

European Reform Barometer



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European Reform Barometer

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Introduction

In 2023, the Group for Legal and Political Studies (GLPS) and the European Policy Institute of Kosovo (EPIK), supported by 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. In January 2024 the first European Reform Barometer was published.

Today, we are pleased to present the second European Reform Barometer 2025. 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 document in the area of European integration: the National Program for European Integration (NPEI). This edition of the barometer covers the period of January – December 2024.

On a concluding note, 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

European Reform 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

The Government of the Republic of Kosovo consists of 15 ministries, as well as the Office of the Prime Minister. Two of these ministries – the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Local Government Administration – are not part of this barometer as these ministries did not have any obligations under the EU agenda during 2024. This leaves us with 14 ministries (including the Prime Minister's Office) that were ultimately selected to be part of the barometer.

Out of 14 ministries during 2024, one ministry showed very good performance in implementing EU reforms, five ministries showed good performance, six ministries showed limited performance and two ministries showed low performance.

The ministry that showed very good performance is the Ministry of Finance, Labor and Transfers with 83 points.

The ministries with good performance are:

1. Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure - 68 points;
2. Ministry of Internal Affairs - 64 points;
3. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development - 61 points
4. Ministry of Justice - 57 points;
5. Ministry of Economy - 54.5 points.

Six ministries with limited performance are:

1. Office of the Prime Minister – 48 points;
2. Ministry of Health – 48 points;
3. Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation – 44 points;
4. Ministry of Communities and Returns – 42 points;
5. Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade – 34 points;
6. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Diaspora – 30 points.

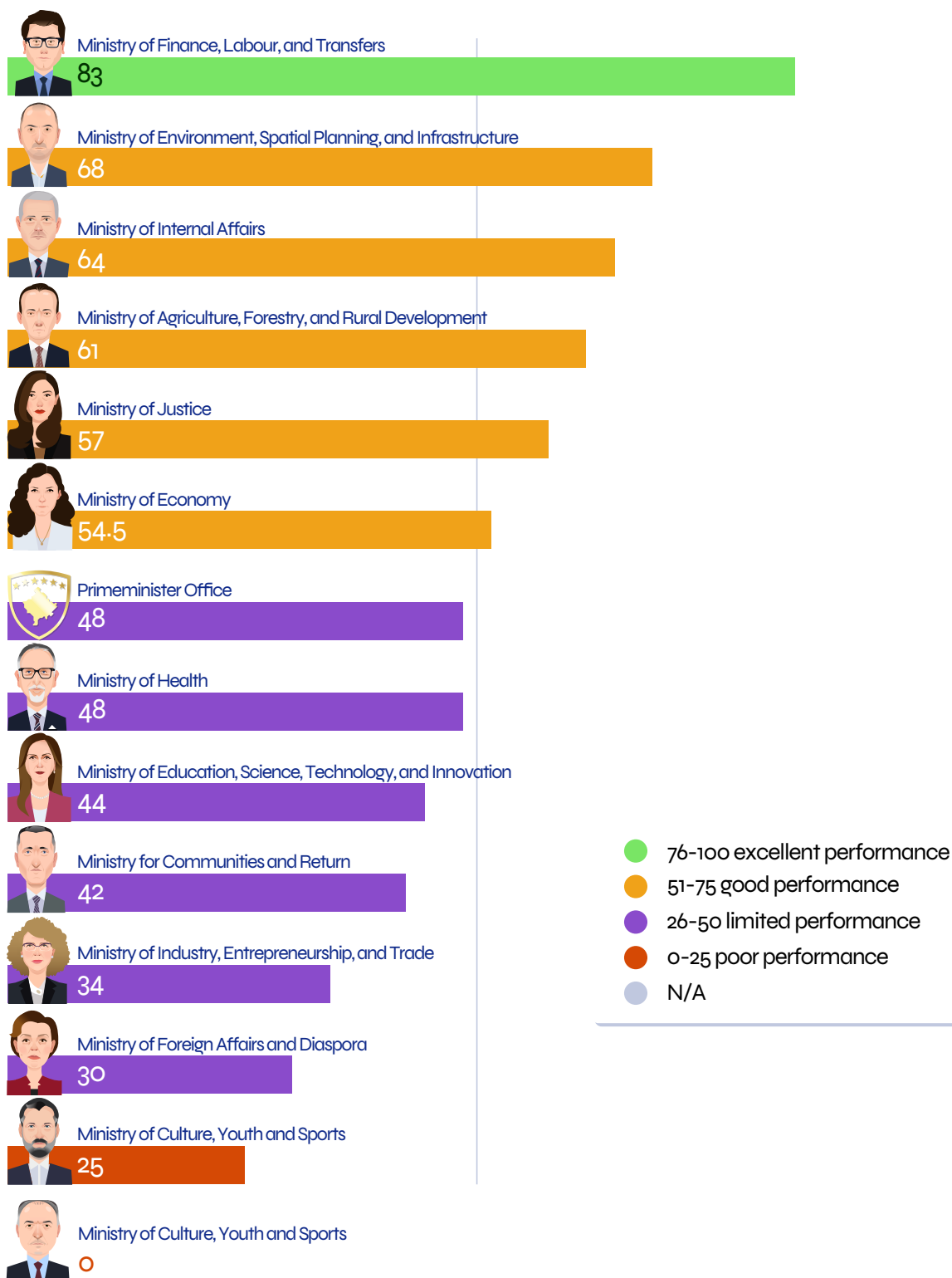
Two low performing ministries are:

1. Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports – 25 points;
2. Ministry of Regional Development – 0 points

Ultimately this resulted with a final whole-of-the-Government score of 47 points, placing thus the entire Government in the category of the overall limited performance in the implementation of the EU reforms in the 2024.

European Ranking

Infographic of ranking of ministers by performance



Ministry of Finance, Labor and Transfers (MFLT)



83/100 points

During 2024, the Ministry of Finance, Labor and Transfers (MFLT) has shown very good performance in fulfilling European reforms. In total it has earned 83 points. Within the framework of government planning in the field of European integration, the MFLT is characterized by a rather complex planning of measures. Also, the MFLT has ensured a consolidated implementation of the measures planned for 2024. However, on the other hand, the MFLT policy planning framework is characterized by inconsistencies between the policy planning framework and the obligations arising from the EU integration process. However, its efforts during 2024 were positively assessed by the European Commission, particularly within the framework of chapter 19: social policies and employment, as well as chapter 29: customs union.

Assessment of criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

Regarding the first criterion, namely the complexity of the measures, the planning framework of the MFLT is characterized by a rather complex planning of the measures. Seventy-one percent (71%) of the MFLT measures are of a high complexity nature. Most of the MFLT measures are specific, measurable, and many of them are considered essential reforms in the areas covered by this ministry. The MFLT measures are also part of the key reforms envisaged by the SAA. In many cases they require transposition of EU legislation and cross-sectoral coordination.

Assessment of criterion 2:

Planning of measures vs. European obligations

Regarding criterion two, namely the harmonization between the government's planning framework and the obligations within the European agenda, the MFLT is characterized by a high degree of harmonization. Eighty-seven percent (87%) of the obligations arising from the European agenda have been addressed within the MFLT planning framework. In future planning cycles, the MFLT should commit to adopting a new law on PFM based on EU good practices and harmonizing this law with the Law on Public Internal Financial Control. Kosovo should also establish an anti-fraud coordination service (AFCOS) and prepare a national strategy for the protection of the EU's financial interests.

Assessment of criterion 3:

Implementation of planned measures

Regarding the third criterion, namely the level of implementation of planned measures, the MFLT is characterized by a consolidated level of implementation. More than half of the planned measures, more precisely 65%, have been implemented. In the future, among other things, the MFLT should commit to adopting the Draft Law on Public Procurement, the Draft Law on State Aid, the Draft Law on Public-Private Partnerships, and the Draft Law on the Auditor General and the National Audit Office of Kosovo.

Assessment of criterion 4:

European Commission assessment

Four EU chapters are included within the mandate of the MFLT: chapter 16: taxation, chapter 17: economic and monetary policy, chapter 19: social policy and employment and chapter 29: customs union. In the framework of 2024, according to the EC assessment, the MFLT has shown better performance than last year in two chapters – Chapters 19 and 29. For this reason, the MFLT has received a positive assessment of ten points under this criterion.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

Ministries plan various measures within the framework of the National Programme for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well-planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The aim of this assessment 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	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
AI for Targeted Sanctions (Guidelines for the Implementation of Sanctions by Reporting Entities and Persons with Direct Reporting Obligations), approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
AI for Targeted Sanctions (Guidelines for the Implementation of Sanctions on State Authorities), approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
Draft Law on Public Procurement (Amendment), approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft Law on Public-Private Partnership (Amendment), approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft Law on Accounting, Financial Reporting, and Auditing (Amendment), approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft law on state aid (amendment), approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Regulation on the conditions for granting horizontal aid, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
Regulation on notification procedures and forms (supplementation-amendment), approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
Regulation on the conditions for granting sectoral aid, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	6
Draft law on banks approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft Law on the Auditor General and the National Audit Office of Kosovo (amendment), approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
A document related to fiscal risks, drafted	Q2 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	Q3 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	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Number of activities within projects to improve tax compliance increased	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
Number of activities (inspections, stop&search and patrols) Against smuggling based on risk analysis increased compared to the previous period, increased	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
Number of bilateral Alreements with countries in the region and the EU initiated	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	5
National risk assessment, initiated	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Money laundering typologies for PEPs, compiled and published	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Methodology for the inspection of statutory auditors and statutory audit firms, drafted	Q3 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)	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
International Standards on Auditing and related guidance from the International Auditing and Security Standards Board (ISSB), implemented	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Four (4) trainings for aid providers on notification and reporting of state aid and on de minimis rules, regarding reporting and calculation of aid, held	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Reduction in the level of tax debt as a percentage of total annual revenues, compared to the previous year	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Two analyses conducted on inter-institutional cooperation, coordination and communication regarding responsibilities for preventing and reducing undeclared work	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Risk assessment criteria, defined	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
The Plan for the Implementation of the Youth Guarantee Scheme, piloted	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Number of labor inspectors increased by 40 inspectors	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Number of inspections by the Labor Inspectorate increased	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Social Assistance Scheme Implemented under the new Social Assistance Scheme Law, piloted	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Kosovo Customs Strategic Plan 2024-2027, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
New, recruited officers	Q3 2024	NPEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Relocation to public ownership and full functionality for at least 2 customs terminals	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
AI on the establishment and functioning of the Audit Committee in Public Sector Entities (PSE), implemented	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Percentage												71%
Overall result												8

Criterion 2: Planning vs. European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are outlined in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. Kosovo's institutions ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Programme 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 aim of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European Obligations	Measures addressing European obligations	Evaluation
Adoption of the New Procurement Law.	Draft Law on Public Procurement (Amendment), approved	1
The need to continue approximation with the acquis on competition and state aid, to adopt implementing legislation, was highlighted.	"Draft Law on State Aid (amendment-supplement), approved Regulation on the conditions for granting horizontal aid, approved Regulation on the procedures and forms of notification (amendment-supplement), approved Regulation on the conditions for granting sectoral aid, approved"	1
Review the legal basis and role of Audit Committees;	"Draft Law on Accounting, Financial Reporting and Auditing (Amendment-Supplement), approved AI on 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 necessary and sustainable funding;	Methodology for the inspection of statutory auditors and statutory audit firms, drafted	1
Further approximation of State Aid legislation should be increased, especially considering that the State Aid Law, regulations on horizontal aid, including block exemption and regional aid have been drafted but not adopted;	"Draft Law on State Aid (amendment-supplement), approved Regulation on the conditions for granting horizontal aid, approved Regulation on the procedures and forms of notification (amendment-supplement), approved Regulation on the conditions for granting sectoral aid, approved"	1
The adoption of the amended Kosovo Customs Code and Excise Code is important for further approximation with EU legislation and practices.	The Kosovo Customs Code and the Excise Code were approved and published in the Official Gazette on 10.05.2024.	1
Adoption of the Law on Concessions	"Addressed through Legislative Measure: 3.5.2. Draft Law on Public-Private Partnership (supplementation-amendment), approved"	1
Further approximation of legislation with the acquis on payment services, prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as with the Basel framework, including the preparation of a roadmap for approximation with Solvency II.	"• In the field of payment services, the obligation is addressed in the medium term (2025 onwards). In fact, the draft law on Payment Services was drafted, consulted and approved by the Government in 2024. • In the field of prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, it is addressed through Legislative Measures: 3.4.1. AI on targeted sanctions (guidelines for the implementation of sanctions by reporting entities and persons with direct reporting obligations), approved. 3.4.2. AI on targeted sanctions (guidelines for the implementation of sanctions against state authorities), approved. • In the Basel framework, including the preparation of a roadmap for approximation with Solvency II, it is addressed through: 3.9.10. Article 50 Further implementation of the roadmap for the future transposition of the Solvency 2 regime."	1

European Obligations	Measures addressing European obligations	Evaluation
Kosovo also needs increased efforts to combat economic and financial crime and to implement Solvency I measures.	As stated above, after Solvency I, preparations have also begun for the implementation of Solvency II.	1
Ensure compliance with the legal ceiling for war veterans' pensions and the wage bill rule, and undertake a review of tax expenditures, determining the amount of income forgone by all exemptions, preferential rates and special regimes;	The Law on Amending and Supplementing Law No. 04/L-131 on State-Funded Pension Schemes was published in the Official Gazette on 16.08.2023, therefore it is not part of the PKIE 2024-2028.	1
Efficiently implement the new PFM strategy 2022-2026 and its relevant actions for public internal financial control and external audit	"Implementation addressed through: 2.1.2. Regular six-monthly reporting on the implementation of the SMFP Action Plan 2022-2024, and 2.1.3. Regular annual reporting on the implementation of the SMFP Action Plan 2022-2024"	1
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
Develop and adopt a new law on PFM based on EU good practices and harmonize this law with the Law on Public Internal Financial Control;		0
Percentage		87%
Overall result		9

Criterion 3: Level of Implementation

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

Measure	Deadline	Reference	Implementation
AI on targeted sanctions (guidelines for the implementation of sanctions by reporting entities and persons with direct reporting obligations), approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
AI on targeted sanctions (guidelines for the implementation of sanctions Against state authorities), approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
Draft Law on Public Procurement (Amendment), approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on public-private partnership (supplementation-amendment), approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	0
Draft Law on Accounting, Financial Reporting and Auditing (Amendment), approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Draft law on state aid (amendment), approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	0
Regulation on the conditions for granting horizontal aid, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Regulation on notification procedures and forms (supplementation-amendment), approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Regulation on the conditions for granting sectoral aid, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on banks approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Draft Law on the Auditor General and the National Audit Office of Kosovo (amendment), approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	0
A document related to fiscal risks, drafted	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
Regular six-monthly reporting on the implementation of the SMFP Action Plan 2022-2024	Q3 2024	NPEI	1

Regular annual reporting on the implementation of the SMFP Action Plan 2022-2024	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
Number of activities within projects to improve tax compliance increased	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Number of activities (inspections, stop&search and patrols) Against smuggling based on risk analysis increased compared to the previous period, increased	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Number of bilateral Alreements with countries in the region and the EU initiated	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
National risk assessment, initiated	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Money laundering typologies for PEPs, compiled and published	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
Methodology for the inspection of statutory auditors and statutory audit firms, drafted	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
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)	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
International Standards on Auditing and related guidance from the International Auditing and Security Standards Board (ISSB), implemented	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Four (4) trainings for aid providers on notification and reporting of state aid and on de minimis rules, regarding reporting and calculation of aid, held	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Reduction in the level of tax debt as a percentAle of total annual revenues, compared to the previous year	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Two analyses conducted on inter-institutional cooperation, coordination and communication regarding responsibilities for preventing and reducing undeclared work	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Risk assessment criteria, defined	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
The Plan for the Implementation of the Youth Guarantee Scheme, piloted	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Number of labor inspectors increased by 40 inspectors	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Number of inspections by the Labor Inspectorate increased	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Social Assistance Scheme Implemented under the new Social Assistance Scheme Law, piloted	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Kosovo Customs Strategic Plan 2024-2027, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1
New, recruited officers	Q3 2024	NPEI	1
Relocation to public ownership and full functionality for at least 2 customs terminals	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
AI on the establishment and functioning of the Audit Committee in Public Sector Entities (PSE), implemented	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Percentage			65%
Overall Result			7

Criterion 4: EU Country Report Assessment

Each year, the European Commission publishes the annual country report on Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a measurable methodology that allows for the measurement of the country's annual progress in adopting the obligations of EU membership according to the following description: (0) regressing; (1) no progress; (2) limited progress; (3) some progress; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The aim of this assessment is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the assessment period.

EU country report chapter

EU country report assessment

Chapter 16: Taxes	0
Chapter 17: Economic and monetary policy	0
Chapter 19: Social policy and employment	10
Chapter 29: Customs Union	10
Result	10

Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure (MESPI)



68/100 points

The Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure (MESPI) is part of the group of ministries with good performance. It scored 68 points out of a total of 100 points. Most of the measures planned in 2024 were of high complexity. However, there is limited alignment between the ministry's planning framework and the obligations arising from the EU integration process. Furthermore, the ministry achieved only limited progress in implementing the measures planned for 2024. However, its efforts during 2024 were positively assessed by the European Commission, particularly in chapter 14: transport policies.

Assessment of criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

Regarding the first criterion, namely the complexity of the measures, the MESPI planning framework is characterized by a rather complex planning of the measures. Ninety-two percent (92%) of the ministry's measures were assessed as complex measures. Most of the measures planned by MESPI are considered specific and measurable. These measures also represent the main reforms envisaged by the SAA. A number of measures transpose EU legislation and most have high budgetary requirements and require inter-institutional coordination.

Assessment of criterion 2:

Planning of measures vs. European obligations

Regarding criterion two, namely the harmonization between the government's planning framework and the obligations within the European agenda, MESPI is characterized

by a limited degree of planning harmonization. Forty-four percent (44%) of the obligations arising from the EU integration process have been addressed within the MESPI planning framework. However, despite the limited degree of planning harmonization, it should be noted that MESPI has made serious efforts to address the findings arising from the conclusions of the Subcommittee on Transport, Environment, Energy and Rural Development.

In the next planning cycles, MESPI should specifically address 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, the development of a Road Safety Strategy. Furthermore, with regard to the environment, the requirements regarding the inclusion of the polluter pays principle in the legal framework must be addressed, the local legal and strategic framework must be harmonized with the Green Agenda of the World Bank, effective measures for the protection of endangered species must be ensured, the full implementation of the strategic framework for climate change must be implemented, and a long-term decarbonization strategy must be developed.

Assessment of criterion 3:

Implementation of planned measures

Regarding the third criterion, namely the level of implementation of planned measures, MESPI is characterized by a limited degree of implementation. Forty-eight percent (48%) of the planned measures have been implemented. In the future, among other things, MESPI should commit to approving the draft law on driver's licenses, the draft law on railways, the draft law on road transport, the draft law on the transport of dangerous goods, the draft law on railway safety, and the draft law on environmental protection.

Assessment of criterion 4:

European Commission assessment

Two EU chapters are included within the MESPI mandate: chapter 14: transport policies and chapter 27: environment and climate change. In the framework of 2024, according to the EC assessment, MESPI has shown better performance than last year in chapter 14: transport policies and consequently has received a positive assessment of ten points within this criterion.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

Ministries plan various measures within the framework of the National Programme for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well-planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The aim of this assessment 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	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
AI on determining the rules for the free movement of detergents and surfactants on the market, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	6
Draft law on vehicles, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Draft law on driver's license approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Draft law on railways approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Draft law on road transport approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Draft law on the transport of dangerous goods approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Draft law on railway safety approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Draft law on environmental protection approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Projektligji për menaxhimin e resurseve ujore, i miratuar	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Draft law on nature protection approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Draft law on inspection in the field of environment, waters, nature, spatial planning, construction and housing, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Amendment to the AI on the greenhouse gas emissions tracking mechanism, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
ITS strategy action plan approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
The system for controlling the emission of gases released by vehicles has been put into operation.	Q4 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	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Long-term decarbonization strategy approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Integrated Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2026, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
The White Drini River Basin Management Plan has been approved.	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Concept document for the field of waste, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Four (4) trained officials	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Flood hazard maps and flood hazard maps finalized	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Eleven (11) km of marked hiking trails	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3

Online reporting application for the pollutant discharge and transfer register, developed	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Greenhouse gas inventory report, prepared and reported to the European Environment Agency	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Air emissions inventory for the Pristina region, prepared by respective years	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Percentage	92%											
Overall result	10											

Criterion 2: Planning vs. European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are outlined in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. Kosovo's institutions ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Programme 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 aim of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European Obligations	Measures addressing European obligations	Evaluation
Adoption of the Law on Noise Protection (Q3/2023)	Approved law	1
Adoption of the Law on Climate Change (Q3/2023)	Approved law	1
Start designing a long-term decarbonization strategy (Q2/2023)	Long-term decarbonization strategy approved	1
Prepare a greenhouse gas emissions inventory covering the period 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 needs to harmonize its environmental protection with the Environmental Liability Directive.	"Draft law on nature protection approved Projektligji për mbrojtjen e mjedisit, i miratuar"	1
Inspection capacities and enforcement need to be improved.	Projektligji për inspektimin në fushën e mjedisit, ujërave, natyrës, planifikimit hapësinor, ndërtimit dhe banimit, i miratuar	1
Air quality plans must be approved for areas where pollutant levels exceed limit values.	Pristina Air Quality Plan approved	1
Kosovo needs to increase capacities and set realistic recycling targets to implement integrated waste management and the circular economy.	"Draft law on inspection in the field of environment, waters, nature, spatial planning, construction and housing, approved Concept document on waste field, approved"	1
The National Energy and Climate Plan must be adopted by the end of June 2024 (See Chapter 15 – Energy).	The National Energy and Climate Plan of the Republic of Kosovo 2024-2030, approved	1
The government should begin drafting a Decarbonization Strategy, including actions related to energy, agriculture, forestry, and overall economic development.	Long-term decarbonization strategy approved	1
Administrative and inspection capacities in the sector need to be strengthened and structural reforms regarding climate change need to be implemented.	Draft law on inspection in the field of environment, waters, nature, spatial planning, construction and housing, approved	1
Awareness raising regarding climate change must increase.	Draft law on inspection in the field of environment, waters, nature, spatial planning, construction and housing, approved	1

Implementation of the acquis under the Transport Community road action plan (Q2/2023)	"1. Multimodal Transport Strategy 2023-20230, approved; 2. Plani i Veprimt i Strategjisë së Sistemit Inteligent të Transportit (SIT), i miratuar nga Qeveria 3. Projektligji për rrugët, i miratuar"	1
Approximation of the Law on Safety and Interoperability with Directives (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2016/798 (Q1/2024).	Draft law on railway safety approved	1
Complete the transposition of the remaining articles under phase 1 of the European Common Aviation Area Agreement (ECAA). (2024).	Draft law on civil aviation approved	1
Start of preparation of waste prevention programs (Q3/2023).	Integrated Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2026, approved	1
Miratimi i Koncept Dokumentit për Mbrojtjen e Natyrës (T3/2023)	Concept Document for Nature Protection, approved	1
Drafting of the Biodiversity Action Plan in accordance with the Environmental Strategy (Q1/2024).	Strategy for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development 2025-2034 and Action Plan, approved	1
Finalization and adoption of the Law on Nature Protection (Q4/2024).	Draft Law on Nature Protection, approved	0
Approval of the Spatial Plan for the "Sharri" National Park (Q4/2024) and approval of the "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" Spatial Plan (Q3/2023)	Spatial Plan for the "Sharri" National Park, approved, in the drafting process, planning deadline Q1 2025. The Spatial Plan of the "Bjeshkët e Nemuna" National Park was approved by the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo on 07.06.2023.	1
Issuing integrated permits for the reduction of harmful industrial emissions, especially for state-owned companies	LAW NO. 08/L-145 ON INTEGRATED POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL, approved. MMPHI, based on the Law on IPPC, issues integrated permits for public and private companies. Within a year, 4 to 5 integrated permits are issued depending on the requirements.	1
Implementation of the climate change strategy and climate change action plan.	"1. The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for the Drini i Bardhë, Lepenc and Sitnica River Basins has been completed under the WBIF. 2. Flood hazard maps and flood hazard maps finalized 3. We have applied for the Flood and Drought Management Plan under the WBIF Round 30 in June 2024"	1
The implementation of the 2019-2028 climate change strategy and the 2021-2023 action plan is very limited.	"1. The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for the Drini i Bardhë, Lepenc and Sitnica River Basins has been completed within the framework of the WBIF. 2. Flood risk maps and flood hazard maps finalized 3. We have applied for the Flood and Drought Management Plan within the framework of the WBIF round 30 in June 2024"	1
No progress on chemicals	1. The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for the Drini i Bardhë, Lepenc and Sitnica River Basins has been completed within the framework of the WBIF	1
Approval of the "Administrative Instruction on the Framework for the Deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)" (Q2/2024).		0
Approval of the "Administrative Instruction on the Framework for the Deployment of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)" (Q2/2024).		0
Decide on the institutional structure for road safety management including the establishment of a lead Agency for road safety (Q2/2023).	Draft law on roads approved	0
Continued identification of high-risk road axes and full implementation of recommendations for improving the quality of the road network (ongoing).		0

Ensure the signing of the 2020-2024 financial agreement, submitted by INFRAKOS in October 2019, between the Infrastructure Manager and the competent authorities (Q1/2023).	0
Design of air pollution control measures for Pristina and other major agglomerations and sensitive areas (Q4/2024).	0
Adoption of the law (or sub-legal act) for the transposition of the National Emission Ceilings Directive (Q1/2025)	0
Adoption of the law (or sub-legal act) for the transposition of the National Emission Ceilings Directive (Q1/2025)	0
Preparation of a timeline for legislative approximation and financial implications of actions related to climate change (Q3/2023).	0
Significantly and urgently strengthen administrative capacity (ongoing) and report on progress (quarterly).	0
Kosovo must urgently establish monitoring systems with publicly accessible data regarding water.	0
There are challenges to implementing 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 needs to consult more intensively and meaningfully with civil society in the field of policymaking, as well as raise awareness among the public and its institutions about the importance of environmental protection.	0
Kosovo must take ownership and all necessary measures in the environmental sector and, to this end, increase the capacities of environmental authorities at central and local levels, implement structural reforms and ensure inter-institutional cooperation.	0
Kosovo is still not complying with the emission limits set out in its national emissions reduction plan, the adoption 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 has been no progress in regulating noise.	0
Kosovo has not made progress on disaster risk needs assessment	0
Kosovo should begin preparing for the implementation of the new National Emissions Ceiling Directive;	0
Measures to ban the use of coal for heating must be implemented effectively.	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
Public awareness campaigns, training of affected industry, and granting of integrated permits to reduce harmful industrial emissions are necessary.	0
Kosovo should start the process of installing Trans-European Telematics Services between Administrations (TESTA) as a prerequisite for installing the Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS).	0
Percentage	44%
Overall result	5

Criterion 3: Level of Implementation

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

Measure	Deadline	Reference	Implementation
AI on determining the rules for the free movement of detergents and surfactants on the market, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on vehicles, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on driver's license approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on railways approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on road transport approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on the transport of dangerous goods approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on railway safety approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on environmental protection approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on water resources management approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1
Draft law on nature protection approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on inspection in the field of environment, waters, nature, spatial planning, construction and housing, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1
Amendment to the AI on the greenhouse gas emissions tracking mechanism, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
ITS strategy action plan approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1
The system for controlling the emission of gases released by vehicles has been put into operation.	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Strategy for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development 2025-2034 and Action Plan, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
Long-term decarbonization strategy approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
Integrated Waste Management Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2026, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
The White Drini River Basin Management Plan has been approved.	Q1 2024	NPEI	1
Concept document for the field of waste, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Four (4) trained officials	Q3 2024	NPEI	1

Flood hazard maps and flood hazard maps finalized	Q1 2024	NPEI	1
Eleven (11) km of marked hiking trails	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Online reporting application for the pollutant discharge and transfer register, developed	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Greenhouse gas inventory report, prepared and reported to the European Environment Agency	Q3 2024	NPEI	1
Air emissions inventory for the Pristina region, prepared by respective years	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Percentage			48%
Overall Result			5

Criterion 4: EU Country Report Assessment

Each year, the European Commission publishes the annual country report on Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a measurable methodology that allows for the measurement of the country's annual progress in adopting the obligations of EU membership according to the following description: (0) regressing; (1) no progress; (2) limited progress; (3) some progress; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The aim of this assessment is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the assessment period.

EU country report chapter

EU country report assessment

Chapter 14: Politics of Transport	10
Chapter 27: Environment and climate change	0
Result	10

Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)



64/100 points

The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) is part of the group of ministries with good performance. It scored 64 points out of a total of 100 points. Within the government's planning framework in the field of European integration, MIA is characterized by a planning of measures with a very high complexity. Also, MIA has ensured a high level of implementation of the measures foreseen in 2024. On the other hand, the MIA policy planning framework is characterized by inconsistencies between the policy planning framework and the obligations arising from the EU integration process. However, its efforts during 2024 were positively assessed by the European Commission.

Assessment of criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

Regarding the first criterion, namely the complexity of the measures, the MIA planning framework is characterized by a rather complex planning of measures. Eighty-three percent (83%) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs' measures are classified as complex measures. They are all specific, measurable, and many of them constitute key reforms. The planned measures are listed as priorities within the framework of the SAA and some of them require approximation with the acquis.

Assessment of criterion 2:

Planning of measures vs. European obligations

Regarding criterion two, namely the harmonization between the government's planning framework and the obligations within the European agenda, the MIA is characterized by a low degree of planning harmonization. Only 14% of the obligations arising from the European agenda have been addressed within the framework of the MIA's planning. Obligations stemming from the EU agenda require efforts on public administration reform, migration, drug and arms trafficking.

Assessment of criterion 3:

Implementation of planned measures

Regarding the third criterion, namely the level of implementation of planned measures, the MIA has a very good track record of implementation. Eighty percent (80%) of the measures planned for 2024 have been implemented. In the future, among other things, the MIA should commit to adopting the law on weapons, the regulation on admission to the civil service, the regulation on the integration of foreigners, as well as reviewing and improving the emergency response plan.

Assessment of criterion 4:

European Commission assessment

Within the mandate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, two EU chapters are included: public administration reform and chapter 24: justice, freedom and security. In the framework of 2024, according to the EC assessment, MIA has shown better performance than last year in both chapters and consequently has received a positive assessment of ten points within this criterion.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

Ministries plan various measures within the framework of the National Programme for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well-planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The aim of this assessment 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	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Draft law on amending and supplementing laws containing special administrative procedures and harmonizing them with the law on general administrative procedure, third phase, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Draft law amending the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the State Administration and Independent Agencies, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Regulation on admission to the civil service, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Regulation on the classification of jobs in the civil service, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Regulation on transfer to civil service, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Draft law amending the law on foreigners, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft law amending the law on weapons, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft law amending the law on the protection of critical infrastructure, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Amendment to the regulation on the integration of foreigners, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
Revised AP for Agency rationalization (second phase), approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
At least 5 trainings on access, use and reporting methods through the Digital platform, for at least 50 employees using the platform and administrators of action plans, held	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
At least 50 new services on the e-Kosova platform, operationalized	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Catalogue of jobs in the Civil Service, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Semi-annual and annual reports on the implementation of the SRAP 2022-2027 and the semi-annual and annual reports on the implementation of the SMFP 2022-2027, generated	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Revised Migration Strategy Action Plan	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
Emergency response plan, revised	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
At least three (3) policy documents drafted through AQM	Q4 2024	NPEI	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
SOP for drug destruction, drafted	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6

Measures	Deadline	Ref.	Specific	Measurable	Reform	Resource intensity	Inter-institutional complexity	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Anti-narcotics strategy approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
New Strategy for the Control of Small Arms, Light Weapons and Explosives Approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Advanced IT program, with QlikView option, to include Case Management System (CMS) and Border Intelligence (BI) Platform	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
At least one (1) training within the framework of the EUAA cooperation roadmap, for at least three (3) asylum officers on child interviewing, organized	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
At least 100 central and local level officials trained	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
At least 100 central and local level officials trained to implement the foreigners monitoring guide	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
The interconnection of the PIU, with at least three (3) operators to receive REU data, is operational.	Q4 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	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Drafting standardized tabular reports for the EMCDDA	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Implementation of the Roadmap on Small Arms and Light Weapons	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Participation in at least four (6) activities within the framework of EMPACT	Q4 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, drafted	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Percentage												83%
Overall result												9

Criterion 2: Planning vs. European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are outlined in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. Kosovo's institutions ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Programme 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 aim of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European Obligations

Measures addressing European obligations

Evaluation

Despite the 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 Approved	1
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European Obligations	Measures addressing European obligations	Evaluation
It is important to constantly review existing strategies, action plans and reintegration and rehabilitation programs.	Amendment to 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 needs to be further strengthened.	IT program, with QlikView option, to include Case Management System (CMS) and Border Intelligence (BI) Platform, advanced	1
Delays in the implementation of the PAR framework laws, especially the Law on the Organization of State Administration and Independent Agencies		0
The systematization of jobs was ongoing, but a clear timeline for its completion was needed.		0
Implementation of actions foreseen in the Migration Strategy for 2023 is also a priority.		0
Concrete and proactive steps are also necessary to prevent and combat human trafficking, including the identification and protection of victims.		0
Amend the new Law on Public Officials 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 steer the PAR process.		0
The online platform for monitoring PAR is still not functioning efficiently.		0
Women remain underrepresented in high-level positions in the civil service.		0
The capacities of the Ministry of Interior to manage the implementation of human resource management policies throughout the public administration have not increased.		0
The Department for Public Officials Management (DPOM), together with human resource 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 regulations on the internal organization of state institutions - including ministries - and harmonizing them with the Law on the Organization and Functioning of State Administration and Independent Agencies (LOFASHAP) has been slow.		0
The mandatory training program, foreseen by the Law on Public Officials for all civil servants, has not yet been implemented.		0
Kosovo should establish a National Center for Countering 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 capacities 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 effective counter-narratives.		0
It is recommended that Kosovo harmonize its legislation with Directive 2008/115/EC (Return Directive), include a category of humanitarian protection, and extend the period of voluntary return.		0

European Obligations	Measures addressing European obligations	Evaluation
Ensuring/providing adequate care and security for the most vulnerable groups of migrants remains a challenge. Kosovo needs to further increase and strengthen the capacities of the authorities to detect irregular migration and to 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 must ensure that refugees are included in social protection schemes.		0
Percentage		14%
Overall result		2

Criterion 3: Level of Implementation

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

Measure	Deadline	Reference	Implementation
Draft law on amending and supplementing laws containing special administrative procedures and harmonizing them with the law on general administrative procedure, third phase, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Draft law amending the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the State Administration and Independent Agencies, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Regulation on admission to the civil service, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Regulation on the classification of jobs in the civil service, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Regulation on transfer to civil service, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Draft law amending the law on foreigners, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
Draft law amending the law on weapons, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law amending the law on the protection of critical infrastructure, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Amendment to the regulation on the integration of foreigners, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
Revised AP for Agency rationalization (second phase), approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
At least 5 trainings on access, use and reporting methods through the Digital platform, for at least 50 employees using the platform and administrators of action plans, held	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
At least 50 new services on the e-Kosova platform, operationalized	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Catalogue of jobs in the Civil Service, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1
Semi-annual and annual reports on the implementation of the SRAP 2022-2027 and the semi-annual and annual reports on the implementation of the SMFP 2022-2027, generated	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Revised Migration Strategy Action Plan	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
Emergency response plan, revised	Q2 2024	NPEI	0
At least three (3) policy documents drafted through AQM	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
SOP for drug destruction, drafted	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Anti-narcotics strategy approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1

New Strategy for the Control of Small Arms, Light Weapons and Explosives Approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
Advanced IT program, with QlikView option, to include Case Management System (CMS) and Border Intelligence (BI) Platform	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
At least one (1) training within the framework of the EUAA cooperation roadmap, for at least three (3) asylum officers on child interviewing, organized	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
At least 100 central and local level officials trained	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
At least 100 central and local level officials trained to implement the foreigners monitoring guide	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
The interconnection of the PIU, with at least three (3) operators to receive REU data, is operational.	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
At least 50 women or girls benefiting from reintegration and sustainable integration schemes	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Drafting standardized tabular reports for the EMCDDA	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Implementation of the Roadmap on Small Arms and Light Weapons	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Participation in at least four (6) activities within the framework of EMPACT	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Annual report on the implementation of the EU-Western Balkans Joint Action Plan Against Violent Extremism and Terrorism, drafted	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Percentage			80%
Overall Result			8

Criterion 4: EU Country Report Assessment

Each year, the European Commission publishes the annual country report on Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a measurable methodology that allows for the measurement of the country's annual progress in adopting the obligations of EU membership according to the following description: (0) regressing; (1) no progress; (2) limited progress; (3) some progress; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The aim of this assessment is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the assessment period.

EU country report chapter

EU country report assessment

Public Administration Reform	10
Chapter 24: Justice, freedom and security	10
Result	10

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD)



61/100 points

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD) is part of the group of ministries with good performance. It scored 61 points out of a total of 100 points. Its planning framework is characterized by measures of high complexity, and also MAFRD has shown a high level of implementation of the measures foreseen for 2024. On the other hand, there is a low alignment between the ministry's planning framework and the obligations arising from the EU integration process. However, its efforts during 2024 were positively assessed by the European Commission in chapter 11: agriculture and rural development and chapter 12: food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy.

Assessment of criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

As for the first criterion, specifically the complexity of the measures, the MAFRD is characterized by measures of high complexity. All measures planned within the NPEI are considered to be of a complex nature. They are all specific, measurable and almost all constitute key reforms. The planned measures are listed as priorities within the framework of the SAA and most of them require approximation with the acquis.

Assessment of criterion 2:

Planning of measures vs. European obligations

Regarding the second criterion, namely the alignment between the policy planning framework and the obligations arising from the EU integration process, MAFRD is characterized by a limited degree of planning harmonization. In the future, the MAFRD planning framework should include the adoption of the Law on Forests, transposing the Wood Regulation 995/2010 (Q3/2023), the adoption and implementation of the multi-annual program for the control and surveillance of animal diseases, in accordance with EU legislation and the requirements of the World Organization for Animal Health, as well as the functionalization of the system for the collection and disposal of animal by-products.

Assessment of criterion 3:

Implementation of planned measures

Regarding the third criterion, namely the level of implementation of planned measures, MAFRD is characterized by a limited degree of implementation. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of the measures planned for 2024 have been implemented. In the future, among other things, the MAFRD should commit to adopting the draft law on veterinary medicine, the draft law on agricultural land, the draft law on agrotourism, the draft law on fisheries and aquaculture, as well as preparing a plan for the advancement of agro-food enterprises.

Assessment of criterion 4:

Evaluation of the European Commission

Two EU chapters fall within the mandate of the MAFRD: chapter 11: agriculture and rural development and chapter 12: food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy. In the framework of 2024, according to the EC assessment, MAFRD has shown better performance than last year in both chapters and consequently has received a positive assessment of ten points within this criterion.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

Ministries plan various measures within the framework of the National Programme for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well-planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The aim of this assessment 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	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Draft law on Alrotourism approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft law on Alricultural land approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI on the market price information system, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
AI on farm accounting, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
AI on the criteria and implementation procedures for rural development program measures, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Draft law on veterinary medicine approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft law on fisheries and aquaculture approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Concept document for organic Alriculture, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
PV for the protection of Alricultural land, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Concept document for seeds approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Concept document on plant protection approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Concept document for plant protection products approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Concept document on animal diseases, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Plan for the advancement of Alri-food enterprises, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
Concept document on fisheries and aquaculture, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Inventory of fish resources in water basins, carried out	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Percentage												100%
Overall result												10

Criterion 2: Planning vs. European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are outlined in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. Kosovo's institutions ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Programme 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 aim of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European Obligations	Measures addressing European obligations	Evaluation
As regards fisheries, the main reforms include further alignment with the acquis and capacity building for fisheries control, aquaculture, market policies and data collection, as well as improving data collection and developing a fish inventory.	Inventory of fish resources in water basins, carried out	1
Long-term planning and implementation of programs for the eradication of endemic diseases in Kosovo still requires improvement;	Concept document on animal diseases, approved	1
Long-term planning and implementation of plans for animal health controls at farm level, animal transport and animal markets still requires improvement;	Concept document on animal diseases, approved	1
It remains to align the legislation on novel food and genetically modified organisms.	Concept document for organic agriculture, approved	1
Adoption of the Forest Law, transposing the Timber Regulation 995/2010 (Q3/2023)		0
Adopt and implement a multi-year animal disease control and surveillance program.		0
The financial and human resources of the Kosovo Food and Veterinary Agency 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 line with EU legislation and the requirements of the World Organisation for Animal Health, has not yet been established and implemented;		0
A comprehensive system for disease monitoring and control, in line with EU legislation and the requirements of the World Organisation for Animal Health, has not yet been established and implemented;		0
The system for the collection and disposal of animal by-products is not yet functional, despite the existence of a new and equipped factory, and the operating model, procedures and timeline for the operationalization of this factory have not yet been decided;		0
No progress has been made in identifying key cross-compliance measures in the areas of food safety, animal health and welfare;		0
Under-reporting of animal movements remains a challenge; the Food and Veterinary Agency has not yet adopted measures to implement the relevant regulation at the level of live animal markets, slaughterhouses and their transport;		0
Percentage		31%
Overall result		4

Criterion 3: Level of Implementation

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

Measure	Deadline	Reference	Implementation
Draft law on Alritourism approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on Alricultural land approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	0
AI on the market price information system, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1
AI on farm accounting, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1
AI on the criteria and implementation procedures for rural development program measures, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Draft law on veterinary medicine approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on fisheries and aquaculture approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Concept document for organic Alriculture, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
PV for the protection of Alricultural land, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Concept document for seeds approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1
Concept document on plant protection approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Concept document for plant protection products approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1
Concept document on animal diseases, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Plan for the advancement of Alri-food enterprises, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Concept document on fisheries and aquaculture, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1
Inventory of fish resources in water basins, carried out	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Percentage			38%
Overall Result			4

Criterion 4: EU Country Report Assessment

Each year, the European Commission publishes the annual country report on Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a measurable methodology that allows for the measurement of the country's annual progress in adopting the obligations of EU membership according to the following description: (0) regressing; (1) no progress; (2) limited progress; (3) some progress; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The aim of this assessment is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the assessment period.

EU country report chapter	EU country report assessment
Chapter 11: Bujqësia dhe zhvillimi rural	10
Chapter 12: Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy	10
Result	10

Ministry of Justice (MoJ)



57/100 points

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) is part of the group of ministries with good performance. It scored 57 points out of a total of 100 points. In the framework of government planning in the field of European integration, the MoJ is characterized by planning measures of very high complexity. Likewise, the MoJ has ensured a consolidated implementation of the measures planned for 2024. On the other hand, the MoJ's policy planning framework is characterized by inconsistencies between the policy planning framework and the obligations stemming from the EU integration process.

Assessment of criterion 1: Complexity of planned measures

As for the first criterion, namely the complexity of the measures, the planning framework of the MoJ is characterized by a rather complex planning of the measures. Ninety-four percent (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 harmonisation with the *acquis*.

Assessment of criterion 2:

Planning of measures vs. European obligations

Regarding criterion two, namely the harmonization between the government's planning framework and the obligations within the European agenda, the MoJ is characterized by a limited degree of planning harmonization. Only 29% of the obligations arising from the European agenda have been addressed in MoJ planning. Future MoJ policy planning should 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 amending the Criminal Code regarding sexual violence and domestic violence. Furthermore, the MoJ should harmonize the Criminal Code with the EU Directive on the protection of the euro and other currencies against counterfeiting, as well as adopt the Strategy for Transitional Justice.

Assessment of criterion 3:

Implementation of planned measures

Regarding the third criterion, namely the level of implementation of planned measures, the MoJ is assessed with a consolidated level of implementation. Sixty-three percent (63%) of the measures planned for 2024 have been implemented. In the future, among other things, the MoJ should commit to adopting the rule of law strategy and action plan, the draft law amending the law on disciplinary responsibilities of judges, the draft law on the right to trial within a reasonable time, as well as work towards ratifying the agreements on legal cooperation with Italy and France.

Assessment of criterion 4:

Evaluation of the European Commission

Within the mandate of the MoJ falls chapter 23: Judiciary and fundamental rights. This chapter, according to the EC assessment, has not marked better progress than last year and consequently the MoJ has not received additional points within this criterion.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

Ministries plan various measures within the framework of the National Programme for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well-planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The aim of this assessment 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	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Draft law on the right to trial within a reasonable time, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft Law on the Administrative Court, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft law amending the law on disciplinary responsibilities of judges and prosecutors, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI on the manner of access of the Ministry of Justice to the central criminal record, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI on the organization and scope of child protection homes, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Regulation on determining working procedures in multidisciplinary tables for case management assistance, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	7
AI on the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labor in Kosovo, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI on determining effective procedures for identifying, reporting, referring, exploiting, neglecting and abusing children and for protecting children in street situations, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI on 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	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Legal cooperation Agreement with France, signed	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Agreement on legal cooperation with Sweden, signed	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Agreement on legal cooperation with Italy (amendment), signed	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Rule of Law Strategy and Action Plan, revised	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Concept document for free legal aid, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The package of modules for psychosocial treatment programs for perpetrators, developed	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Online application platform for the bar exam and other liberal professions exams organized by the Ministry of Justice, established and functional	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Percentage												94%
Overall result												10

Criterion 2: Planning vs. European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are outlined in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. Kosovo's institutions ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Programme 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 aim of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European Obligations	Measures addressing European obligations	Evaluation
Approval of bylaws under the Law on Child Protection	"AI on the organization and scope of child protection homes, approved AI on the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labor in Kosovo, approved AI on determining effective procedures for the identification, reporting, referral, exploitation, neglect and abuse of children as well as for the protection of children in street situations, approved AI on determining the rules and procedures for covering the costs of providing educational, health or rehabilitation services for children with disabilities in a municipality other than the one where they live, approved"	1
Adequate conditions must be provided for persons in detention and their fundamental rights must be protected in accordance with European and international standards.	The package of modules for psychosocial treatment programs for perpetrators, developed	1
Strengthening the 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 reintegration of victims, and rehabilitating perpetrators.		0
Proper consultation with stakeholders and harmonization with European standards in amending the Criminal Code regarding sexual and domestic violence.		0
Adopt the Transitional Justice Strategy		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 result		3

Criterion 3: Level of Implementation

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

Measure	Deadline	Reference	Implementation
Draft law on the right to trial within a reasonable time, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	0
Draft Law on the Administrative Court, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1
Draft law amending the law on disciplinary responsibilities of judges and prosecutors, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	0
AI on the manner of access of the Ministry of Justice to the central criminal record, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0

AI on the organization and scope of child protection homes, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
Regulation on determining working procedures in multidisciplinary tables for case management assistance, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
AI on the prevention and prohibition of hazardous forms of child labor in Kosovo, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
AI on determining effective procedures for the identification, reporting, referral, exploitation, neglect and abuse of children as well as for the protection of children in street situations, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
AI on 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	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
Legal cooperation Agreement with France signed	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
Agreement on legal cooperation with Sweden, signed	Q3 2024	NPEI	1
Agreement on legal cooperation with Italy (amendment), signed	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Rule of Law Strategy and Action Plan, revised	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
Concept document for free legal aid, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
The package of modules for psychosocial treatment programs for perpetrators, developed	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Online application platform for the bar exam and other liberal professions exams organized by the Ministry of Justice, established and functional	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Percentage			63%
Overall Result			7

Criterion 4: EU Country Report Assessment

Each year, the European Commission publishes the annual country report on Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a measurable methodology that allows for the measurement of the country's annual progress in adopting the obligations of EU membership according to the following description: (0) regressing; (1) no progress; (2) limited progress; (3) some progress; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The aim of this assessment is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the assessment period.

EU country report chapter

EU country report assessment

Chapter 23: Judiciary and fundamental rights	0
Result	0

Ministry of Economy (ME)



51/100 points

The Ministry of Economy (ME) is part of the group of ministries with good performance. It scored 54.5 points out of a total of 100 point. The ME planning framework is characterized by highly complex measures. On the other hand, the ME measures within the framework of government planning are characterized by a limited alignment with the obligations arising from the EU integration process. Furthermore, the ME has showed limited track-record in the implementation of planned measures during 2024.

Assessment of criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

Regarding the first criterion, namely the complexity of the measures, the ME planning framework is characterized by measures of high complexity. The envisaged measures are considered specific, measurable and constitute a fundamental reform in the relevant sectors. Furthermore, they transpose EU legislation and require cross-sectoral coordination.

Assessment of criterion 2:

Planning of measures vs. European obligations

Regarding criterion two, namely the harmonization between the government's planning framework and the obligations under the European agenda, the ME is characterized by a limited degree of planning harmonization. Forty two percent (42%) of the obligations arising from the EU integration process have been addressed within the ME planning framework.

In future planning cycles, the ME should take measures to ensure that its EU policy planning framework includes measures that ensure replenishment of the Energy Efficiency Fund on an annual basis and its extension to residential buildings and small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as alignment with the European Electronic Communications Code (Directive (EU) 2018/1972) (EECC).

Assessment of criterion 3:

Implementation of planned measures

Regarding the third criterion, namely the level of implementation of planned measures, the ME is characterized by a limited degree of implementation. Thirty-six percent (36%) of the measures planned for 2024 have been implemented. In the future, among other things, the ME should commit to adopting the law on electronic communications, the law on energy, the law on the energy regulator, the law on energy efficiency, and the ICT strategy.

Assessment of criterion 4:

Evaluation of the European Commission

Two EU chapters fall within the mandate of the ME: chapter 15: energy and chapter 10: digital transformation and media. In these chapters, according to the EC's assessment, no better progress has been recorded than last year and consequently the ME has not received additional points under this criterion.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

Ministries plan various measures within the framework of the National Programme for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well-planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The aim of this assessment 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	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Draft law on electronic communications approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft law on energy, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft law on electricity approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft Law on the Energy Regulator, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Draft law on energy efficiency approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI on national targets and trajectory for energy from renewable sources, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI for the design and determination of the procedure of the competitive tendering process, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
TIK Strategy, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Digital infrastructure in place and connection to KREN and GEANT of at least 100 schools (2023-2026).	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
The eIDAS system, created	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Locations for construction of RES power plants defined	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Auction finalized	Q4 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 buildings in 4 municipalities (Prishtina, Gjilan, Gjakova, Ferizaj), implemented	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Energy efficiency measures in 12 central-level public buildings (divided into two lots: Lot 1 & Lot 2), implemented	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Percentage												100%
Overall result												10

Criterion 2: Planning vs. European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are outlined in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. Kosovo's institutions ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Programme 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 aim of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European Obligations	Measures addressing European obligations	Evaluation
Implementation of 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 buildings in 4 municipalities (Prishtina, Gjiilan, Gjakova, Ferizaj), implemented Energy efficiency measures in 12 public buildings at the central level (divided into two lots: Lot 1 & Lot 2), implemented"	1
Launch of the first RES auction (Q2/2023) and adoption of the Law on Renewable Energy Sources (Q3/2023) in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources.	Auction finalized	1
In line with the sustainable green transition in Europe, finalise the third phase of the comprehensive study on alternative sustainable energy sources (Q1/2024).	Regarding the study on supporting RES in Kosovo, assessing the potential for providing dispatchable renewable energy in Kosovo, the first and second phases of the study were completed at the end of 2022, while the third phase, which was approved by the European Commission, was completed in Q1 2024.	1
Adoption of energy efficiency incentives for the private sector and households focusing on social aspects and low-income households (state incentives) and leveraging existing EU programs in Kosovo (Q4/2024).	The WBIF (Western Balkans Investment Framework) study on EE in the residential and private sector has been completed. KEEF and WBIF have presented the identified financial models.	1
Adoption of the Kosovo Digital Agenda 2030 [Q2 2023]	The WBIF (Western Balkans Investment Framework) study on EE in the residential and private sector has been completed. KEEF and WBIF have presented the identified financial models.	1
Complete additional works in support of the EU-funded project for the Kosovo B Power Plant (April-June/2023 Unit B2, July-October/2023 Unit B1), so that the EU-funded Emissions Reduction Works can start in April 2024 for both units B1 and B2.		0
Join the regional register of guarantees of origin without delay (Q3/2023).		0
Taking measures to plan the replenishment of the Energy Efficiency Fund on an annual basis and its extension to residential buildings and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) (Q1/2025).		0
Align with the European Electronic Communications Code (Directive (EU) 2018/1972) (EECC), as a key priority for 2023 [Q2 2024].		0
Take steps to ensure the successful implementation of the Memoranda of Understanding on the Interoperable Western Balkans and the Free Flow of Data in the Western Balkans region, signed at the Western Balkans Digital Summit in October 2021 in Podgorica.		0
Implementation of measures to reduce the cost of deploying high-speed electronic communications networks [Q1 2024].		0

Use EU funds (30 million euros) available for technical assistance for broadband projects under the Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF).	0
Percentage	42%
Overall result	5

Criterion 3: Level of Implementation

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

Measure	Deadline	Reference	Implementation
Draft law on electronic communications approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on energy, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on electricity approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	0
Draft Law on the Energy Regulator, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on energy efficiency approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	0
AI on national targets and trajectory for energy from renewable sources, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
AI for the design and determination of the procedure of the competitive tendering process, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
ICT Strategy, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Digital infrastructure in place and connection to KREN and GEANT of at least 100 schools (2023-2026).	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
The eIDAS system, created	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Locations for construction of RES power plants defined	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
Auction finalized	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Energy efficiency measures in public buildings at the municipal level in Kosovo: 8 school buildings in 4 municipalities (Prishtina, Gjilan, Gjakova, Ferizaj), implemented	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Energy efficiency measures in 12 central-level public buildings (divided into two lots: Lot 1 & Lot 2), implemented	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Percentage			36%
Overall Result			4

Criterion 4: EU Country Report Assessment

Each year, the European Commission publishes the annual country report on Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a measurable methodology that allows for the measurement of the country's annual progress in adopting the obligations of EU membership according to the following description: (0) regressing; (1) no progress; (2) limited progress; (3) some progress; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The aim of this assessment is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the assessment period.

EU country report chapter	EU country report assessment
Chapter 15: Energy	0
Chapter 10: Digital transformation and media	0
Result	0

Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)



48/100 points

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) is part of the group of government units with limited performance. It scored 48 points out of a total of 100 points. Its planning framework is characterized by measures of considerable complexity, but on the other hand it does not address a significant part of the obligations stemming from the European agenda. At the same time, the OPM has shown limited performance in implementing the measures foreseen for 2024. However, its efforts during 2024 were positively assessed by the European Commission in the field of public administration reform, with particular emphasis on preventing and reducing administrative burdens.

Vlerësimi i kriterit 1:

Complexity of planned measures

Regarding criterion one, namely the complexity of measures, the OPM policy planning framework is characterized by a fairly complex set of measures. Fifty-three percent (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 the rights of women and children. 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.

Vlerësimi i kriterit 2:

Planning of measures vs. European obligations

Regarding criterion two, namely the harmonization between the government's planning framework and the obligations within the European agenda, the OPM is characterized by a limited degree of planning harmonization. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the obligations arising from the European agenda have been addressed within the framework of the OPM's planning. In the next planning cycles, the OPM should adopt the law on RTK, the law on religious freedoms and make efforts to adopt the by-laws under the law on child protection.

Vlerësimi i kriterit 3:

Implementation of planned measures

Regarding the third criterion, namely the level of implementation of planned measures, the OPM is characterized by a limited degree of implementation. Forty percent (40%) of the planned measures have been implemented. In the future, among other things, the OPM should commit to adopting the strategy and action plan against corruption, the action plan for the gender equality program, the strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities, the action plan for the implementation of the strategy for the advancement of the rights of the Roma and Ashkali community, as well as to adopting secondary acts for the empowerment of women in society.

Vlerësimi i kriterit 4:

Evaluation of the European Commission

Two EU chapters fall within the mandate of the OPM: the field of public administration reform and chapter 23: judiciary and fundamental rights. In the framework of 2024, according to the EC assessment, the OPM has shown better performance than last year in the field of public administration reform, with particular emphasis on preventing and reducing the administrative burden and consequently has received a positive assessment of ten points within this criterion.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

Ministries plan various measures within the framework of the National Programme for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well-planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The aim of this assessment 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	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Concept document for the field of control of trade in strategic goods, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
AI (affirmative action) to increase the number of women in decision-making positions - executive level, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
AI (affirmative measure) for the Registration of Joint Immovable Property in the Name of Both Spouses, Approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	6
Number of recommendations implemented	Q4 2024	NPEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of responses received regarding recommendations addressed to responsible institutions	Q4 2024	NPEI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Kosovo Gender Equality Program (KGEP) Action Plan 2024-2026, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Kosovo Gender Equality Program (KGEP) Action Plan 2024-2026, approved	Q4 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	Q2 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	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Five (5) video spots, produced	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Four (4) awareness and sensitization campaigns carried out	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Ten (10) trainings on standard procedures for action Against domestic violence and violence Against women, and the Istanbul Convention, conducted		NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
At least eight (8) NGOs, supported	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Annual monitoring reports of the Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali Communities in the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2026 and the Action Plan 2022-2024 drafted	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Percentage												53%
Overall result												6

Criterion 2: Planning vs. European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are outlined in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. Kosovo's institutions ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Programme 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 aim of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European Obligations	Measures addressing European obligations	Evaluation
The peer review recommendations for the Information and Privacy Agency and the Ombudsperson Institution should be implemented.	Number of recommendations implemented	1
Women remain underrepresented in high-level positions in the civil service.	AI (administrative instruction) to increase the number of women in decision-making positions - executive level, approved	1
Improving the implementation of legislation on the rights of non-majority communities, adopting a strategy for the protection and promotion of community rights.	Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Republic of Kosovo 2024-2029, approved	1
The Law on RTK should be reviewed		0
The adoption of bylaws under the Law on Child Protection is another priority.		0
To approve the Law on Religious Freedom.		0
Implementation of the Law on Protection from Discrimination remains limited, including due to a lack of institutional capacity.		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 Consultations continued to lag behind. Public consultations are generally conducted at the central level, in writing and electronically through an online platform.		0
There is no clear link between the NDP/NSD and the sectoral strategies and their respective action plans, nor with the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework.		0
Percentage		25%
Overall result		3

Criterion 3: Level of Implementation

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

Measure	Deadline	Reference	Implementation
Normative act on gender-responsive budgeting, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
AI (administrative instruction) to increase the number of women in decision-making positions - executive level, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	0
AI (administrative instruction) for the Registration of Joint Immovable Property in the Name of Both Spouses, Approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	0
Number of recommendations implemented	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Number of responses received regarding recommendations addressed to responsible institutions	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	0
Kosovo Gender Equality Program (KGEP) Action Plan 2024-2026, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
Concept document for sign language approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0

Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Republic of Kosovo 2024-2029, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	0
Action Plan for 2025-2026 for the implementation of the Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali Communities in the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2026, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Five (5) video spots, produced	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Four (4) awareness and sensitization campaigns carried out	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Ten (10) trainings on standard procedures for action Against domestic violence and violence Against women, and the Istanbul Convention, conducted		NPEI	1
At least eight (8) NGOs, supported	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Annual monitoring reports of the Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali Communities in the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2026 and the Action Plan 2022-2024 drafted	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Percentage			40%
Overall Result			4

Criterion 4: EU Country Report Assessment

Each year, the European Commission publishes the annual country report on Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a measurable methodology that allows for the measurement of the country's annual progress in adopting the obligations of EU membership according to the following description: (0) regressing; (1) no progress; (2) limited progress; (3) some progress; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The aim of this assessment is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the assessment period.

EU country report chapter

EU country report assessment

Public Administration Reform	10
Chapter 23: Judiciary and fundamental rights	0
Result	10

Ministry of Health (MoH)



48/100 points

The Ministry of Health (MoH) belongs to the group of ministries with limited performance. It scored 48 points out of a total of 100 points. Its planning framework is characterized by highly complex measures, but on the other hand it does not address a significant part of the obligations stemming from the European agenda. At the same time, the MoH has shown limited performance in implementing the measures foreseen for 2024.

Assessment for criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

Regarding the first criterion, specifically the complexity of the measures, the MoH is characterized by measures of high complexity. The measures envisaged by the MoH within the Government's planning framework have been assessed as specific and measurable. Most of them constitute key reforms in the health protection sector and strengthening key functions of the health system. Most of them require the transposition of EU legislation and are part of the priority areas of the SAA.

Assessment for criterion 2:

Planning of measures vs. European obligations

Regarding criterion two, namely the harmonization between the government's planning framework and the obligations within the European agenda, the MoH is characterized by a limited degree of planning harmonization. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the obligations arising from the European agenda have been addressed within the framework of the MoH's planning. In future planning cycles, the MoH should take into account the obligations for sustainable financing of primary health services, as well as the adoption of the draft law on health and health insurance.

Assessment for criterion 3:

Implementation of planned measures

Regarding criterion three, namely the level of implementation of planned measures, the Ministry of Health is characterized by a limited level of implementation. Thirty-three percent (33%) of the measures planned for 2024 have been implemented by the ministry. In the future, among other things, the Ministry of Health should commit to adopting the draft law on medical devices and products, the strategic plan for cancer control, as well as the AI on criteria, procedures, biosafety and biosecurity measures for the transport of samples for diagnostic purposes of infectious diseases.

Assessment for criterion 4:

Evaluation of the European Commission

The MoH's mandate includes EU Chapter 28: Consumer and Health Protection. In this chapter, according to the EC's assessment, no better progress has been made than last year and consequently the MoH has not received additional points under this criterion.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

Ministries plan various measures within the framework of the National Programme for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well-planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The aim of this assessment 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	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Draft law on medical devices and products, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
Tobacco Control Bill Approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI on criteria, procedures, biosafety and biosecurity measures for the transport of samples for diagnostic purposes of infectious diseases, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
AI on the storage and protection of personal data for possible, suspected and confirmed cases of infectious diseases and special health issues, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
Concept document for organ transplantation approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Strategic plan for cancer control approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Percentage												100%
Overall result												10

Criterion 2: Planning vs. European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are outlined in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. Kosovo's institutions ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Programme 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 aim of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European Obligations	Measures addressing European obligations	Evaluation
Kosovo has a cancer screening program, but this screening is not carried out systematically.	Plani strategjik për kontrollin e kancerit, i miratuar	1
Ensure sustainable financing of primary health services		0
The draft law on health and health insurance, which aims to guide reforms in the health sector, has not yet been amended;		0
Kosovo should promote the use of the 'e-health' information platform by all health institutions that do not use it (covering pathology, radiology, blood transfusion and other interventions); and		0
Percentage		25%
Overall result		3

Criterion 3: Level of Implementation

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

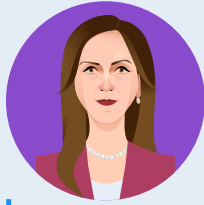
Measure	Deadline	Reference	Implementation
Draft law on medical devices and products, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
Tobacco control bill approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1
AI on criteria, procedures, biosafety and biosecurity measures for the transport of samples for diagnostic purposes of infectious diseases, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
AI on the storage and protection of personal data for possible, suspected and confirmed cases of infectious diseases and special health issues, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
Concept document for organ transplantation approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1
Strategic plan for cancer control approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
Percentage			33%
Overall Result			4

Criterion 4: EU Country Report Assessment

Each year, the European Commission publishes the annual country report on Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a measurable methodology that allows for the measurement of the country's annual progress in adopting the obligations of EU membership according to the following description: (0) regressing; (1) no progress; (2) limited progress; (3) some progress; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The aim of this assessment is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the assessment period.

EU country report chapter	EU country report assessment
Chapter 28: Consumer and health protection	0
Result	0

Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Infrastructure (MESTI)



44/100 points

The Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Infrastructure (MESTI) is part of the group of ministries with limited performance. It is rated 44 points out of a total of 100 points. Most of the planning measures for 2024 are complex and MESTI has achieved a consolidated level of implementation of the measures envisaged within the framework of the integration process. On the other hand, MESTI is characterized by a limited degree of harmonization of planning measures with the requirements of European integration.

Assessment for criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

Regarding the first criterion, specifically the complexity of the measures, MESTI is characterized by measures of high complexity. The measures envisaged by MESTI within the Government's planning framework have been assessed as specific, relevant and measurable. Most of them require the transposition of EU legislation and are part of the priority areas of the SAA.

Assessment for criterion 2:

Planning of measures vs. European obligations

Regarding criterion two, namely the harmonization between the government's planning framework and the obligations within the European agenda, MESTI is characterized by a limited degree of planning harmonization. Twenty-seven percent (27%) of the obligations arising from the European agenda have been addressed within the framework of MEST planning. In the next planning cycles, MESTI should plan measures that address the quality of the education system and reduce the number of schools by several shifts. At the same time, MESTI should foresee measures for the full implementation of the National Science Program, including prioritization, promotion, and budget increase.

Assessment for criterion 3:

Implementation of planned measures

Regarding criterion three, namely the level of implementation of planned measures, MESTI is characterized by a consolidated level of implementation. Sixty-one percent (61%) of the measures foreseen for 2024 have been implemented. Among the most important measures that have not been completed by 2024, include the draft law on scientific research activities, innovation and transfer of knowledge and technology, the adoption of the curriculum framework for AVET, and the recruitment of at least twenty new education inspectors.

Assessment for criterion 4:

European Commission assessment

Two EU chapters fall within the scope of MESTI's mandate: chapter 25: science and research and chapter 26: education and culture. In the framework of 2024, according to the EC assessment, MESTI has shown weaker performance than last year in both chapters and consequently has received a negative assessment of minus ten points within this criterion.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

Ministries plan various measures within the framework of the National Programme for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well-planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The aim of this assessment 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	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Draft law on scientific research activities, innovation and transfer of knowledge and technology, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	6
AI on performance-based financing of public higher education institutions, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
AI on the financing formula for pre-university education and vocational education and training (supplementation-amendment), approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
AI on forms of organization, criteria for establishment, licensing, termination of activity and own revenues of early education in preschool institutions, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
AI on cross-sectoral coordination for the development of early childhood education, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
At least five (5) learning centers for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians, supported	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
400 scholarships for high school students and first-year students from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, divided	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Textbooks for the Albanian language subject for the Turkish and Bosnian minority communities, drafted	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Environmental language learning clubs established	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kosovo Scientific Research Information System (KRIS), operational	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Number of information sessions and trainings for stakeholders	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Concept document for the law on vocational education, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Curriculum Framework for VET, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
At least twenty (20) new education inspectors recruited	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
At least 100 assistants, employed	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Early childhood education curriculum, piloted	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Qualification curricula for the following 12 profiles developed: (1) Heating, water supply and sewerage installer, (2) Electrical installer, (3) Metalworker, (4) Tailor, (5) Carpenter, (6) Bricklayer, (7) Chef, (8) Hotel hospitality assistant, (9) Beautician, (10) Hairdresser, (11) Auto mechanic, (12) Wholesale and retail trade	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
Enrollment rate, in percentage, increased	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1		1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Percentage												83%
Overall result												9

Criterion 2: Planning vs. European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are outlined in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. Kosovo's institutions ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Programme 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 aim of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European Obligations	Measures addressing European obligations	Evaluation
Kosovo lacks a strategic approach to develop, prioritize, and promote research activities.	Draft law on scientific research activities, innovation and transfer of knowledge and technology, approved	1
Continue efforts to increase participation in the Horizon Europe program;	Enrollment rate, in percentage, increased	1
Finalize the implementation of the new curriculum framework for basic education, complete the review of existing textbooks and provide sustainable training for teachers; apply a systematic mechanism for quality assurance for all levels of education;	Early childhood education curriculum, piloted	1
Access to education for students with disabilities continues to be a challenge, with an estimated 38,000 children with disabilities not attending school. Key problems include the lack of appropriate definitions for different forms of disability, barrier-free access to schools and adequate support, and the small number of appropriately qualified teachers and assistants.	At least 100 assistants, employed	1
The research and innovation sector is extremely underfunded with public spending on research reaching only 0.1% of GDP compared to the required legal limit of 0.7% of GDP.		0
The quality of programs that prepare postgraduate staff for the research market remains unsatisfactory.		0
During 2022, almost two-thirds (2/3) of rural schools (63%) operate with multiple shifts, resulting in students failing to maintain an adequate number of teaching hours;		0
The enrollment rate in higher education is declining and currently stands at 49.4%, almost 30% lower than 5 years ago, but the low graduation rate continues to be a concern;		0
The quality of education continues to be poor, which is also evidenced in the PiSA assessment, where Kosovo was ranked second and third from the bottom;		0
Limited student involvement in university-level decision-making processes continues to be a challenge/issue;		0
Fully implement the National Science Program, including prioritizing, promoting, and increasing the budget for science and innovation, as well as encouraging private investment through the adoption of a smart strategy;		0
Use the newly created research information system to provide accurate data on the number of researchers, % of GDP spent on research and innovation, and on performance related to the priorities of the European Research Area.		0
Consider as a priority, the Smart Specialization Strategy		0

"Develop a roadmap for implementing key reforms of the education system, including the recommendations of the Education and Training Foundation (ETF) in the Rapid Education Diagnosis, which are: - Establish adequate mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation; - Improve inter-ministerial cooperation; - Strengthen institutional capacities, namely for financial management; and - Set priorities in the Education Strategy;"	0
To improve governance for vocational training and education and to increase the quality of vocational training and education for professions that are in demand in the perspective of the Youth Guarantee.	0
Percentage	27%
Overall result	3

Criterion 3: Level of Implementation

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

Measure	Deadline	Reference	Implementation
Draft law on scientific research activities, innovation and transfer of knowledge and technology, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
AI on performance-based financing of public higher education institutions, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
AI on the financing formula for pre-university education and vocational education and training (supplementation-amendment), approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
AI on forms of organization, criteria for establishment, licensing, termination of activity and own revenues of early education in preschool institutions, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
AI on cross-sectoral coordination for the development of early childhood education, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
At least five (5) learning centers for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians, supported	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
400 scholarships for high school students and first-year students from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, allocated	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Textbooks for the Albanian language subject for the Turkish and Bosnian minority communities, drafted	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Environmental language learning clubs, established	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Kosovo Scientific Research Information System (KRIS), operational	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Number of information sessions and trainings for stakeholders	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Concept document for the law on vocational education, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Curriculum Framework for VET, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
At least twenty (20) new education inspectors recruited	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
At least 100 assistants, employed	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Early childhood education curriculum, piloted	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Qualification curricula for the following 12 profiles developed: (1) Heating, water supply and sewerage installer, (2) Electrical installer, (3) Metalworker, (4) Tailor, (5) Carpenter, (6) Bricklayer, (7) Chef, (8) Hotel hospitality assistant, (9) Beautician, (10) Hairdresser, (11) Auto mechanic, (12) Wholesale and retail trade	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Enrollment rate, in percentage, increased	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Percentage			61%
Overall Result			7

Criterion 4: EU Country Report Assessment

Each year, the European Commission publishes the annual country report on Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a measurable methodology that allows for the measurement of the country's annual progress in adopting the obligations of EU membership according to the following description: (0) regressing; (1) no progress; (2) limited progress; (3) some progress; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The aim of this assessment is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the assessment period.

EU country report chapter

EU country report assessment

Chapter 25: Science and research	-10
Chapter 26: Education and culture	-10
Result	-10

Ministry for Communities and Returns (MCR)



42/100 points

The Ministry for Communities and Returns (MCR) is part of the group of ministries with limited performance. It scored 42 points out of a total of 100 points. MCR measures in the integration process are characterized by limited complexity and inconsistency between the policy planning framework and the obligations stemming from the EU agenda. However, the MCR has ensured a consolidated level of implementation of the measures foreseen in 2024.

Assessment of criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

Regarding the first criterion, namely the complexity of the measures, the MCR is characterized by measures of limited complexity. Thirty-three percent (33%) of the MCR measures are classified as complex measures. In general, the MCR measures are specific and measurable. Although they constitute regular tasks of the ministry, they are in the priority area of the integration process, namely fundamental rights.

Assessment of criterion 2:

Planning of measures vs. European obligations

As for criterion two, namely the harmonization between the government's planning framework and the obligations within the European agenda, the MCR is characterized by a limited degree of planning harmonization. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the obligations arising from the European agenda have been addressed within the framework of the MCR planning. In future planning cycles, the MCR should plan measures that address the regularization of large-scale informal settlements, whose residents mainly belong to marginalized communities.

Assessment of criterion 3:

Implementation of planned measures

Regarding criterion three, namely the level of implementation of planned measures, the MCR is characterized by a consolidated level of implementation. Sixty-seven percent (67%) of the measures foreseen for 2024 have been implemented. Measures that have not been completed by 2024 include the construction of infrastructure projects, including 80 social housing units for returnees and communities in need.

Assessment of criterion 4:

Evaluation of the European Commission

Chapter 28 of the EU: judiciary and fundamental rights falls partly within the mandate of the MCR. In this chapter, according to the EC assessment, no better progress has been recorded than last year and consequently the MCR has not received additional points within this criterion.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

Ministries plan various measures within the framework of the National Programme for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well-planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The aim of this assessment 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	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Five (5) meetings with the municipal level, by region, on the implementation of the Strategy for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Communities and Their Members, held	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Up to ten (10) co-financed infrastructure projects in cooperation with municipalities, implemented	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Up to eighty (80) social housing units, created and houses built for returnees and communities in need as well as beneficiaries of construction materials	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Up to 140 beneficiaries of construction materials for communities in need	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Up to 100 beneficiaries of guarantees for businesses, individuals, legal entities and NGOs	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Up to 56 displaced and socially vulnerable people, settled in permanent housing units in the Municipality of Gracanica	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Percentage												33%
Overall result												4

Criterion 2: Planning vs. European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are outlined in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. Kosovo's institutions ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Programme 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 aim of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European Obligations	Measures addressing European obligations	Evaluation
Improving the implementation of legislation on the rights of non-majority communities, adopting a strategy for the protection and promotion of community rights.	"Five (5) meetings with the municipal level, by region, on the implementation of the Strategy for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Communities and Their Members, held Up to ten (10) co-financed infrastructure projects in cooperation with municipalities, implemented Up to eighty (80) social housing units, created and houses built for returnees and communities in need as well as beneficiaries of construction materials Up to 140 beneficiaries of construction materials for communities in need Up to 100 beneficiaries of guarantors for businesses, natural persons, legal persons and NGOs Up to 56 displaced and socially vulnerable persons, settled in permanent housing units in the Municipality of Gracanica"	1

The government's capacity to improve and oversee fundamental rights issues requires further improvements, including coordination mechanisms for the protection of human rights, gender equality, and non-majority communities, both at the central and local levels.	0
The regularization of large-scale informal settlements, whose residents mainly belong to vulnerable marginalized communities, continues to be hampered by a lack of political will to address this issue.	0
Hate speech against those in vulnerable situations, including LGBTIQ and non-majority communities, continues, especially on social media.	0
Percentage	25%
Overall result	3

Criterion 3: Level of Implementation

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

Measure	Deadline	Reference	Implementation
Five (5) meetings with the municipal level, by region, on the implementation of the Strategy for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Communities and Their Members, held	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
Up to ten (10) co-financed infrastructure projects in cooperation with municipalities, implemented	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Up to eighty (80) social housing units, created and houses built for returnees and communities in need as well as beneficiaries of construction materials	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Up to 140 beneficiaries of construction materials for communities in need	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Up to 100 beneficiaries of guarantees for businesses, individuals, legal entities and NGOs	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Up to 56 displaced and socially vulnerable people, settled in permanent housing units in the Municipality of Gracanica	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Percentage			67%
Overall Result			7

Criterion 4: EU Country Report Assessment

Each year, the European Commission publishes the annual country report on Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a measurable methodology that allows for the measurement of the country's annual progress in adopting the obligations of EU membership according to the following description: (0) regressing; (1) no progress; (2) limited progress; (3) some progress; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The aim of this assessment is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the assessment period.

EU country report chapter	EU country report assessment
Chapter 23: Judiciary and fundamental rights	0
Result	0

Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade (MIET)



34/100 points

The Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade (MIET) is part of the group of ministries with limited performance. It scored 34 points out of a total of 100 points. MIET bears great responsibility in the integration process as it is responsible for one of the most difficult parts of implementing European legislation. Its planning framework is characterized by measures of considerable complexity, but on the other hand it does not address a significant part of the obligations stemming from the European agenda. At the same time, MIET has shown limited performance in implementing the measures foreseen for 2024.

Assessment of criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

Regarding the first criterion, specifically the complexity of the measures, MIET is characterized by measures of high complexity. Sixty-four percent (64%) of MIET 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 criterion 2:

Planning of measures vs. European obligations

Regarding criterion two, namely the harmonization between the government's planning framework and the obligations within the European agenda, MIET is characterized by a limited level of planning harmonization. Thirty-six percent (36%) of the obligations arising from the European agenda

have been addressed within the framework of MIET planning. In future planning cycles, MIET should ensure that its planning specifically addresses the adoption of the consumer protection law, the implementation of the industrial development and business support strategy, and the strengthening of the administrative capacities of the Department of Commerce.

Assessment of criterion 3:

Implementation of planned measures

Regarding the third criterion, namely the level of implementation of planned measures, MIET is characterized by a limited degree of implementation. Thirty-two percent (32%) of the measures foreseen for 2024 have been implemented. Among the most important measures that have not been completed by 2024, include the draft law on product conformity inspection, the draft law on commercial companies, the concept document for the field of accreditation, the accreditation of the force and thermometry laboratory, as well as the establishment of the agency for innovation and business support.

Assessment of criterion 4:

Evaluation of the European Commission

Nine EU chapters fall fully or partially within the scope of MIET's mandate:

- Chapter 1: Free movement of goods;
- Chapter 2: Freedom of movement for workers;
- Chapter 3: Right of establishment and freedom to provide services;
- Chapter 4: Free movement of capital;
- Chapter 6: Company law;
- Chapter 7: Intellectual property law;
- Chapter 20: Enterprise and industrial policy;
- Chapter 28: Consumer and health protection;
- Chapter 30: External relations.

In the framework of 2024, according to the EC assessment, MIET has shown weaker performance than last year in most chapters and consequently has received a negative assessment of minus ten points within this criterion.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

Ministries plan various measures within the framework of the National Programme for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well-planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The aim of this assessment 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	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Draft law on product conformity inspection approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI on the obligations of producers and distributors for notification, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5
AI on the exchange of information on dangerous products in the Republic of Kosovo, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5
Draft law on commercial companies, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8
AI on the requirements set in relation to commercial communication including advertising or marketing, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5
Concept document for the field of accreditation, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	6
Concept document for the field of metrology, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	6
Accreditation Scheme for Certification Bodies (EN ISO/IEC 17065), established and operationalized	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
At least ten (10) product safety officers, trained	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
At least five (5) new officials in AMK, recruited	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
Online system for selling standards, operational	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Laboratory of strength and thermometry, accredited	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
At least two new, digitized service sectors	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Single Point of Contact website launched	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
At least 3 activities held with stakeholders for the single point of contact	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Database that enables connectivity with the EU BRIS system, advanced	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
At least three (3) trainings for officials of the Industrial Property Agency, held	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
At least 15 activities with citizens and businesses, to raise awareness about the importance of industrial property, held	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
The Agency for Innovation and Business Support, established	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
At least 30 beneficiary companies (30% of grants for metal processing)	Q2 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0		4

Trade policy document approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Concept document for the field of control of trade in strategic goods, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	7
Percentage	64%											
Overall result	7											

Criterion 2: Planning vs. European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are outlined in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. Kosovo's institutions ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Programme 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 aim of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European Obligations	Measures addressing European obligations	Evaluation
The single point of contact is not fully functional. It needs to be transformed into a service delivery platform for end users and be interoperable to provide information for business registration as well.	"Single Point of Contact website launched At least 3 stakeholder events held for the single point of contact"	1
The lack of easily accessible and affordable accreditation services is a substantial barrier to SME growth.	"Concept paper for the field of accreditation, approved Accreditation Scheme for Certification Bodies (EN ISO/IEC 17065), established and operationalized"	1
Improve the administrative capacity of the Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship and Trade (MiET);	"At least ten (10) product safety officers trained At least five (5) new officers in the AMK recruited At least three (3) trainings for officers of the Industrial Property Agency held"	1
Complete the restructuring of the Kosovo Investment and Enterprise Support Agency (KiESA) into separate agencies for investment promotion and SME support, and ensure that both have sufficient resources.	The Agency for Innovation and Business Support, established	1
The Kosovo 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 (CEN) and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC) is still pending.		0
Kosovo must approve the draft law on consumer protection, which has been in parliament for over a year.		0
Kosovo does not have a process where investor complaints can be addressed and efforts to retain investments made.		0
Implement the Strategy for Industrial Development and Business Support, and the pillar of sustainable economic growth of the national development strategy 2021-2030;		0

Continue the implementation of activities under the Joint Regional Market Action Plan 2021-2024	0
To ratify and implement CEFTA Additional Protocol 5 on trade facilitation and Additional Protocol 6 on trade in services; and to finalize negotiations and adopt Additional Protocol 7 on dispute settlement;	0
To build the administrative capacities of the trade department	0
Percentage	36%
Overall result	4

Criterion 3: Level of Implementation

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

Measure	Deadline	Reference	Implementation
Draft law on product conformity inspection approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
AI on the obligations of producers and distributors for notification, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
AI on the exchange of information on dangerous products in the Republic of Kosovo, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
Draft law on commercial companies, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
AI on the requirements set in relation to commercial communication including advertising or marketing, approved	Q2 2024	NPEI	0
Concept document for the field of accreditation, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
Concept document for the field of metrology, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Accreditation Scheme for Certification Bodies (EN ISO/IEC 17065), established and operationalized	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
At least ten (10) product safety officers, trained	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
At least five (5) new officials in AMK, recruited	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
Online system for selling standards, operational	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Accredited strength and thermometry laboratory	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
At least two new, digitized service sectors	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Single Point of Contact website launched	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
At least 3 activities held with stakeholders for the single point of contact	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Database that enables connectivity with the EU BRIS system, advanced	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
At least three (3) trainings for officials of the Industrial Property Agency, held	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
At least 15 activities with citizens and businesses, to raise awareness about the importance of industrial property, held	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
The Agency for Innovation and Business Support, established	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
At least 30 beneficiary companies (30% of grants for metal processing)	Q2 2024	NPEI	1
Trade policy document approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Concept document for the field of control of trade in strategic goods, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Percentage			32%
Overall Result			4

Criterion 4: EU Country Report Assessment

Each year, the European Commission publishes the annual country report on Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a measurable methodology that allows for the measurement of the country's annual progress in adopting the obligations of EU membership according to the following description: (0) regressing; (1) no progress; (2) limited progress; (3) some progress; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The aim of this assessment is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the assessment period.

EU country report chapter	EU country report assessment
Chapter 1: Free movement of goods	-10
Chapter 2: Freedom of movement for workers	-10
Chapter 3: Right of establishment and freedom to provide services	-10
Chapter 4: Free movement of capital	-10
Chapter 6: Company Law	-10
Chapter 7: Intellectual Property Rights	0
Chapter 20: Entrepreneurship and industrial policies	0
Chapter 28: Consumer and health protection	0
Chapter 30: Foreign Relations	0
Result	-10

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Diaspora (MFAD)



30/100 points

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Diaspora (MFAD) is part of the group of ministries with limited performance. It scored 30 points out of 100 points. Most of the planning measures for 2024 are complex and MFAD has achieved a consolidated level of implementation of the measures foreseen within the framework of the integration process. On the other hand, MFAD is characterized by a limited degree of harmonization of planning measures with the requirements of European integration.

Assessment of criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

Regarding the first criterion, the complexity of the measures, MFAD is characterized by a low complexity planning of measures. Although all measures are specific and measurable, they are not characterized by inter-institutional complexity and have little relevance for the integration process. They are more of the nature of the ministry's usual tasks.

Assessment of criterion 2:

Planning of measures vs. European obligations

Regarding criterion two, namely the harmonization between the government's planning framework and the obligations within the European agenda, MFAD in its planning has not addressed the EU's request for the drafting of Kosovo's foreign humanitarian and development policy.

Assessment of criterion 3:

Implementation of planned measures

Regarding the third criterion, namely the level of implementation of planned measures, MFAD is characterized by a high level of implementation. During the reporting period, MFAD has fulfilled all the foreseen measures.

Assessment of criterion 4:

Evaluation of the European Commission

Within the framework of the MFAD mandate falls the EU chapter 30: external relations. In this chapter, according to the EC assessment, no better progress has been recorded than last year and consequently the MFAD has not received additional points within the framework of this criterion.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

Ministries plan various measures within the framework of the National Programme for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well-planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The aim of this assessment 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	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Three (3) trainings or seminars, organized	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
One (1) communication or meeting with each of the countries of Southeast Europe, held	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Training of civil servants in the field of foreign and security policy	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
At least one meeting with each of the member countries of multilateral organizations	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Participation in the meeting organized by the EEAS with the Political Directors of the MFAs of the 6 Western Balkan countries	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
At least 2 meetings with EEAS and EC representatives	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Percentage												0%
Overall result												0

Criterion 2: Planning vs. European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are outlined in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. Kosovo's institutions ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Programme 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 aim of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European Obligations	Measures addressing European obligations	Evaluation
Begin the process of drafting Kosovo's foreign humanitarian and development policy.		0
Percentage		0%
Overall result		0

Criterion 3: Level of Implementation

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

Measure	Deadline	Reference	Implementation
Three (3) trainings or seminars, organized	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
One (1) communication or meeting held with each of the countries of Southeast Europe	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Training of civil servants in the field of foreign and security policy	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
At least one meeting with each of the member countries of multilateral organizations	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Participation in the meeting organized by the EEAS with the Political Directors of the MFAs of the 6 Western Balkan countries	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
At least 2 meetings with EEAS and EC representatives	Q4 2024	NPEI	1
Percentage			100%
Overall Result			10

Criterion 4: EU Country Report Assessment

Each year, the European Commission publishes the annual country report on Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a measurable methodology that allows for the measurement of the country's annual progress in adopting the obligations of EU membership according to the following description: (0) regressing; (1) no progress; (2) limited progress; (3) some progress; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The aim of this assessment is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the assessment period.

EU country report chapter	EU country report assessment
Chapter 30: Foreign Relations	0
Result	0

Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (MCYS)



25/100 points

The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (MCYS) is part of the group of low-performing ministries. It scored 25 points out of a total of 100 points. Although the MCYS planning framework is characterized by highly complex measures, it suffers from poor alignment with the obligations stemming from the EU agenda and the low level of implementation of measures within the framework of the NPEI.

Assessment of criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

Regarding the first criterion, namely the complexity of the measures, MCYS planning 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 criterion 2:

Planning of measures vs. European obligations

Regarding criterion two, namely the harmonization between the government's planning framework and the obligations within the European agenda, MCYS in its planning has not addressed the EU's request for the adoption of the law on cultural heritage and the harmonization of legislation with the Audiovisual Media Services Directive to enable participation in the EU's "Creative Europe" Program.

Assessment of criterion 3:

Implementation of planned measures

Regarding the third criterion, namely the level of implementation of planned measures, MCYS is characterized by a low level of implementation. This ministry has not implemented any of the three planned measures in 2024.

Assessment of criterion 4:

Evaluation of the European Commission

Two EU chapters fall fully or partially within the mandate of the MCYS: chapter 7: intellectual property law and chapter 23: judiciary and fundamental rights. During 2024, according to the EC's assessment, no better progress was recorded in these chapters than last year and consequently MCYS did not receive additional points under this criterion.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

Ministries plan various measures within the framework of the National Programme for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well-planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The aim of this assessment 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	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Regulation on procedures, licensing criteria for collective management associations and their functioning, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
National Copyright Strategy 2024 - 2028, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
Concept document on cultural heritage, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
Percentage												100%
Overall result												10

Criterion 2: Planning vs. European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are outlined in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. Kosovo's institutions ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Programme 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 aim of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

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

Criterion 3: Level of Implementation

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

Measure	Deadline	Reference	Implementation
Regulation on procedures, licensing criteria for collective management associations and their functioning, approved	Q1 2024	NPEI	0
National Copyright Strategy 2024 - 2028, approved	Q4 2024	NPEI	0
Concept document on cultural heritage, approved	Q3 2024	NPEI	0
Percentage			0%
Overall result			0

Criterion 4: EU Country Report Assessment

Each year, the European Commission publishes the annual country report on Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a measurable methodology that allows for the measurement of the country's annual progress in adopting the obligations of EU membership according to the following description: (0) regressing; (1) no progress; (2) limited progress; (3) some progress; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The aim of this assessment is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the assessment period.

EU country report chapter

EU country report assessment

Chapter 7: Intellectual Property Rights	0
Chapter 23: Judiciary and fundamental rights	0
Result	0

Ministry of Regional Development (MRD)



0/100 points

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

- Adoption of the Regional Development Action Plan for 2023-2025 and implementation of the Regional Development Strategy;
- Adoption of the Law on Regional Development and parallel implementation of relevant secondary legislation;
- Strengthening institutional and administrative capacities;
- Improvement of the single project line, including indications for project completion and fulfillment;
- Defining initial steps towards the preparation of the roadmap for Chapter 22.

Despite these obligations, the MRD has not planned any measures within the NPEI framework.

Assessment of criterion 1:

Complexity of planned measures

No measures planned.

Assessment of criterion 2:

Planning of measures vs. European obligations

No measures planned.

Assessment of criterion 3:

Implementation of planned measures

No measures planned.

Assessment of criterion 4:

European Commission assessment

Within the MRD's mandate falls Chapter 22: Regional Policy and Coordination of Structural Instruments. In this chapter, according to the European Commission's assessment, no better progress was recorded compared to the previous year, and consequently, the MRD did not receive additional points under this criterion.

Criterion 1: Complexity of measures

Ministries plan various measures within the framework of the National Programme for European Integration. In some cases, these measures are relevant, well-planned, strategic, complex and financially prudent. In other cases, they are not. The aim of this assessment 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	Approval levels	Priority of the SAA	Measure approximates the Acquis	Political sensitivity	Total
Despite the obligations within the framework of the integration process, the MDG has not foreseen any measures to address them within the framework of the National Program for European Integration.												
Percentage												0%
Overall Result												0

Criterion 2: Planning vs. European obligations

Kosovo's specific obligations to the EU are outlined in the EU Country Report and in the conclusions of the seven SAA subcommittee meetings. Kosovo's institutions ensure the implementation of these obligations by preparing the National Programme 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 aim of this assessment is to distinguish between more and less careful planning of EU obligations by line ministries.

European Obligations	Measures addressing European obligations	Evaluation
Approval of the Regional Development Action Plan for 2023-25 (Q2/2023), implementation of the Regional Development Strategy as well as approval of the Law on Regional Development (Q2/2023) and relevant implementing legislation, in parallel (Q4/2024)		0
Strengthening institutional and administrative capacities (ongoing)		0
Improvement of the single project pipeline, including indications of project completeness and maturity (ongoing).		0
Taking initial steps towards preparing the Chapter 22 roadmap (ongoing).		0
Percentage		0%
Overall Result		0

Criterion 3: Level of Implementation

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

Measure

Deadline Reference Implementation

Despite the obligations within the framework of the integration process, the MDG has not foreseen any measures to address them within the framework of the National Program for European Integration.

Percentage 0%

Overall Result

0

Criterion 4: EU Country Report Assessment

Each year, the European Commission publishes the annual country report on Kosovo. In the report, the EC uses a measurable methodology that allows for the measurement of the country's annual progress in adopting the obligations of EU membership according to the following description: (0) regressing; (1) no progress; (2) limited progress; (3) some progress; (4) good progress; (5) very good progress. The aim of this assessment is to take into account the progress made by each line ministry during the assessment period.

EU country report chapter

EU country report assessment

Chapter 22: Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments

0

Result

0

