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Group for Legal
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ROLPIK

rolpik.org

Rule Of Law Performance Index In Kosovo

9th EDITION



 **Norway**

 **SMART
Balkans**
Civil Society for Shared Society
in the Western Balkans

Rule of Law Performance Index in Kosovo, 9th Edition

October 2025

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RoLPIK është zhvilluar me mbështetjen e projektit rajonal "SMART Balkans – Shoqëria Civile për Vlera të Përbashkët në Ballkanin Perëndimor" të zbatuar nga Centar za promociju civilnog društva (CPCD) në bashkëpunim me Instituti për Demokraci dhe Ndërmjetësim (IDM), dhe Qendra për Kërkim dhe Politikëbërje (CRPM) dhe i mbështetur financiarisht nga Ministria e Punëve të Jashtme të Norvegjisë (NMFA). Përmbajtja e <emrit të materialit> është përgjegjësi e vetme e zbatuesve të projektit dhe nuk pasqyron domosdoshmërisht pikëpamjet e Ministrisë së Punëve të Jashtme Norvegjeze (NMFA).

ABOUT ROLPIK

Rule of Law Performance Index in Kosovo – RoLPIK, is a product of the Group for Legal and Political Studies (GLPS), drafted to assess citizens' perceptions of the work of justice institutions in Kosovo and the statistical data on the efficiency demonstrated in handling court cases.

RoLPIK provides open data and serves as a monitoring mechanism. To date, eight (8) editions have been published, analyzing and reflecting the work of justice system institutions in Kosovo, as well as providing data on the perceptions and experiences of Kosovo citizens regarding the activities of these institutions over the years.

Data on public perceptions of the work of rule of law institutions, information from reports on the performance of the judicial system, and budget allocations for the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council (KPC) and the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) from 2013 to 2024 are published on this website: <https://www.rolpik.org/>.

INTRODUCTION

Justice institutions in the Republic of Kosovo continue to be the focus of criticism from various actors, including institutional stakeholders, civil society organizations, and the general public. Among the aspects where the justice system is considered to be failing and not delivering the expected results are the low level of punitive measures, the amnesty of high-profile individuals or those connected to politics, delays in case proceedings, unprofessional investigations, incomplete and unfounded indictments, and a low level of confiscation of illegally acquired assets.

Undoubtedly, all these shortcomings in the justice system cannot be attributed solely to the bodies and individuals responsible for its management, as a part of the responsibility also lies with the executive and legislative branches. The executive branch must be held accountable for the lack of willingness to cooperate and initiate genuine reforms within the justice system, while the Assembly – specifically the members of parliament – bears responsibility for disregarding budgetary requests and for the insufficient allocation of funds to the bodies managing the prosecutorial and judicial system in the country – the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council (KPC) and the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC).

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ), whose mission is the preparation and implementation of policies and legislation in the field of justice, initiated and carried out a considerable number of initiatives in 2024 aimed at reforming the judicial and prosecutorial system. Undoubtedly, during the past year, the main topics related to the promised justice reform were Vetting, the State Bureau for the Verification and Confiscation of Unjustified Assets, and the Law on the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council (KPC). Moreover, special attention has been given to the 2021–2026 Rule

of Law Strategy (RoLS)¹ and the Joint Commitment Declaration (Commitment Declaration), as documents drafted in the spirit of inter-institutional cooperation. However, in practice, the obligations arising from these two documents faced non-implementation due to the lack of willingness to cooperate and coordinate activities, as well as the language of political actors, which tended to influence the independence of the judiciary's work.

Apart from the failure to implement key justice reforms, the Executive, despite having a full four-year mandate, did not manage to draft or adopt a strategic document such as the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. This represents an additional indicator of the lack of seriousness in the institutional approach to corruption, which is one of the phenomena that has contributed to the negative assessment of our country in both domestic and international reports for consecutive years.

Therefore, in order to assess how citizens perceive the main developments in the justice system, how much they trust and consider the justice institutions effective in combating crime, whether they observe political influence in these institutions, and whether they believe there has been improvement over the past five years, etc., in June 2025, GLPS, through UBO Consulting, conducted a survey with 1,065 citizens over the age of 18, representing different genders, communities, and municipalities across the entire territory of the Republic of Kosovo.

Based on the respondents' answers, the main findings within the Rule of Law Performance Index in Kosovo (RoLPIK) – 9th Edition, are as follows:

- 75.6% of the respondents believe that individuals with political influence are less likely to be held accountable under the law;

- When asked which institutions are most influenced by political interference, 35.1% of respondents placed the Courts first, 34% saw this influence in the State Prosecution, while 17.7% assessed that the Kosovo Police is significantly influenced by the politics.
- 47.9% of the respondents believe that officials/employees of justice institutions solicit or accept bribes. When asked which institutions are most prone to this phenomenon, respondents indicated the Courts first with 41.6%, followed by the Prosecution with 37.6%, and the Police with 18.8%;
- On a scale from 1 – not effective at all to 5 – fully effective, with an average score of 3.7, respondents assessed the Kosovo Police as the most effective institution in combating corruption. In this regard, the Courts received a score of 2.9 and the Prosecution 2.8, which, according to citizens' assessments, are considered the least effective institutions in fighting corruption-related crimes, even compared to the Media, Civil Society Organizations, and the Agency for Prevention of Corruption (APC);
- Despite the lack of trust in justice institutions, 78.6% of the respondents indicated that they are willing to report cases of corruption and other criminal offenses. When asked which institution they would report to, approximately 80.8% chose the Kosovo Police, 8.7% the ACA, 4.9% the Media, 2.7% the Prosecution, and 2.3% the Courts;
- On a scale from 1 – not satisfied at all to 5 – fully satisfied, respondents indicated that they are most satisfied with the work/performance of the Kosovo Police (3.6), followed by the Courts (2.7) and the Prosecution (2.7);
- On a scale from 1 – strongly disagree to 5 – strongly agree, respondents rated with a score

1 Ministry of Justice, 2021–2026 Rule of Law Strategy, at: <https://kryeministri.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Strategjia-per-Sundimin-e-Ligjit.pdf>.

of 3 that justice institutions treat marginalized persons/groups equally, such as women, minorities, persons with disabilities, and low-income individuals;

- When asked which institutions in Kosovo are capable of performing their duties/responsibilities independently, respondents ranked the Kosovo Police first with 43.7%, followed by the Courts with 21.2% and the Prosecution with 18.3%;
- Regarding court decision-making, 39.1% of the respondents assessed that judicial decisions are made based on the available facts and within the country's legal framework. 30.3% believe that most judges make decisions under the influence of pressure from private interests/corruption, while 29% consider that these decisions are influenced by pressure exerted by high-ranking officials or politically influential individuals;
- 51.1% of the 1,065 respondents believe that there has been no improvement in the justice system over the past five years, while 38% indicated that they have observed improvements. The latter group highlighted that the judiciary has improved the most in accountability and transparency;
- On a scale from 1 – strongly disagree to 5 – strongly agree, respondents rated 3.3, indicating that the Courts and Prosecutor's Offices have the necessary tools and resources to protect judges and prosecutors from threats, harassment, attacks, or intimidation;
- Only 2.8% of the respondents believe that the Kosovo Judicial Council and the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council always impose disciplinary measures or demotions on judges/prosecutors who violate rules or procedures;
- Survey data indicate that only 30% of the respondents have received services from justice institutions

(Police, Prosecution, Courts) over the past five years;

- When asked about the reasons for the non-implementation of initiatives by the Government of Kosovo (Ministry of Justice), such as the Vetting process and the Bureau for the Confiscation of Unjustified Assets, citizens indicated that the main reasons are the lack of political will (37.4%) and the lack of political consensus (18.3%);
- Respondents do not consider the security situation in the country to be fully secure, due to the war in Ukraine and tendencies to destabilize the situation in the northern municipalities of Kosovo. Thus, on a scale from 1 – not secure at all to 5 – fully secure, the average response from respondents rates the level of security in the country at 3.43;
- When asked, on a scale from 1 – not at all just to 5 – fully just, how fair and preventive they consider the sentences for cases of domestic violence and gender-based violence, the average response from respondents was 3;
- Citizens positively assess the digitalization of judicial services – such as the mechanism for tracking the status of cases in court and issuing Criminal Record Certificates. On a scale from 1 – minimum to 5 – maximum, the digitalization of judicial services was rated 3.27;
- Only 6% of the respondents stated that they are currently parties in legal proceedings, and the majority of them are in the capacity of the injured party.
- Meanwhile, an analysis of statistical data from the work of courts and prosecutor's offices at the national level, as well as budget allocations for the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) and the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council (KPC), shows that:
- In 2024, the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) managed a budget of approximately €35.8 million, representing 1% of Kosovo's total

budget. Meanwhile, the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council (KPC) had a budget of around €15.9 million, or 0.5% of the state budget.

- The courts (Supreme Court, Special Chamber, Court of Appeals, seven Basic Courts, and the Commercial Court) handled 452,706 cases and resolved 187,047 cases, or 41%. During 2024, they received more cases than they were able to close, reflecting an efficiency level of 95%.
- The Commercial Court, as a newly established judicial institution, resolved 97% of the cases it received during the year, marking significant progress compared to its first year of operation in 2022, when it closed only 50% of cases;
- The State Prosecution (Office of the Chief State Prosecutor, the Appellate Prosecution, the Special Prosecution of the Republic of Kosovo, and seven Basic Prosecutions) handled 150,204 cases in 2024 and resolved only 45,681, or 30%. However, in relation to new cases, this institution demonstrated an efficiency of 99%, resolving almost all cases it received during the year;
- In 2024, a judge of the Basic Court reviewed an average of 1,366 cases, a judge of the Special Chamber 1,058 cases, a judge of the Commercial Court 883 cases, a judge of the Court of Appeals 845 cases, and a judge of the Supreme Court 198 cases;
- A prosecutor of the Basic Prosecution was assigned an average of 874 cases, a prosecutor of the Appellate Prosecution 865 cases, a prosecutor of the Office of the Chief State Prosecutor 130 cases, and a prosecutor of the Special Prosecution 103 cases.
- Considering the efficiency level demonstrated in 2024, the prosecutor's offices would need to work, at this pace, for at least 2.4 years, while the courts would require

3.3 years, to resolve all pending cases, assuming no new cases are received during this period.

METHODOLOGY

RoLPIK – 9th Edition is based on primary data, such as citizen perceptions, and secondary data, such as official reports from the responsible and managing bodies of the justice system in Kosovo. This RoLPIK Edition strictly follows the methodology used in previous editions and is based on two main types of indicators, known as perception indicators and structural indicators.

Perception indicators include a survey of citizens of the Republic of Kosovo conducted in June 2025 by UBO Consulting. The survey is representative of the country and included citizens of different genders, age groups, education levels, employment status, and income levels. Notably, 1,065 citizens were surveyed across 19 questions and 4 sub-questions with multiple and rotating response options, of whom 49% were men and 51% were women, all over 18 years of age. Regarding the ethnicity component, of the total respondents, 75% are Albanian, 14.1% Serbian, and 10.9% from other non-majority communities in Kosovo. As for residence, 46.5% of respondents come from urban areas, while 53.5% live in rural areas.

To assess the efficiency of work in courts and prosecutor's offices, data from the official reports of the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) and the State Prosecutor were collected and analyzed.² More specifically, data on the number of cases received, pending cases, and cases resolved within a year in each court and prosecution office were analyzed, alongside the number of judges and prosecutors.

Structural indicators reflect the capacities and resources available to prosecutor's offices and courts to fulfill their mandate,

thereby enabling the assessment of their work efficiency. Since the new judicial structure came into force in January 2013, the indicators are based on data from the years 2013–2024. It should be emphasized that the assessment and analysis of the number of cases resolved or pending within a year in each court and prosecution office were conducted without evaluating the difficulty of resolving them or their distribution across different departments of the courts and prosecutions. This is because the main objective in constructing the structural indicators is to assess the overall efficiency of the work of courts and prosecutor's offices, as well as to evaluate the individual quantitative performance of prosecutors and judges.

Meanwhile, data on the budget allocations for the KJC and KPC were obtained from the Law on Budget Allocations for the Budget of the Republic of Kosovo for 2024.³

² Kosovo Judicial Council, Annual Statistical Report of the Courts – 2024, at: https://www.gjyqesori-rks.org/wp-content/uploads/reports/59474_KGJK_RAPORTI_PERGJITHSHEM_VJETOR_2024.pdf; State Prosecutor, 2024 Annual Work Report, at: <https://prokuroria-rks.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Raporti-i-Prokurorit-te-Shtetit-per-vitin-2024.pdf>.

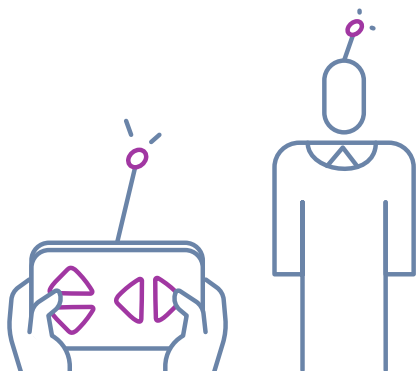
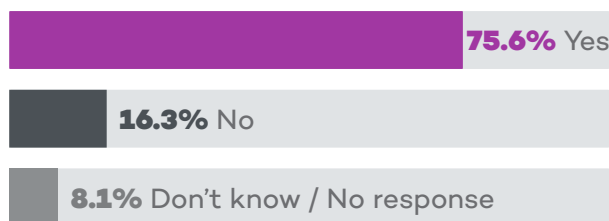
³ Law No. 08/L-260 on Budget Allocations for the Budget of the Republic of Kosovo for 2024, at: <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=85052>.

CITIZEN PERCEPTION OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM INSTITUTIONS

POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

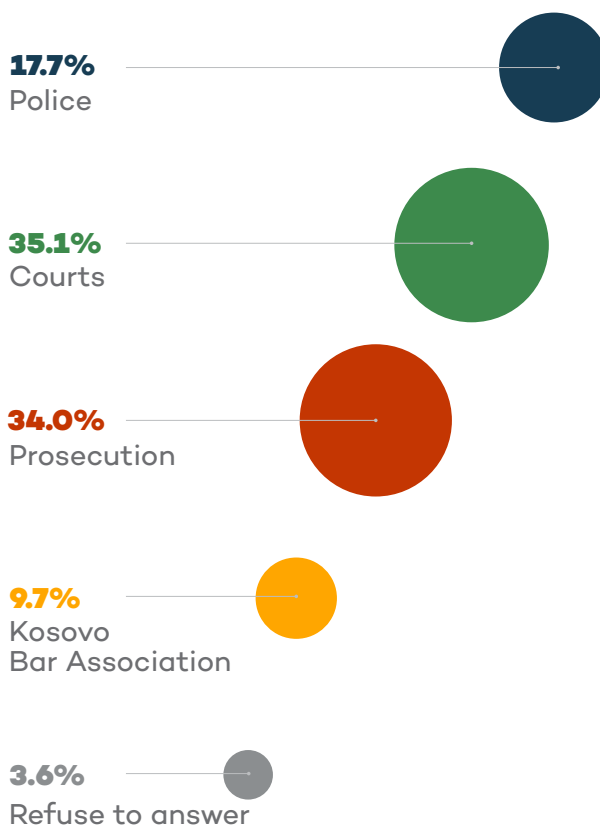
Similar to previous assessment periods, in 2025 citizens continue to believe that the justice system remains politically influenced. According to them, officials and politically connected individuals continue to exert influence on the activities of the justice system, making them less likely to be held accountable under the law. This finding is based on the respondents' answers to the question: "Do you think that individuals with political influence are less likely to be held accountable under the law?". From the responses given, approximately 76% of the citizens believe that individuals with political influence are less likely to be held accountable under the law. Meanwhile, only 22.7% think that, despite having political influence, these individuals are likely to be sanctioned in accordance with legal provisions.

Do you think that individuals with political influence are less likely to be held accountable under the law?



Among the respondents who stated that individuals with political influence are less likely to be held accountable under the law, 35% believe that the Courts are the institutions most influenced by political interference. Regarding this phenomenon, the Prosecution ranks second with 34%, followed by the Kosovo Police with 17.7%. In its report addressing high-level corruption cases for 2024, GLPS found that such cases have been prolonged in Kosovo courts, and the sentences imposed on the accused do not truly reflect the seriousness of the crimes committed.⁴

Which of the following institutions are most likely to be influenced by political interference?

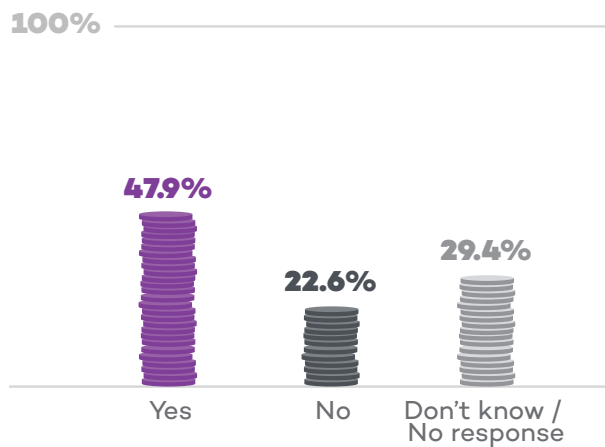


⁴ Group for Legal and Political Studies (GLPS), Institutional Treatment of Corruption Cases during 2024, at: <https://legalpoliticalstudies.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/GLPS-Act-Now-Annual-Assessment-Corruption-in-Kosovo-2024.pdf>.

BRIBERY

Justice institutions continue to be perceived as not at all immune to the phenomenon of soliciting/accepting bribes. According to survey data, approximately 48% of respondents believe that officials in justice institutions solicit or accept bribes. Undoubtedly, such perceptions regarding the presence of bribery in institutions tasked with preventing, combating, and adjudicating corruption also reflect a low level of trust in the independence and impartiality of these law enforcement institutions.

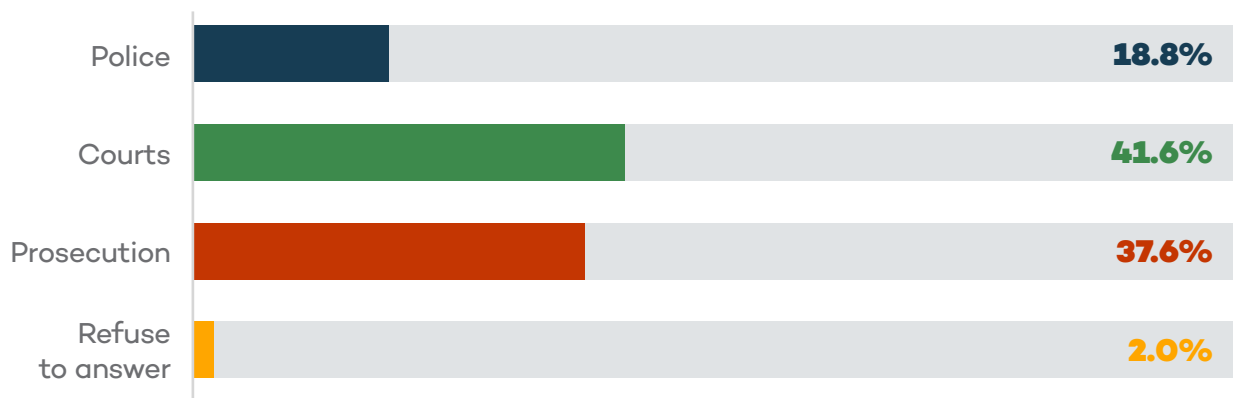
In your opinion, do officials/employees of justice institutions (Police, Courts, Prosecution, etc.) solicit or accept bribes?



Respondents believe that the Courts, at 41.6%, lead as the institutions where their officials solicit and accept bribes. Following the Courts, 37.6% of the respondents think that officials of the Prosecution are exposed to bribery, while officials of the Kosovo Police are perceived as less affected by this phenomenon. The high level of bribery among officials in these institutions is seen as continuing to contribute to a negative image of the justice system in Kosovo, which is at the forefront of preventing and combating this harmful practice.



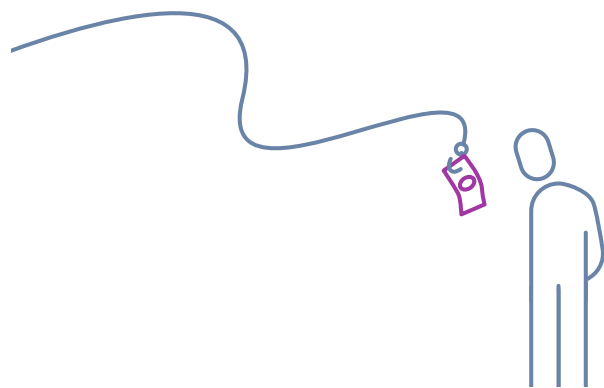
In your opinion, officials/employees of which of the following institutions are most likely to solicit or accept bribes?



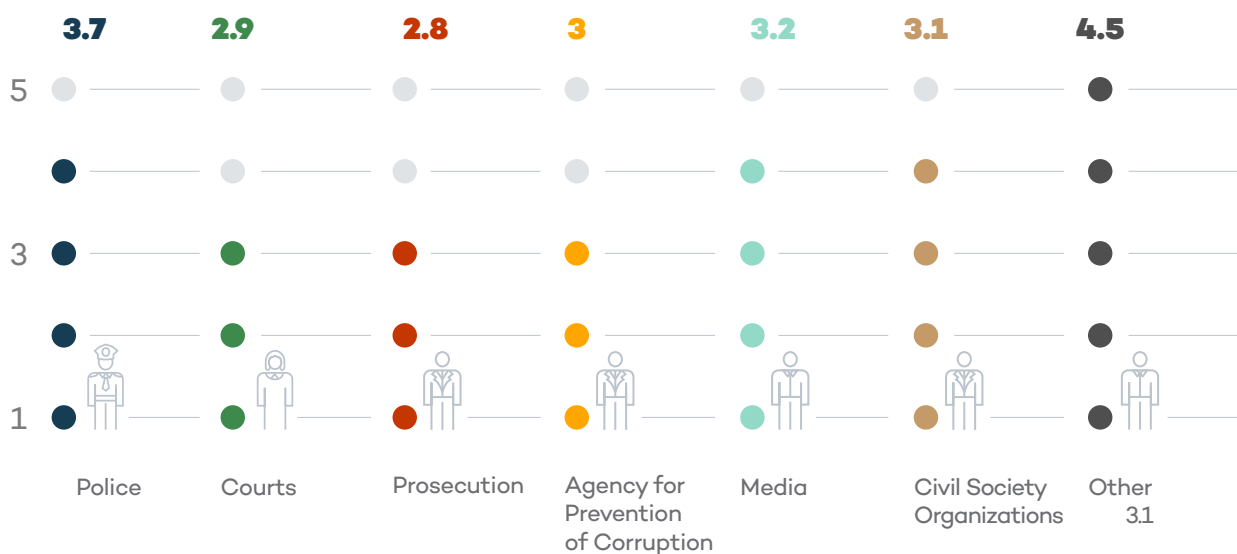
EFFECTIVENESS IN COMBATING CORRUPTION

Although there is no National Anti-Corruption Strategy in place, citizens assess that concrete steps have been taken to combat corruption in our country. In the perception of citizens, the Kosovo Police continues to top the list of the most effective institutions in fighting corruption. On a scale from 1 – not effective at all to 5 – fully effective, respondents rated the Kosovo Police at 3.7, considering it the most effective institution in combating corruption. Regarding this issue, the Courts were rated 2.9 and the Prosecution 2.8, which citizens consider the least effective institutions in fighting criminal acts of corruption, following the Agency for Prevention of Corruption (3), the media (3.2), and civil society (3.1).

How would you rate the following institutions in terms of their effectiveness in combating corruption?



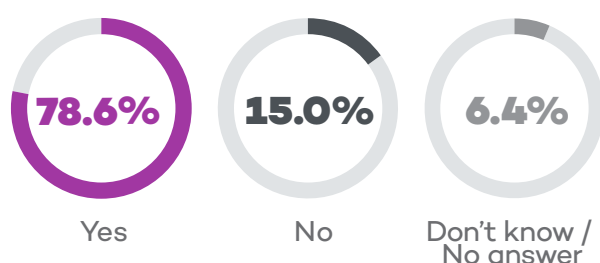
1=Not at all satisfied and
5=Completely satisfied



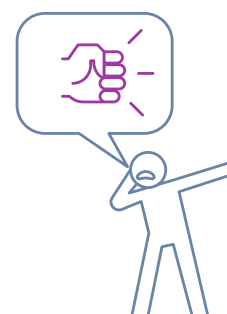
WILLINGNESS TO REPORT CORRUPTION AND OTHER CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Despite the low level of trust in justice institutions, citizens of Kosovo have expressed willingness to cooperate with them and report cases of official corruption and other criminal offenses. When asked whether they would be willing to report a case of corruption or crime, 78.6% of the respondents stated that they are ready to report such criminal cases. Compared to the 8th RoLPIK Edition published in 2023, there is a slight increase of 3.9 percentage points in the trend of citizens willing to report corruption.⁵ Citizens' willingness to report corruption has shown an increasing trend in all previous assessment editions, reflecting a steadily growing civic activism to contribute to the fight against corruption and organized crime in Kosovo. However, the persistently high level of public dissatisfaction with the efficiency of the justice system in combating these negative phenomena remains a concern.

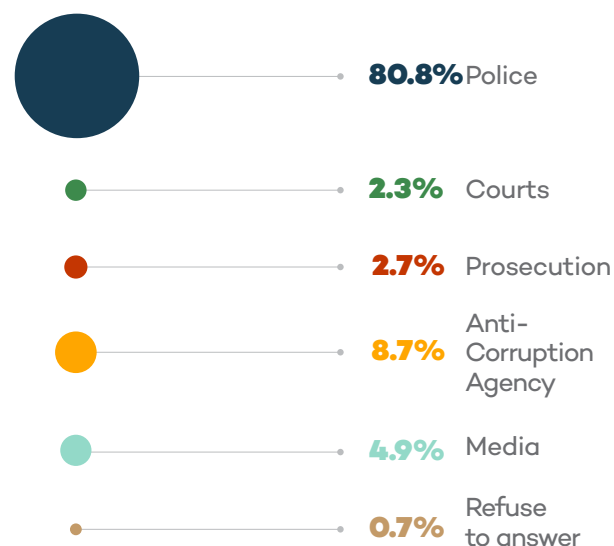
If you noticed a case of corruption or crime (theft, violence, etc.), would you be willing to report it?



When asked which institution they would report corruption or crime to, approximately 80.8% of the respondents chose the Kosovo Police, 8.7% the Agency for Prevention of Corruption (APC), 4.9% the media, 2.7% the Prosecution, and 2.3% the Courts. Similar to previous editions, the Kosovo Police remains the most trusted institution for citizens to report criminal offenses, while the Courts and Prosecution continue to have significantly lower percentages in this regard.



If yes, to which institution would you report it?

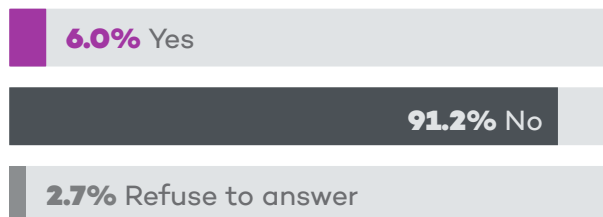


⁵ GLPS, Rule of Law Performance Index in Kosovo – 8th Edition, 2023, at: <https://legalpoliticalstudies.org/rule-of-law-performance-index-in-kosovo-edition-8/>.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS

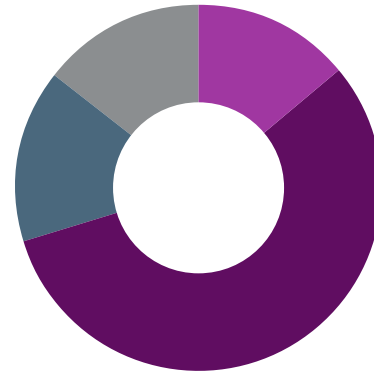
A new aspect of the survey conducted within the framework of the 9th RoLPIK Edition is the inclusion of questions regarding citizens' participation in judicial processes. One of the main reasons for addressing this issue is the fact that, in 2024 alone, the regular courts of the Republic of Kosovo handled 452,706 cases. Such a large number of active cases in these courts implies that 1 in 3 citizens of the country could have an active case in court. However, survey responses show that only 6% of the respondents are currently parties in judicial proceedings. This can be interpreted as indicating the presence of a phenomenon where a single citizen may have multiple active cases awaiting resolution by the judicial system.

Are you currently a party in any judicial proceedings?



Among those who reported being parties in judicial proceedings, the majority—56.4%—stated that they are participating as the injured party.

If yes, in what capacity are you involved?



14.0%

Defendant

56.4%

Injured party

15.3%

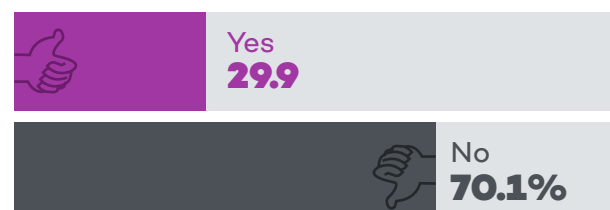
Plaintiff

14.3%

Witness

Additionally, the survey asked citizens about other services received from justice institutions. The purpose of this indicator is to assess the extent to which citizens of Kosovo utilize services provided by the Police, courts, and prosecution. 30% of the respondents stated that they had received services from these institutions during the past five years.

Have you received services from justice institutions (Police, Prosecution, Courts) in the past five years?



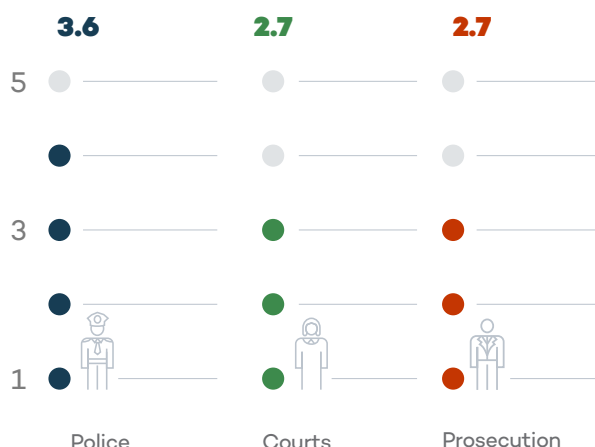
CITIZENS' SATISFACTION WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

This indicator aims to assess the extent to which justice institutions operate in accordance with citizens' expectations and their official responsibilities. Citizens were asked about their satisfaction with the performance of the Police, Courts, and Prosecution, with response options ranging from 1 – Not at all satisfied, to 5 – Completely satisfied. The data show that the Police lead with an average score of 3.6, while the courts and the prosecution both received an average rating of 2.7. This year's data reflect the same trend as previous RoLPIK publications, without any significant changes. Accordingly, it can be observed that since the last edition conducted in 2022, none of these institutions have experienced a notable increase in citizen satisfaction with their performance.



How satisfied are you with the work/performance of these institutions?

1=Not at all satisfied and
5=Completely satisfied



ASSESSMENT OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE JUDICIARY

This publication also introduces the measurement of public opinion regarding their satisfaction with the digital services offered by the judiciary, such as the mechanism for tracking the status of court cases and issuing the Criminal Record Certificate. On a satisfaction scale from 1 – not at all satisfied to 5 – completely satisfied, 11.5% of the respondents reported being very satisfied with these services, 4% were not at all satisfied, while the majority, 39.5%, felt neutral or rated them as average. These results highlight the need to further promote and simplify the procedures of judicial services provided to citizens.

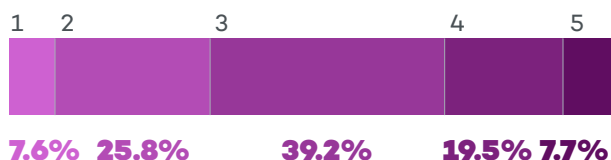
How do you evaluate the provision of judicial services – as the mechanism for tracking the status of cases in court and issuing the Criminal Record Certificate – in a digital format?



EQUAL TREATMENT OF CITIZENS BY THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

On a scale from 1 – strongly disagree to 5 – strongly agree, respondents were also asked about their perception of whether the justice system treats all citizens equally. In response to the question: “Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement: ‘Justice institutions treat marginalized persons/groups equally, such as women, minorities, persons with disabilities, and persons with minimal income,’” the results show that the majority, 39.2%, somewhat agree that justice institutions treat marginalized persons/groups equally.

Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement: “Justice institutions treat marginalized persons/groups equally, such as women, minorities, persons with disabilities, and persons with minimal income.”

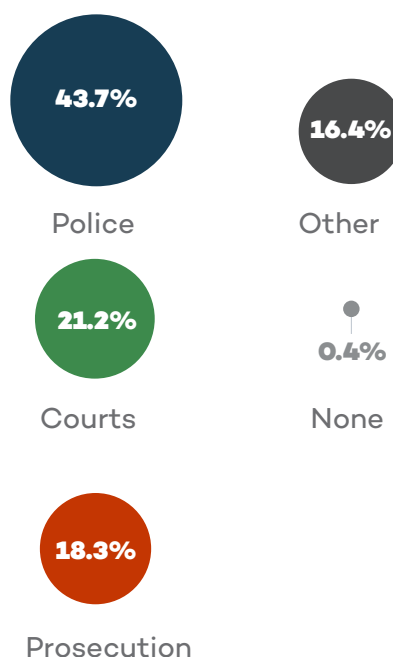


INDEPENDENCE IN DECISION-MAKING

The full functioning of the rule of law in a state is supported by the promotion of principles such as independence and impartiality. Regarding institutional independence, 43.7% of the respondents considered the Kosovo Police as an institution capable of performing its duties independently. For the courts, this level of trust is lower, with 21.2% of the respondents viewing them as institutions that can carry out their work independently. According to the survey data, the prosecution is perceived as the institution least trusted to conduct

its activities based on the principles of independence and impartiality compared to the Police and the courts. Additionally, 16.4% of the respondents believe that none of the aforementioned institutions manage to perform their duties and responsibilities independently.

In your opinion, in practice, which of the following institutions in Kosovo are capable of carrying out their duties/responsibilities independently?



Citizen perceptions for 2025 indicate that, in most cases, judges make their decisions under the influence of external pressure. Survey data show that only 40% of the respondents believe that the majority of judges in Kosovo base their decisions on the available facts and the country's legal framework. Meanwhile, approximately 60% of the respondents consider that judicial decision-making is not grounded in legislation but is influenced by pressure from private interests/corruption (30.3%) and by pressure exerted by high-ranking officials/persons with political influence (29%).

In your opinion, when making decisions, the majority of judges in Kosovo rely more on:

The available facts and the country's legal framework

39.1%



The influence of pressure exerted by private interests/corruption

30.3%



The influence of pressure exerted by high-ranking officials/persons with political influence

29%



Other

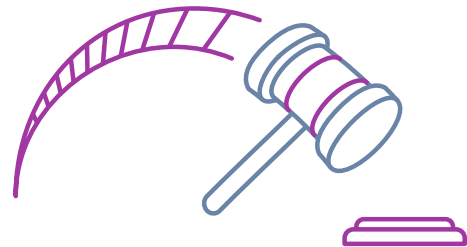
1.5%



JUDICIARY IMPROVEMENT

Although in recent years there have been numerous initiatives aimed primarily at ensuring the proper functioning of the justice system and restoring citizens' trust in it, more than half of the citizens (53%) report not having observed any improvement in the justice system. Meanwhile, 38% of the respondents assessed that the justice system has improved over the past five years, while 11% chose not to answer or stated that they do not know whether any improvements have occurred in the justice system or not.

In your opinion, has the justice system improved over the past five years?

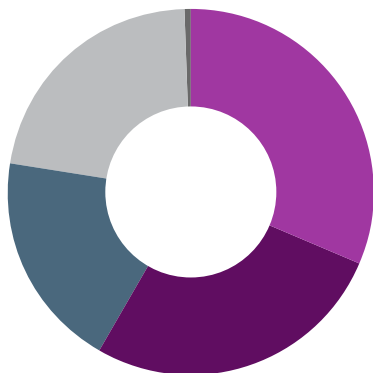


Yes **38.0%** No **51.1%** Don't know / No answer **10.9%**



Of the respondents who indicated that the judicial system has improved, the majority (31.4%) believe that the justice system is now more transparent and accountable. This citizen perception may be linked to the decisions of the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) to increase transparency toward the public, including the online broadcasting of meetings of the Council, the Assembly of Presidents, and supervising judges of courts, the publication of decisions by court presidents regarding disciplinary complaints against judges, more frequent press conferences, and the inclusion of monitoring during recruitment processes, among other measures.

If yes, which of these dimensions of the justice system has improved the most?



31.4%

Accountability and transparency

27.1%

Faster resolution of cases

19.0%

Reduced political influence on judges

22.1%

Investigation of corruption cases

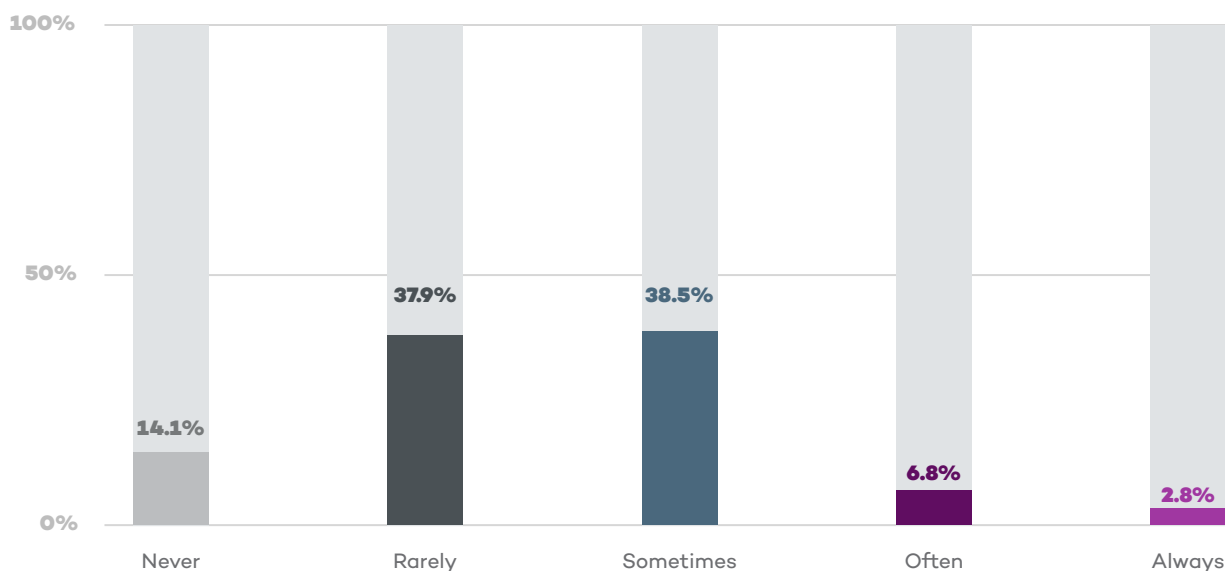
0.4%

Other

DISCIPLINING AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS

As in the previous editions, part of the analysis also includes the assessment of citizens' perceptions regarding disciplinary measures up to dismissal for judges or prosecutors who violate rules or procedures, as well as the working conditions of judges and prosecutors. In response to the question of whether it is likely that disciplinary measures or demotion are applied to judges/prosecutors who breach rules or procedures, the majority of the respondents indicated that such measures are applied rarely or occasionally. Only 2.8% of respondents believe that the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) and the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council (KPC) consistently impose disciplinary measures on judges/prosecutors when they violate rules or procedures in the performance of their official duties. Thus, from the citizens' perspective, the judicial and prosecutorial systems do not have a consistent or systematic approach to disciplining judges and prosecutors who breach rules and procedures in their work.

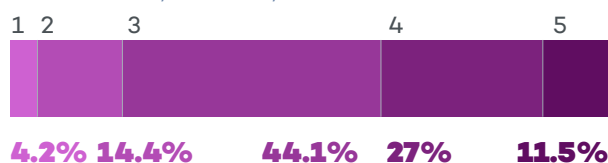
In your opinion, how likely is it that disciplinary measures or demotion will be imposed on judges/prosecutors who violate rules or procedures?



Furthermore, the respondents were asked, on a scale from 1 – strongly disagree to 5 – strongly agree, whether they consider that courts and prosecutorial offices have the necessary tools and resources to protect judges and prosecutors from threats, harassment, attacks, or intimidation. The survey results show that 44% of the respondents moderately agree that these institutions have the required means and resources to safeguard judges and prosecutors from such threats, harassment, attacks, or intimidation.

Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statement:

“Courts/prosecutorial offices have the necessary tools and resources to protect judges/prosecutors from threats, harassment, attacks, or intimidation”

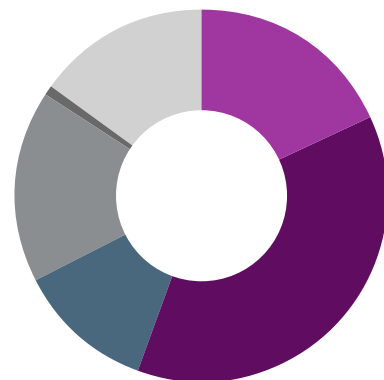


VETTING AND CONFISCATION OF UNJUSTIFIED ASSETS IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

In the public discourse, vetting in the justice system and the establishment of the Bureau specifically tasked with verifying and civilly confiscating unjustified assets have continued to be discussed as two of the main reforms that would contribute to strengthening the rule of law in Kosovo. Since neither of these reforms has been implemented yet, despite efforts by the relevant institutions, in this RoLPIK publication citizens were asked specifically about their perception of why these two important reforms have not been realized so far. The survey shows that the main obstacle, according to citizens, has been the lack of political will (37.4%), followed

by the lack of political consensus (18.3%) and delays by the Constitutional Court in reviewing draft laws (16.8%).

What do you think are the reasons these initiatives of the Government of Kosovo (Ministry of Justice), such as the Vetting process and the Bureau for the Confiscation of Unjustified Assets, have not been implemented so far?



18.3%

Lack of political consensus

37.4%

Lack of political will

11.8%

Inadequate drafting of legislation

16.8%

Delays in the assessment of the constitutionality of draft laws

0.7%

Other

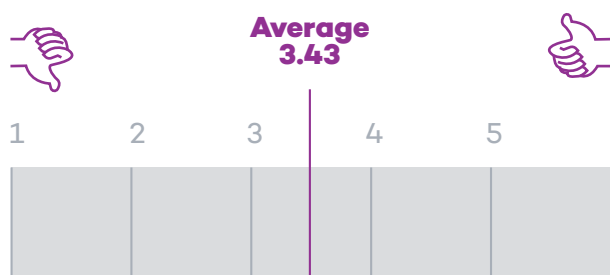
15.0%

Don't know/ Refuse to answer

LEVEL OF SECURITY IN THE COUNTRY

In the previous RoLPIK publication, the question regarding the security situation in the country was raised for the first time. This question continues to be part of the assessment due to recorded incidents, such as the erection of barricades in the northern part of the country. In September 2023, a terrorist attack occurred in Banjska.⁶ One year later, critical infrastructure of the “Ibër Lepenci” water channel was also attacked in November 2024.⁷ In this publication, citizens who participated in the survey were asked to rate the level of security in the country on a scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means that citizens consider the security situation as not secure at all, and 5 means they consider the security situation in Kosovo completely secure. Survey data show that citizens of Kosovo assess the security situation in the country as above average, giving it a score of 3.43.

On a scale from 1 to 5, how would you rate the level of security in the country?



6 Dukagjini, Serbia attacked in Banjska, and Radojciq spoke on the phone with Vuçiq during the day, at: <https://www.dukagjini.com/serbia-sulmoi-ne-banjske-radojciq-foli-ne-telefon-me-vucic-in-gjate-dites/>.

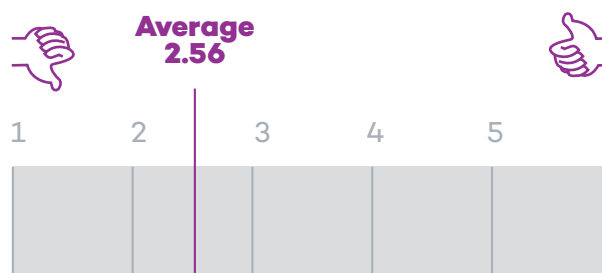
7 Kosovo Police, Press Release: “Critical Infrastructure of the ‘Ibër-Lepenci’ Water Channel Attacked”, at: <https://www.kosovopolice.com/sulmohet-infrastruktura-kritike-e-kanalit-te-ujit-iber-lepeni-napad-na-kriticnu-infrastrukturu-kanala-za-vodu-ibar-lepenac-critical-infrastructure-of-the-iber-lepeni-water-canal-atta/>.

CITIZENS’ TRUST TOWARDS THE KOSOVO SPECIALIST CHAMBERS

The Kosovo Specialist Chambers (KSC) were established to try alleged crimes committed during and after the 1998-1999 war in Kosovo. The legal basis for the establishment of these chambers is the Law on Specialist Chambers and the Office of the Specialist Prosecutor, adopted by the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo.⁸ Although they are part of the Kosovo judicial system, they are based in The Hague, the Netherlands, and are composed mainly of international staff, in order to ensure independence and impartiality in the judicial process.⁹ Currently, the SKCC is in the phase of presenting the Defense evidence in the Thaçi et al. case, one of the most important processes taking place in this court.¹⁰

Regarding citizens’ trust in this institution, the survey results show an average of 2.56, on a scale from 1 to 5. This shows that public opinion remains quite divided and skepticism towards the KSC is present.

From 1 to 5, how meritorious (preventive) do you consider the sentences for cases of domestic and gender-based violence?



8 Law No. 05/L-053 on the Specialist Chambers and the Specialist Prosecutor’s Office, at <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=11036>.

9 The Specialist Chambers and the Kosovo Specialist Prosecutor’s Office, at <https://www.scp-ks.org/sq>.

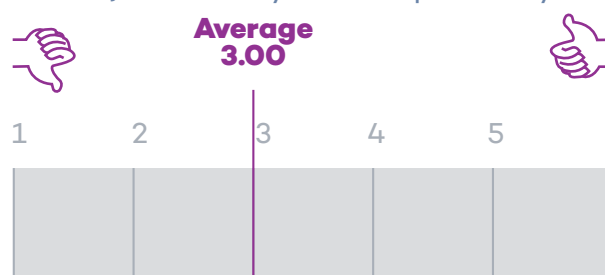
10 Koha, The SPO completed presenting evidence against Thaçi and others, at <https://www.koha.net/arberi/zps-ja-perfundoi-paraqitjen-e-provave-ndaj-thacit-dhe-te-tjereve>; Kosovo Specialist Chambers, The beginning of the presentation of evidence by the Defense in the Thaçi et al. war crimes trial, at <https://www.scp-ks.org/sq/fillimi-i-paraqitjes-se-provave-prej-mbrojtjes-ne-gjykimin-thaci-dhe-te-tjeret-krime-lufte>.

SENTENCES IN CASES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

In recent years, there have been numerous reactions and criticisms regarding the justice system's handling of cases of domestic violence and gender-based violence. Therefore, this RoLPIK publication continues to include the indicator measuring citizens' perceptions of how the judiciary handles such cases, including the policies on punishment and their practical impact.

From the survey conducted in June 2025, it appears that, on a scale from 1 (not at all meritorious) to 5 (fully meritorious), the penalties imposed on those accused of domestic violence and/or gender-based violence are rated at 3 in terms of being meritorious and preventive. This average suggests that citizens believe there should be more effective punitive policies and higher sentences for anyone committing violence within family relationships or in cases where victims are targeted based on gender, so as to prevent such cases in the future. Nevertheless, courts seem to give higher priority to these cases. GLPS, regarding domestic violence cases, found that 98.2% of the cases analyzed resulted in convictions, while 1.7% resulted in dismissals.¹¹

On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 – not at all and 5 – completely, to what extent do you trust the Kosovo Specialist Chambers to deliver justice fairly and independently?



¹¹ GLPS, Institutional handling of domestic violence cases, at: <https://legalpoliticalstudies.org/institutional-treatment-of-domestic-violence-cases-july-2023-june-2024/>.

EVALUATION OF THE WORK OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Evaluation of the work of the justice system

In the 9th edition of RoLPIK, the evaluation of the work of the justice system was based on the analysis of official reports from courts and prosecutorial offices published for the year 2024. These reports include data on the number of cases resolved, work efficiency, and the caseload of judges and prosecutors.

The analysis of the judicial system focused on the main institutions: the Supreme Court of Kosovo (SCK), the Special Chamber of the Supreme Court of Kosovo (SCSCK), the Court of Appeals of Kosovo (CAK), the seven basic courts (BC), and the Commercial Court (CC). Meanwhile, the evaluation of the prosecutorial system focused on the Office of the Chief State Prosecutor (OCSP), the Appellate Prosecution (AP), the Special Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kosovo (SPRK), and the seven basic prosecutorial offices (BP).

The indicators used for this assessment measure only the quantitative aspect of the work of courts and prosecutorial offices during a calendar year; they do not reflect the complexity of the cases or how they are handled. Additionally, the analysis also examines budget allocations to understand the extent to which the justice system was prioritized in relation to the overall budget of the Republic of Kosovo for 2024.

PERFORMANCE OF PROSECUTORIAL OFFICES

Efficiency in Case Resolution

The prosecutorial system of Kosovo, comprising the Office of the Chief State Prosecutor, the Special Prosecutor's Office, the Appellate Prosecutor's Office, and seven Basic Prosecutor's Offices, handled a total of 150,204 cases in 2024. Of these, 99,523 were cases carried over from previous years, while 50,681 were newly received cases.¹²

During 2024, the prosecutor's offices managed to resolve 45,481 cases, representing 90% of newly received cases but only 30% of the total caseload. In 2023, the prosecutorial system handled a total of 141,230 criminal reports, resolving 41,973 cases (30% of the total) and achieving an efficiency of 81% in relation to new cases. If this trend continues, the prosecutor's offices would need to process nearly three times the current number of cases within a year, without accepting any new cases, in order to clear all pending cases without carrying them over to the following year.

The table below presents the efficiency percentages for each prosecutor's office. Efficiency is calculated by comparing the number of cases each office managed to resolve with the number of cases it received during the calendar year.

The State Prosecutor's Office as a whole recorded an efficiency of 90% in 2024. The most successful were the Office of the Chief State Prosecutor and the Appellate Prosecutor's Office, both achieving 100% efficiency by resolving almost all cases they received. On the other hand, the Special Prosecutor's Office showed the lowest efficiency level, resolving only 62% of its cases, 349 out of 567 cases received during the year.

Meanwhile, the seven basic prosecutor's offices altogether, handling the largest number of cases, closed 34,613 out of 39,580 cases, or 87% of them. Comparing this figure with the previous two years—76% efficiency in 2023 and 84% in 2022—we observe an upward trend in efficiency among the basic prosecutor's offices this year. However, according to the data in the indicator below, the increase from 2023 may be attributed to the higher number of prosecutors, as the basic prosecutor's offices in 2024 had eight more prosecutors than in 2023.

¹² State Prosecutor's Office, Annual Work Report 2024, at: <https://prokuroria-rks.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Raporti-i-Prokurorit-te-Shtetit-per-vitin-2024.pdf>.

Table 1. Percentage of the State Prosecutor's efficiency in resolving cases in relation to the number of cases received (2013 – 2024)

Year	Office of the Chief State Prosecutor	Special Prosecutor's Office	Appellate Prosecutor's Office	Basic Prosecutor's Offices
2024	100	62	100	87
2023	101	87	100	76
2022	100	75	100	84
2021	100	70	102	99
2020	100	153	100	118
2019	100	59	116	153
2018	102	105	99	127
2017	98	93	100	112
2016	101	192	100	112
2015	102	125	100	94
2014	96	51	100	71
2013	101	94	100	80

Prosecutors' Caseload

This indicator measures the average caseload per prosecutor within a year by calculating the total number of cases in progress in relation to the total number of prosecutors. The number of cases in progress includes both cases carried over from previous years and those received during the calendar year.

In 2024, the Kosovo Prosecutor's Office had a total of 200 active prosecutors. Of these, the Office of the Chief State Prosecutor employed 8 prosecutors, the Appellate Prosecutor's Office had 11, the Special Prosecutor's Office had 24, and the seven Basic Prosecutor's Offices together had 157 prosecutors. Among the latter, 50 prosecutors were in Prishtina, 22 in Prizren, 17 in Peja, 16 in Gjilan, 18 in Ferizaj, 15 in Gjakova, and 19 in Mitrovica.¹³

Regarding the total number of cases in progress, the prosecutorial system handled a total of 150,204 criminal complaints. This number is distributed as follows: 1,036 cases in the Office of the Chief State Prosecutor, 9,517 in the Appellate Prosecutor's Office, 2,460 in the Special Prosecutor's Office, and 137,191 in the seven Basic Prosecutor's Offices.

The analysis of the average caseload per prosecutor shows that in 2024, the most burdened were the prosecutors of the Basic Prosecutor's Offices, with an average of 874 cases per prosecutor, followed by prosecutors of the Appellate Prosecutor's Office with 865 cases each. Meanwhile, the least burdened were prosecutors in the Office of the Chief State Prosecutor, with 130 cases per prosecutor, and those in the Special Prosecutor's Office, with 103 cases per prosecutor.

¹³ State Prosecutor's Office, Annual Work Report 2024, at: <https://prokuroria-rks.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Raporti-i-Prokurorit-te-Shtetit-per-vitin-2024.pdf>.

Compared to previous years, since 2018, there has been a clear trend of decreasing caseloads for prosecutors in the Basic Prosecutor's Offices. However, the number of cases per prosecutor remains high, highlighting the need for further assessments regarding the distribution and management of cases within the prosecutorial system..

Table 2. Average number of cases handled by prosecutors per year, presented (2013 – 2024)

Year	Office of the Chief State Prosecutor	Special Prosecutor's Office	Appellate Prosecutor's Office	Basic Prosecutor's Offices
2024	130	103	865	874
2023	158	133	1182	868
2022	160	128	1115	821
2021	154	129	1012	810
2020	136	128	1471	753
2019	151	146	1160	920
2018	142	116	1148	1047
2017	203	46	724	404
2016	234	72	880	506
2015	412	53	645	540
2014	155	50	549	463
2013	217	48	584	509

Prosecutor's Office Budget for the Year 2024

The analysis of budget allocations reflects the level of priority that the justice institutions hold within the overall state budget. Prioritizing the prosecutorial system ensures a more efficient functioning of the institutions, as well as more professional and accessible services for citizens.

For 2024, the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council (KPK) was allocated over €17 million (€17,265,867) from the state budget, which exceeded €3 billion — the highest amount ever since 2013. The sum allocated to the KPK this year also represents the highest level recorded to date.¹⁴ Allocations for this institution have shown a continuous upward trend, with the exception of 2023, when the budget fell to €16 million, following a previous increase in 2022 that had reached €17 million.

In percentage terms, during 2024, the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council (KPC) was allocated 0.52% of the total state budget. KPC has never received more than 1% of the overall budget. Although the share of the allocated amount has decreased in recent years, this is not due to a reduction in budgetary support, but rather reflects the real increase in Kosovo's total state budget. Consequently, KPC's funds have also grown. However, this does not necessarily indicate a targeted policy to strengthen the prosecutorial system or one based on thorough analyses of the prosecution's needs, as not all budget requests submitted by KPC have been approved.¹⁵

¹⁴ Law No. 08/L-260 on Budget Appropriations for the Budget of the Republic of Kosovo for the year 2024, at: <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=85052>.

¹⁵ Telegrafi, The KPC complains that the executive is not taking into account its requests for additional staff,

The expenditures of the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council (KPC) in 2024 reflect a strong concentration on personnel costs. Almost 66% of the budget (€11,368,845) was allocated to salaries and allowances. For goods and services, 19% was allocated (€3,292,892). Only 1.2% (€199,630) went to utility expenses, while 14% (€2,404,500) was dedicated to capital expenditures.

This distribution, with a concentration on covering salaries, leaves limited space for investments that could sustainably improve the functioning of the prosecutorial system. Funds dedicated to strengthening the professional capacities of prosecutors and support staff, as well as for other capital and technological investments, remain relatively low.

Table 3. Budget of the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council (2013 – 2024)

Year	Budget of KPC	Budget of the Republic of Kosovo	Distribution in %
2024	17,265,867.00 €	3,302,323,022.00 €	0.52
2023	15,913,983.00 €	3,211,603,100.00 €	0.50
2022	17,144,178.00 €	2,735,749,600.00 €	0.63
2021	14,441,528.00 €	2,454,209,105.00 €	0.59
2020	15,021,836.00 €	2,356,860,915.00 €	0.64
2019	14,170,065.00 €	2,378,231,797.00 €	0.59
2018	11,092,826.00 €	2,080,480,837.00 €	0.53
2017	9,483,682.00 €	2,001,020,484.00 €	0.47
2016	8,013,619.00 €	1,678,709,487.00 €	0.48
2015	7,158,086.00 €	1,682,486,849.00 €	0.43
2014	6,872,000.00 €	1,589,324,952.00 €	0.43
2013	5,775,534.00 €	1,591,118,599.00 €	0.36

PERFORMANCE OF THE COURTS

The efficiency of the courts in resolving cases

The judiciary of Kosovo, consisting of the Supreme Court, the Special Chamber of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, seven Basic Courts, and the Commercial Court, handled a total of 452,706 cases during 2024. This number includes 255,652 unresolved cases carried over from the previous year and 197,054 new cases received during the year.¹⁶

During 2024, the courts managed to resolve 187,047 cases, equivalent to 95% of the newly registered cases. However, when measured against the total number of cases in process, this percentage drops to 41%. As a result, by the end of 2024, 265,659 cases remained unresolved and were carried over into 2025.

From the efficiency analysis, which measures the ratio between cases received and those resolved within the year, it is observed that the Basic Courts collectively achieved an efficiency rate of 98%, successfully concluding almost all cases received during the year. The Commercial Court achieved a similar result with 97% efficiency, while the Supreme Court reached 93%. The Court of Appeals recorded the lowest efficiency level at 71%.

On the other hand, the Special Chamber of the Supreme Court exceeded the number of cases received, resolving 224% of them. This result distinguishes this court from the others and demonstrates a high capacity to address backlogged cases from previous years.

Based on these data, the courts not only failed to reduce their caseload but also contributed to an increase in the backlog in 2024, with 10,007 more pending cases carried over than in 2023. To reduce this burden, the courts would need to resolve more than 100% of the newly received cases each year. At the current pace, and assuming no new cases are added, the judicial system would need approximately 2.4 years to clear all pending cases.

Since the majority of courts have not managed to resolve as many cases as they have received, the primary challenge for 2025 and beyond remains the management of backlogged cases and the prevention of further increases in the caseload.

¹⁶ Kosovo Judicial Council, Annual Statistical Report of the Courts – 2024, at: https://www.gjyqesori-rks.org/wp-content/uploads/reports/59474_KGJK_RAPORTI_PERGJITHSHEM_VJETOR_2024.pdf.

Table 4. Percentage of court efficiency in resolving cases within a year relative to the number of cases received (2013 – 2024)

Year	Supreme Court	Special Chamber	Court of Appeals	Basic Courts	Commercial Court
2024	93	224	71	98	97
2023	99	162	90	92	96
2022	114	165	91	76	50
2021	99	203	79	66	
2020	84	264	106	60	
2019	95	135	108	177	
2018	110	92	97	161	
2017	98	112	90	145	
2016	89	130	186	110	
2015	105	46	89	98	
2014	98	28	92	109	
2013	201	54	103	80	

Judges' Caseload

This indicator shows the level of judges' caseload during 2024, regardless of the type or complexity of cases. The caseload is measured by dividing the total number of cases in process in a court by the total number of active judges in 2024, thus indicating how many cases a single judge was responsible for handling during the year. The number of cases in process consists of the sum of cases carried over from previous years and newly received cases within the period of January 1 – December 31, 2024.¹⁷

As mentioned above, the courts collectively handled 452,706 cases, which were managed by 373 judges engaged in case resolution. Analysis of the caseload shows that the most burdened were the judges of the Basic Courts, with an average of 1,366 cases per judge. They were followed by the judges of the Special Chamber with 1,058 cases, the Commercial Court judges with 883 cases, and the Court of Appeals judges with 845 cases per judge. The lowest caseload was recorded for the Supreme Court judges, with only 198 cases per judge.

¹⁷ Kosovo Judicial Council, Annual Statistical Report of the Courts – 2024, at: https://www.gjyqesori-rks.org/wp-content/uploads/reports/59474_KGJK_RAPORTI_PERGJITHSHEM_VJETOR_2024.pdf.

Table 5. Average Number of Cases per Judge (2013 – 2024)

Year	Supreme Court	Special Chamber	Court of Appeals	Basic Courts	Commercial Court
2024	198	1058	845	1366	883
2023	147	1178	798	1379	910
2022	114	1246	642	1091	1005
2021	132	1267	649	896	
2020	99	1477	497	595	
2019	89	2070	552	899	
2018	86	1519	649	1330	
2017	106	1837	680	2224	
2016	88	1850	644	3187	
2015	83	1816	539	2848	
2014	75	2211	583	3080	
2013	121	821	558	3133	

Budget for the Judicial System in 2024

In 2024, the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) was funded with €35.8 million, representing only 1.08% of the total state budget, which amounted to approximately €3.3 billion. Viewed over the years, since 2013, the KJC budget has shown a continuous increase.¹⁸ However, this increase mainly reflects the overall growth of the state budget and not necessarily the result of policies aimed at the further development of the judicial system in Kosovo. The courts have also submitted more budgetary requests regarding their needs than were approved.¹⁹

The management of financial resources within the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) has been primarily oriented toward personnel expenditures. Approximately 70% of the budget (€25 million) was allocated to salaries and allowances. 15% (€5 million) was allocated for goods and services, 1% (€450,000) for utility expenses, another 1% (€500,000) for subsidies and transfers, while 13% of the budget (€4.7 million) was dedicated to capital investments.

From this distribution, we observe that the majority of funds go toward mandatory expenditures such as salaries, leaving very little room for development projects that could improve the long-term functioning of the judicial system.

18 Law No. 08/L-260 on Budget Allocations for the Budget of the Republic of Kosovo for 2024, at: <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=85052>.

19 Kallxo, How much budget did the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) request and how much was allocated to it for this year?, at: <https://kallxo.com/lajm/sa-kerkuan-dhe-sa-iu-dha-buxhet-kjik-se-per-kete-vit/#~:text=N%C3%AB%20mbedhjen%20e%20sotme%20t%C3%AB%20K%C3%ABshillit%20Gjyq%C3%ABsor%2C%20nd%C3%ABr,m%C3%AB%20e%20lart%C3%AB%20se%20buxheti%20i%20vitit%202023>.

Table 6. Budget of the Kosovo Judicial Council (2013 – 2024)

Year	KJC Budget	Budget of the Republic of Kosovo	Distribution in %
2024	35,806,910.00 €	3,302,323,022.00 €	1.08
2023	34,155,572.00 €	3,211,603,100.00 €	1.06
2022	32,183,896.00 €	2,735,749,600.00 €	1.18
2021	29,194,592.00 €	2,454,209,105.00 €	1.19
2020	29,821,540.00 €	2,356,860,915.00 €	1.27
2019	29,404,466.00 €	2,378,231,797.00 €	1.24
2018	23,495,024.00 €	2,080,480,837.00 €	1.13
2017	21,793,948.00 €	2,001,020,484.00 €	1.09
2016	20,465,770.00 €	1,678,709,487.00 €	1.22
2015	21,288,771.00 €	1,682,486,849.00 €	1.27
2014	20,833,483.00 €	1,589,324,952.00 €	1.31
2013	19,910,467.00 €	1,591,118,599.00 €	1.25

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the findings from the survey conducted in 2025 and data derived from structural indicators for 2024, it appears that law enforcement institutions in Kosovo continue to face a lack of public trust and independence in decision-making. Politically influential individuals are often granted legal amnesty, while the phenomenon of bribery remains present among officials within these law enforcement institutions.

More than half of the respondents have not observed any improvements in the justice system over the past five years, citing lack of political will as the main reason for the failure to implement justice reforms. Despite the low level of trust and satisfaction with the work of these institutions, citizens expressed a willingness to cooperate and report various criminal acts that may occur in the country.

The level of security in the country is considered satisfactory, despite occasional tendencies toward destabilization in the northern municipalities of the Republic of Kosovo. Citizens assess the punitive policies of the courts in domestic violence cases as being at an average level. Around 60% of respondents believe that judicial decisions are not made based on facts and the law, but are instead influenced by private interests or political considerations.

In 2024, the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) and the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council (KPC) accounted for only 1.5% of the country's total budget. The courts demonstrated an efficiency rate of 95% in case resolution, while the prosecution offices achieved 99% efficiency. Based on the number of cases remaining in process as of January 1, 2025, the prosecution offices would need approximately two and a half years, and the courts around three and a half years to resolve them, assuming no new cases were received.

Recommendations

Based on the data contained in the 9th RoLPIK Publication, the following recommendations are offered.

- For the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) and the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council (KPC)

1. The KJC and KPC should develop and implement policies to enhance professionalism, independence, transparency, accountability, and public communication;
2. The KJC and KPC should promote the work of the courts and prosecution offices to the public, including holding press conferences, especially for cases that have a greater societal impact;
3. The courts and prosecution offices should demonstrate professional, equal, and fair handling of each case, regardless of the status of the parties involved in the proceedings;
4. The KJC and KPC should strengthen mechanisms that address the issue of bribery by officials within these institutions;
5. The courts and prosecution offices should continue and enhance the efficiency of case resolution, aiming to reduce the number of cases that have remained pending for several years;

- For the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo

1. The Presidency of the Assembly and the Members of Parliament should refrain from using language aimed at interfering with the independence of the justice system and undermining the principle of separation of powers;
2. The Members of the Assembly of Kosovo should reach a consensus on the further processing of constitutional amendments for the implementation of vetting in the judiciary;
3. The Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo, when approving the Law on Budget Allocations, should ensure that the budget allocated to the KJC and KPC aligns with their requests;
4. The Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo should treat the annual written reports submitted by the KJC and KPC with due seriousness.

- For the Government of the Republic of Kosovo

1. The Government Cabinet should refrain from using language aimed at interfering with the independence of the justice system and undermining the principle of separation of powers;
2. The Ministry of Justice should carefully address initiatives for justice reforms, coordinating and collaborating on these activities with the justice system, civil society, and other stakeholders;
3. The Ministry of Finance, Labor, and Transfers should treat the budgetary requests submitted by the KJC and KPC as a high priority.

Rreth RoLPIK

The main objective of RoLPIK is to promote the improvement of civil society and citizen participation in seeking accountability for the performance of the justice system, through continuous monitoring, consultation, and evaluation.

For more information about the RoLPIK platform, visit:

www.rolpik.org



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