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MONITORING OF THE 10TH LEGISLATURE

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About the Legislative Monitor

The monitoring of the 10th Legislature of the Assembly of Kosovo is carried out within the Good Governance Program of the Kosovo Law Institute. This monitoring is based on data analysis aimed at improving the Assembly's core constitutional functions: the representative, legislative, oversight, and electoral functions.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARK	Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister of Kosovo
OPPC	Online Platform for Public Consultations
RoP	Rules of Procedure of the Assembly
LP 2026	Legislative Program for 2022
PG LV	Parliamentary Group of VETËVENDOSJE! Movement
PG PDK	Parliamentary Group of the Democratic Party of Kosovo
PG LDK	Parliamentary Group of the Democratic League of Kosovo
PG AAK	Parliamentary Group of the Alliance for the Future of Kosovo
PG LS	Parliamentary Group of the Serb List
PG MULTIETNIK	Parliamentary Group of MPs from non-majority communities
KLI	Kosovo Law Institute
CC	Constitutional Court
OI	Ombudsperson Institution
CoE	Council of Europe
MFLT	Ministry of Finance, Labour and Transfers
MoE	Ministry of Economy
MAFRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
MLGA	Ministry of Local Government Administration

Background: The Institutional Crisis During 2025 and the Road Toward the 2026 Elections

The institutional crisis in the Assembly of Kosovo during 2025 was directly linked to the process of electing the Speaker of the Assembly, which turned into a political and procedural deadlock that lasted for a considerable period of time. Disagreements among political entities regarding the voting method and the interpretation of parliamentary rules prevented the Assembly from being constituted on time, thereby blocking the normal functioning of the institution and the entire state of Kosovo.

At the core of this crisis was the change in the voting method for the Speaker of the Assembly. The previous practice had been open voting, whereas the first-ranked party emerging from the elections, Vetëvendosje, attempted to shift to a secret ballot without a clear procedural basis and without political consensus. This move was opposed by opposition parties, deepening the crisis and elevating the issue to the constitutional level.

As a result, the matter was referred to the Constitutional Court of Kosovo, which clarified that parliamentary procedures must be clear, predictable, and not subject to ad hoc changes during the voting process. Its decision aimed to restore procedural order and prevent the manipulation of rules for political outcomes.

Following this development, the Assembly voted openly to elect MP Dimal Basha as Speaker of the Assembly, along with the Deputy Speakers, after which the Assembly of Kosovo was considered constituted. Subsequently, the President of the Republic granted the mandate to form the Government to the candidate for Prime Minister, Albin Kurti. However, he failed to secure the necessary votes in the Assembly. In accordance with constitutional procedures, the same party, Vetëvendosje, was given a second opportunity to nominate another candidate for Prime Minister, this time Glauk Konjufca, who likewise failed to obtain the parliamentary majority required to form the Government.

As a result of the failure of both attempts to form the Government, the country proceeded to new parliamentary elections, which were held on 28 December 2025. From these elections, 120 MPs were certified for the 10th Legislature of the Assembly of Kosovo. The parliamentary majority is held by Vetëvendosje with 57 MPs (51.1% of the vote), followed by the Democratic Party of Kosovo with 22 MPs (20.19%) and the Democratic League of Kosovo with 15 MPs (13.24%). The Serb List is represented by 9 MPs, while the Alliance for the Future of Kosovo holds 6 seats. This composition reflects an Assembly dominated by a single political entity, but one which still requires cooperation among political parties for important decision-making processes.

Summary: The 10th Legislature, 11 February 2026 - 28 April 2026

The 10th Legislature of the Assembly of Kosovo began with a rapid pace of decision-making, which in essence reflected more formality than full democratic functioning. Within a relatively short period of time, the Assembly held a large number of sessions, but the quality of debate and respect for parliamentary standards often remained secondary.

The process of forming the Government was characterized by a pronounced lack of transparency. MPs and the public were provided with no prior information regarding the composition of the cabinet, while its expansion took place without clear justification. Instead of presenting a comprehensive governing program, only a brief exposé was delivered, seriously limiting the opportunity for debate and accountability at a crucial moment for the country.

At the same time, the opposition failed to play its role effectively. During the session on the vote for the Government, it limited itself to minimal presence and symbolic statements, leaving important issues that directly affect citizens' lives unaddressed. This created a visible gap in the oversight function of the Assembly.

In the legislative sphere, dozens of repeated attempts by the parliamentary majority to bypass regular procedures were identified. High-importance draft laws, such as those concerning the Bureau and the budget, were pushed forward rapidly, even when no real urgency existed. Even when procedural bypasses were not approved, the process continued in haste, reducing public consultation to a mere formality.

A significant portion of parliamentary processes took place outside the logic of regular planning. More than 40% of sessions were extraordinary sessions, mainly convened by the parliamentary majority, demonstrating strong control over the agenda and a tendency toward ad hoc decision-making rather than a structured and predictable process.

The process for electing the President was one of the most problematic episodes of this legislature. It unfolded without political agreement, without transparency, and in contradiction with constitutional rules. Sessions were convened even though the necessary votes were lacking, while in some cases they proceeded without the required quorum, seriously undermining the legality and legitimacy of the process. The failure to find a solution during this process resulted in the dissolution of the Assembly.

At the same time, attempts to rapidly advance constitutional amendments for the direct election of the President, without broad political and societal debate, reflected a problematic approach to changes of fundamental importance for the constitutional order. These processes were halted due to a lack of votes, but they revealed a clear absence of preparation and consensus.

In its oversight function, the Assembly failed to be effective. Parliamentary questions were postponed from one session to another, often due to the absence of ministers or MPs themselves, diminishing their role as a mechanism for direct accountability.

Analysis of MPs' activities reveals another structural problem. Parliamentary debate focused mainly on economic and procedural issues, while important topics such as European integration, community rights, the environment, and the Kosovo–Serbia dialogue were left almost entirely outside the scope of attention. Furthermore, 26 MPs did not make a single statement, reflecting a concerning level of disengagement.

Nevertheless, this legislature also saw instances where flawed approaches were corrected, such as the handling of the initiative for the Draft Law on Suicide Prevention, where the Assembly returned to its proper role following public insistence. However, the fact that these corrections occurred only after public pressure indicates the absence of a consistent institutional approach.

Overall, the 10th Legislature reflects an Assembly that functions, but not always in accordance with the standards required of a functional democracy: with rapid decision-making, but not always thoughtful; with debate, but not always substantive; and with responsibility, but often fragmented and unclear.

The Kosovo Law Institute has monitored the work of the Assembly throughout this legislature, and the results of the detailed monitoring are presented below:

Election of the Deputy Speakers of the Assembly through package voting

In previous parliamentary practice, the Deputy Speakers of the Assembly were elected in two phases: the three Deputy Speakers from the majority community and the two from non-majority communities were voted on separately. During the 9th Legislature, the insistence of Vetëvendosje on separate voting for Deputy Speakers from non-majority communities led to delays in the process, including the election of the Deputy Speaker from the Serb community. As a result, the matter was referred to the Constitutional Court of Kosovo for constitutional review.

According to Judgment KO265/25 of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo, package voting for Deputy Speakers is not explicitly defined in the Constitution, but it is permissible if there is agreement among parliamentary groups. In this context, during the 10th Legislature, the election of the five Deputy Speakers was conducted through package voting, based on an agreement reached among political entities prior to the constitutive session.[1]

Recommendation: The Assembly of Kosovo should conduct a substantive discussion regarding the voting method for Deputy Speakers, examining possibilities for harmonizing parliamentary practice with Judgment KO265/25 of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo, as well as with the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly, in order to ensure clarity and consistency in this process and to prevent future challenges or crises that may arise.

Proposal of the Government cabinet without transparency and prior justification

The formation of the Government of Kosovo was characterized by a lack of transparency in the process of proposing the government cabinet.

[1] Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kosovo. "Judgment in case no. KO265/25." Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo. 08.10.2025. Link: <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=111235> (Last accessed: 06.05.2026).

Members of the Assembly of Kosovo and the public had no prior knowledge of the cabinet's composition, including the names of ministers and the structure of ministries, until the moment when Prime Minister Albin Kurti presented it during the voting session.[2]

The new government cabinet consists of three Deputy Prime Ministers and 19 ministries, marking a significant increase compared to the previous mandate. However, this restructuring was not accompanied by public justification, functional analysis, assessment, or financial allocations that would demonstrate the need for expanding the governmental structure. Nor did it include detailed professional profiles of the ministers and their professional connection to the ministries they are to lead.

The lack of transparency and parliamentary debate regarding the structure of the government cabinet limited the ability of MPs to exercise informed parliamentary oversight over the composition and structure of the Government, while also undermining standards of accountability and public debate for a decision of high institutional importance.

Recommendation: Prime Minister Albin Kurti and the Assembly of Kosovo should ensure full transparency in the process of forming the Government by presenting in advance the composition of the cabinet and the justification for every restructuring measure, in order to enable informed debate and effective parliamentary oversight. In this context, the Prime Minister should also present the composition of the government cabinet while briefly highlighting the professional profile of each minister and their connection to the respective ministries they will lead.

Lack of a comprehensive Government program and presentation of a limited exposé

During the process of forming the Government, instead of presenting a full and detailed governing program reflecting the Government's priorities and the restructuring of the governmental structure based on those priorities, only a brief exposé was presented. The exposé failed to provide sufficient information regarding priorities, objectives, and the implementation of public policies, and it did not clearly reflect the expanded structure of the Government and the distribution of responsibilities among ministries.[3]

The absence of a detailed program limited MPs' ability to make an informed assessment of the Government's political orientation and priorities, while also reducing the level of accountability to the public at a crucial moment in the formation of the executive branch.

Recommendation: The Government of Kosovo should present a complete, detailed, and clear governing program during the voting process, reflecting its structure and enabling informed debate and accountability before both the Assembly and the citizens.

[2] Plenary session of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. 11 February 2026, 20:00. Link: https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/Uploads/Data/SessionFiles/2026_02_11_ts_Seanca.ora20.00_ALPpWgHND.pdf (Last accessed: 06 May 2026).

[3] Plenary session of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. 11 February 2026, 20:00. Link: https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/Uploads/Data/SessionFiles/2026_02_11_ts_Seanca.ora20.00_ALPpWgHND.pdf (Last accessed: 06 May 2026).

Serious lack of opposition engagement during the Government voting session

During the session on the vote for the Government, the opposition demonstrated a serious lack of engagement in parliamentary debate. Although, according to the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of Kosovo, every MP has the right to speak for up to 10 minutes,[4] only the main representatives of opposition parliamentary groups addressed the session: Bedri Hamza from the Democratic Party of Kosovo (22 MPs), Lumir Abdixhiku from the Democratic League of Kosovo (15 MPs), Besnik Tahiri from the Alliance for the Future of Kosovo (6 MPs), and Artan Asllani from the multi-ethnic parliamentary group.[5]

This minimal approach resulted in the session proceeding without genuine parliamentary debate. A year characterized by an energy crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and other issues directly affecting citizens was not addressed in a substantive manner, nor were clarifications sought from the Prime Minister-designate.

At a crucial moment such as the formation of the Government, the opposition limited itself to formal presence, failing to exercise its constitutional role in debate and accountability.

Recommendation: Every parliamentary opposition group should actively and substantively exercise its oversight role by using parliamentary space for meaningful debate and demanding accountability from the Government, especially during key moments such as the vote on the Government.

Several failures of the 9th Legislature corrected by the 10th Legislature

A considerable number of issues of high public and financial importance, which should have been addressed during the 9th Legislature, were not adopted on time and were carried over for consideration by the 10th Legislature. These included the ratification of the agreement with the European Union on the Growth Plan worth over €882 million, the agreement with the World Bank worth €90 million, as well as other important decisions related to budget allocations and the financing of public institutions.

Their failure to be approved during the previous legislature created risks of financial and institutional consequences and reflected a lack of prioritization of issues of high public interest.

Nevertheless, at the beginning of the 10th Legislature, the Assembly of Kosovo acted efficiently by addressing and approving these matters, thereby avoiding further consequences for the functioning of institutions and the country's financial benefits.

Recommendation: The Assembly of Kosovo should ensure the timely handling of issues of high public and financial importance within the mandate of each legislature, in order to avoid carryovers and minimize risks to the public interest and institutional functioning.

[4] Article 60.1. Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. 9 August 2022.

[5] Extraordinary session of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. 11 February 2026, 20:00. Link: https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/Uploads/Data/SessionFiles/2026_02_11_ts_Seanca.ora20.00_ALFPwgHND.pdf (Accessed: 6 May 2026).

Unnecessary proposal to bypass procedures for the 2026 budget appropriations draft law

During the review of the Draft Law on Budget Appropriations for 2026, the parliamentary majority proposed bypassing regular parliamentary procedures, despite the absence of any real need for such accelerated treatment.[6]

One day earlier, the Assembly of Kosovo had approved a decision authorizing the extension of the implementation of the previous year's Budget Appropriations Law through March 2026, thereby eliminating any risk of interruption to public financing. Under these circumstances, the proposal to bypass procedures was unjustified.[7]

Although the proposal was supported by MPs of the parliamentary majority, following insistence on holding a debate, consideration of the draft law was postponed for several days, allowing additional time for preparation and more careful treatment of this law of particular importance.

Recommendation: The Draft Law on Budget Appropriations should be processed through regular parliamentary procedures, except in cases of emergency situations, and should be subject to full parliamentary debate and public consultation in order to guarantee transparency and quality in decision-making.

Failure to adopt Constitutional Amendments of Vetting and lack of efforts to build consensus

In 2024 (8th Legislature), the Assembly of Kosovo failed to adopt the constitutional amendments on the vetting process in the justice system due to the lack of sufficient votes from MPs representing non-majority communities.[8] During the session of 15 February, the required support of two-thirds (2/3) of community MPs was not secured, including the absence of participation by MPs from the Serb List.

Despite the importance of this reform for the justice system, no serious efforts were identified to build political consensus or to communicate with MPs from non-majority communities, particularly those from the Serb community, with the aim of securing the votes necessary for the adoption of the amendments.

Even during the 10th Legislature, this issue has not been revisited, nor has any initiative been undertaken to return the constitutional amendments to the voting procedure, leaving one of the key reforms of the justice system at a standstill.

Recommendation: The Government and the parliamentary majority should actively engage in building political consensus for constitutional amendments, particularly through communication and inclusion of MPs from non-majority communities, in order to ensure the adoption of important reforms for the justice system.

[6] Seanca pleanare e Kuvendit të Republikës së Kosovës. Kuvendi i Republikës së Kosovës. 13 shkurt 2026. https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/Uploads/Data/SessionFiles/2026_02_13_ts_Seanca_CMdefcyAct.pdf. (qasur më: 6 maj 2026).

[7] Seanca e Jashtëzakonshme e Kuvendit të Republikës së Kosovës. Kuvendi i Republikës së Kosovës. 27 prill 2026. https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/Uploads/Data/SessionFiles/2026_04_25_ts_Seanca_qMxd2cyaSA.pdf. (qasur më: 6 maj 2026).

[8] Seancë e Veçantë e Kuvendit të Republikës së Kosovës. 15 shkurt 2026. https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/Uploads/Data/SessionFiles/2024_02_15_ts_Seanca_ora10.00_WrunHy3aUW.pdf. (qasur më: 6 maj 2026).

From deviation to correcting the approach: The Case of the Draft Law on Suicide Prevention

The initiative for the Draft Law on Suicide Prevention, launched in 2024 and supported by 10,034 citizens and a coalition of organizations, represents an example of a problematic approach to the treatment of citizen legislative initiatives. The initiators had requested that the draft law be drafted by the Assembly of Kosovo itself, through MPs and the relevant committee, in cooperation with the initiators.[9]

However, during the 8th Legislature, the Presidency of the Assembly of Kosovo decided to forward the matter to a plenary session with the proposal that the draft law be drafted by the Government, thereby deviating from the essence of the citizen initiative and from the role of the Assembly as a representative institution. This approach was opposed by the initiators, who requested that responsibility for drafting the law remain with the Assembly. Following reactions and continued insistence by the initiators of the legislative initiative, the matter was returned to the Presidency and left for treatment in the 10th Legislature.

During this legislature, the Assembly adopted a different approach from that of the previous legislature by establishing an Ad Hoc Committee for drafting the law and involving the initiators in the process. This development represents a correction of the previous approach and a return to the principles governing the treatment of citizen legislative initiatives. Nevertheless, the fact that this correction came only after public reactions and persistent insistence demonstrates the lack of a consistent and predictable institutional approach to handling such initiatives.

Recommendation: The 11th Legislature of the Assembly of Kosovo should treat the Draft Law on Suicide Prevention with urgency and priority, concluding the process of drafting and adopting it in accordance with the requirements of the citizen initiative. At the same time, the Assembly should ensure a consistent and predictable approach to citizen legislative initiatives by respecting its constitutional role and avoiding the delegation of responsibilities to other institutions.

Attempt to fast-track constitutional amendments for the election of the president

On 5 March 2026, President Vjosa Osmani submitted to the Assembly of Kosovo a proposal for constitutional amendments aimed at changing the method of electing the President, from election by the Assembly to direct election by citizens. An extraordinary session was convened for their consideration.[10]

The amendments in question were originally drafted in 2014 and were reviewed by the Constitutional Court of Kosovo at that time. Nevertheless, despite this fact, the processing of constitutional amendments cannot be treated as an ordinary procedure or conducted in haste. [11]

[9] Betimi për Drejtësi. "Petition for the draft law on suicide prevention submitted to the Assembly," 10 September 2024.

<https://betimiperdrejtesi.com/dorezohet-ne-kuvend-peticioni-per-projektligjin-per-parandalimin-e-vetevrasjes/> (Accessed: 6 May 2026).

[10] Extraordinary session of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. 5 March 2026, 20:00.

https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/Uploads/Data/SessionFiles/2026_03_05_ts_Seanca_ora20.00_qvnftkpt6a.pdf (Last accessed: 6 May 2026).

[11] Cases KO29/12 and KO48/12. "Judgment – Proposed constitutional amendments submitted by the Speaker of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo on 23 March 2012 and 4 May 2012." Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kosovo, 2012. https://gjk-ks.org/wp-content/uploads/vendimet/gjk_ko_29_12_shq.pdf (Last accessed: 6 May 2026).

Constitutional amendments, especially those affecting substantial issues such as the method of electing the President, constitute a profound intervention in the constitutional order and require broad institutional and societal consideration. Attempts to process them within a short timeframe, without political coordination and without broad public debate, are not in line with the democratic standards required for such a process.

During the session of 5 March, the constitutional amendments did not proceed to the voting stage because the constitutional conditions for continuing the procedure were not fulfilled. Although 93 MPs were present in the chamber, including 9 MPs from non-majority communities, this was insufficient to meet the required threshold of at least two-thirds (2/3) of MPs from non-majority communities, namely a minimum of 14 MPs. Consequently, the process could not proceed to the vote on the constitutional amendments.

Recommendation: Constitutional amendments should be addressed through a broad and inclusive process involving extensive parliamentary and societal debate on their content and consequences, particularly in relation to the current political situation. The proposing institutions should ensure transparency, sufficient time for review, and the inclusion of relevant stakeholders, so that any constitutional amendment reflects broad consensus and results from a genuine democratic process.

Convening the session for the Election of the President without political agreement and without transparency

On 5 March 2026, an extraordinary session was convened for the election of the President of the Republic of Kosovo,[12] despite the fact that it was already clear in advance that the necessary majority for election did not exist. The election of the President requires at least 80 votes in the first two rounds and 61 votes in the third round, which may only take place after the first two rounds have been exhausted.

Vetëvendosje, as the parliamentary majority, held only 64 votes, making it impossible to secure the required majority without the support of other political parties. Despite this, the session was convened without first reaching a political agreement.

Prime Minister Albin Kurti held meetings with Bedri Hamza of the Democratic Party of Kosovo and Lumir Abdixhiku of the Democratic League of Kosovo, but without any concrete result. Moreover, these meetings were conducted without public transparency, as none of the parties disclosed what had been discussed, whether any political agreement had been negotiated, or whether issues related to the inclusion of opposition parties in governance had been addressed.

Until the expiration of the constitutional deadline for the election of the President by the Assembly, political leaders and party representatives gave differing accounts regarding the discussions that had taken place, or the absence thereof.

[12] Extraordinary session of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. 5 March 2026, 22:00. Link: https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/Uploads/Data/SessionFiles/2026_03_05_ts_Seanca_ora22.00_M2JJvSqVKD.pdf (Last accessed: 03 May 2026).

This situation reflects a lack of serious efforts to build political consensus and a formalistic approach toward a process that requires broad interparty cooperation.

Recommendation: Sessions for the election of the President should not be convened without first securing a political agreement on the required majority. Political parties must engage in genuine and transparent dialogue, building consensus on the basis of mutual trust, in order to ensure that the process is functional and successful.

Conducting the Presidential Election Process in violation of the Constitutional order

Vetëvendosje, in the recent extraordinary elections, secured over 50% of the vote—sufficient to elect the Speaker of the Assembly of Kosovo and form the Government, but not sufficient to elect the President of the Republic of Kosovo, for which at least 80 votes are required. In this regard, party leader Albin Kurti held meetings with Bedri Hamza and Lumir Abdixhiku, but no political agreement was reached. Subsequently, Glauk Konjufca and Fatmire Mulhaxha-Kollçaku were proposed as presidential candidates; however, in the session of 5 March 2026, the first round of voting did not take place due to a lack of quorum, as MPs from the Democratic Party of Kosovo, Democratic League of Kosovo, Alliance for the Future of Kosovo, and the Serb List did not attend the session.[1]

The process of electing the President of the Republic of Kosovo was characterized by serious constitutional and procedural violations. The session was held without the required quorum, as only 64 MPs were present in the chamber, whereas the Constitution requires the presence of at least 80 MPs for the voting procedure to take place.[2]

Procedural violations were also observed in the convening of the Committee on Legislation meeting only minutes before its scheduled start, preventing effective participation of MPs and undermining the transparency of the process.

Vetëvendosje made another attempt to elect the President; however, the candidacy again failed due to lack of quorum and the opposition boycott in the Assembly. In a subsequent attempt, LVV proposed Feride Rushiti and Hatixhe Hoxha as presidential candidates, requesting an extraordinary session on 27 April 2026. This session also failed to result in the election of a President, as the opposition did not participate in the vote due to the absence of a political agreement with LVV, thereby preventing the achievement of the required constitutional quorum. In the vote, Feride Rushiti received 63 votes, while Hatixhe Hoxha received none.[3] At the same time, the process was accompanied by misinterpretation of constitutional rules regarding candidate nomination and MP signatures. Despite the fact that initial candidacies had met the constitutional requirements, their withdrawal does not restore the validity of signatures for new candidates, as they are considered exhausted upon submission, according to the practice of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo.

[13] Plenary session of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. 5 March 2026, 22:00.

https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/Uploads/Data/SessionFiles/2026_03_05_ts_Seanca_ora22.00_M2JJvSqVKD.pdf (Last accessed: 06 May 2026).

[14] Article 86, paragraph 5, Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo. Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo, Pristina, 09 April 2008.

[15] Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. "Plenary session of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo, 27 April 2026, 17:00."

https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/Uploads/Data/SessionFiles/2026_04_27_ts_Seanca_ora17.00_X826KsqD53.pdf (Last accessed: 04 May 2026).

Recommendation: Political parties, particularly the entity holding the largest share of votes, should assume responsibility for ensuring inter-party cooperation and reaching consensus on a unifying candidate for President. At the same time, the Assembly of Kosovo must conduct the presidential election procedure in full compliance with the Constitution and parliamentary rules, in order to guarantee the legality and legitimacy of the process.

Mocking the presidential election: the “Karate” message in session

During the extraordinary session for the election of the President, an MP from Vetëvendosje, Naim Bardiqi, was photographed sending a phone message stating: “We are electing it ‘karate’, then we will see what the Constitutional Court says.”

This communication, made during one of the most important constitutional processes in the country, reflects an unserious approach and diminishes the importance of the procedure for electing the President. The ironic reference to the process and implicitly to the role of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo creates a negative perception of how MPs treat their institutional responsibilities.

Although MP Bardiqi later apologized and described the message as sarcasm, and also raised concerns about privacy violations, such behavior during such a critical moment undermines public trust in the seriousness of the parliamentary process and in the integrity of decision-making.[16]

In this context, such statements and communications should not be seen merely as isolated incidents, but as a reflection of a broader approach to the presidential selection process. Despite MPs being fully aware of the constitutional requirements and procedures that must be followed to ensure a lawful and legitimate process, there is often a tendency to relativize these obligations, leaving space for such issues to later be addressed by the Constitutional Court. This approach not only shifts responsibility away from the Assembly as an institution, but also creates a problematic precedent regarding respect for and implementation of the constitutional order.

Recommendation: MPs of the Assembly of Kosovo should maintain high standards of ethics and professionalism in the exercise of their duties, particularly in constitutionally significant processes. Behavior and communications that may be perceived as unserious or disrespectful toward institutions should be avoided in order to preserve public trust in democratic institutions.

Attempt to bypass procedures for the Bureau Draft Law

The parliamentary majority, Vetëvendosje, proposed bypassing the regular procedure for reviewing the Draft Law on the Bureau, despite calls from opposition MPs and the Kosovo Law Institute for it to be processed through standard procedures due to its importance and sensitivity.

[16] KOHA.net. “Bardiqi kërkon falje për ‘karatenë’, e quan sarkazëm.” KOHA.net, 28 prill 2026. Link: <https://www.koha.net/arberi/bardiqi-kerkon-falje-per-karaten-e-quan-sarkazem>. Qasur për herë të fundit më: 06.05.2026.

The Draft Law, which has previously been annulled twice by the Constitutional Court of Kosovo, requires careful review and full addressing of issues between the two readings. However, the proposal to bypass regular procedures was not adopted, as it failed to secure the required two-thirds (2/3) majority of MPs present and participating in the vote.

An attempt to bypass procedures for such an important draft law poses a risk to the quality of legislation and its compliance with the Constitution, given the sensitive nature of the law and its implications for human rights and the rule of law.

Recommendation: The Assembly of Kosovo should avoid any practice of bypassing procedures for draft laws, especially those of particular importance, and should ensure their regular, transparent, and inclusive treatment.

Draft Law on the Bureau processed in haste for public hearing despite rejection of procedure bypass

Despite the fact that the proposal to bypass regular parliamentary procedures for the Draft Law on the Bureau was not approved in the plenary session, the subsequent review process was conducted in haste and in contradiction with public consultation standards. The Committee on Legislation organized a public hearing on this draft law by publishing the invitation less than 24 hours before its holding, thereby preventing real participation and substantive input from relevant stakeholders.

This approach is contrary to the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of Kosovo, which require that invitations for public hearings be published at least five (5) days in advance. Furthermore, considering that this draft law has been rejected twice by the Constitutional Court of Kosovo and is being processed for a third time, the accelerated procedure undermines the quality of legislation and the credibility of the process.

In these circumstances, although formal bypassing of procedures was not allowed, the way the process was conducted reflects a tendency toward expedited treatment and formal rather than substantive consultations.

Recommendation: The Assembly of Kosovo should ensure that draft laws of particular importance are processed without haste and in compliance with deadlines and public consultation standards, guaranteeing meaningful participation and substantive contributions from relevant stakeholders in the legislative process.

Delayed and non-transparent adoption of the Work Plan for the Spring Session 2026

The Assembly of Kosovo adopted the Work Plan for the Spring Session 2026 with delay, although according to its Rules of Procedure, the Presidency of the Assembly, in cooperation with parliamentary group leaders, is responsible for planning the Assembly's work. The Assembly was constituted on 11 February 2026, while the work plan was adopted only after the expiration of the temporary measure imposed by the Constitutional Court of Kosovo, which ended during March 2026.

Moreover, the adoption of this plan was carried out without prior publication of the draft and

without consultations with civil society or stakeholder groups. Technical shortcomings were also identified, including the inclusion of draft laws that had already been adopted, as well as inaccuracies in planning draft legislation for the period May–July 2026. In the absence of prior publication of the draft, the Kosovo Law Institute and other stakeholders were not able to provide comments or identify additional shortcomings.

Recommendation: The Presidency of the Assembly of Kosovo should ensure the timely adoption of the Work Plan for each session through a transparent and inclusive process, including prior publication of the draft and consultation with civil society and stakeholder groups, in order to ensure better planning and quality of parliamentary work.

Legal violation in the cancellation of the proces for electing the Secretary General of the Assembly

The Presidency of the Assembly of Kosovo failed to complete the process for selecting the Secretary General, despite the fact that all legal procedures had been completed and both candidates had met the criteria for appointment. Contrary to the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly and the Law on Public Officials, the Presidency did not vote for either of the proposed candidates and initiated the announcement of a new recruitment process without legal basis.[17]

The recruitment process, initiated in August 2024, was conducted in accordance with legal procedures, without complaints or disputes, and was completed with the submission of the final report for decision-making in December 2024. Despite this, the Presidency in the 8th Legislature failed to act within the legal deadlines for selecting one of the candidates, exceeding the prescribed timeframe and leaving the position without a regular appointment.

The inaction of the Presidency in the 10th Legislature and the attempt to annul a completed process constitute arbitrary decision-making, undermine the legal certainty of candidates, and create a dangerous precedent for bypassing legal procedures in public institutions.

Recommendation: The next Presidency of the Assembly of Kosovo should immediately conclude the process for selecting the Secretary General by appointing one of the proposed candidates in accordance with the law, and should avoid practices that undermine legal certainty and the integrity of public administration.

Parliamentary majority's failure to convene the Committee on Economy, Industry, Entrepreneurship, Trade and Innovation

Vetëvendosje MPs did not attend the meeting of this committee, where the only agenda item was the reporting of the Board of the Energy Regulatory Office (ERO) regarding the decision on electricity tariffs, the 2026 balance sheet, electricity trading, and other related issues.[18]

Under the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of Kosovo, the quorum for initiating and holding a committee meeting is 50% + 1 of its members. The absence of MPs from the parliamentary majority resulted in the meeting not being held.

[17] Article 19, Rules of Procedure of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo; Articles 47 and 49, Law No. 08/L-197 on Public Officials. Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo, Pristina, 05 January 2023.

[18] KOHA.net. "Meeting of the Committee on Economy fails, ZRRE Board was to report." KOHA.net, 3 April 2026. <https://www.koha.net/arberi/desh-ton-mbledhja-e-komisionit-per-ekonomi-do-te-raportonte-bordi-i-zrre-se> (Last accessed: 06 May 2026).

In this case, Vetëvendosje provided no justification for its non-participation, thereby preventing the consideration of a highly important public issue directly related to electricity tariffs and their impact on citizens and businesses.

Recommendation: Parliamentary groups should address the issue of MPs' non-participation in committee meetings through internal discussions within their respective groups and should require MPs to attend regularly, in order to ensure quorum, guarantee the effective exercise of oversight functions, and properly address matters of public interest.

Failure to address the request for the parliamentary debate on the non-implementation of the double pension law

KKI, on 19 February 2026, submitted a request for initiating a parliamentary debate regarding the non-implementation of the existing legislation on the right to receive an old-age pension alongside pensions for war-related categories. Despite this request, no response was provided by the Speaker of the Assembly of Kosovo, the Deputy Speakers, or the heads of parliamentary groups until the end of the parliamentary mandate.[19]

The failure to address this request prevented the exercise of the Assembly's oversight function over an issue related to the non-implementation of the law and citizens' social rights. This matter has generated continuous legal and financial consequences, including a high burden on the courts and additional costs to the state budget, as a result of the ongoing refusal of this right by the responsible institutions.

Recommendation: The Assembly of Kosovo should address in a timely manner requests for parliamentary debate related to non-implementation of laws and citizens' rights, by initiating discussions and oversight mechanisms, in order to ensure the enforcement of applicable legislation and proper treatment of matters of public interest

Withdrawal of budget amendments by PDK

During the plenary session for the "Second Reading of Draft Law No. 10/L-001 on Budget Appropriations for 2026," the parliamentary group of the Democratic Party of Kosovo withdrew all proposed amendments, arguing that they had not passed the Budget Committee. This withdrawal was made without providing any substantive justification or explanation regarding the content and purpose of the previously submitted amendments.[20]

In contrast to this approach, other opposition groups such as LDK and AAK, despite their amendments not passing in committee, presented and debated them in plenary session, thereby contributing to greater transparency and informing citizens about their proposals and political positions.

The withdrawal of amendments without justification by the Democratic Party of Kosovo is not

[19] Kosovo Law Institute. "IKD requests parliamentary debate on non-implementation of the law and non-realization of the right to double pension." Kosovo Law Institute, 19 February 2026. <https://kji-ks.org/ikd-kerkon-debat-parlamentar-per-moszbatimin-e-ligjit-dhe-mosrealizimin-e-te-drejtjes-per-pension-te-dyfishte/> (Last accessed: 05 May 2026).

[20] Plenary session of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. 20 February 2026. https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/Uploads/Data/SessionFiles/2026_02_20_ts_Seanca_NPhc2K6Be3.pdf (Accessed: 6 May 2026).

consistent with an active opposition role. Given that the review of amendments in committees takes place without public presence, the absence of their presentation in plenary deprives citizens of the opportunity to understand alternatives and concrete proposals for a highly important law such as the state budget.

Recommendation: Parliamentary groups, particularly opposition groups, should ensure that proposed amendments are presented and discussed in plenary session, regardless of the outcome in committees, in order to guarantee transparency, citizen information, and effective exercise of the oversight role in the legislative process

Rejection of opposition amendments by the parliamentary majority in the 2026 budget

During the plenary session for the second reading of Draft Law No. 10/L-001 on Budget Appropriations for 2026, amendments proposed by the parliamentary groups of Democratic League of Kosovo and Alliance for the Future of Kosovo were not supported by the parliamentary majority and were therefore not adopted.[21]

Unlike the case of Democratic Party of Kosovo, these amendments were presented and debated in plenary session, ensuring transparency and allowing citizens to be informed about opposition alternatives and concrete proposals. However, the rejection of all opposition amendments by the parliamentary majority indicates a lack of substantive and inclusive consideration.

Such a practice reduces the legislative process to a formal vote, without reflecting on the content of the proposals and without taking into account that the opposition represents a significant portion of citizens. This weakens the role of the Assembly of Kosovo as a space for pluralistic debate and limits the oversight function of the opposition.

Recommendation: The parliamentary majority should treat opposition amendments in a substantive manner, assessing their merits and adopting a more inclusive approach in the legislative process.

Non-adoption of the amendments for implementing the Constitutional Court Judgement in the 2026 Budget Law

During the review of the Draft Law on Budget Appropriations for 2026, the Kosovo Law Institute called on MPs of the Assembly of Kosovo to address, through amendments, the violation of the judgment of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo regarding the payment of work experience allowances for public officials.

A Member of Parliament took responsibility for drafting and submitting an amendment aimed at harmonizing the draft law with judgment Constitutional Court case KO79/23.

However, this amendment was not adopted, as it was voted down by the parliamentary majority. As a result, the 2026 Budget Law contains a provision that does not respect the deadline set by the Constitutional Court of Kosovo for the implementation of work-experience

[21] Plenary session of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. 20 February 2026. https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/Uploads/Data/SessionFiles/2026_02_20_ts_Seanca_NPhc2K6Be3.pdf (Last accessed: 6 May 2026).

payments, which required enforcement from 1 February 2024, but has instead postponed it to 2026.

The failure to adopt this amendment has led to the continuation of a situation of non-compliance with a constitutional judgment, producing financial consequences for thousands of public officials and increasing the risk of additional burden on the judicial system through individual lawsuits.

Recommendation: The Assembly of Kosovo should ensure that, during the review of draft laws—especially those with financial implications—judgments of the Constitutional Court are fully respected, by supporting amendments that align legislation with the Constitution and preventing the adoption of provisions that infringe upon the rights of public employees

Appointment of RTK and IMC Board Members through compromised processes

The process of selecting members of the boards of the Radio Television of Kosovo and the Independent Media Commission was conducted with serious deficiencies in transparency and procedural regularity, undermining the principle of meritocracy. The process was characterized by excessive haste, insufficient time for proper evaluation, and irregular organization of procedures.

In addition, issues were identified in the equal treatment of candidates and in the evaluation methodology, including the absence of a clear and transparent scoring system during interviews. These shortcomings created space for political influence and undermined the credibility of the process.

As a result, the selection of board members for these institutions was carried out through a compromised process, raising concerns about the independence and integrity of these important public institutions.[23]

Recommendation: The Assembly of Kosovo should ensure that the selection processes for members of independent institutions are conducted transparently, fairly, and based on merit, guaranteeing equal treatment of candidates and preventing any political influence.

Unlawful change in the composition of the Bar Exam Commission

The Government of Kosovo, during the monitoring period, decided to change the composition of the Commission for the Bar Exam, despite its members having an active mandate until the end of 2026. Law No. 08/L-033 on the Bar Exam does not provide any legal basis allowing the Government to change the composition of this Commission during the term of its members. [24] This action was undertaken without legal authority, as the law does not foresee the possibility of terminating the mandate of Commission members prematurely, making the decision arbitrary and contrary to the principles of legality and legal certainty. The Government's decision was subsequently approved by the Assembly of Kosovo. This development is also accompanied by poor institutional management of the process, given that no examination dates have been announced since April 2025.

[23] Kosovo Law Institute. "Members of the boards of RTK and KPM are selected through compromised processes." Kosovo Law Institute, April 24, 2026. Link: <https://kli-ks.org/onetaret-e-bordeve-te-rtk-se-dhe-kpm-se-zgjidhen-ne-procese-te-komprometuara/>. Last accessed on: 01.05.2026.

[24] Kosovo Law Institute. "KLI: The change in the composition of the Committee for the Bar Examination is unlawful," 24 April 2026. Link: [\[24\]](#) Kosovo Law Institute. "KLI: The change in the composition of the Committee for the Bar Examination is unlawful," 24 April 2026. Link: . Last accessed: 01.05.2026.

Under these circumstances, the change in the Commission's composition raises concerns of interference in its functioning.

Recommendation: The Assembly of Kosovo should not approve decisions that contradict the law and undermine legal certainty, while responsible institutions must respect the legal mandate of existing bodies and avoid arbitrary interference in their composition.

Initiation of a Citizens' Legislative Initiative to amend the Criminal Code

The Kosovo Law Institute submitted to the Assembly of Kosovo a notification for initiating a citizens' legislative initiative to amend and supplement the Criminal Code, based on Article 79 of the Constitution and the Law on Legislative Initiatives. The initiative aims to address two key issues: criminalizing non-implementation of judgments of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo and criminalizing the misuse of public funds for electoral gain.[25]

This initiative seeks to close legal gaps that allow avoidance of responsibility for non-implementation of constitutional court decisions, as well as to prevent practices that undermine the integrity of electoral processes through the use of public resources. The next steps include mobilizing citizens for signature collection and involving relevant stakeholders.

Recommendation: Following the submission of the citizens' legislative initiative to the Assembly, the Assembly Presidency should treat it as a priority and in accordance with legal deadlines, ensuring effective and inclusive review.

Lack of responsibility by MPs in relation to parliamentary questions

At the plenary session of 20 February 2026, several Members of Parliament who had submitted parliamentary questions were not present in the chamber, including MP Eman Rrahmani and MP Ganimete Musliu.[26]

Since MPs are informed in advance of the agenda and of the questions they themselves submit, their absence weakens the seriousness of this mechanism and limits the effective exercise of the Assembly's oversight role over the executive.

Postponement of parliamentary questions as a result of ministerial absence and institutional coordination gaps

Available data shows that a number of parliamentary questions were repeatedly postponed from one session to another (20 February → 10 April → 17 April → 24 April), mainly due to the absence of ministers or requests by MPs themselves for deferral.

In some cases, postponements occurred because the relevant ministers were not present in the session, while in other cases MPs requested delays themselves. This indicates that responsibility for delays is shared between the legislative and executive branches, and reflects a lack of effective institutional coordination.

[25] Kosovo Law Institute. "Members of the Boards of RTK and IMC elected through compromised processes." 24 April 2026. Link: <https://kli-ks.org/anetaret-e-bordeve-te-rtk-se-dhe-kpm-se-zgjidhen-ne-procese-te-komprometuar/>. Last accessed: 01.05.2026.

[26] Plenary session of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. 20 February 2026. Link: https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/Uploads/Data/SessionFiles/2026_02_20_ts_Seanca_NPhc2K6Be3.pdf. Last accessed: 01.05.2026.

Temporary absence of ministers and delayed responses

In several sessions, ministers and, in some cases, the Prime Minister were not present to answer parliamentary questions. However, in most instances, their absence had been formally notified to the Chair or the Speaker of the Assembly of Kosovo, usually due to official engagements or foreign travel.

In the majority of these cases, questions were postponed to subsequent sessions, where ministers were present and provided answers. Nevertheless, this practice has delayed responses and weakened parliamentary questions as an instrument of immediate accountability.

Use of written responses in the absence of oral answers

When ministers or the Prime Minister were not present, MPs either agreed to receive written responses or were required to wait for subsequent sessions. Although legally permissible, this practice reduces the effectiveness of parliamentary questions, as it eliminates direct debate and the opportunity for real-time clarification.

Lack of planning and efficiency in parliamentary questions

Analysis of several sessions indicates a lack of consistent planning in the conduct of parliamentary questions, including frequent postponements, insufficient synchronization between MPs and ministers, and repeated delays.

This situation weakens the oversight function of the Assembly of Kosovo and transforms this mechanism into a largely formal rather than substantive accountability tool.

Recommendation: The Assembly of Kosovo and the Government of Kosovo should ensure better coordination in the scheduling and conduct of parliamentary questions, guaranteeing regular presence of MPs and ministers in sessions. Parliamentary questions should be treated as a priority and addressed in real time to ensure effective accountability and avoid unnecessary delays in this oversight mechanism.

Dominance of extraordinary sessions and agenda control by the parliamentary majority

During the period February–April 2026, the Assembly of Kosovo held a total of 24 sessions, distributed as follows:

- 10 extraordinary sessions (41.7%)
- 7 regular sessions (29.2%)
- 3 solemn sessions (12.5%)
- 3 special sessions (12.5%)
- 1 constitutive session (4.1%)

Out of the 10 extraordinary sessions:

- 7 were convened by Vetëvendosje

- 1 by LDK (Jehona Lushaku)
- 1 by PDK (Arian Tahiri)
- 1 by an individual MP – Ramush Haradinaj

These data show that the parliamentary majority played a dominant role in shaping the Assembly's agenda through the use of extraordinary sessions.

Moreover, the fact that over 40% of sessions were extraordinary indicates a strong orientation toward decision-making outside regular parliamentary planning. This practice weakens the role of regular sessions as the primary space for structured debate and increases reliance on ad hoc decision-making.

At the same time, the opposition (LDK and PDK) used this mechanism in a very limited manner, reflecting a lower level of influence in setting the parliamentary agenda compared to the majority.

Recommendation: The Assembly of Kosovo should ensure a better balance between regular and extraordinary sessions, limiting the latter to cases of genuine necessity and guaranteeing more stable and inclusive planning of the parliamentary agenda.

Annex I: Total activity of MP's in the 10th Legislature

Members of the Assembly of Kosovo have a constitutional and political obligation to actively fulfil their legislative and representative responsibilities. Active participation in plenary sessions and contributions through speeches are key elements for the effective functioning of the Assembly and for addressing issues of public interest. Lack of engagement or a narrow focus on selected topics directly affects the quality of parliamentary debate and the representation of the public interest.

From the monitoring of all speeches delivered by MPs in the X Legislature, a total of 508 speeches were recorded. The following presents the main thematic areas of these interventions:

Topic/Issue	Number of declarations	%	Topic/Issue	Number of declarations	%
Economy and Finance	161	31.7%	Education	9	1.8%
Justice	60	11.8%	Foreign Affairs	5	1%
Procedural matters	56	11%	Environment	3	0.6%
Social Welfare	55	10.8%	Kosovo-Serbia Dialogue	3	0.6%
History/Solemnity/Special session	37	7.3%	Municipal Governance	3	0.6%
Social Welfare	24	4.7%	Community Rights	2	0.4%
Health	21	4.1%	European Integration	1	0.2%
Infrastructure	16	3.1%	Agriculture	1	0.2%
Security	15	3%	Media Freedom	1	0.2%
Culture and Sports	14	2.8%			
Public Administration	12	2.4%			
Election of collegial bodies	9	1.8%			

Table No. 1 – Number of MPs' statements by 21 thematic areas raised during plenary sessions of the assembly

The distribution of parliamentary speeches indicates a marked concentration in a few specific fields. Economic and financial issues account for over 31% of all speeches, making this the dominant area of parliamentary debate.

A significant portion of speeches, around 11%, relates to procedural matters. This shows that a considerable share of parliamentary time is spent on technical and procedural issues rather than substantive public policy discussions.

At the same time, several areas of high public importance are addressed only marginally. The Kosovo–Serbia dialogue and environmental issues each account for only 0.6% of speeches, European integration 0.2%, and minority rights 0.4%. Additionally, some topics are entirely absent from parliamentary debate, including gender issues, the diaspora, and governance efficiency, for which no speeches were recorded.

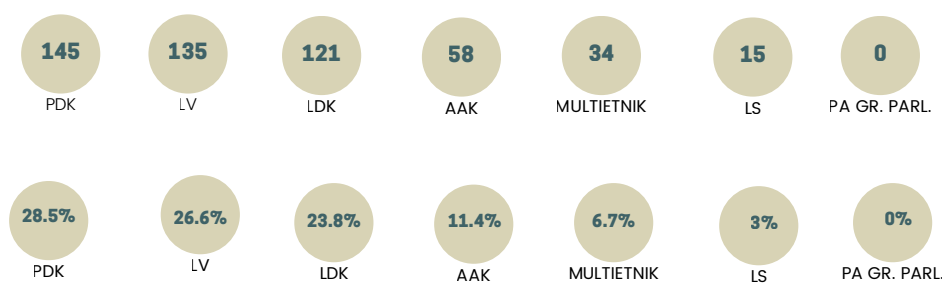
Recommendation: Members of the Assembly of Kosovo should ensure a more balanced distribution of their parliamentary engagement by addressing all areas of public interest more consistently. Greater focus should be placed on currently underrepresented topics to ensure that parliamentary debate more comprehensively reflects societal priorities.

MPs' Activity by Parliamentary Groups

Analysis of MPs' statements during 2026 shows that the parliamentary group of the Democratic Party of Kosovo has the highest number of statements (145), followed by Vetëvendosje (135) and the Democratic League of Kosovo (121). Meanwhile, the Alliance for the Future of Kosovo has 58 statements, the MULTIETNIK group only 23, and the Serb List 15 statements. MPs without a parliamentary group did not deliver any statements.

These data show that the parliamentary group of PDK has the highest number of statements, while Vetëvendosje, as part of the governing majority, ranks second. LDK follows thereafter, while other groups demonstrate significantly lower levels of engagement.

At the same time, the low level of statements from the MULTIETNIK group and the Serb List, as well as the complete lack of engagement from unaffiliated MPs, indicates limited participation in parliamentary debate and weak representation of issues related to these groups.



Indicator No. 2 – Total number of statements by parliamentary groups

Complete absence of engagement by a portion of MPs in parliamentary debate

Based on the available data, 26 Members of the Assembly of Kosovo did not deliver any speech in plenary sessions during the monitored period of the 10th Legislature, out of a total of 508 recorded speeches.

These MPs mainly belong to smaller parliamentary groups and the Serb List, while in some cases they also include other MPs with very low levels of engagement.

The complete absence of speeches by these MPs indicates a low level of exercise of their representative and oversight functions in the Assembly. Since participation in parliamentary debate is one of the key mechanisms for representing citizens and exercising control over the executive, non-engagement in this regard weakens the functioning of the Assembly as a democratic institution.

At the same time, it should be noted that some MPs may not have completed a full mandate due to various political or institutional circumstances, which may have influenced their level of engagement.

No.	Name and surname of the MP	Parliamentary group	Number of declarations	No.	Name and surname of the MP	Parliamentary group	Number of declarations
1	Besnik Tahiri	AAK	30	16	Përparim Gruda	PDK	9
2	Arbërie Nagavci	LV	25	17	Emilja Redzeqi	MULTIETNIK	9
3	Hykmete Bajrami	LDK	22	18	Erxhan Galushi	MULTIETNIK	8
4	Jehona Lushaku Sadriu	LDK	19	19	Ferat Shala	PDK	8
5	Bedri Hamza	PDK	16	20	Blerta Deliu Kodra	PDK	8
6	Ganimete Musliu	PDK	15	21	Adelina Thaçi Meta	LDK	7
7	Armend Zemaj	LDK	14	22	Albana Bytyqi	AAK	7
8	Albulena Haxhiu	LV	13	23	Besian Mustafa	LDK	7
9	Arian Tahiri	PDK	13	24	Eman Rrahmani	PDK	7
10	Ariana Musliu Shoshi	PDK	12	25	Lumir Abdixhiku	LDK	7
11	Arbnore Saliu	PDK	11	26	Mefail Bajqinovci	LV	7
12	Artan Asllani	MULTIETNIK	11	27	Arben Mustafa	PDK	6
13	Avdullah Hoti	LDK	10	28	Besa Kabashi Ramaj	PDK	6
14	Janina Ymeri	LDK	10	29	Ermal Sadiku	LDK	6
15	Time Kadrijaj	AAK	10	30	Slavko Simic	LS	6
No.	Name and surname of the MP	Parliamentary group	Number of declarations	No.	Name and surname of the MP	Parliamentary group	Number of declarations
31	Uran Ismaili	PDK	6	46	Enver Hoxhaj	PDK	4
32	Arjeta Fejza	LV	5	47	Fadil Hadergjonaj	LDK	4
33	Artan Behrami	PDK	5	48	Igor Simic	LS	4
34	Ejup Ahmeti	LV	5	49	Ramush Haradinaj	AAK	4
35	Ilir Kërçeli	LV	5	50	Adnan Rrustemi	LV	3
36	Lutfi Haziri	LDK	5	51	Albena Reshitaj	LV	3
37	Rozeta Hajdari	LV	5	52	Anton Quni	LDK	3
38	Vigan Qorrolli	LV	5	53	Arijeta Rexhepi	LV	3
39	Vlora Çitaku	PDK	5	54	Bajram Mavriqi	LV	3
40	Arbëreshë Kryeziu-Hyseni	LV	4	55	Bekë Berisha	AAK	3
41	Artan Abrashi	LV	4	56	Driton Hyseni	LV	3
42	Daut Haradinaj	AAK	4	57	Egzon Azemi	LV	3
43	Daorsa Kica Xhelili	LDK	4	58	Haxhi Avdyli	LV	3
44	Enver Dugolli	LV	4	59	Jeta Statovci	LV	3
45	Enver Haliti	LV	4	60	Kujtim Gashi	PDK	3
No.	Name and surname of the MP	Parliamentary group	Number of declarations	No.	Name and surname of the MP	Parliamentary group	Number of declarations
61	Liza Gashi	LV	3	76	Fatos Geci	LV	1
62	Mërgim Lushtaku	PDK	3	77	Fjolla Ujkani	LV	1
63	Sala Jashari	PDK	3	78	Ilir Qeriqi	LV	1
64	Valon Hoti	LV	3	79	Labinotë Demi Murtezi	LV	1
65	Veton Berisha	MULTIETNIK	3	80	Liljana Stefanovic	LS	1
66	Ardian Gola	LV	2	81	Miljana Nikolic	LS	1
67	Arsim Ademi	LV	2	82	Mytaher Haskuka	LV	1
68	Bylbyl Sokoli	LV	2	83	Nemanja Bisevac	LS	1
69	Nait Hasani	PDK	2	84	Rrahman Rama	PDK	1
70	Ergul Mazrek	MULTIETNIK	2	85	Rufki Suma	LV	1
71	Kujtim Shala	LDK	2	86	Shqipe Isufi	LV	1
72	Avdullah Klinaku	LV	1	87	Shqipe Mehmeti Selimi	LV	1
73	Avni Dehari	LV	1	88	Srdjan Popovic	LS	1
74	Elmi Reçica	PDK	1	89	Ukë Rugova	LDK	1
75	Fatma Taçi	MULTIETNIK	1	90	Verica Ceranic	LS	1

Tables 2-7 – Number of MPs' statements across the entire activity of the 10th legislature of the assembly

No.	Name and surname of the MP	Parliamentary group	Number of declarations	No.	Name and surname of the MP	Parliamentary group	Number of declarations
91	Xhavit Haliti	PDK	1	106	Edona Llaloshi	LV	0
92	Alban Bajrami	LV	1	107	Fahrush Rexhepi	LV	6
93	Fatmire Kollçaku	LV	1	108	Fitim Haziri	LV	0
94	Luan Aliu	LV	1	109	Fridon Lala	MULTIETNIK	0
95	Adelina Granica	LV	0	110	Hysen Durmishi	LV	0
96	Adem Hodza	PG	0	111	Jeton Raka	LV	0
97	Adriana Matoshi	LV	0	112	Lazar Radulovic	MULTIETNIK	0
98	Afërdita Hajrizi	LV	0	113	Milan Kostic	LS	0
99	Agim Bahtiri	LV	0	114	Mimoza Shala	LV	0
100	Arbër Rexhaj	LV	0	115	Naim Bardiqi	LV	0
101	Bahrim Sabani	MULTIETNIK	0	116	Nezir Kraki	LV	0
102	Blerim Gashi	LV	0	117	Salih Zyba	LV	0
103	Branislav Nikolic	LS	0	118	Sylejman Meholli	LV	0
104	Drita Pajaziti	LV	0	119	Taulant Kelmendi	LV	0
105	Duda Balje	PG	0	120	Valon Ramadani	LV	0

Tables 7-8 - Number of MPs' statements across the entire activity of the 10th Legislature of the Assembly

Annex 2: The Assembly in Numbers

On 22 March 2021, the Assembly of Kosovo was constituted following the parliamentary elections held in February of the same year. In the same session, the Assembly elected Glauk Konjufca as Speaker of the Assembly, representing the largest parliamentary group, and also elected the Government of Kosovo, headed by Prime Minister Albin Kurti.

During this legislature, there was one case of party-switching from the Democratic Party of Kosovo parliamentary group: MP Adelina Grainca moved to the Vetëvendosje group. In addition, one MP from Vetëvendosje, Doarsa Kica Xhelili, moved to the Democratic League of Kosovo group.

Two MPs from the Vetëvendosje parliamentary group, Fatmir Humolli and Haki Abazi, resigned from the group but remained in the Assembly as independent MPs. Based on the electoral results and the changes made during the mandate, the final composition of parliamentary groups in the VIII Legislature was as follow:

Parliamentary group	Number of MPs as of 11 February 2026	Number of MPs as of 28 April 202
VETËVENDOSJE! Movement	57	57
Democratic Party of Kosovo	22	22
Democratic League of Kosovo	15	15
Multiethnic	9	9
Serbian List	9	9
Alliance for the Future of Kosovo	6	6
Without a parliamentary group	2	2

Table no. 9 - Composition of parliamentary groups

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