveçan, Graçanica, Leposaviq, do not have a specific translation staff.

Effective implementation of cultural heritage legislation has been part of the ongoing engagement of municipal bodies. According to the data, the Plan for Protection of Cultural Heritage is drafted by 17 municipalities, whereas 21 municipalities: Gjakova, Novoberd, Ferizaj, Shtime, Ranillug, Mamusha, Hani i Elezit, Partesh, Fushe Kosova, Mitrovica, Dragash, Gllogoc, Klina, Peja, Norht Mitrovica, Shterpce, Zveçan, Kllokot, Skenderaj, Leposaviq and Zubin Potok, have not drafted it. Additionally, 19 municipalities: Gjilan, Vushtrri, Gjakova, Novoberde, Shtime, Obiliq, Ranillug, Mamusha, Prizren, Podujeva, Rahovec, Shterpce, North Mitrovica, Gllogoc, Junik, Kaçanik, Kllokot, Skenderaj and Leposaviq, do not keep official records on the treatment of perimeters, protected zones, protected areas and signage of Cultural Heritage assets. During this period there are 7 cases of illegal constructions in protected zones in municipalities: Novoberde, Malisheva, Deçan, Klina, Rahovec and Viti, for which the respective procedural measures have been taken. Also 17 municipalities have set up monitoring equipment for the security of cultural heritage sites of the Orthodox Church.

Two established Councils in Rahovec and Prizren have continued to be functional, such as: the Council for Village Hoqe e Madhe and the Task Foce for the Historical Center of Prizren. The Municipality of Prizren has allocated the fund in amount of 40,350.00 € for the Cultural Heritage Council for the Historical Center of Prizren, whereas the Municipality of Rahovec has allocated 22,743.00€ for the Village Hoqe e Madhe. In the Municipality of Prizren have been appointed the responsible persons to inspect the illegal constructions in the protected area of the city, whereas the established Task Force for the Historical Center of the City of Prizren, is identifying the premises build while violating the Law on Historical Center.

**Economic Criteria**

The economic development remains one of the top priorities at the country level. Economic policies constitute the essence of the program of almost all state administration mechanisms, including municipalities that have an indisputable role in this regard. In 2018, the Government has approved the Strategy on Local Economic Development, while ammendments to the law on local government finances, were made. These structural changes involve the respective options affecting the financial sustainability of municipalities, creation of conditions for business development, increasing capital investments, balancing investment according to real assessments, efficient use of municipal property for the external investments, as well as in many other influence sectors.

Regarding the concrete activities in this area foreseen in the municipal plans, during 2018 in 28 municipalities were provided necessary conditions for operation of one stop shops, which facilitate provision of services for businesses, including their registration. While in 10 other municipalities is remained to complete the structure of these centers, by extending their network in other municipalities as well: Mamusha, Ranillug, Prishtina, Partesh, Junik, North Mitrovica, Zvecan, Kllokot, Leposavic and Zubin Potok. The trend of business registration is much higher in relation to their closure. According to data from 31 municipalities, in 2018 were opened 18,298 new businesses, whereas 2456 businesses were closed in 28 municipalities, as reported.

In most municipalities, challenges that hinder the conditions for doing business, are considered: unstable market to launch their products, unfavorable business loans, lack of strategic and direct investments from abroad, lack of business subsidies for the new jobs, the unreliable competition, the informal economy, high cost of operation and the lack of skilled labour force.

In this regard, 23 municipalities have drafted Strategies for Local Economic Development. Based on their priorities, 27 municipalities have undertaken mitigating actions for businesses including: abolition of municipal tax related to the exercise of business activity, 10% municipal tax deduction, businesses' support through grants and donations. Only from the category of subsidies, according to data for 11 municipalities, a considerable number of businesses have benefited a total value of 747,035.00 euros. To influence the fight against informal economy, about 44 market inspectors are engaged in municipalities. Municipalities are focused on improving public finance management, because spending of funds in the category of capital expenditures, still remains a challenge.

In terms of better quality management, 32 municipalities have approved the Action Plan for the implementation of auditor recommendations (with the exception of Mamusha, Ranillug, Rahovec, North Mitrovica, Zubin Potok and Partesh). The support of the business was also done through provision of municipal property for use in the realization of investment projects. According to the data, 31 municipalities have registered the immovable property, whereas in 18 municipalities, there are 358 businesses that have benefited from the use of municipal property for their development of their activitie.

Agriculture sector still remains the main component of local economic development, for which considerable financial support has been provided by the municipalities. 27 municipalities have allocated a special budget for agricultural subsidies, in the amount of 2,552,222.25 euro, while this policy should also be practiced by the municipalities: Ranillug, Partesh, Prizren, Podujeva, Skenderaj, Vushtrri, Gjakova, Deçan, Ranillug, Leposavic, Zubin Potok. In 32 municipalities, farmers information centers are operational and during the reporting period about 5315 farmers, were trained. Farmers training centers should be established in the municipalities: Partesh, North Mitrovica, Kllokot, Zvecan, Leposavic, Zubin Potok. During the reporting period in the municipalities about 1412 applications for the protection of agricultural land, were submitted. According to the data, 21 agricultural inspectors are appointed in 17 municipalities. Up to the present, only 14 municipalities have drafted the Rural Land Management Plan.

Also, a considerable number of activities have been organized in the field of energy. The Energy Efficiency Plan has been drafted in 29 municipalities. Actions should be undertaken in 9 municipalities in order to develop these plans, namely (Shtime, Ranillug, Pristina, Peja, Dragash, Kllokot, North Mitrovica, Gracanica, Leposavic). In the field of efficiency were held 121 trainings, whereas capacity building should be a target for 8 other municipalities: Malishevë, Gjakova/Djakovica, Prishtina, Shtërpcë, Hani i Elezit/Djeneral Jankovic, North Mitrovica, Leposavic and Zubin Potok.

**European Standards**

Municipalities have marked progress in establishing local mechanism for anti-discrimination law enforcement. About 23 municipalities have appointed the anti-discrimination officer, in compliance with legal obligations. This issue remains unenforceable in 15 municipalities: Novobërdë, Mamusha, Prishtina, Podujeva, Fushë Kosovë, Kamenica, Partesh, Deçan, Peja, Rahovec, North Mitrovica, Zvecan, Kllokot, Skenderaj, Leposavic, which have not yet appointed an officer.

In accordance with the strategic objectives for the protection of persons with special needs, Consultative Committees for PWD were established in 14 municipalities. These committees should be established in the following 24 municipalities: Shtime, Mamushë, Ranillug, Gjakovë, Novobërdë, Lipjan, Obiliq, Istog, Hani i Elezit, Partesh, Prizren, Podujeve, Fushë Kosovë, Kamenicë, Kaçanik, Gllogoc, Dragash, Deçan, Klina, Rahovec, Shtërpcë, Kllokot, Leposavic, where they have not been established yet.

In order to facilitate provision of services to citizens, the municipalities have paid particular attention to the establishment of internal mechanisms for provision of free legal aid. According to data, offices of free legal aid were made operacional in 9 municipalities, while no significant action has been undertaken in 29 other municipalities. The number of persons who have sought legal aid in municipalities is high, and such offices should also be opened in other municipalities, namely: Ferizaj, Shtime, Vushtrri, Mamushë, Ranillug, Gjilan, Novobërdë, Malishevë, Lipjan, Obiliq, Hani i Elezit, Viti, Prishtina, Podujeva, Fushë Kosovë, Mitrovica, Kamenica, Graçanicë, Kaçanik, Dragash, Deçan, Klinë, Rahovec, Shtërpcë, Zveçan, Kllokot, Skenderaj, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok. According to data, only in 9 municipalities the number of those who have sought legal aid during the reporting period, is 1970 persons.

Regarding the field of personal data protection, the relevant municipal data protection officers were appointed in 25 municipalities, whereas in 13 municipality (Mamushë, Novobërdë, Malishevë, Ranillug, Prishtinë, Gllogoc, Kaçanik, Deçan, Klinë, Rahovec, Northern Mitrovica, Leposavic, Zubin Potok) have not been appointed yet. Also, the personal database has been functionalized in 21 municipalities, whereas in 17 municipalities (Gjakova, Novobërdë, Malishevë, Lipjan, Vushtrri, Mamusha, Ranillug, Mitrovica, Istog, Hani i Elezit, Klina, North Mitrovica, Kllokot, Skenderaj, Leposavic , Zveçan, Zubin Potok), is not yet functional. In addition, the physical security of documentation (physical guards, camera installation, grids and safes, etc), has been improved in 33 municipalities,while in 5 municipalities (Mamusha, Ranilug, Gllogoc, Klina and North Mitrovica), is not at the desired level. Also, the process of digitization of civil status books that were returned from Serbia was completed in 22 municipalities, whereas in 16 municipalities (Malishevë, Ranillug, Partesh, Istog, Hani i Elezit, Prishtina, Podujeva, Junik, Shtërpcë, Rahovec, Skenderaj, Northern Mitrovica , Zvecan, Klokot, Peja, Leposavic has not yet been completed). Regarding this, the number of certified municipal officials who have undergone the legal/procedural and system knowledge test in 32 municipalities is 405, whereas 6 municipalities (Mamusha, Ranillug, Zveçan, North Mitrovica, Leposavic, Zubin Potok), have no certified officials.

The community rights protection mechanisms have been established in all municipalities with the exception of the municipality of Mamusha and North Mitrovica, where Officers for Communities and Return (MOCRs) at the municipal offices, have not been appointed yet. There are a total 177 officials in the MOCRs of 36 municipalities, of which 42 are Albanians, 83 Serbs, 27 Bosnians, 32 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians, 4 Turks, 1 Gorani and 1 Croat.

Municipalities are among the most significant actors to create the relevant conditions for the successful and sustainable reintegration of repatriated persons. During the reporting period, the number of returnees registered in the municipalities is 2292, while in 21 municipalities 723 requests for equipment with civil status documentation, were submitted. Verification of the repatriated persons' requests was done by the Municipal Civil Status Offices, the Communities and Returns Offices, and the Municipal Commission for Reintegration. There was a large number of applications for benefit from the reintegration fund, around 439 applications. Consequently, in the 11 municipalities (Klina, Kamenica, Mitrovica, Shtërpcë, Gjakova, Lipjan, Rahovec, Peja, Kllokot, Zubin Potok and Zvecan), 151 houses were reconstructed for returned persons. In addition, in 22 municipalities were submitted 702 applications for business development by repatriated persons.

Measurable actions have been undertaken to implement the Strategy for Roma and Ashkali community. The Local Action Plan for the Integration of RAE Community has been approved by 18 municipalities. This plan is expected to be drafted in all municipalities where members of this community live. There are 6 municipalities where none of RAE community members live (Ranillug, Drenas, Kaçanik, Junik, Hani i Elezit and Partesh). In 12 municipalities, a plan for the implementation of the Roma and Ashkali community strategy was drafted, while it is noticed their interest to register and provide with the civil status documentation.. According to data from 15 municipalities, the number of registered persons from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian community is 3664. The awareness-raising campaigns organized by the municipalities have impacted on increasing the number of applications to register. Thus, in 16 municipalities were organized 81 awareness raising campaigns.

Combating narcotics has taken the attention of municipalities, in order to achieve results in reducing the number of drug users and preventing their impact especially in schools. Municipalities have undertaken many activities through: lectures held in schools by pedagogues and school psychologists and cooperation with the police and community security forums.

Municipalities are responsible for provision of pre-primary, primary and secondary education. Regarding the activities in this area, a training base for teachers was established in 16 municipalities. A large part of them have planned the budget for scholarships for pupils and students. The number of beneficiaries of these scholarships in 21 municipalities, is 2581 pupils / students. Youth support through funding programs should also be a priority in municipalities: Mamusha, Ranillug, Novobërdë, Lipjan, Partesh, Mitrovica, Junik, Gracanica, Deçan, Dragash, North Mitrovica, Gllogoc, Zvecan, Kllokot, Shtërpcë, Leposavic, Zubin Potok. Regarding the students with special needs, the respective teacher's guide for assessing pupils with special needs has been implemented in 31 municipalities, whereas it was not implemented in the municipalities: Mamusha, Shtime, Suharekë, Graçanicë, Zvecan, Klokot and North Mitrovica. Given the importance of pre-school education, the package of parental information materials on the importance of education of children with special needs, was compiled in 19 municipalities. The data of 32 municipalities show that a total of 21,788 children were included preschool institutions. The problem of school dropout of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian community has been evident over the years, but in 2018 there has been a decreasing trend of school dropout phenomenom in municipalities. According to the data of 9 municipalities, the number of school drop outs from this community is 98 pupils, or 179 pupils less than in 2017. Vocational education is a special field with perspective that will impact on employment growth and economic development in the country. In 34 municipalities, 94 vocational schools operate in different branches such as: *Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Construction, Economics* etc. Municipalities: *Mamusha, Ranillug, Hani i Elezit and North Mitrovica* do not have such schools. The number of students attending vocational schools in 34 municipalities, is 43,996.00 pupils.

Municipalities are facing with many difficulties in the field of environment, waste collection, air pollution and illegal landfills. Despite the legal competencies of the municipalities in the field of air protection, the Air Quality Action Plan has only been drafted by the Municipality of Prishtina. On the other hand, 32 municipalities have approved the local waste management plan, but it remains to be drafted in municipalities: Mamusha, Malisheva, Kamenica, Northern Mitrovica, Shtërpcë, Leposavic. Regarding the capacity building for drafting municipal waste management plans and regulations, much work has been done. A total of 93 workshops were organized on this purpose by 25 municipalities. Municipalities have also undertaken awareness-raising campaigns on environmental protection. According to data in 25 municipalities were organized 171 awareness-raising campaigns, whereas 13 municipalities; Gjilan, Lipjan, Novobërdë, Mamusha, Deçan, Rahovec, Peja, Podujeva, Shtërpcë, Viti, Kllokot, North Mitrovica, Leposavic have not held any awareness campaign. Despite this, the number of illegal landfills is enormous, there are 1103 illegal landfills in 110 municipalities. Regarding the number of inspections for the implementation of Anti-Smoking Law, in 23 municipalities were imposed 1790 fines.

There is an interest of municipalities for inter-municipal and international-municipal cooperation, during this period 8 Inter-Municipal Cooperation Initiatives were undertaken by the municipalities: Klina, Istog, Peja, Malisheva. These initiatives were undertaken with the purpose of cooperation in the area of prevention, respond and recovery from natural disasters and other disasters. Municipalities as: Vushtrri, Gllogoc, Skenderaj and Mitrovica South have concluded the same cooperation agreements.

Regarding the international municipal cooperation, within this process, 9 agreements have been reached between the municipality of Prishtina - City of Des Moines (Iowa States), Gjilan - Sioux city (Iowa States), Vushtrri-City of Norwalk (Iowa States ), Peja-Johnston (Iowa States), Gjakova - Fort Dodge (Iowa States), Fushë Kosovë-Civita (Italy), Lipjan-Frascineto (Italy), Peja-Sarican (Turkey). Education, culture, sport, tourism and economic development are subject of cooperation in these agreements. An initiative was also undertaken by municipality: Dragash-Orhanel (Bursa-Turkey), which aims to initiate the agreement between the two municipalities for cooperation in the field on economic, technological, cultural and social issues..

# Local finances

Municipalities have many available funding resources with which they exercise their competencies in accordance with applicable laws. Municipal financial resources are required to be equivalent to the municipal competences set out in the Law on Local Self-Government. Local finances are an integral part of MTEF, as a three-year strategic document, drafted on the basis of Government priorities and objectives. Principles, criteria and formulas applied for allocating government grants on municipal funding and the participation are based on the Law on Local Government Finance.

Financial resources of a municipality are comprised of: municipal own source revenues, operating grants, enhanced competencies grants, transfers from delegated competencies, extraordinary grants, and financial assistance from the Republic of Serbia and revenues from municipal loans. Municipalities should apply the applicable provisions of the Law on Public Financial Management and Accountability while disposing of these financial resources. Municipal own source revenues are financial means colleted from taxes, fees, charges, payments of the public services provided by the municipality, rents from the real estates owned by municipality, own source revenues from municipal assets sale, those from municipal enterprises, co-payments from services of education and healthcare, etc.

In this section of the report, important data are provided regarding the municipal revenue planning for 2018, realization of own source revenues and expenditures of municipal budgets.

# Planning own source revenues

Planning of own source revenue for 2018, is in the amount of 81,498,030.07 €. Compared to own source revenues planned for 2017 in the amount of € 78,163,490.00, planning for 2018 is higher for € 3,334,540.07, or expressed in percentage of 6.33%.

**Realization of own source revenues**

Municipalities collect their own source revenues in two forms: revenues collected directly by the municipality (as a municipality activity), and revenues collected by the central level ( indirect revenues), which are transferred to municipalities as an integral part of the own source revenues.

Realization of direct and indirect revenues for 2018, has reached an amount of 81,042,546.45 € of which 70,996,498.41 € were direct revenues and 10,046,048.04 € indirect revenues.

If this value is compared to the total planned value, in the amount of 81,498,030.07 €, then we can see that the realization has reached the level of 99%. The collection of direct own source revenues for 2018 in the amount of 70,996,498.41 € compared to the collection of revenues of the same type for 2017 in the amount of 67,476,446.60 €, is higher for 3,520,051.81 € or 5.21%.

According to the official data from the Kosovo Financial Management Information System - KFMIS, Treasury Department – MoF, municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo during 2018 have collected the amount of 70,996,498.41 from direct own source revenues or 87.11% from the planned annual level of € 81,498,030.07.

Municipalities that have the highest level of realisation of own source revenues, over 100%, are Gllogovc, Obiliq, Junik, Skenderaj and Kllokot, while municipalities that have realized own source revenues at a low rate below 50% are: Leposavic, Zubin Potok and Zvecan.

Revenues that have a greater impact on the increase of own source revenues are:

* *Property tax*, which in 2018 was collected in the amount of € 24,272,063.00, which is higher for the amount of € 1,709,562.00, compared to 2017, which was 22,562,501.00 €.
* *municipal revenues for construction permits,*  where in 2018 the amount of € 15,548,948 was collected, which is less compared to the same period of 2017, which was 18,614,038€.
* *Revenues from the change of land destination* *where in 2018 was collected in the amount of 3,782,949.00 € or 676,601.00 € more than in 2017, which was in the amount of 3,106,348.00* €.

**Chart.9.** Comparison of revenues that have an impact on the increase of own source revenues during 2018, compared to 2017.

# Municipal budgeting for 2018

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 2018 have spent their budgets in the total value of 465,220,796.95€ or 89 %, of the planned budget in the amount of 523,191,914.34 €. The level of expenditures is increased by € 56,624,471 more than in 2017 that was in the amount of 466,567,443.76 €.

# 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**: 262,739,658.18 € planned, 258,089,805.11 € or 98% spent - compared to the budgeting in all municipalities, 91-100% was spent, with the exception of north municipalities: Leposavic, Zubin Potok, Zvecan and North Mitrovica, where 61-68% of the planned budget was spent.
* **The category of goods and services**: 58,115,136.23€ planned, 53,157,000.92 € or 91% spent - compared to the budgeting was spent at the level of 90% - 100% in 30 municipalities, in 5 municipalities at the level of 85% - 89%, and in three municipalities the expenditures are at the level of 57 - 78%.
* **The category of municipal expenditures:** 10,404,283.41€ planned, 9,481,244.28 € or 91% spent - compared to the budgeting, was spent at 91% - 100% in 26 municipalities; 85% - 90% was spent in 8 municipalities, 61% in one municipality, and in the three north municipalities Zubin Potok, Zvecan and North Mitrovica, the percentage of expenditures is up to 36%;
* **The category of subsidies and transfers**: 11,828,954.96€ planned, 10,888,028.30 € or 92 % spent - compared to the budgeting, was spent 90% - 100% in 32 municipalities, in 5 municipalities was spent at the level of 76% - 85% and in the municipality of Shtërpcë there were no expenditures from this category;
* **The category of capital expenditures: 180,103,881.56€** planned,133,604,718.34 €, or  74% spent- compared to the budgeting, was spent at 90% - 99% in 11 municipalities, 80% - 89% in 14 municipalities, 62% - 76% in 11 municipalities; and in 2 municipalities was spent 44% respectively 54%.

# Auditor’s opinion for the municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo

Auditor’s opinions on municipalities are different, according to years. The type of opinion that was most often given in 2016-2017 is unmodified opinion with emphasis of matter, which was given in 33 municipalities in 2016 and in 25 municipalities in 2017. Then the qualified opinion with emphasise of the matter that was given to 4 municipalities for 2016, while for 2017, this type of opinion was received by only 9 municipalities. In addition, no municipality has received a qualified opinion, in 2016 and 2017. As well, no municipality has received an adverse opinion in 2016 and 2017, one municipality has received an unmodified opinion in 2016 and in 2017, 4 municipalities received an unmodified opinion. The opinion that enables municipalities to start the procedures for municipal loan, should have two consecutive years (the last two years) the unmodified opinion. Only the Municipality of Vitia has the unmodified option, for two consecutive years. Below you can see the overview of data related to auditor’s opinion according to municipalities and years.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Auditor’s opinion | Years | Municipalities |
| Unmodified opinion | 2016 | Viti, (1 municipalitiy) |
| 2017 | Viti, Pejë, Lipjan and Ranillug (4) |
| Unmodified opinion with emphasis of matter | 2016 | Gjakovë, Junik, Vushtrri, Gllogoc, Skenderaj, Deçan, Istog, Dragash, Prishtinë, Pejë, Kamenicë, Klinë, Ferizaj, Hani i Elezit, Graçanicë, Fushë Kosovë, Mitrovicë, Shtërpcë, Shtime, Rahovec, Prizren, Partesh, Ranillug, Novobërdë, Gjilan, Kaçanik, Zubin Potok, Obiliq, Podujevë, Mamushë, Malishevë, Suharekë, Lipjan (33 municipalities) |
| 2017 | Prishtinë, Prizren, Mitrovicë, Gjakovë, Gjilan, Graçanicë, Shtërpcë, Shtime, Skenderaj, Deçan, Fushë-Kosova, Gllogoci, Hani i Elezit, Istogu, Junik, Kaçanik, Kamenicë, Novobërdë, Obiliq, Partesh, Podujevë Vushtrri, Zubin Potok, Zveçan and North Mitrovica (25) |
| Qualified opinion with emphasis of matter | 2016 | Kllokot, Mitrovicë e Veriut, Zveçan, Leposaviq (4 municipalities |
| 2017 | Dragashi, Klina, Kllokot, Malishevë, Mamushë, Rahovec, Ferizaj, Suhareka and Leposaviq (9) |
| Qualified opinion | 2016 |  |
| 2017 |  |
| Adverse opinion | 2016 |  |
| 2017 |  |

**Chart 1:***Reflects the Auditor's Opinion on the Municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo 2016 – 2017.*

# 

# Definitions of Opinions under ISSAI 400 - International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions 400).

An audit opinion is normally in a standard format, relating to the financial statements as a whole, thus avoiding the need to state at length what lies behind it but conveying by its nature a general understanding among readers as to its meaning. The nature of these words will be influenced by the legal framework for the audit, but the content of the opinion will need to indicate unambiguously whether it is unqualified or qualified and, if the latter, whether it is qualified in certain respects or is adverse (paragraph 14) or a disclaimer (paragraph 15) of opinion.

**a)** **An unqualified opinion** is given when the auditor is satisfied in all material respects that: the financial statements have been prepared using acceptable accounting bases and policies which have been consistently applied; the statements comply with statutory requirements and relevant regulations; the view presented by the financial statements is consistent with the auditor's knowledge of the audited entity; and there is adequate disclosure of all material matters relevant to the financial statements.

**b)** **Emphasis of Matter.** In certain circumstances the auditor may consider that the reader will not obtain a proper understanding of the financial statements unless attention is drawn to unusual or important matters. As a general principle the auditor issuing an unqualified opinion does not make reference to specific aspects of the financial statements in the opinion in case this should be misconstrued as being a qualification. In order to avoid giving that impression, references which are meant as "emphasis of matter" are contained in a separate paragraph from the opinion. However, the auditor should not make use of an emphasis of matter to rectify a lack of appropriate disclosure in the financial statements, nor as an alternative to, or a substitute for, qualifying the opinion.

An auditor may not be able to express an unqualified opinion when any of the following circumstances exist and, in the auditor's judgement, their effect is or may be material to the financial statements: there has been limitation on the scope of the audit; the auditor considers that the statements are incomplete or misleading or there is an unjustified withdrawal from acceptable accounting standards; or there is uncertainty affecting the financial statements.

**c)** **Qualified Opinion.** When the auditor disagrees with or is uncertain about one or more particular items in the financial statements which are material but not fundamental to an understanding of the statements, a qualified opinion should be given. The wording of the opinion normally indicates a satisfactory outcome to the audit subject to a clear and concise statement of the matters of disagreement or uncertainty giving rise to the qualified opinion. It helps the users of the statements if the financial effect of the uncertainty or disagreement is quantified by the auditor although this is not always practicable or relevant.

**d) Adverse Opinion**. When the auditor is unable to form an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole due to disagreement which is so fundamental that it undermines the position presented to the extent that an opinion which is qualified in certain respects would not be adequate, an adverse opinion is given. The wording of such an opinion makes clear that the financial statements are not fairly stated, specifying clearly and concisely all the matters of disagreement. Again, it is helpful if the financial effect on the financial statements is quantified where relevant and practicable.

**e) Disclaimer of Opinion.** When the auditor is unable to arrive at an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole due to an uncertainty or scope restriction which is so fundamental that an opinion which is qualified in certain respects would not be adequate, a disclaimer is given. The wording of such a disclaimer makes clear that an opinion cannot be given, specifying clearly and concisely all matters of uncertainty.

It is customary for SAIs to provide a detailed report amplifying the opinion in circumstances in which it has been unable to give an unqualified opinion.

# Recommendations

1. Municipalities Zubin-Potok, Zvečan / Zveçan and North Mitrovica should meet the minimum of meetings held, under the Article 43.2 of the LLSG;
2. The Municipality of Dragash should respect the legal deadline for notification of the supervisory body three (3) working days prior to the date of the meeting, according to the Article 44 of LLSG;
3. The system of telepresence should be functionalized in the municipalities of Leposavić, Zubin Potok, Zvecan and North
4. The Political and Finance Committee should be more active in municipality of Kamenica, South Mitrovica, Gjilan and Prizren;
5. Meetings of the Committee for Communities should more be intensified in the Municipality of Rahovec and Zvecan;
6. Municipalities of Zubin Potok, North Mitrovica, Leposavic and Zvecan should be more active in adopting the Assembly acts;
7. Mayors of the municipalities: Gjakova, Leposavic, Zubin Potok, Zvecan, Gracanica, North Mitrovica and Mamusha should meet the minimum criteria of two reportings to the Assembly;
8. Based on Article 68.1. of the LLG the municipalities: Fushe Kosove, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok, Zvecan and North Mitrovica should hold at least two public meetings within one year;
9. The websites of municipalities: Leposaviq, Zubin Potok, Zvecan and North Mitrovica should be functional;
10. Municipalities: Leposavic, Zubin Potok, Zvecan and North Mitrovica should present data on public hearings with citizens in their official websites:
11. Budget documents should be published in municipalities: Klokot, Mamusha, Partesh, Ranillug, North Mitrovica, Leposavic, Zubin Potok and Zvecan;
12. Municipalities: Zvecan, Zubin Potok, Leposavic and North Mitrovica should establish the Municipal Community Safety Council;
13. The minimum standard of the Administrative Instruction No.27 / 2012 MUP - 03/2012 MLGA for the Municipal Community Safety Councils should be met and that six (6) or more meetings, should be held by municipalities: Deçan, Lipjan, Junik, Istog, Klinë / Klina, Peja, Malishevë, Partesh, Prizren, Ferizaj, Mamushë, Graçanicë, Fushë Kosovë, Leposavic, Novobërd, Zubin Potok, Zvecan, North Mitrovica;
14. Municipalities: Mamusha, Ranilug, Novo Brdo, Gjakova, Kamenica, Klina, Peja, Zvecan, North Mitrovica, Leposavic and Zubin Potok should establish the Operational Teams for Safety (OTS);
15. Municipalities: Mamushë, Novobërdë, Gjakovë, Ranillug, Hani Elezit, Junik, Shtërpcë, Zveçan, Kllokot, North Mitrovica, Leposavic, Zubin Potok should establish the Local Councils on Public Safety;
16. Municipalities Graçanicë, Zubin Potok, Shtërpcë, North Mitrovica, Vushtrri, Lipjan, Pristina, Partesh, Malishevë, Dragash, Suharekë, Junik, Klinë, Prizren, Ferizaj, Viti, Gjilan, Kaçanik, Ranillug, Deçan should harmonize their Acts conform the request for reconsideration by the Supervisory Authority;
17. Municipalities: Mamusha, Vushtrri, Prishtina, Leposavic, Zubin Potok should establish a training program;
18. The database for management of the training program should be drafted in the municipalities: Ferizaj, Vushtrri, Gjilan, Mamusha, Ranillug, Prishtina, Kamenica, Viti, Partesh, Peja, North Mitrovica, Shtërpcë, Graçanicë, Gllogoc, Kaçanik, Zveçan Kllokot, Skenderaj, Leposaviq, Zubin Potok;
19. Municipalities: Mamusha, Vushtrri, Ranillug, Partesh, Fushë Kosovë, Rahovec, Gracanica, Junik, Shtërpcë, Zubin Potok and Leposavic should implement the program on capacity building by organizing various types of training;
20. The Municipalities: Mamusha, North Mitrovica, Leposavic and Rahovec should prepare the Job Catalogue for Civil Service;
21. Municipalities: Mamusha, Novobërdë, Partesh, North Mitrovica, Kllokot, Shtërpcë, Leposavic and Zubin Potok should provide financial support to NGO projects;
22. Municipalities: Mamusha, Ranillug, Partesh, North Mitrovica, Shtërpcë, Klina, Zubin Potok should provide data regarding assets declaration;
23. Municipalities: Suharekë, Mamusha, Gjakova, Novobërdë, Hani i Elezit, Prishtina, Prizren, Kamenica, Shtërpcë, North Mitrovica, Deçan, Junik, Zveçan, Kllokot, Skenderaj and Leposavic should draft Local Integrity Plan;
24. Municipalities of Ferizaj, Gjakova, Novobërdë, Malishevë, Mamusha, Prishtina, Prizren, Podujeva, Fushë Kosovë, Mitrovica, Kamenica, Istog, Hani i Elezit, Deçan , Graçanicë, Junik, Kaçanik, Klinë, Peja, Rahovec, Shtërpcë, North Mitrovica, Zvecan, Kllokot, Skenderaj, Zubin Potok and Leposavic should appoint the officials responsible, who reports on the implementation of the Local Integrity Plan;
25. Municipalities of Novobërdë, Malishevë, Suharekë, Mamushë, Ranillug, Prishtinë, Prizren, Fushë Kosovë, Mitrovicë, Kamenicë, Istog, Hani i Elezit, Partesh, Graçanicë, Junik, Kaçanik, Klinë, North Mitrovica, Zvecan, Kllokot, Skenderaj, Zubin Potok and Leposavic, should draft the Municipal Regulation on Child Protection;
26. Municipalities: Gjilan, Novobërdë, Malishevë, Lipjan, Obiliq, Ferizaj, Vushtrri, Suharekë, Mamushë, Ranillug, Fushë Kosovë, Mitrovicë, Kamenicë, Istog, Viti, Partesh, Gllogoc, Graçanicë, Junik, Klinë, Rahovec, North Mitrovica, Kllokot , Zvecan, Zubin Potok, Leposavic should draft the Municipal Regulation on preventing heavy work of children;
27. Municipalities: Mamusha, Ranillug, Peja, North Mitrovica, Shtërpcë and Zubin Potok should provide information on the number of women employed from all communities;
28. Municipalities: Mamusha, Ranillug, Partesh, North Mitrovica, Zubin Potok, Kllokot and Zvecan should organize awareness campaigns, roundtables, seminars on awareness and improvement of women's property rights;
29. Municipalities: Ranilug / Ranillug and Zvecan should draft the Regulation on the use of official languages;
30. Municipalities: Mamushë, Ranillug, Malishevë, Obiliq, Kamenicë, Istog, Hani i Elezit, Viti, North Mitrovica, Gllogoc, Zvecan, Graçanicë, Leposavic should recruit translation staff;
31. Municipalities: Gjakova, Novobërdë, Ferizaj, Shtime, Ranilug, Mamusha, Hani i Elezit, Partesh, Fushe Kosove, Mitrovica, Dragash, Gllogoc, Klina, Peja, North Mitrovica, Shtërpcë, Zvecan, Kllokot, Skenderaj, Leposavic and Zubin Potok should draft the Plan on Protection of Cultural Heritage;
32. Municipalities: Gjilan, Vushtrri, Gjakova, Novobërdë, Shtime, Obiliq, Ranillug, Mamusha, Prizren, Podujeva, Rahovec, Shtërpcë, North Mitrovica, Gllogoc, Junik, Kaçanik, Klokot, Skenderaj, Leposavic should keep official records on treatment of peremeters, protected areas as well as marking of the Cultural Heritage assets;
33. The structure of One Stop Shop centers should be completed, by extending their network in the municipalities: Mamusha, Ranillug, Pristina Partesh, Junik, North Mitrovica, Zvecan, Kllokot, Leposavic, Zubin Potok;
34. Municipalities: Mamusha, Ranillug, Rahovec, North Mitrovica, Zubin Potok and Partesh should adopt the Action Plan for the implementation of auditor recommendations;
35. Municipalities: Partesh, North Mitrovica, Kllokot, Zvecan, Leposavic, Zubin Potok should establish training centers for farmers;
36. Municipalities: Shtime, Ranillug, Pristina, Peja, Dragash, Kllokot, North Mitrovica, Gracanica, Leposavic should draft the Energy Efficiency Plan;
37. Municipalities: Malishevë, Gjakova, Pristina, Shtërpcë, Hani i Elezit, North Mitrovica, Leposavic, Zubin Potok should hold trainings regarding the efficiency field;
38. Municipalities: Novobërdë, Mamusha, Pristina, Podujeva, Fushë Kosovë, Kamenica, Partesh, Deçan, Peja, Rahovec, North Mitrovica, Zvecan, Kllokot, Skenderaj, Leposavic should appoint an official for protection against discrimination;
39. Municipalities: Shtime, Mamusha, Ranillug, Gjakovë, Novobërdë, Lipjan, Obiliq, Istog, Hani i Elezit, Partesh, Prizren, Podujeva, Fushë Kosovë, Kamenica, Kaçanik, North Mitrovica, Gllogoc, Dragash, Deçan, Klinë, Rahovec, Shtërpcë, Kllokot, Leposavic should establish the Consultative Committees for protection of persons with special needs;
40. Municipalities: Ferizaj, Shtime, Vushtrri, Mamushë, Ranillug, Gjilan, Novobërdë, Malishevë, Lipjan, Obiliq, Hani i Elezit, Viti, Prishtina, Podujeva, Fushë Kosovë, Mitrovicë, Kamenicë, Graçanicë, Kaçanik, Dragash, Deçan, Klinë, Rahovec , Štrpce, Zvecan, Klokot, Skenderaj, Leposavic, Zubin Potok should functionalize free legal aid offices;
41. In municipalities: Mamushe, Novoberd, Malisheve, Ranillug, Prishtine, Gllogoc, Kacanik, Decan, Kline, Rahovec, North Mitrovica, Leposaviq and Zubin Potok, to appoint the Officer for Protection of Personal Data.
42. Municipalities: Malishevë, Ranillug, Partesh, Istog, Hani i Elezit, Pristina, Podujevo, Junik, Shtërpcë, Rahovec, Skenderaj, North Mitrovica, Zvecan, Kllokot, Pejë, Leposavic should complete the process of digitalization of the civil status registery books, for the returnees from Serbia;
43. Municipalities: Mamusha and North Mitrovica should appoint officials for Communities and Returns in the Municipal Offices;
44. Municipalities: Mamushë, Ranillug, Novobërdë, Lipjan, Partesh, Mitrovica, Junik, Graçanicë, Deçan, Dragash, North Mitrovica, Gllogoc, Zvecan, Klokot, Shtërpcë, Leposavic, Zubin Potok, should prioritize youth support through funding programs;
45. Municipalities: Mamusha, Malisheva, Kamenica, Northern Mitrovica, Shtërpcë, Leposavic should draft a local Waste Management Plan;
46. Municipalities: Gjilan, Lipjan, Novobërdë, Mamusha, Deçan, Rahovec, Peja, Podujeva, Shtërpcë, Viti, Kllokot, North Mitrovica, Leposavic, should undertake awareness campaigns regarding environmental protection.

**Publisher**

**Ministry of Local Government Administration**

Ministry of Local Government Administration

http://mapl.rks-gov.net/

*Address; former Rilindja building; 10,11,12 and 13 floor, Prishtina/ Republic of Kosovo, (centrex phone no)+381 (0) 200 35 630*

1. Law no.03 L-040 on Local Self-government, Article 43.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The proceeding in the government of these request is done in accordance with Article 12, of the Law No. 04/L-144 on the Allocation for Use and Exchange of Immovable Property of Municipality. Therefore, the Government has approved 26 requests of municipalities were transferred for evaluation to the Privatization Agency of Kosovo. After submitting a request for clarification to the Constitutional Court by the President, the Government of the Republic of Kosovo issued a Decision for suspension of procedures of transferring of PAK properties to municipalities. In this regard, MLGA has notified municipalities on the government's decision and the suspension of KPA's property restitution procedures. At the request of the Government, MLGA has provided comments to the Constitutional Court regarding the request of the President of the Republic of Kosovo, No.KO 181/18, arguing that the actions of the Government against the requests of the municipalities on this matter have been in accordance with the legislation in force. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. RKS, Assembly, LVL, Chapter X, Article 75 and 76 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)