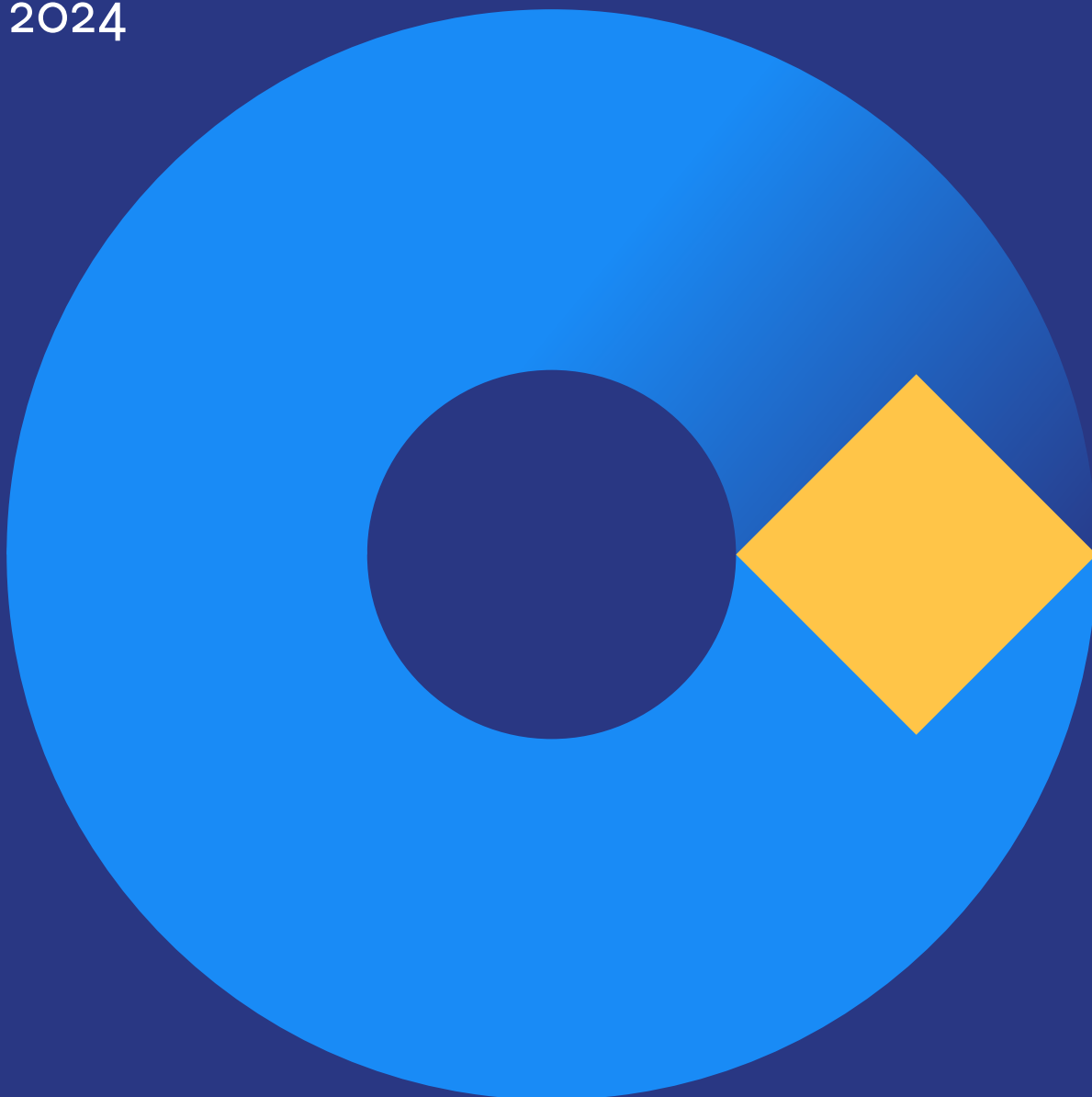


European Reform Barometer

Interim report
2024



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European Reform Barometer

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Introduction

It is our distinct pleasure to present the interim European Reform Barometer 2024.

The barometer has three specific objectives: (1) to advance public discourse on the implementation of the EU reforms by communicating them clearly and understandably to the general public; (2) to increase transparency and accountability of the government by offering strict, but fair, assessment of the line ministries performance in the implementation of the EU reforms; and (3) to support the line ministries in the design of the effective planning framework by offering objective and empirical assessment of the quality of EU reforms policy planning framework.

To accomplish these objectives, we had to design a unique methodology that aims to offer a holistic assessment of the key government policy planning framework in the area of European integration: National Program for European Integration (NPEI). This edition of the barometer covers the period of January – June 2024.

We want to thank all line ministries for their cooperation during the preparation of the barometer, and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands whose support made all of this possible.

Methodology

Group for Legal and Political Studies (GLPS) and European Policy Institute of Kosovo (EPIK), with the support of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Kosovo, joined forces to design a new instrument for the systematic and holistic performance of the Government in the implementation of the EU reforms: European Reform Barometer. The barometer has been developed on the basis of unique methodology which is designed to offer holistic assessment of the Government policy planning framework for the implementation of the EU reforms.

Traditional government assessments of EU reforms are based upon single assessment criteria: rate of implementation of reforms. However, we believe that such assessment wouldn't be fair and sufficient and as such would offer an incomplete picture on the performance of line ministries in the implementation of EU reforms. That is why our methodology is based upon four distinct assessment criterias that form the basis for a fair and holistic assessment:

1. First assessment criteria looks into the complexity of the government measures. Not all measures planed by the line ministries carry the same weight and importance. Some measures are harder than some others. Drafting of a strategy and delivery of a training represent different categories of complexity. Therefore, purpose of this criteria is to ensure that ultimate assessment of the performance

of the line ministries in the implementation of the EU reforms takes into account the complexity of measures and hence rewards those ministries that showed a more robust capacity for the planning of complex EU reforms. This assessment criteria weights 25% of the total score.

2. Second criteria audits the effectiveness of the government policy planning framework in the EU integration process. This criteria looks into the question: is the government doing the right things? Purpose of this criteria is to assess the alignment of government policy planning framework with obligations stemming from the EU integration process, thus rewarding those line ministries that ensured a more appropriate policy planning framework for the implementation of EU reforms. This assessment criteria weight 35% of the total score.
3. Third criteria is a straightforward as it takes stock of the implementation of the government policy planning framework, thus rewarding those line ministries that ensured a higher rate of the implementation of EU reforms. This criteria weights 30% of the total score.
4. Fourth criteria takes into account an external assessment of each line ministry performance by the European Commission through the annual country report. EU annual report offers a quantifiable assessment of the Kosovo annual progress made along different EU chapters. In general terms country report chapters are aligned with the mandates of each line ministry. Therefore, the purpose of this criteria is to reward with additional scoring points those line ministries that were positively assessed by the EC in 2023. This criteria weight 10% of the total score.

Cumulative result of the assessment along four respective criteria offers a final result of the line ministries performance in the implementation of the EU reforms. Eventually, each line ministry is rewarded with a score in a range of 0-100, according to the following performance categories:

- 0-25 points** weak performance;
- 26-50 points** limited performance;
- 51-75 points** good performance;
- 76-100 points** very good performance.

Since its inception our methodology had to strike a balance between the inherent technicality and complexity of the EU reforms and natural need for clear and simplified communication of the result of the Government reforms. Therefore, the barometer had to be simultaneously both detailed and complex analytical document, but also a simple and user-friendly public visibility tool. This is the reason why the barometer is organised around three distinct level of information intended for three different audiences.

First and most voluminous level of information is the technical assessment of line ministries reforms in the formal of MS Excel file. This level of information is intended for technical discussions at the

level of experts. It also serves as the fundamentals for the development of the next two levels of information.

Second layer of the barometer is organized in the MS Word file and it presents in succinct form the technical findings of the MS Excel file for the audience that doesn't deal with EU integration process on daily basis. This level of information is intended for decision-makers, foreign embassies, NGOs and media.

A third level of the barometer is organized around the interactive online platform that presents in visual and user-friendly manner results of the barometer. This layer of the barometer is intended for a general public that is able with few clicks to understand the responsibilities and performance of line ministries in the implementation of the EU reforms.

Finally it is also important to clarify what European Reform Barometer is not. The barometer does not assess the performance of all state institutions in the implementation of the EU reforms. Therefore, important state institutions such as Parliament, prosecutorial and judicial system and independent institutions are not part of the barometer. Reason behind this is of a technical and financial nature. From a technical angle bearing in mind that the barometer is a novel instrument we wanted to test its success within an institutional environment that allows data uniformity, control and comparison. Therefore, government with its line ministries is a natural choice. Furthermore, our decision is also influenced by the fact that the executive bears the biggest responsibility within the EU integration process. From a financial angle our decision not to cover other state institutions is also influenced by the objective project financial capacities. Barometer should also not be read as an ultimate appraisal of the line ministries performance. We shouldn't confuse line ministries performance and ranking within this barometer with line ministries general performance. Ministers lead line ministries with complex and broad mandates that go beyond EU reforms. Therefore, it is important to underline that assessment and ranking of line ministries within this barometer deals exclusively only with their respective performance in the implementation of EU reforms.

Executive summary

Government of the Republic of Kosovo is composed of 15 ministries, plus Office of the Prime Minister. Four of these ministries are not part of this barometer interim edition as they had no planned measures under the National Program for European Integration during January-June 2024: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Kosovo Security Force, Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation and Ministry of Health. This leaves us with 12 ministries (including the Office of the Prime Minister) that were ultimately selected to be part of the barometer.

In the first half of 2024 out of these 12 ministries, 6 ministries showed good performance in the implementation of EU reforms and 5 ministries showed limited performance and 1 ministry failed to plan any measure at all in the NPEI.

Six ministries with good performance are:

1. Ministry of Justice: 60 points;
2. Ministry of Finance, Labor and Transfers: 55 points;
3. Ministry of Internal Affairs: 54 points;
4. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development: 53 points;
5. Ministry of Communities and Returns: 51 points; and
6. Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure: 51 points.

Five ministries with limited performance are:

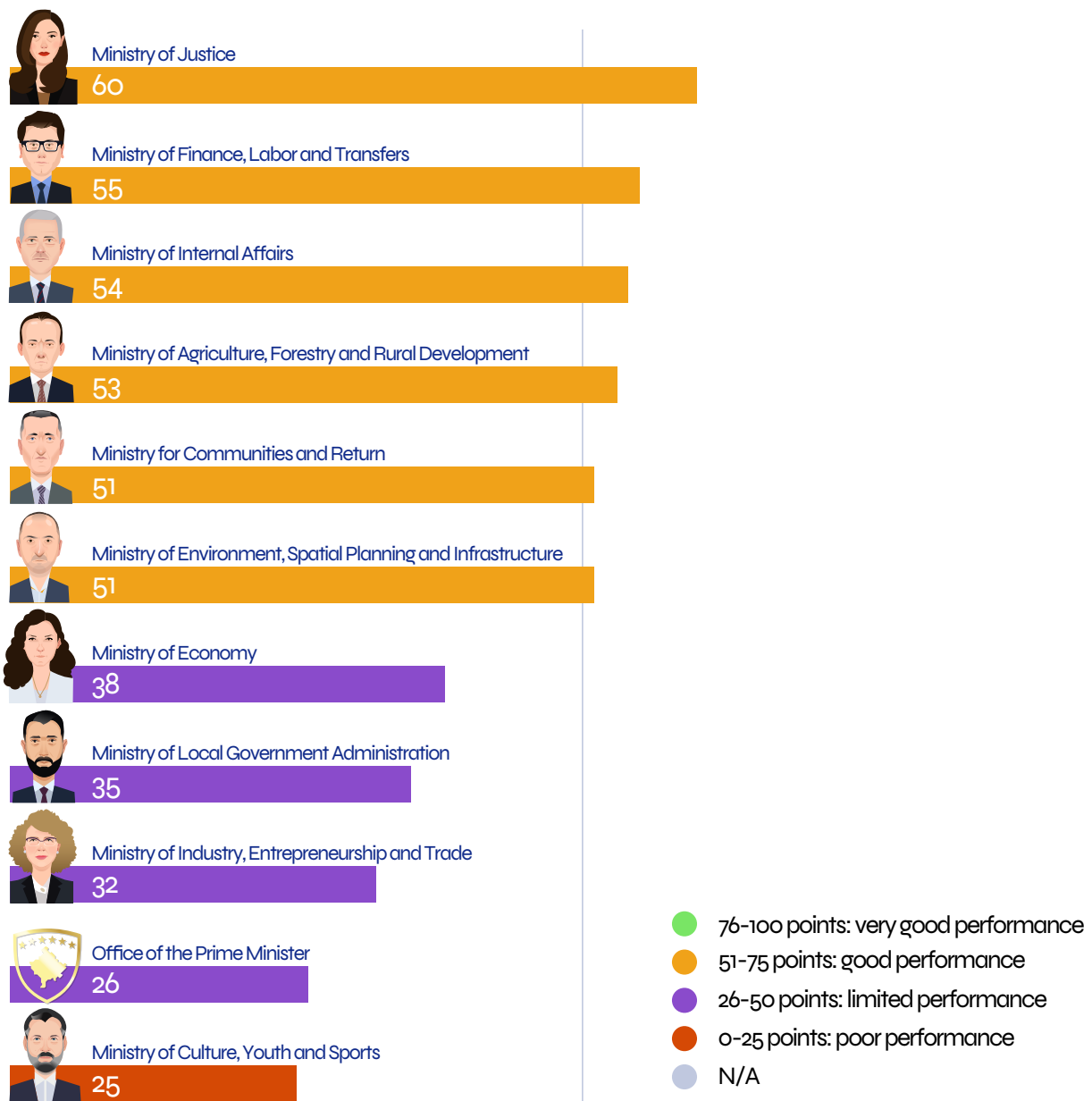
1. Ministry of Economy: 38 points;
2. Ministry of Local Government Administration: 35 points;
3. Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade: 32 points;
4. Office of the Prime Minister: 26 points; and
5. Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports: 25 points.

Despite the fact that the Ministry of Regional Development bears important responsibilities in the European integration process it failed to plan any measure at all in the NPEI.

Ultimately this resulted with a final whole of the Government score of 32 points, placing thus the entire Government in the category of overall limited performance in the implementation of the EU reforms in the 2023. It should be noted that this is interim barometer and thus it represents a partial picture of the implementation of the EU reforms. As such the report does not include additional points that ministries receive on behalf of the European Commission annual country report, in line with our methodology.

European Ranking

Infographic of ranking of ministers by performance



Ministry of Justice (MoJ)



60/100 points

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) belongs to the group of ministries with good performance. It has earned a total of 60 points. Within the planning framework of the government in the field of European integration, the MoJ is characterized by a planning of measures of very high complexity. Likewise, the MoJ has ensured a consolidated implementation of the measures planned for first half of 2024. However, on the other hand, MoJ policy planning framework is characterized with disharmony between policy planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration process.

Assessment of the criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

As for criterion one, namely the complexity of the measures, MoJ planning framework is characterized with high-complexity measures. 94% of the ministry's activities are complex, specific and measurable. Most of them constitute key reforms and are listed as priorities of the SAA and as such require harmonization with the *acquis*.

Assessment of the criterion 2:

Planning measures vs European obligations

As for criterion two, namely the alignment between policy planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration process, the MoJ policy planning is characterized by a low level of planning harmonization. Only 29% of the obligations stemming from the European agenda are addressed in the MoJ planning. The MoJ future policy planning needs to take into account efforts to strengthen the capacities of the Agency for the Management of Seized

and Confiscated Assets, and to ensure compliance with European standards in the amendment of the Penal Code concerning sexual and domestic violence. Furthermore, it should align the Penal Code with the EU Directive on the protection of the euro and other currencies from counterfeiting and approve the Strategy for Transitional Justice.

Assessment of the criterion 3:

Implementation of the planned measures

As for criterion three, namely the level of implementation of the planned measures, the MoJ has been assessed with a consolidated degree of implementation. 75% of the measures planned for first half of 2024 have been implemented. However, the MoJ must intensify its efforts to approve the concept document for free legal aid, the draft law amending the law on the disciplinary responsibilities of judges and prosecutors and the draft law concerning the right to a timely trial.

Assessment of the criterion 4:

Assessment of the European Commission

There was no EC assessment during the period covered under this edition of the barometer.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

The ministries plan various measures within the National Program for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The purpose of this evaluation is to distinguish between well-planned and less well-planned EU measures, thus rewarding the best performing ministries.

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Levels of Approval	SAA priority	The measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
The draft law on the right to trial within a reasonable time, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The draft law on the Administrative Court, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The draft law for supplementing and amending the law on disciplinary responsibilities of judges and prosecutors, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI for the approach of the MJ to the central criminal evidence, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI on the organization and scope of child protection homes, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The regulation for defining work procedures in multidisciplinary tables for assistance in case management, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
AI for the prevention and prohibition of dangerous forms of child labor in Kosovo, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI for determining effective procedures for identification, reporting, referral, exploitation, neglect and abuse of the child as well as for the protection of the child in a street situation, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI for determining the rules and procedures for covering expenses for providing educational, health or rehabilitation services for children with disabilities in a municipality other than the one where they live, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Cooperation agreement with France, signed	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Agreement on legal cooperation with Sweden, signed	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Agreement on legal cooperation with Italy (supplement-amendment), signed	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Rule of Law Strategy and Action Plan, revised	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Concept document for free legal aid, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Package of modules for psycho-social treatment programs for offenders, developed	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
The online application platform for the bar exam and other free professions exams organized by the MJ, established and functional	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Percentage												94%
Overall score												10

Criterion 2: Planning vs European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are described in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. The institutions of Kosovo ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Program for European Integration. However, the challenge is that there is often a gap between these two realities. Planning by line ministries often does not cover all specified EU obligations. Therefore, the purpose of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
Approval of by-laws under the Law on the Protection of Children	"AI for the organization and scope of child protection homes, approved AI for the prevention and prohibition of dangerous forms of child labor in Kosovo, approved AI for determining effective procedures for identification, reporting, referral, exploitation, neglect and abuse of the child as well as for the protection of the child in a street situation, approved AI for determining the rules and procedures for covering expenses for the provision of educational, health or rehabilitation services for children with disabilities in a municipality other than the one where they live, approved"	1
Adequate conditions for persons under detention should be provided and their fundamental rights protected in line with European and international standards.	Package of modules for psycho-social offender treatment programs, developed	1
Strengthening capacities of the Agency for the Management of Sequestered and Confiscated Assets.		0
There has been limited progress in preventing and combating domestic violence, protecting and reintegrating victims and rehabilitating perpetrators.		0
Të konsultohet siç duhet me palët e interesuara dhe të përfaqësohet me standardet evropiane në ndryshimin e Kodit Penal në lidhje me dhunën seksuale dhe në familje.		0
Te miratohet Strategjia për drejtësinë tranzicionale		0
The Criminal Code should be further aligned with the EU Directive on the protection of the euro and other currencies against counterfeiting		0
Percentage		29%
Overall score		3

Criterion 3: Implementation of planned measures

The purpose of this assessment is to measure the implementation of the measures planned in the National Program for European Integration.

Measure	Deadline	Referenca	Zbatimi
The draft law on the right to trial within a reasonable time, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on the Administrative Court, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1
The draft law for supplementing and amending the law on disciplinary responsibilities of judges and prosecutors, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	0
AI for the organization and scope of child protection homes, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1
The regulation for defining work procedures in multidisciplinary tables for assistance in case management, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1
AI for the prevention and prohibition of dangerous forms of child labor in Kosovo, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1
AI for determining effective procedures for identification, reporting, referral, exploitation, neglect and abuse of the child as well as for the protection of the child in a street situation, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1
AI for determining the rules and procedures for covering expenses for providing educational, health or rehabilitation services for children with disabilities in a municipality other than the one where they live, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1
Percentage			75%
Overall score			8

Criterion 4: Evaluation of the EU country report

Every year the European Commission publishes the annual country report for Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a quantifiable methodology that allows measuring the country's annual progress in EU membership approval based on the following: (0) backtracking; (1) no progress; (2) improvement progress; (3) some advances; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The purpose of this evaluation is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the evaluation period.

EU country report chapter	Evaluation of the EU country report
Chapter 23: Judiciary and fundamental rights	0
Overall score	0

Ministry of Finance, Labor and Transfers (MFLT)



55/100 points

The Ministry of Finance, Labor and Transfers (MFLT) belongs to the group of ministries with good performance. It has earned a total of 55 points. Within the planning framework of the government in the field of European integration, the MFLT is characterized by a planning of quite complex measures. Also, MFLT has ensured a consolidated implementation of the foreseen measures for the first half of 2024. However, on the other hand, MFLT policy planning framework is characterized with disharmony between policy planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration process.

Assessment of the criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

As for criterion one, namely the complexity of the measures, the MFLT is characterized by the planning of rather complex measures. 71% of the measures of the MFLT are characterized with high complexity. Most of the measures of the MFLT are specific, measurable and many of them are considered essential reforms in the areas covered by the ministry. The measures of the MFLT are also part of the key reforms envisaged by the SAA. In many cases they require the transposition of the acquis and cross-sectoral coordination.

Assessment of the criterion 2:

Planning measures vs European obligations

As for criterion two, namely the alignment between policy planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration process, the MFLT is characterized by a limited degree of planning harmonization. 36% of the obligations deriving from the European agenda are addressed in the MFLT planning. In future planning cycles, the MFLT should prioritize the adoption of the amended Kosovo Customs Code and the Excise Code, as these are crucial for aligning with EU legislation and practices. Furthermore, it is essential to ensure that legislation aligns with the acquis on payment services, prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing, and the Basel framework.

Assessment of the criterion 3:

Implementation of the planned measures

As of the criterion three, namely the level of implementation of the planned measures, the MFLT is characterized by a consolidated degree of implementation. More than half of the planned measures, more precisely 63%, for the first half of 2024 have been implemented. Looking forward, the MFLT should prepare draft Law on Public Procurement which has repeatedly appeared in the legislative program but has yet to be adopted. Additionally, MFLT should move forward with approving the draft Law on Public-Private Partnerships and the draft Law on the General Auditor and the National Audit Office of Kosovo.

Assessment of the criterion 4:

Assessment of the European Commission

There was no EC assessment during the period covered under this edition of the barometer.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

The ministries plan various measures within the National Program for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The purpose of this evaluation is to distinguish between well-planned and less well-planned EU measures, thus rewarding the best performing ministries.

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Levels of Approval	SAA priority	The measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
AI on targeted sanctions (guidelines for the implementation of sanctions by reporting entities and persons with direct reporting obligations), approved	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
AI on targeted sanctions (guidelines for the implementation of sanctions against state authorities), approved	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
The draft law on public procurement (amendment-change), approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The draft law on public-private partnership (amendment-change), approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft law on accounting, financial reporting and auditing (amendment-change), approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The draft law on state aid (amendment-change), approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The regulation on the conditions for granting horizontal aid, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
Regulation on notification procedures and forms (amendment-change), approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
The regulation on the conditions for granting sectoral aid, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	6
The draft law on banks, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft Law on the General Auditor and the National Audit Office of Kosovo (amendment-change), approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
A document related to fiscal risks, drafted	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Regular six-monthly reporting on the implementation of the SMFP Action Plan 2022-2024	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Regular annual reporting on the implementation of the SMFP Action Plan 2022-2024	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
The number of activities within projects to improve tax compliance, increased	K4 2024	NPEI	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
Number of anti-smuggling activities (inspections, stop, search and patrol) based on risk analysis increased compared to the previous period, increased	K4 2024	NPEI	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
The number of bilateral agreements with the countries of the region and the EU, initiated	K4 2024	NPEI	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	5
National risk assessment, initiated	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Levels of Approval	SAA priority	The measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Money laundering typologies for PEP, drawn up and published	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Methodology for the inspection of statutory auditors and statutory audit firms, drafted	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
International financial reporting standards of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), as well as interpretations issued and adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
International Standards on Auditing and relevant guidance of the Board of International Auditing and Assurance Standards (BIAAS), implemented	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Four (4) trainings for aid providers on the notification and reporting of state aid and on the de minimis rules, related to the reporting and calculation of aid, held	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Reduction of the level of tax debt as a percentage of total annual revenues, compared to the previous year	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Two analyzes carried out for cooperation, coordination and inter-institutional communication regarding the responsibilities for preventing and reducing undeclared work	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Risk assessment criteria, defined	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Piloted Youth Guarantee Scheme Implementation Plan	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
The number of labor inspectors, increased to 40 inspectors	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
The number of inspections by the Labor Inspectorate, increased	K4 2024	NPEI	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Social Assistance Scheme Implemented under the new Social Assistance Scheme Law, piloted	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Kosovo Customs Strategic Plan 2024-2027, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
New officials, recruited	K3 2024	NPEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Relocation to public property and full operationalization of at least 2 customs terminals	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
AI for the establishment and functioning of the Audit Committee in Public Sector Entities (SSP), implemented	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Percentage												71%
Overall score												8

Criterion 2: Planning vs European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are described in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. The institutions of Kosovo ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Program for European Integration. However, the challenge is that there is often a gap between these two realities. Planning by line ministries often does not cover all specified EU obligations. Therefore, the purpose of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
Adoption of the New Law on Procurement	The draft law on public procurement (supplement-change), approved	1
It stressed the need to continue alignment with the acquis on competition and state aid, to adopt implementing legislation	"State aid bill (supplement-change), approved The regulation on the conditions for granting horizontal aid, approved Regulation on notification procedures and forms (supplement-change), approved The regulation on the conditions for granting sectoral aid, approved"	1
Review the legal basis and role of Audit Committees;	"Bill on accounting, financial reporting and auditing (supplement-change), approved AI for the establishment and functioning of the Audit Committee in Public Sector Entities (PSE), implemented"	1
Further alignment with the acquis on company reporting and strengthening institutional audit oversight structures and the professional independence and objectivity of auditors and audit firms, including the necessary and sustainable funding;	Methodology for the inspection of statutory auditors and statutory audit firms, drafted	1
Further alignment of State Aid legislation should be increased, especially given that the Law on State Aid, regulations on horizontal aid, including block exemption and regional aid have been drafted but not adopted;	"State aid bill (supplement-change), approved The regulation on the conditions for granting horizontal aid, approved Regulation on notification procedures and forms (supplement-change), approved The regulation on the conditions for granting sectoral aid, approved"	1
Adoption of the amended Kosovo Custom Code and the Excise Code is important for further alignment with EU legislation and practices.		0
Adoption of the Law on Concessions		0
Further align the legislation with the acquis on payment services, prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing, as well as with the Basel framework, including by preparing a roadmap to align with Solvency II.		0
Kosovo also needs increased efforts to fight economic and financial crime and to enforce Solvency I measures.		0
Ensure compliance with the statutory cap on war veterans' pensions and the wage bill rule, and undertake a review of tax expenditures, quantifying revenue foregone by all exemptions, preferential rates and special regimes;		0
Kosovo has also not yet established an anti-fraud coordination service (AFCOS) and a national anti-fraud strategy for the protection of the EU's financial interests has not yet been developed.		0
To efficiently implement the new strategy for MFP 2022-2026 and its relevant actions for internal control of public finances and external audit.		0
To develop and approve the new law on MFP based on good EU practices and to harmonize this law with the Law on Internal Control of Public Finances;		0

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
" Further progress should be made in alignment with the revised versions of the Capital Requirements Directive and the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR/CRD); Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive (BRRD); and Deposit Guarantee Scheme Directive (DGSD)"		0
Percentage		36%
Overall score		4

Criterion 3: Implementation of planned measures

The purpose of this assessment is to measure the implementation of the measures planned in the National Program for European Integration.

Measure	Deadline	Referenca	Zbatimi
The draft law on public procurement (supplementation-change), approved	K2 2024	NPEI	0
The draft law on public-private partnership (supplementation-change), approved	K2 2024	NPEI	0
State aid bill (supplementation-change), approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1
Draft Law on the Auditor General and the National Audit Office of Kosovo (supplementation-change), approved	K2 2024	NPEI	0
A document related to fiscal risks, drafted	K2 2024	NPEI	1
Regular annual reporting on the implementation of the SMFP Action Plan 2022-2024	K2 2024	NPEI	1
Money laundering typologies for PEP, drawn up and published	K2 2024	NPEI	1
Strategic Plan of Kosovo Customs 2024-2027, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1
Percentage			63%
Overall score			7

Criterion 4: Evaluation of the EU country report

Every year the European Commission publishes the annual country report for Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a quantifiable methodology that allows measuring the country's annual progress in EU membership approval based on the following: (0) backtracking; (1) no progress; (2) improvement progress; (3) some advances; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The purpose of this evaluation is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the evaluation period.

EU country report chapter	Evaluation of the EU country report
The existence of a functioning market economy	0
Chapter 16: Taxation	0
Chapter 17: Economic and monetary policy	0
Chapter 19: Social policy and employment	0
Chapter 29: Customs Union	0
Overall score	0

Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)



54/100 points

The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) belongs to the group of ministries with a good performance. It scored a total of 54 points. Within the planning framework of the government in the field of European integration, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is characterized by a planning of measures of quite high complexity. Also, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has ensured a high level of implementation of the measures foreseen for the first half of 2024. However, on the other hand, MIA policy planning framework is characterized with disharmony between policy planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration process.

Assessment of the criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

As for the first criterion, namely the complexity of the measures, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is characterized by measure of high complexity. 83% of the measures of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are classified as complex measures. They are all specific, measurable, and many constitute key reforms. The planned measures are listed as priorities under the SAA, and some of them require alignment with the acquis.

Assessment of the criterion 2:

Planning measures vs European obligations

Concerning the criterion two, namely the alignment between policy planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration process, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is characterized by a low degree of planning harmonization. Only 14% of the obligations deriving from the European agenda are addressed within the planning of the MIA. The obligations deriving from EU agenda require efforts in public administration reform, migration, drug and weapon trafficking.

Assessment of the criterion 3:

Implementation of the planned measures

As for criterion three, namely the level of implementation of the planned measures, the MIA has established a very good track-record of implementation. 80% of the measures planned for first half of 2024 have been implemented. Looking forward, by the end of the year MIA should revise its emergency response plan.

Assessment of the criterion 4:

Assessment of the European Commission

There was no EC assessment during the period covered under this edition of the barometer.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

The ministries plan various measures within the National Program for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The purpose of this evaluation is to distinguish between well-planned and less well-planned EU measures, thus rewarding the best performing ministries.

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Levels of Approval	SAA priority	The measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Draft law for supplementing and amending the laws containing special administrative procedures and their harmonization with the law on general administrative procedure, third phase, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Draft law on the amendment of the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the State Administration and Independent Agencies, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
The regulation for admission to the civil service, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
The regulation for the classification of jobs in the civil service, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Regulation on transfer to civil service, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
The draft law on supplementing and amending the law on foreigners, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The draft law to supplement and amend the law on weapons, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The draft law on supplementing and amending the law on the protection of critical infrastructure, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Completion-amendment of the regulation on the integration of foreigners, approved	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
Revised AP for rationalization of agencies (phase two), approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
At least 5 trainings about access, use and reporting through the Digital platform, for at least 50 employees who use the platform and administrator of action plans, held	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
At least 50 new services on the e-Kosova platform, operationalized	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Catalog of jobs in the Civil Service, approved	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
The six-monthly and annual reports on the implementation of the SRAP 2022-2027 and the six-monthly and annual reports on the implementation of the SMFP 2022-2027, generated	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Migration strategy action plan, revised	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
Emergency response plan, revised	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
At least three (3) policy documents drafted through AQM	K4 2024	NPEI	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Levels of Approval	SAA priority	The measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
SOP for drug destruction, drafted	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Anti-narcotics strategy, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
New strategy for the control of small arms, light weapons and explosives, adopted	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
IT program, with QlikVieë option, to include Case Management System (CMS) and Border Intelligence (BI) Platform, advanced	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
At least one (1) training within the cooperation guide with EUAA, for at least three (3) asylum officials for interviewing children, organized	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
At least 100 central and local level officials, trained	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
At least 100 officials at the central and local level trained for the implementation of the foreigner monitoring guide	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Interconnection of the PIU, with at least three (3) operators to receive REU data, functionalized	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
At least 50 women or girls benefiting from reintegration and sustainable integration schemes	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Compilation of standardized tabular reports for the EMCDDA	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Implementation of the guide to small arms and light weapons	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Participation in at least four (6) activities within EMPACT	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Annual report on the implementation of the EU - Western Balkans joint action plan against violent extremism and terrorism, drawn up	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Percentage												83%
Overall score												9

Criterion 2: Planning vs European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are described in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. The institutions of Kosovo ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Program for European Integration. However, the challenge is that there is often a gap between these two realities. Planning by line ministries often does not cover all specified EU obligations. Therefore, the purpose of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
Despite progress, the involvement of organized and armed groups in arms trafficking remains a serious concern.	New strategy for the control of small arms, light weapons and explosives, adopted	1
It is important to constantly review existing strategies, action plans and reintegration and rehabilitation program	Completion-amendment of the regulation on the integration of foreigners, approved	1
Gaps remain in law enforcement, mainly due to a lack of coordination between government agencies. The capacity of the Border Police in the area of protection-sensitive migration should be further strengthened.	IT program, with QlikView option, to include Case Management System (CMS) and Border Intelligence (BI) Platform, advanced	1
Delays in implementation of PAR framework laws, particularly the Law on Organisation of the State Administration and Independent Agencies		0
Systematization of job positions was ongoing but a clear timeframe for its conclusion was needed.		0
Implementation of actions foreseen in the Migration Strategy for 2023 is also a priority.		0
Concrete and proactive steps to prevent and fight trafficking in human beings, including identification and protection of victims, is also needed.		0
The new Law on Public Officials should be amended in accordance with the principles of a modern public administration		0
The Ministerial Council for PAR generally meets only once a year to approve annual reports within the strategic framework for PAR. It is ineffective in ensuring coordination between key bodies to drive the PAR process.		0
The online monitoring platform for PAR is still not functioning efficiently.		0
Gratë mbeten të nën-përfaqësuar në pozitë e nivelit të lartë në shërbimin civil.		0
The capacities of the MIA to manage the implementation of human resources management policies throughout the public administration have not been increased.		0
The Department for the Management of Public Officials (DMPO), together with the human resources management units in institutions, should: (i) improve coordination among themselves; (ii) provide regular training; (iii) promote knowledge transfer; and (iv) distribute/promote methodological tools.		0
The Human Resources Management Information System (HRMIS) needs to be updated and further improved.		0

Progress in finalizing the regulations for the internal organization of state institutions - including ministries - and their harmonization with the Law on the Organization and Functioning of State Administration and Independent Agencies (LOFSAIA) has been slow.	0
The mandatory training program provided by the Law on Public Officials for all civil servants has not yet been implemented.	0
Kosovo should establish a National Center Against Terrorism and Violent Extremism, or strengthen the Office of the National Coordinator with adequate financial and human resources and ensure the regular practice of conducting joint threat assessments;	0
Kosovo authorities should improve their capacity to address terrorist content online, including increasing their efforts to refer terrorist content to Internet providers, as well as increasing efforts to empower civil society to develop counter-effective narrative.	0
It is recommended that Kosovo harmonize the legislation with Directive 2008/115/EC (Return Directive), include a category of humanitarian protection and extend the period of voluntary return.	0
Ensuring/providing adequate care and safety for the most vulnerable groups of migrants remains a challenge. Kosovo should further increase and strengthen the capacities of the authorities to identify irregular migration and provide quality protection services.	0
Measures should be taken to increase security for asylum seekers in facilities, especially to prevent gender-based violence.	0
Regarding asylum policy, Kosovo should ensure that refugees are included in social protection schemes.	0
Percentage	14%
Overall score	2

Criterion 3: Implementation of planned measures

The purpose of this assessment is to measure the implementation of the measures planned in the National Program for European Integration.

Measure	Deadline	Referenca	Zbatimi
The draft law on supplementing and amending the law on foreigners, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1
Migration strategy action plan, revised	K2 2024	NPEI	1
Emergency response plan, revised	K2 2024	NPEI	0
Anti-narcotics strategy, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1
New strategy for the control of small arms, light weapons and explosives, adopted	K2 2024	NPEI	1
Percentage			80%
Overall score			8

Criterion 4: Evaluation of the EU country report

Every year the European Commission publishes the annual country report for Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a quantifiable methodology that allows measuring the country's annual progress in EU membership approval based on the following: (0) backtracking; (1) no progress; (2) improvement progress; (3) some advances; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The purpose of this evaluation is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the evaluation period.

EU country report chapter	Evaluation of the EU country report
Public Administration Reform	0
Chapter 24: Justice, Liberty and Security	0
Overall score	0

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD)



53/100 points

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Rural Development (MAFRD) belongs to the group of ministries with good performance. It received 53 points out of a total of 100 points. Its planning framework is characterized with high-complexity measures and MAFRD has also shown a high level of implementation in the first half of 2024. However, there is a low alignment between ministry's planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration process.

Assessment of the criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

Regarding the first criterion, specifically the complexity of measures, the MAFRD is characterized by measures of high complexity. All the measures planned within the NPEI are considered of a complex nature. They are all specific, measurable, and nearly all of them constitute key reforms. The planned measures are listed as priorities under the SAA, and most of them require alignment with the *acquis*.

Assessment of the criterion 2:

Planning measures vs European obligations

As for criterion two, namely the alignment between policy planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration process, the MAFRD is characterized by a low degree of planning harmonization. Only one measure from the NPEI has addressed the obligations stemming from the European agenda. Some of the obligations that MAFRD

needs to consider include adopting and implementing the multi-annual program for the control and surveillance of animal diseases, implementing a comprehensive system for monitoring and controlling diseases in accordance with EU legislation and the requirements of the World Organisation for Animal Health and operationalizing the system for the collection and disposal of animal by-products.

Assessment of the criterion 3:

Implementation of the planned measures

As for criterion three, namely the level of implementation of the planned measures, the MAFRD has established a good track-record of implementation. 71% of the measures planned for the first half of 2024 have been completed. The MAFRD needs to make more efforts to approve the draft law on veterinary and the draft law on agricultural land.

Assessment of the criterion 4:

Assessment of the European Commission

There was no EC assessment during the period covered under this edition of the barometer.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

The ministries plan various measures within the National Program for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The purpose of this evaluation is to distinguish between well-planned and less well-planned EU measures, thus rewarding the best performing ministries.

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Levels of Approval	SAA priority	The measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
The draft law on agrotourism, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The draft law on agricultural land, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI for market price information system, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
AI on farm accounting, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
AI on criteria and implementation procedures for rural development program measures, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
The draft law for veterinarians, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft law on fisheries and aqua-culture, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Concept document for organic farming, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AP for the protection of agricultural land, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Concept document for seeds, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Concept document for plant protection, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Concept document for plant protection products, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Concept document on animal diseases, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The plan for the advancement of agro-food enterprises, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
Draft document on fisheries and aquaculture, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Inventory of fish resources in water basins, carried out	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Percentage												100%
Overall score												10

Criterion 2: Planning vs European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are described in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. The institutions of Kosovo ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Program for European Integration. However, the challenge is that there is often a gap between these two realities. Planning by line ministries often does not cover all specified EU obligations. Therefore, the purpose of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
On fisheries, key reforms include further alignment with the acquis and capacity building on fisheries control, aquaculture, market policy and data collection, as well as improve data collection and develop a fish inventory.	Inventory of fish resources in water basins, carried out	1
Adoption of the Forest Law, transposing the Timber Regulation 995/2010 (T3/2023)		0
To approve and implement the multi-year animal disease control and surveillance program.		0
The financial and human resources of the Food and Veterinary Agency of Kosovo remain insufficient for the full implementation of the EU acquis in this area;		0
There is still no progress in obtaining international accreditation for the food and veterinary laboratory;		0
A comprehensive system for disease monitoring and control, in accordance with EU legislation and the requirements of the World Organization for Animal Health, has not yet been created and implemented;		0
Long-term planning and implementation of programs for the eradication of endemic diseases in Kosovo still requires improvement;		0
Long-term planning and implementation of plans for farm-level animal health controls, animal transport and animal markets still require improvement;		0
The lack of necessary resources, both human and financial, as well as the lack of staff training and education programs, have hindered the adequate implementation of programs in these areas;		0
The system for the collection and disposal of animal by-products is still not functional, despite the fact that there is a new and equipped factory, and it has not yet been decided on the operating model, procedures and timeline for the functionalization of this factory;		0
The alignment of the legislation on novel food and genetically modified organisms remains to be done.		0
No progress has been made in identifying key cross-compliance measures in the areas of food safety, animal health and welfare;		0

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
Under-reporting of animal movements remains a challenge; The Food and Veterinary Agency has not yet approved the measures for the implementation of the relevant regulation at the level of live animal markets, slaughterhouses and their transport;		0
Percentage		8%
Overall score		1

Criterion 3: Implementation of planned measures

The purpose of this assessment is to measure the implementation of the measures planned in the National Program for European Integration.

Measure	Deadline	Referenca	Zbatimi
The draft law on agricultural land, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	0
AI for market price information system, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1
AI on farm accounting, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1
Veterinarian Bill, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	0
Concept document for seeds, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1
Concept document for plant protection products, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1
Draft document on fisheries and aquaculture, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1
Percentage			71%
Overall score			8

Criterion 4: Evaluation of the EU country report

Every year the European Commission publishes the annual country report for Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a quantifiable methodology that allows measuring the country's annual progress in EU membership approval based on the following: (0) backtracking; (1) no progress; (2) improvement progress; (3) some advances; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The purpose of this evaluation is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the evaluation period.

EU country report chapter	Evaluation of the EU country report
Chapter 11: Agriculture and rural development	0
"Chapter 12: Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy"	0
Overall score	0

Ministry of Communities and Returns (MCR)



51/100 points

The Ministry for Communities and Returns (MCR) belongs to the group of ministries with good performance. It has earned a total of 51 points. MCR's measures in the integration process are characterized by limited complexity and disharmony between the policy planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU agenda. However, MCR has established a very good track-record of implementation.

Assessment of the criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

As for the first criterion, namely the complexity of the measures, MCR is characterized by measures of limited complexity. 33% of MCR measures are classified as complex measures. In general, MCR measures are specific and measurable. Although they constitute regular duties of the ministry, they fall under the priority area of the integration process, respectively fundamental rights.

Assessment of the criterion 2:

Planning measures vs European obligations

With regard to the second criterion, the alignment between policy planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration process, the MCR is characterized with limited degree of planning harmonization. 25% of the obligations stemming from the EU integration process are addressed within the MCR policy planning framework. Looking forward MCR needs to strengthen its policy planning framework by addressing obligations from the EU agenda, such as regularisation of large-scale informal settlements whose residents mainly belong to marginalised vulnerable communities.

Assessment of the criterion 3:

Implementation of the planned measures

As for criterion three, namely the level of implementation of the planned measures, the MCR has established a very good track-record of implementation. During the reporting period, respectively during the first half of 2024 MCR had planned to hold five meetings with communities to discuss the implementation of the strategy for protection and promotion of community rights. These meetings were held as planned.

Assessment of the criterion 4:

Assessment of the European Commission

There was no EC assessment during the period covered under this edition of the barometer.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

The ministries plan various measures within the National Program for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The purpose of this evaluation is to distinguish between well-planned and less well-planned EU measures, thus rewarding the best performing ministries.

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Levels of Approval	SAA priority	The measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Five (5) meetings with the municipal level, according to regions, for the implementation of the Strategy for the protection and promotion of the rights of communities and their members, held	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Up to ten (10) co-financed infrastructural projects in cooperation with municipalities, implemented	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Up to eighty (80) units of social housing, created and houses built for returnees and communities in need as well as beneficiaries of construction material	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Up to 140 beneficiaries of construction material for communities in need	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Up to 100 beneficiaries of guarantors for businesses, natural persons, legal persons and NGOs	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Up to 56 displaced and socially vulnerable people, organized in permanent housing units in the Municipality of Graçanica	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Percentage												33%
Overall score												4

Criterion 2: Planning vs European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are described in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. The institutions of Kosovo ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Program for European Integration. However, the challenge is that there is often a gap between these two realities. Planning by line ministries often does not cover all specified EU obligations. Therefore, the purpose of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
Improving the implementation of legislation on the rights of non-majority communities, adopting the strategy for the protection and promotion of the rights of communities.	<p>"Five (5) meetings with the municipal level, according to regions, for the implementation of the Strategy for the protection and promotion of the rights of communities and their members, held</p> <p>Up to ten (10) co-financed infrastructural projects in cooperation with municipalities, implemented</p> <p>Up to eighty (80) units of social housing, created and houses built for returnees and communities in need as well as beneficiaries of construction material</p> <p>Up to 140 beneficiaries of construction material for communities in need</p> <p>Up to 100 beneficiaries of guarantors for businesses, natural persons, legal persons and NGOs</p> <p>Up to 56 displaced and socially vulnerable people, organized in permanent housing units in the Municipality of Gračanica"</p>	1
The government's capacity to streamline and oversee fundamental rights issues requires further improvements, including in coordinating mechanisms to protect human rights, gender equality and non-majority communities, at both central and local levels.		0
The regularisation of large-scale informal settlements whose residents mainly belong to marginalised vulnerable communities continues to be hampered by lack of political will to address the issue.		0
Hate speech against those in vulnerable situations, including the LGBTIQ and non-majority communities, persists, especially on social media.		0
Percentage		25%
Overall score		3

Criterion 3: Implementation of planned measures

The purpose of this assessment is to measure the implementation of the measures planned in the National Program for European Integration.

Measure	Deadline	Referenca	Zbatimi
Five (5) meetings with the municipal level, according to regions, for the implementation of the Strategy for the protection and promotion of the rights of communities and their members, held	K2 2024	NPEI	1
Percentage			100%
Overall score			10

Criterion 4: Evaluation of the EU country report

Every year the European Commission publishes the annual country report for Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a quantifiable methodology that allows measuring the country's annual progress in EU membership approval based on the following: (0) backtracking; (1) no progress; (2) improvement progress; (3) some advances; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The purpose of this evaluation is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the evaluation period.

EU country report chapter	Evaluation of the EU country report
Chapter 23: Judiciary and fundamental rights	0
Overall score	0

Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure (MESPI)



51/100 points

The Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure (MESPI) belongs to the group of ministries with limited performance. It has been evaluated with 51 points out of a total of 100 points. Most of the measures planned in 2024 were of high complexity. However, there is a limited alignment between ministry's planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration process. Furthermore, the ministry achieved only limited progress in the implementation of the measures planned for the first half of 2024.

Assessment of the criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

Regarding criterion one, namely the complexity of measures, the MESPI is characterized by measures of high complexity. 92% of the ministry's measures are classified as complex measures. Most of the planned MESPI measures are considered specific and measurable. These measures also represent key reforms foreseen by the SAA. A number of measures transpose EU legislation and most have high budgetary requirements and require inter-institutional coordination.

Assessment of the criterion 2:

Planning measures vs European obligations

As for criterion two, namely the alignment between policy planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration process, the MESPI is characterized by a limited degree of planning harmonization. 38% of the obligations stemming from the

EU integration process are addressed within the MESPI policy planning framework. However, despite limited degree of planning harmonization it should be noted that MESPI made serious efforts to address findings stemming from the conclusions of the subcommittee for Transport, Environment, Energy and Rural Development.

In the next planning cycles MESPI should address in particular the requirements of the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans, especially regarding the use of alternative fuels, the implementation of the Regional Road Safety Action Plan, as well as the development of a Road Safety Strategy. Moreover, as far as the environment is concerned, requirements regarding inclusion in the legal framework must also be addressed of the polluter pays principle, the local legal and strategic framework must be harmonized with the Green Agenda of the Western Balkans, the provision of effective measures for the protection of endangered species, the full implementation of the strategic framework of climate change, as well as the development of a long-term strategy of decarbonization.

Assessment of the criterion 3:

Implementation of the planned measures

As of the criterion three, namely the level of implementation of the planned measures, MESPI is characterized by a limited degree of implementation. 33% of the measures planned for first half of 2024 have been implemented. Looking ahead, among the most important measures that have not been completed and remain for the future are draft law on road transport, draft law on inspections, as well as strategy and action plan for integrated waste management.

Assessment of the criterion 4:

Assessment of the European Commission

There was no EC assessment during the period covered under this edition of the barometer.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

The ministries plan various measures within the National Program for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The purpose of this evaluation is to distinguish between well-planned and less well-planned EU measures, thus rewarding the best performing ministries.

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Levels of Approval	SAA priority	The measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
AI for determining the rules for the free movement on the market of detergents and tension-active substances (surfactants), approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	6
The draft law for vehicles, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Draft law on driver's license, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
The draft law for railways, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
The draft law on road transport, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
The draft law on the transport of dangerous goods, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
The draft law for railway safety, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
The draft law on environmental protection, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
The draft law on the management of water resources, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
The draft law on the protection of nature, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Draft law on inspection in the field of environment, water, nature, spatial planning, construction and housing, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Completion-amendment of the AI for the tracking mechanism of greenhouse gas emissions, approved	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
ITS strategy action plan, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
The system for controlling the emission of gases released by vehicles, operationalized	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Strategy for environmental protection and sustainable development 2025-2034 and action plan, approved	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Long-term decarbonisation strategy, approved	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Strategy for integrated waste management and action plan 2024-2026, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
The plan for the management of the Drini i Bardhë river basin, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Concept document for the field of waste, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Four (4) trained officials	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Levels of Approval	SAA priority	The measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Flood risk maps and flood dangerousness maps, finalised	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Eleven (11) km of marked hiking trails	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Online reporting application for pollutant discharge and transfer register developed	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report prepared and reported to the European Environment Agency	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Air emissions inventory for the Prishtina Region, prepared according to the respective years	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Percentage												92%
Overall score												10

Criterion 2: Planning vs European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are described in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. The institutions of Kosovo ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Program for European Integration. However, the challenge is that there is often a gap between these two realities. Planning by line ministries often does not cover all specified EU obligations. Therefore, the purpose of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
Adopt the Law on Noise protection (Q3/2023)	The law passed	1
Adopt the Law on climate change (Q3/2023)	The law passed	1
Start drafting a long-term decarbonisation strategy (Q2/2023)	Long-term decarbonisation strategy approved	1
Prepare an inventory of Greenhouse Gas emissions covering up to 2021 (Q2/2023)	Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report prepared and reported to the European Environment Agency	1
The adoption of the Strategy for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development 2022-2030 is still delayed.	Strategy for environmental protection and sustainable development 2025-2034 and action plan, approved	1
Kosovo must harmonize its environmental protection with the Environmental Liability Directive.	The draft law on the protection of nature, approved	
Inspection and enforcement capacities need to be improved.	Draft law on inspection in the field of environment, water, nature, spatial planning, construction and housing, approved	1

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
Air quality plans must be approved for areas where pollutant levels exceed limit values.	The air quality plan for Prishtina, approved	1
Kosovo needs to increase capacity and set realistic recycling targets to implement integrated waste management and circular economy.	Draft law on inspection in the field of environment, water, nature, spatial planning, construction and housing, approved	1
The national energy and climate plan should be approved by the end of June 2024 (See Chapter 15 – Energy).	The National Plan for Energy and Climate of the Republic of Kosovo 2024-2030, approved	1
The government should start drafting a Decarbonisation Strategy, including actions related to energy, agriculture, forestry and general economic development.	Long-term decarbonisation strategy approved	1
Administrative and inspection capacities in the sector must be strengthened and structural reforms regarding climate change must be implemented.	Draft law on inspection in the field of environment, water, nature, spatial planning, construction and housing, approved	1
Awareness raising regarding climate change must be increased.	Draft law on inspection in the field of environment, water, nature, spatial planning, construction and housing, approved	1
Approve the 'Administrative instruction on the Framework for the deployment of intelligent transport systems (ITS)' (Q2/2024).		0
Implement the acquis according to the Transport Community road action plan (Q2/2023)		0
Fully implement the actions set out in the Road Safety regional action plan adopted in October 2020 (continuous).		0
Decide on the institutional structure for management of road safety including on establishing a lead Agency for road safety (Q2/2023).		0
Continue to identify high-risk road axes and implement in full the recommendations to improve the quality of the road network (continuous).		0
Align the Law on Safety and Interoperability with Directives (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2016/798 (Q1/2024).		0
Ensure the signature of the 2020-2024 financial agreement, submitted by INFRAKOS in October 2019, between the Infrastructure Manager and the competent authorities (Q1/2023).		0
Complete the transposition of the remaining items under phase 1 of the European Common Aviation Area (ECAA) Agreement. (2024).		0
Design the air pollution control measures for Prishtina and the other most relevant agglomerations and sensitive zones (Q4/2024).		0
Adopt the law (or by-law) on the transposition of the National Emissions Ceilings Directive (Q1/2025)		0
Decide on the appropriate location for the new Prishtina landfill, implementing an Environmental and Social Impact assessment with proper public consultations (Q1/2024).		0
Start the preparation of waste prevention programs (Q3/2023).		0
Adopt the Concept Document on Nature Protection (Q3/2023)		0
Draft the action plan on Biodiversity in line with the Environment Strategy (Q1/2024).		0
Finalise and adopt Law on Nature Protection (Q4/2024).		0

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
Approval of the Spatial Plan for the National Park "Sharri", (Q4/2024) and approval of the Spatial Plan "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" (Q3/ 2023)		0
Issue integrated permits for reducing harmful industrial emissions, in particular, for the state owned companies		0
Implement the climate change strategy and the action plan on climate change.		0
Prepare a timetable for legislative approximation and the financial implications of actions related to climate change (Q3/2023).		0
Significantly and urgently strengthen administrative capacities (ongoing) and report on progress (quarterly).		0
Implementation of the 2019-2028 climate change strategy and 2021-2023 action plan is very limited.		0
Kosovo should urgently establish monitoring systems with publicly accessible data regarding water.		0
There are challenges to the implementation of the strategic framework due to lack of sufficient funds, low administrative and technical capacities and heavy reliance on donor support.		0
Further efforts are needed to review and adopt relevant strategies, action plans and legislation to ensure coherence with the objectives of the Green Agenda.		0
Kosovo should consult in a more intensive and meaningful way with civil society in the field of policy-making, as well as increase the awareness of the public and its institutions about the importance of environmental protection.		0
Kosovo must take ownership and all necessary measures in the environment sector and for this purpose, increase the capacities of environmental authorities at the central and local level, implement structural reforms and ensure inter-institutional cooperation.		0
Kosovo still does not act in accordance with the emission limits set according to its national plan for the reduction of emissions, the approval of which has been delayed.		0
The identification of agglomerations and sensitive areas in accordance with the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive remains weak;		0
There is no progress regarding chemicals		0
There has been no progress in fixing the noise issue.		0
Kosovo has not made progress in relation to disaster risk needs assessment		0
Kosovo should start preparing the implementation of the new National Directive on the Emissions Ceiling;		0
Measures to ban the use of coal for heating must be effectively implemented.		0
The government selected the locations for the new landfill for regional waste management in Pristina and the disposal of hazardous waste; however, it must carry out environmental and social impact assessment procedures.		0
Regional authorities of river basins should become operational urgently.		0
Public awareness campaigns, training of affected industry and integrated permitting are needed to reduce harmful industrial emissions.		0
Kosovo should start the process of installing the Trans-European Telematics Services between Administrations (TETSA) as a prerequisite for the installation of the Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS).		0

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
Kosovo must prepare for harmonization with the climate acquis according to the important modifications brought by the Fit for 55 package.		0
Kosovo should take the necessary steps to create a carbon price mechanism, in accordance with the EU ETS, to advance the implementation of the EU acquis and prepare adequately for the EU Carbon Cap Regulation Mechanism.		0
Percentage		38%
Overall score		4

Criterion 3: Implementation of planned measures

The purpose of this assessment is to measure the implementation of the measures planned in the National Program for European Integration.

Measure	Deadline	Referenca	Zbatimi
The draft law on road transport, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	0
The draft law on the management of water resources, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1
Draft law on inspection in the field of environment, water, nature, spatial planning, construction and housing, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	0
ITS strategy action plan, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	0
Strategy for integrated waste management and action plan 2024-2026, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	0
The plan for the management of the Drini i Bardhë river basin, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1
Percentage			33%
Overall score			4

Criterion 4: Evaluation of the EU country report

Every year the European Commission publishes the annual country report for Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a quantifiable methodology that allows measuring the country's annual progress in EU membership approval based on the following: (0) backtracking; (1) no progress; (2) improvement progress; (3) some advances; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The purpose of this evaluation is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the evaluation period.

EU country report chapter	Evaluation of the EU country report
Chapter 14: Transport policy	0
Chapter 27: Environment and climate change	0
Overall score	0

Ministry of Economy (ME)



38/100 points

The Ministry of Economy (ME) belongs to the group of ministries with limited performance. It has earned a total of 38 points out of a total of 100 points. ME planning framework is characterized with high-complexity measures. On the other hand, the ME measures within the planning framework of the government are characterized by a weak alignment with the obligations stemming from the EU integration process. Furthermore, ME recorded a low level of implementation of planned measures in the first six months of 2024.

Assessment of the criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

As for the first criterion, namely the complexity of measures, ME planning framework is characterized with high-complexity measures. Measures foreseen are considered specific, measurable and constitute essential reform in the relevant sectors. Furthermore, they transpose EU legislation and require cross-sectoral coordination.

Assessment of the criterion 2:

Planning measures vs European obligations

As for the second criterion, namely alignment between policy planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration process, ME policy planning framework is characterized by a weak alignment with the obligations stemming from within the EU integration process. Only 13% of the obligations within the European agenda are addressed within the ME planning framework. In future planning cycles ME should ensure that its planning addresses in particular the finalization of the third phase of the comprehensive study on alternative sustainable energy sources, adoption of the Law on Compulsory Oil Stocks as well as the

administrative instructions for bio liquids and biofuels and implement the sustainability criteria for biofuels and bio liquids. Likewise, the ME should prepare the decommissioning of the non-working parts of Kosovo A, finalise the decision on the financing for the hazardous waste storage, and prepare an environmental and social impact assessment with proper public consultation with a view to taking a final decision.

Assessment of the criterion 3:

Implementation of the planned measures

As for criterion three, namely the level of implementation of the planned measures, ME is characterized with a low level of implementation. 20% of the measures planned for the first half of 2024 were implemented. Among other things, ME should ensure the adoption of the law on energy, law on energy regulator and law on energy efficiency.

Assessment of the criterion 4:

Assessment of the European Commission

There was no EC assessment during the period covered under this edition of the barometer.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

The ministries plan various measures within the National Program for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The purpose of this evaluation is to distinguish between well-planned and less well-planned EU measures, thus rewarding the best performing ministries.

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Levels of Approval	SAA priority	The measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
The draft law on electronic communications, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Energy Bill, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Electricity Bill, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The draft law on the Energy Regulator, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The draft law on energy efficiency, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI on the national goals and trajectory for energy from renewable sources, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI for the design and definition of the procedure of the competitive tendering process, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
ICT strategy, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Established digital infrastructure and connection to KREN and GEANT of at least 100 schools (2023-2026).	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The eIDAS system, created	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The National Plan for Energy and Climate of the Republic of Kosovo 2024-2030, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Locations for construction of RES power plants, defined	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Auction finalized	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Energy efficiency measures in public buildings at the municipal level in Kosovo: 8 school facilities in 4 municipalities (Prishtina, Gjilan, Gjakovë, Ferizaj), implemented	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Energy efficiency measures in 12 central level public facilities (divided into two lots: Lot 1 & Lot2), implemented	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Percentage												100%
Overall score												10

Criterion 2: Planning vs European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are described in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. The institutions of Kosovo ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Program for European Integration. However, the challenge is that there is often a gap between these two realities. Planning by line ministries often does not cover all specified EU obligations. Therefore, the purpose of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
Provide the finalised draft Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan to the Energy Community Secretariat by 30 June 2023 and adopt it (Q2/2024)	The National Plan for Energy and Climate of the Republic of Kosovo 2024-2030, approved	1
Implement the Energy Efficiency measures as part of the Energy Support Package Action Plan (Q4/2024).	"Energy efficiency measures in public buildings at the municipal level in Kosovo: 8 school facilities in 4 municipalities (Prishtina, Gjiilan, Gjakovë, Ferizaj), implemented Energy efficiency measures in 12 central level public facilities (divided into two lots: Lot 1 & Lot2), implemented"	1
Launch the first RES auction (Q2/2023) and adopt the Law on Renewable Energy Sources (Q3/2023) in compliance with the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources.	Auction finalized	1
Address the issue of unintentional deviations so they remain at acceptable level and ensure financial settlements between KOSTT and other TSOs from the Continental Europe Synchronous Area are done in due time according to the Continental Europe Synchronous Area Agreement (Q2/2023).		0
In line with sustainable green transition in Europe, finalise the third phase of the comprehensive study on alternative sustainable energy sources (Q1/2024).		0
Adopt the Law on Compulsory Oil Stocks (Q2/2023) as well as the administrative instructions for bio liquids and biofuels and implement the sustainability criteria for biofuels and bio liquids (Q2/2023).		0
Prepare the decommissioning of the non-working parts of Kosovo A, finalise the decision on the financing for the hazardous waste storage(Q2-2023), and prepare an environmental and social impact assessment (Q4/2023) with proper public consultation with a view to taking a final decision (early Q2/2024).		0
Complete the additional works supporting the EU-funded project on the Kosovo B Thermal Power Plant (April-June/2023 Unit B2, July-October/2023 Unit B1), so that the EU funded Emission Reduction Works can start in April 2024 both units B1 and B2.		0
Urgently address the issue of the lack of allocation of cross border capacity between KOSTT and EMS to facilitate commercial exchanges in the Western Balkans region.		0
Define the main constrains that needs to be addressed in maximizing the Net Transfer Capacities values at all borders with a view to reach 70% target.		0
Adopt mitigation measures for vulnerable consumers (Q1/2024) and implement retail market opening (Q1/2025), followed by the release of the public service obligation volume from the bulk supply agreement between KEK and KESCO, phase out of the bulk supply agreement between KEK and KESCO also key to ensure liquidity after ALPEX go live.		0
Ensure implementation of the agreement between KEDS and Electrosever for servicing Northern municipalities		0
Properly assess proposed hydro-power plant projects, including by carrying out the necessary Environmental Impact Assessments (continuous).		0
Join the regional register of guarantees of origin without delay (Q3/2023).		0

Take measures to plan replenishment of the Energy Efficiency Fund on an annual basis and extend it to residential buildings and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) (Q1/2025).	0
Adopt energy efficiency incentives for the private sector and households by focusing on social aspects and low-income households (state incentives) and utilisation of existing EU programs in Kosovo (Q4/2024).	0
Adopt the Kosovo 2030 Digital Agenda [Q2 2023]	0
Adopt and start implementing the Electronic Governance strategy 2023-2028 [Q2 2023].	0
Fully align with the EU NIS Directive [Q4 2023].	0
Align with the European Electronic Communications Code (Directive (EU) 2018/1972) (EECC), as a top priority for 2023 [Q2 2024].	0
Take steps to ensure the successful implementation of the Memoranda of Understanding on interoperable Western Balkans and Free Flow of Data in the Western Balkans region, signed at the Western Balkans Digital Summit in October 2021 in Podgorica.	0
Implement the measures to reduce the cost of deploying high-speed electronic communications networks [Q1 2024].	0
"Make use of the EU funding (€30 million) available for technical assistance for broadband projects under the Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF)."	0
Percentage	13%
Overall score	2

Criterion 3: Implementation of planned measures

The purpose of this assessment is to measure the implementation of the measures planned in the National Program for European Integration.

Measure	Deadline	Referenca	Zbatimi
Energy Bill, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	0
The bill on electricity, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	0
The draft law on the Energy Regulator, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	0
The draft law on energy efficiency, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	0
Locations for construction of RES power plants, defined	K2 2024	NPEI	1
Percentage			20%
Overall score			2

Criterion 4: Evaluation of the EU country report

Every year the European Commission publishes the annual country report for Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a quantifiable methodology that allows measuring the country's annual progress in EU membership approval based on the following: (0) backtracking; (1) no progress; (2) improvement progress; (3) some advances; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The purpose of this evaluation is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the evaluation period.

EU country report chapter	Evaluation of the EU country report
Chapter 15: Energy	0
Chapter 10: Digital transformation and media	0
Overall score	0

Ministry of Local Government Administration (MLGA)



35/100 points

The Ministry of Local Government Administration (MLGA) belongs to the group of ministries with limited performance. It scored a total of 35 points. Although MLGA has foreseen within the government's planning process for the European integration process measures which are specific, measurable and require inter-institutional coordination, they do not constitute any essential reform required within the EU integration process. They are more in the nature of ordinary tasks of the ministry. This is also understandable since the scope of MLGA falls mainly outside the core of the integration process of the country. However, this has not prevented the MLGA from making a significant implementation of the measures foreseen within the NPEI.

Assessment of the criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

As for the first criterion, the complexity of the measures, MLGA is characterized by a planning of measures of low complexity. 20% of MLGA's measures are classified as complex measures. Although they are specific, measurable and require inter-institutional coordination, they do not constitute any fundamental reform required within the integration process. They are more in the nature of ordinary tasks of the ministry.

Assessment of the criterion 2:

Planning measures vs European obligations

As for the second criterion, alignment between policy planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration

process, MLGA has no obligations within the EU integration process and therefore did not receive additional points within this criterion.

Assessment of the criterion 3:

Implementation of the planned measures

As of the criterion three, namely the level of implementation of the planned measures, the MLGA is characterized by a high degree of implementation. During the reporting period, respectively during the first half of 2024 MLGA had planned to establish local coordinating committees for the implementation of the national action plan 2023-2025 of the partnership for Open Government. These committee were established as planned.

Assessment of the criterion 4:

Assessment of the European Commission

There was no EC assessment during the period covered under this edition of the barometer.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

The ministries plan various measures within the National Program for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The purpose of this evaluation is to distinguish between well-planned and less well-planned EU measures, thus rewarding the best performing ministries.

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Levels of Approval	SAA priority	The measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
AI for the implementation of the Law on the Provision for Use and Exchange of Municipal Real Property, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
AI for the implementation of the Law on Administrative Review of Acts, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Local coordinating committees for the implementation of the national action plan 2023-2025 of the partnership for Open Government, established	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Ex-post evaluation of the Law on the Capital of the Republic of Kosovo, Pristina, drafted and published	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
Supervision of the implementation of the operation of the services of the E-MUNICIPALITY platform 2024-2025	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Percentage												20%
Overall score												2

Criterion 2: Planning vs European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are described in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. The institutions of Kosovo ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Program for European Integration. However, the challenge is that there is often a gap between these two realities. Planning by line ministries often does not cover all specified EU obligations. Therefore, the purpose of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
	AI for the implementation of the Law on the Provision for Use and Exchange of Municipality Real Property, approved	0
	AI for the implementation of the Law on Administrative Review of Acts, approved	0
	Local coordinating committees for the implementation of the national action plan 2023-2025 of the partnership for Open Government, established	0
	Ex-post evaluation of the Law on the Capital of the Republic of Kosovo, Prishtina, drafted and published	0
	Supervision of the implementation of the operation of the services of the E-MUNICIPALITY platform 2024-2025	0
Percentage		0%
Overall score		0

Criterion 3: Implementation of planned measures

The purpose of this assessment is to measure the implementation of the measures planned in the National Program for European Integration.

Measure	Deadline	Referenca	Zbatimi
Establish local coordinating committees for the implementation of the national action plan 2023-2025 of the partnership for Open Government	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
Percentage			100%
Overall score			10

Criterion 4: Evaluation of the EU country report

Every year the European Commission publishes the annual country report for Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a quantifiable methodology that allows measuring the country's annual progress in EU membership approval based on the following: (0) backtracking; (1) no progress; (2) improvement progress; (3) some advances; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The purpose of this evaluation is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the evaluation period.

EU country report chapter	Evaluation of the EU country report
N/A	0
Overall score	0

Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade (MIET)



32/100 points

The Ministry of Industry, Enterprise and Trade (MIET) belongs to the group of ministries with limited performance. It scored a total of 32 points. MIET bears great responsibility within the integration process. MIET is responsible for one of the most difficult parts of implementing European legislation. Consequently, MIET policy planning framework in the field of European integration is characterized by a large number of complex measures. However, looking into the future MIET should ensure a stronger alignment between its policy planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration process and it should strengthen its implementation track-record.

Assessment of the criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

Regarding criterion one, namely the complexity of measures, MIET policy planning framework is characterized by a considerably complex set of measures. 64% of MIET's measures are assessed as complex measures. In general, MIET measures are specific and measurable. Although they often represent substantial reforms, they do not transpose European legislation and do not require hierarchical approval from the highest levels.

Assessment of the criterion 2:

Planning measures vs European obligations

Regarding criterion one, namely the complexity of measures, MIET policy planning framework is characterized by a considerably complex set of measures. 64% of MIET's measures are assessed as complex measures. In general,

MIET measures are specific and measurable. Although they often represent substantial reforms, they do not transpose European legislation and do not require hierarchical approval from the highest levels.

Assessment of the criterion 3:

Implementation of the planned measures

Regarding criterion three, namely the level of implementation of the planned measures, MIET is characterized by a low degree of implementation. Neither of the two measures planned for the first half of 2024 had been implemented. Looking ahead MIET should focus on the adoption of the AI on requirements on electronic trade, including advisements, as well as distribution of 30 grants for metal-processing sector.

Assessment of the criterion 4:

Assessment of the European Commission

There was no EC assessment during the period covered under this edition of the barometer.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

The ministries plan various measures within the National Program for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The purpose of this evaluation is to distinguish between well-planned and less well-planned EU measures, thus rewarding the best performing ministries.

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Levels of Approval	SAA priority	The measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
The draft law on product conformity inspection, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI on obligations of manufacturers and distributors to notify, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5
AI for the exchange of information on dangerous products in the Republic of Kosovo, approved	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5
The draft law on commercial companies, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI on requirements defined in relation to commercial communication, including advertising or marketing, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5
Concept document for the field of accreditation, approved	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	6
Concept document for the field of metrology, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	6
Accreditation Scheme for certification bodies (EN ISO/IEC 17065), established and functional	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
At least ten (10) product safety officials, trained	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
At least five (5) new officials in AMK, recruited	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
The online system for the sale of standards, functionalized	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Laboratory of strength and thermometry, accredited	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
At least two new service sectors, digitized	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Single Point of Contact website, launched	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
At least 3 events held with stakeholders for the single point of contact	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
The database that enables connection with the EU BRIS system, advanced	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
At least three (3) trainings for the officials of the Industrial Property Agency, held	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
At least 15 activities with citizens and businesses, to raise awareness of the importance of industrial ownership, held	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Agency for Innovation and Business Support, established	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
At least 30 beneficiary companies (30% of metal processing grants)	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Trade policy document, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Concept document for the field of trade control with strategic goods, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Percentage												64%
Overall score												7

Criterion 2: Planning vs European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are described in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. The institutions of Kosovo ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Program for European Integration. However, the challenge is that there is often a gap between these two realities. Planning by line ministries often does not cover all specified EU obligations. Therefore, the purpose of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
The single point of contact is not fully functional. It should be transformed into a service delivery platform for end users and be inter-operable to provide information for business registration as well.	"Single Point of Contact website launched At least 3 event with stakeholders for the single point of contact, held"	1
Lack of easily accessible and affordable accreditation services is a substantial barrier to SME growth	"Concept document for the field of accreditation, approved Accreditation Scheme for certification bodies (EN ISO/IEC 17065), established and functional"	1
To improve the administrative capacity of the Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade (MiET);	"At least ten (10) trained product safety officers At least five (5) new officials in AMK, recruited At least three (3) trainings for the officials of the Industrial Property Agency, held"	1
The restructuring of the Kosovo Investment and Enterprise Support Agency (KIESA) into separate agencies for investment promotion and SME support, should be completed and ensured that both are adequately resourced.	Agency for Innovation and Business Support, established	1
The Kosovar Standardization Agency is not yet a member of any of the European or international standardization organizations. Its application for membership in the European Committee for Standardization (ECS) and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (ECES) is still pending.		0
Kosovo must approve the draft law for consumer protection, which has been in the assembly for more than 1 year		0
Kosova nuk ka një proces ku do të mund të trajtohen ankesat e investitorëve dhe përpjekja për të mbajtur investimet.		0
The Strategy for industrial development and business support, and the pillar of sustainable economic growth of the national development strategy 2021-2030 must be implemented		0
The implementation of activities according to the Joint Regional Market Action Plan 2021-2024 must continue.		0
"The CEFTA Additional Protocol 5 on trade facilitation and Additional Protocol 6 on trade in services must be ratified and implemented; and the negotiations and adoption of the Additional Protocol 7 for the settlement of disputes must be finalized."		0
Enhancing administrative capacities of the trade department		0
Percentage		36%
Overall score		4

Criterion 3: Implementation of planned measures

The purpose of this assessment is to measure the implementation of the measures planned in the National Program for European Integration.

Measure	Deadline	Referenca	Zbatimi
AI on the requirements defined in relation to commercial communication including advertising or marketing, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	0
At least 30 beneficiary companies (30% of metal processing grants)	K2 2024	NPEI	0
Percentage			0%
Overall score			0

Criterion 4: Evaluation of the EU country report

Every year the European Commission publishes the annual country report for Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a quantifiable methodology that allows measuring the country's annual progress in EU membership approval based on the following: (0) backtracking; (1) no progress; (2) improvement progress; (3) some advances; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The purpose of this evaluation is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the evaluation period.

EU country report chapter	Evaluation of the EU country report
Chapter 1: Free movement of goods	0
"Chapter 2: Freedom of movement for workers Chapter 3: Right of establishment and freedom to provide services"	0
Chapter 4: Free movement of capital	0
Chapter 6: Law of commercial companies	0
Chapter 6: Law of commercial companies	0
Chapter 20: Enterprise and industry policy	0
Chapter 28: Consumer and health protection	0
Chapter 30: Foreign relations	0
Overall score	0

Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)



26/100 points

Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) belongs to the group of ministries with a limited performance. It scored a total of 26 points. Although OPM planning framework is characterized by measures of considerable complexity, it suffers from weak alignment with obligations stemming from the EU agenda and low track-record of implementation.

Assessment of the criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

Regarding criterion one, namely the complexity of measures, OPM policy planning framework is characterized by a considerably complex set of measures. 53% of OPM measures are assessed as complex measures. Most of the measures are specific, measurable and considered essential reforms in areas such as religious freedoms, the advancement of human rights and women and children rights. They also require a high level of inter-institutional coordination. Although the measures planned by the OPM do not transpose European legislation, they constitute key priorities under the SAA.

Assessment of the criterion 2:

Planning measures vs European obligations

As for criterion two, namely the alignment between policy planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration process, OPM is characterized by a limited level of planning harmonization. 25% of the obligations stemming from the European agenda are addressed within the OPM planning. In the future planning cycles OPM should adopt the law on RTK, law on religious freedoms and should make efforts in adopting bylaws under the child protection law.

Assessment of the criterion 3:

Implementation of the planned measures

Regarding the third criterion, namely the level of implementation of the planned measures, OPM made no progress in implementation of the measures planned in the first half of 2024. Looking ahead OPM should approve Anti-Corruption Strategy and its action plan, as well as Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Republic of Kosovo for 2024-2029.

Assessment of the criterion 4:

Assessment of the European Commission

There was no EC assessment during the period covered under this edition of the barometer.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

The ministries plan various measures within the National Program for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The purpose of this evaluation is to distinguish between well-planned and less well-planned EU measures, thus rewarding the best performing ministries.

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Levels of Approval	SAA priority	The measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Normative act on gender-responsive budgeting, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
AI (affirmative measure) to increase the number of women in decision-making positions - executive level, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
AI (affirmative measure) for the Registration of joint real estate in the name of two spouses, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	6
Number of recommendations implemented	K4 2024	NPEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The number of responses received regarding the recommendations addressed to the responsible institutions	K4 2024	NPEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strategy and AC against Corruption, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Action plan of the Kosovo Program for Gender Equality (KPGBJ) 2024-2026, approved	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Concept document for sign language, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Republic of Kosovo 2024-2029, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
The action plan for the year 2025-2026 for the implementation of the Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali Community in the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2026, approved	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Five (5) video spots, made	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Four (4) campaigns for sensitization and awareness, carried out	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Ten (10) trainings on standard action procedures against domestic violence and violence against women, and the Istanbul Convention, carried out		NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
At least eight (8) NGOs, supported	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
The annual monitoring reports of the strategy for the advancement of the rights of the Roma and Ashkali community in the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2026 and the action plan 2022-2024 drawn up	K4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Percentage												53%
Overall score												6

Criterion 2: Planning vs European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are described in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. The institutions of Kosovo ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Program for European Integration. However, the challenge is that there is often a gap between these two realities. Planning by line ministries often does not cover all specified EU obligations. Therefore, the purpose of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
Recommendations of the peer review on the Information and Privacy Agency and the Ombudsperson Institution need to be implemented.	Numri i rekomandimeve të zbatuara	1
Women remain under-represented in high-level positions in the civil service.	UA (masë afirmative) për rritjen e numrit të grave në pozita vendimmarrëse - niveli ekzekutiv, i miratuar	1
Improving the implementation of legislation on the rights of non-majority communities, adopting the strategy for the protection and promotion of the rights of communities.	Strategjia për të Drejtat e Personave me Aftësi të Kufizuara në Republikën e Kosovës 2024-2029, e miratuar	1
Law on RTK to be revised.		0
Adoption of bylaws under the Child Protection Law is another priority.		0
The Law on Religious Freedom must be approved.		0
The implementation of the Law on Protection from Discrimination remains limited, including the lack of institutional capacities		0
Revise the Law on the Independent Media Commission to update its powers, including in relation to audiovisual media, in line with the Audiovisual Media Services Directive;		0
At the same time, the implementation of some of the standards, principles and procedures set out in the Minimum Standards for Public Consultation continued to lag behind. Public consultations are generally conducted at the central level, in writing and electronically through the online platform.		0
There is no clear connection between the KPDP/ SKDF and the sectoral strategies and their respective action plans, nor with the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework.		0
Percentage		25%
Overall score		3

Criterion 3: Implementation of planned measures

The purpose of this assessment is to measure the implementation of the measures planned in the National Program for European Integration.

Measure	Deadline	Referenca	Zbatimi
Strategy and AP against Corruption, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	0
AI (affirmative action) for the number of women in decision-making positions - executive level, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	0
IA (affirmative measure) for the Registration of joint real estate in the name of two spouses, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	0
Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Republic of Kosovo 2024-2029, approved	K2 2024	NPEI	0
Percentage			0%
Overall score			0

Criterion 4: Evaluation of the EU country report

Every year the European Commission publishes the annual country report for Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a quantifiable methodology that allows measuring the country's annual progress in EU membership approval based on the following: (0) backtracking; (1) no progress; (2) improvement progress; (3) some advances; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The purpose of this evaluation is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the evaluation period.

EU country report chapter	Evaluation of the EU country report
Public Administration Reform	0
Chapter 23: Judiciary and fundamental rights	0
Overall score	0

Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (MCYS)



25/100 points

The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (MCYS) belongs to a group of ministries with limited performance. It scored a total of 25 points. Although MCYS planning framework is characterized by measures of high complexity, it suffers from weak alignment with obligations stemming from the EU agenda and low track-record of implementation.

Assessment of the criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

As for the first criterion, namely the complexity of the measures, the planning of MCYS is characterized by measures of high complexity. All MCYS measures are specific and measurable and constitute essential reforms in the field of effective protection of intellectual property and cultural heritage.

Assessment of the criterion 2:

Planning measures vs European obligations

Concerning the second criterion, namely the alignment between policy planning framework and obligations stemming from the EU integration process, the MCYS exhibits a low level of alignment. The EU country report indicates that the ministry was mandated to adopt and implement the Law on Cultural Heritage. However, this obligation has not yet been fulfilled by the ministry, which has only outlined plans to create a concept document in this field.

Assessment of the criterion 3:

Implementation of the planned measures

As for the third criterion, namely the level of implementation of the planned measures, MCYS is characterized by a low level of implementation. This ministry has planned only one measure for the first half of 2024. MCYS planned to approve the Regulation on the procedures and licensing criteria for associations involved in collective management and their functioning. However, this regulation has not yet been approved.

Assessment of the criterion 4:

Assessment of the European Commission

There was no EC assessment during the period covered under this edition of the barometer.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

The ministries plan various measures within the National Program for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The purpose of this evaluation is to distinguish between well-planned and less well-planned EU measures, thus rewarding the best performing ministries.

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Levels of Approval	SAA priority	The measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
The regulation on the procedure, license criteria of associations for collective management and their operation, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
National copyright strategy 2024 - 2028, approved	K42024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
Concept document for cultural heritage, approved	K3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
Percentage												100%
Overall score												10

Criterion 2: Planning vs European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are described in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. The institutions of Kosovo ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Program for European Integration. However, the challenge is that there is often a gap between these two realities. Planning by line ministries often does not cover all specified EU obligations. Therefore, the purpose of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European obligation	Measures addressing European obligations	Assessment
Kosovo needs to adopt the Law on Cultural Heritage and implement it, as well as to align its legislation with the Audiovisual Media Services Directive to enable participation in the MEDIA strand of the Creative Europe Programme.		0
Percentage		0%
Overall score		0

Criterion 3: Implementation of planned measures

The purpose of this assessment is to measure the implementation of the measures planned in the National Program for European Integration.

Measure	Deadline	Referenca	Zbatimi
The regulation on procedures, licensing criteria of associations for collective management and their operation, approved	K1 2024	NPEI	0
Percentage			0%
Overall score			0

Criterion 4: Evaluation of the EU country report

Every year the European Commission publishes the annual country report for Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a quantifiable methodology that allows measuring the country's annual progress in EU membership approval based on the following: (0) backtracking; (1) no progress; (2) improvement progress; (3) some advances; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The purpose of this evaluation is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the evaluation period.

EU country report chapter

Evaluation of the EU country report

Chapter 7: Intellectual property right	0
Chapter 23: Judiciary and fundamental rights	0
Overall score	0

Ministry of Regional Development (MRD)



The Ministry of Regional Development (MRD) belongs to the group of ministries with low performance. It scored a total of 0 points. In the EU integration process MRD has important obligations stemming from the EU country report and conclusions of the sectoral subcommittee on transport, environment, energy, and regional development 2023, such as:

- Adopt the Regional Development Action Plan for 2023-25 and implement the Regional Development Strategy;
- Adopt the Law on Regional Development and related implementing legislation, in parallel;
- Strengthen institutional and administrative capacities;
- Improve the single project pipeline, including indications of project completeness and maturity;
- Set-up the initial steps in view of preparing a chapter 22 roadmap.

Despite these obligations MRD did not plan any measures within the NPEI.

Assessment of the criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

No measures planned.

Assessment of the criterion 2:

Planning measures vs European obligations

No measures planned.

Assessment of the criterion 3:

Implementation of the planned measures

No measures planned.

Assessment of the criterion 4:

Assessment of the European Commission

There was no EC assessment during the period covered under this edition of the barometer.

