



6<sup>th</sup> REPORT - VI - | REPORT FOR JULY 2010

# Corruption Monitor

Monitoring Report on Activities of Public Institutions in the Fight against Corruption in Kosovo

*“...Fight against corruption and organized crime is a fundamental precondition for Kosovo membership in the European Union...”*

...”

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## THE ACRONYMS' LIST

**AAK** – Alliance for the Future of Kosovo

**AKK** – Anti-Corruption Agency

**AKR** – New Kosovo Alliance

**BQK** – Central Bank of Kosovo

**BE** – European Union

**DHKEK** – Investigation Department for Economic Crimes and Corruption

**EULEX** – European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo

**IKS** – Kosovo Initiative for Stability

**IPOL** – Balkan Institute for Policy

**ISC** – Institute for Sustainable Communities

**KDI** – Kosovo Democratic Institute

**LDD** – Democratic League of Dardania

**MAP** – Ministry of Public Administration

**MTPT** – Ministry of Transport, Post and Telecommunication

**MM** – Memorandum of Understanding

**PDK** – Democratic Party of Kosovo

**PK** – Kosovo Police

**SSP** – Section of Professional Standards

**ZAP** – General Auditory Office

## SUMMARY

The Assembly of Kosovo has held five plenary sessions, of which three were solemnity sessions: Tony Blair visit, President Sejdiu speech and the session for supporting the International Court of Justice for its Advisory Opinion. According to the statistics for the period January-June, there were 104 questions sent in, of which 41 questions were addressed for different corruption affairs and the rest of 63 were addressed for other issues. During this period, the most active deputies on denouncing corruption affairs were, Driton Tali with 13 parliamentary questions, Naim Rustemi with 10, Riza Smaka with 5 and Xhylnaze Sylja with 2 questions. The main activities of Government of Kosovo during July were, the dismissal of Gjergj Dedaj vice Minister of Transport and Telecommunication, the approval of the draft-project for Public Prosecution and the initiation of Anti-Mafia Law promulgation.

European Union Mission for Rule of Law in Kosovo has arrested Ilir Tolaj adviser of Minister Bukoshi and Gani Zogaj part of IT sector within the Ministry of Public Administration with charges of having cancelled and hid information regarding "Limaj case". Although these two persons were released, the investigations on collecting evidences regarding their charges are ongoing. EULEX has warned for further arrestments, including arrestments in North Mitrovica.

Anti-Corruption Task Force that acts in ambit of the Special Prosecution has operated for the first time in arresting the Governor of the Central Bank of Kosovo, Hashim Rexhepi. For the first time, Kosovo prosecutors were engaged in such high level case.

The Kosovo Police has started its own anti-corruption campaign with brochures distribution to sensitize the citizens and give them the possibility to denounce corruption affairs. Kosovo Police has arrested a forester official in Peja Municipality who has been released after by an order of Court Judge, although there were enough evidences to charge and imprison him.

From 177 daily newspapers articles (Koha Ditore, Zeri, Kosova Sot), only 62 had topics character and the rest of 115 articles were only news. While Koha Ditore and Zeri were focused mostly in their criticism towards the Government of Kosovo and the Public Enterprises, Kosova Sot as newspaper was focused in its criticism towards the Judicial System.

In the Kosovo Customs, 4 disciplinary actions were undertaken and 4 officials were suspended for having abused with their official duty. The "Speak Up" Movement has organized a debate with a topic "Conflict of Interest" and has published a list of deputies who do hold dual positions, which causes a clear conflict of interest. Kosovo Democratic Institute has published its own report regarding the Assembly of Kosovo and IPOL has published the report about the EULEX role and functioning.

The high level of corruption and organized crime in the public institutions has worried the deputies of the European Parliament. In the approved Resolution for Kosovo, it was asked that 2010 must be a year of fighting corruption and organized crime.

## INTRODUCTION

The corruption has been considered as the major challenge for the Society of Kosovo during the 11 years of transition period and it continues to remain the main preoccupation for all, including: Politicians, Civil Society and Medias. The international personnel continues to address this issue in their annual reports/evaluations and declarative statements. Each end of the year, Kosovo receives public remarks from the European Union through its Progress Report and from American State Department through its Periodical Reports on particular issues. Reports from international NGOs were continuous and much more sever in addressing the corruption affairs.

The natives are still divided regarding the modality and fight against corruption. While Officials pledge “zero tolerance to corruption and organized crime”, the opposition declares otherwise, by calling “the government - head of corruption”. Their concern regarding this issue changes with the alternation of their role and power. During the governance under UNMIK administration and after the declaration of independence, the Kosovo public has seen only an alternation of powers and an empty rhetoric on the fight against corruption. The status and the state foundation have been used as an alibi from the Kosovo politicians to continually hide from the real problems.

Two years after the declaration of independence, investigation reports by the press side, deployment of the EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo EULEX and different issues addressed from civil society have shaped the “fight against corruption”. Besides the fact that the arrestments of the ‘big fishes’ is substituted with the small ones, including the Municipal level, the expectations promised by

internationals and Prime Minister Thaci will be part of the daily politics in Kosovo.

The “Speak Up” Movement continues to monitor the fight of the public institutions against the corruption. There were some of activities ongoing in the sixth period, July included. All that can be mentioned is the dismissal of Vice Minister of Transport and Communication, Mr. Gjergj Dedaj, the arrestment of Ilir Tolas advisor of Minister Bukoshi, the arrestment of Governor of the Central Bank of Kosovo, Hashim Rexhepi and some other secondary activities.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF KOSOVO

The Government of Kosovo has been focused during all July in the International Court of Justice and its Advisory Opinion. The Government is committed to fight the corruption and organized crime by: undertaking some activities in order to reduce the abuse of public money and public authority. Some of Government activities are: the dismissal of Vice Minister of MTTP, Mr. Gjergj Dedaj, the approval of Law on Public Prosecution and the proposal for the Anti-Mafia Law. The dismissal of Mr. Dedaj occurred only two days after his appointment to this position that makes the fastest dismissal of any senior official.<sup>1</sup> The dismissal occurred immediately after the Media declarations that blamed Mr. Gjergj Dedaj of having abused with the public money, while he held the position of Vice Minister in the Ministry of Labor a Social Welfare. During only 11 months, Mr. Dedaj spent 33 thousand euros from the Government credit-cards and other 8 thousand euros in advance without covering possibility.<sup>2</sup> These

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<sup>1</sup> Petrit COLLAKU – Kosovo: The official dismissed immediately after his appointment , [www.balkaninsight.com](http://www.balkaninsight.com), 16 July 2010,

<sup>2</sup> Arsim RASHITI: Gjergj Dedaj, thousands of euros without a coverage, newspaper Zëri, 14 July 2010, pg. 1

facts were the main reason for his dismissal, according to some senior official.<sup>3</sup> According to the Government statement, this path was undertaken as a consequence of ruthless fight against corruption and other negative phenomenon, in order to strengthen the good governance, the transparency and the effectiveness for the good of all citizens.<sup>4</sup> Anyway, the “Dedaj case”, shows that the changes under “Government reformation” campaign didn’t occur because the Ministers and Vice Ministers abused with public money, these changes were nothing but a disguising process. The Government of Kosovo should not reassign Mr.Dedaj in the position of Vice Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication, if they were aware of the abuses he made. Although, it’s very clear that Mr.Dedaj abused with his position, no penal charges are ongoing against him until now. Penal charges must be raised against him for corruption affairs, it’s not enough only his dismissal from the senior official position. Otherwise, all this can be used as a precedent from other officials involved in different corruption affairs. If the Government is really committed in fighting corruption and organized crime, than they must dismiss other ministers for they involvement in different criminal and corruption affairs. The dismissal of these ministers from the Government would make possible a better use of public finances and would also increase the credibility of citizens towards public institutions. The corruption and organized crime that has reached the highest levels of the Government, has worried even the former Prime Minister of Great Britain, Tony Blair. He urged Kosovo institutions to fight corruption and organized crime, because only in this way they can reach democratic values, economical

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<sup>3</sup> Memli KRASNIQI: Dedaj is dismissed two days after his appointment, newspaper , Zëri, 16 korrik 2010, fq. 8

<sup>4</sup> Gazeta Express: Thaci Threatened, 16 July 2010, pg. 5

development and the membership in the Euro-Atlantic structures. Blair has said that the corruption corrodes the support of the people for their State, damages all the processes and that the fight against corruption and organized crime is a precondition for membership into the European Union.<sup>5</sup> The deputies of the European Parliament also expressed their worries about corruption and organized crime spreading in the public institutions of Kosovo. The European Parliament through its Resolution outlined that, the year 2010 must be fundamental for the Government of Kosovo to move forward with its reforms in all levels of administration.<sup>6</sup> The President of the European Union has recommended to the Kosovo leadership to fight corruption and organized crime, by outlining that this fight means development, social and economic welfare for Kosovo.<sup>7</sup> The opposition has criticized the Government for its misshapen practices and bad-governance. The President of AAK, Ramush Haradinaj, has declared that this Government must run away, because the prime minister, ministers, public companies and the entire system are under investigations. Such approach came even from the New Kosovo Alliance (AKR). According to the Vice President of this party, Mimoza Kusari Lila, the fight against corruption is turning into fight between native institutions and internationals, a fight that cause damages only to the people of Kosovo.<sup>8</sup> EU Mission for Rule of Law in Kosovo has declared that,

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<sup>5</sup> Declaration of Tony BLAIR during his speech in the Assembly of Kosovo. For more, see the minute of the Assembly of Kosovo.. 9 July 2010

<sup>6</sup> Valmir KLAIQI: Recognizing Resolution, newspaper Express, 9 July 2010, pg. 4

<sup>7</sup> Declaration from the President Herman van ROMPUY in a meeting with the President of Kosovo, Fatmir SEJDIU, Zëri, 7 July 2010

<sup>8</sup> Bukurie BAJRALIU: AKR: Limaj is playing with senses of citizens, Koha Ditore, 3 July, 2010, pg. 6

38 corruption cases against senior officials are ongoing in the local, central and international level. According to the Chief Prosecutor, Johannes van Vressèijk, EULEX is working in the eighth corruption case, by adding that new arrestments will occur in the next future, including North Mitrovica. EULEX has raided PTK with a suspicion of bad management and has arrested the IT in the Ministry of Public Administration, Gani Zogaj, with the suspicion of having cancelled information that were required from EULEX regarding the "Limaj case", by releasing him later, even if he is still suspected. The Panel of Judges from EULEX has found guilty Ove Johansen by condemning him with 2 years of condition and 300.000 euro because of the financial damages caused to the PTK, while working as a manager of Norway Invest R&O AS. Johansen in cooperation with Leme Xhema, Mustafa Neziri, Roger Reynolds and Ronny Sorensen in order to unlawfully benefit financial means, has contributed to bring in Leme Xhema, who abused with her official position of general manager by issuing an unlawful payment order of 300.000 euro for the Norway Company.<sup>9</sup> During this month the draft-law for Public Prosecution has been approved. According to this draft-law, contracts of an amount that do exceed 10.000 euro must be signed from the minister. This was contradicted from two ministers (Ahmet Shala and Besim Beqaj). Beqaj has said that, through these competences to the senior officials will be given the possibility of interfering in the procurement process.<sup>10</sup> Even if, through this disposition the ministers will be more responsible and will be called in for answers, this can also lead ministers to seek guiltlessness for corruption affairs by declaring "the fault is of procurement". The tolerance or hush in front of corruption in the past 11 years has caused

<sup>9</sup> Besa KALAJA: Ove Johansen condemned by a condition, newspaper Zëri, 10 July, 2010, pg. 8

<sup>10</sup> Besnik KRASNIQI: The Government is involved in bids' affairs, Koha Ditore, 8 July, 2010, pg. 3

many damages to the country, budget, and citizens' welfare and to the image of Kosovo in general. According to Beqaj, the fight against corruption and organized crime has just begun and it will last for a long period.<sup>11</sup> In the meeting of July 14<sup>th</sup> 2010, Prime Minister Thaci has declared that the procedure for the promulgation of Anti-Mafia law is initiated and this will make possible the fight against all forms of criminality.<sup>12</sup> Such a law was recommended from the National Report on Foreign American Policy by outlining that, the legal framework is not enough in fighting the corruption because of the legal framework vacuum and because Kosovo still does not have any Anti-Mafia law or any other law that would make possible the wealth confiscation gained unlawfully.<sup>13</sup> If Prime Minister Thaci is committed to the fight against corruption, than he must begun this fight in the high level by dismissing ministers who are suspected of being involved in corruption affairs. Such conclusion derived from a debate that was organized by the Club for Foreign Policy in Kosovo.

## THE ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO

The Assembly of Kosovo has held five plenary sessions, of which three were solemnity sessions: Tony Blair visit, President Sejdiu speech and the session for supporting the International Court of Justice for its Advisory Opinion. In these sessions there was not seen any prominent willingness by the deputies to discuss on corruption affairs. However, in the last session held about the privatization of PTK, deputies were involved in the discussion if PTK should be privatized or not. Many critics toward the

<sup>11</sup> Visar PIREVA: Thaci:: Tolerance towards the corruption is damaging the country, Koha Ditore, 8 July, 2010, pg. 7

<sup>12</sup> Declaration of Prime Minister THACI in the regular meeting of the cabinet, RTK – News Edition (19:30), 14 July, 2010

<sup>13</sup> David L. PHILLIPS – Understanding the Independence of Kosovo, National Council on American Foreign Policy, New York. 1 May, 2010, pg. 7

Government and its strategy came from the deputies of the coalition. This is why the strategy was not approved in principle, it was agreed to change it according to the objections and suggestions of the deputies and bring it in again in September. The members from the opposition were not present during this session, with the exception of Riza Smaka, who roughly criticized the Government's strategy regarding the privatization of PTK. During this month, concerns mainly about political issues were raised and some Reports from different institutions were approved. Besides this, during the parliamentary motion, no question was raised about the corruption but questions regarding some other issues. However, the statistics show that during the first semester deputies did not raise too many parliamentary questions about the corruption. According to the article 26.1 of the Regulation on Assembly Work<sup>14</sup>, the parliamentary time limit for raising questions is limited to 50 minutes. This time limit is similar to the parliamentary motions time, during which deputies can raise their concerns and issues on behalf of the Kosovo citizens. According to the statistics, deputies did not raise many questions that do concern the citizens. According to the Early Warning Report of UNDP, corruption is one of three major problems for Kosovo, together with the unemployment and poverty.<sup>15</sup> But, the lack of the ministers is disabling in some way the article 26 of the New Regulation of Assembly<sup>16</sup> – an article that gives a solid space to the interested deputies to submit parliamentary questions addressed to the Cabinet. This situation pushed many deputies to stop themselves of raising questions or to continually repeat those questions. Based on statistics for the period January-July, it results that the Assembly has held 23 plenary sessions: 6 of them were solemnity

sessions. During 20 plenary sessions, a total of 104 questions were raised of which 41 were raised for corruption affairs. If we chronologically analyze these statistics, we notice that in January there were raised only 2 questions about corruption and 11 question about other issues. Besides July, the most passive month was February during which only 5 questions were raised regarding the corruption and 20 other question were raised for other issues, out of the corruption and organized crime range. During March there were 4 parliamentary questions about corruption and 9 question on other issues. According to this, in March the interest to discuss on corruption and organized crime in the high levels was decreasing, although April has shown an increase of interest by the side of deputies: 12 question on corruption and 19 on other issues. In May we had a lower number of questions: only 6 questions on corruption issues and 18 questions on other issues. During June we had an increased interest by: 12 questions on corruption issues and 21 on other issues. The month of July is the only one without any parliamentary question regarding corruption.

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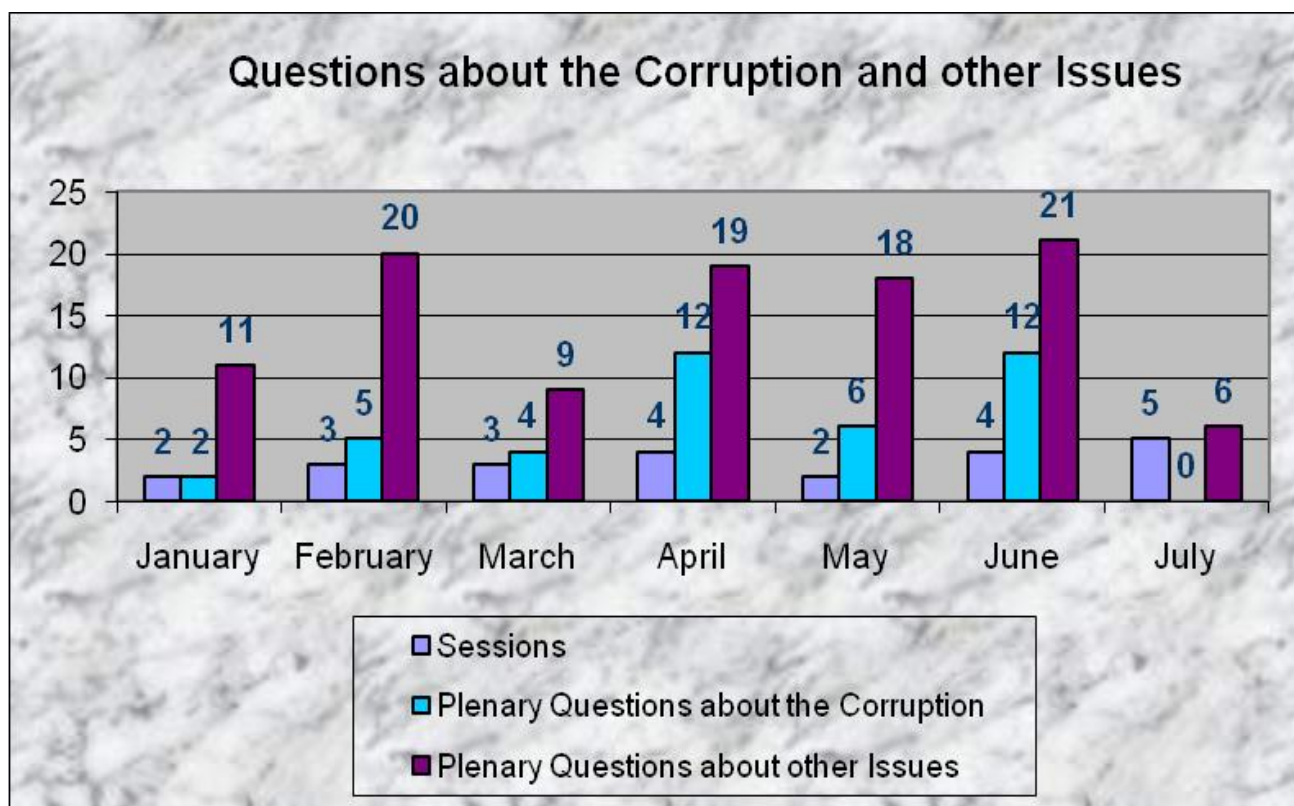
<sup>14</sup> Article 26.1. of the Assembly Regulation, approved on 20 Maj 2005, updated and completed on 1 June 2006.

<sup>15</sup> Early Warning Report, UNDP Kosovo, 27 March, 2010,

<sup>16</sup> Article 26 of the Assembly Regulation, approved on 20 May 2005, updated and completed on 1 June 2006.



The statistics of seven month regarding the questions on corruption and other issues during parliamentary questions:



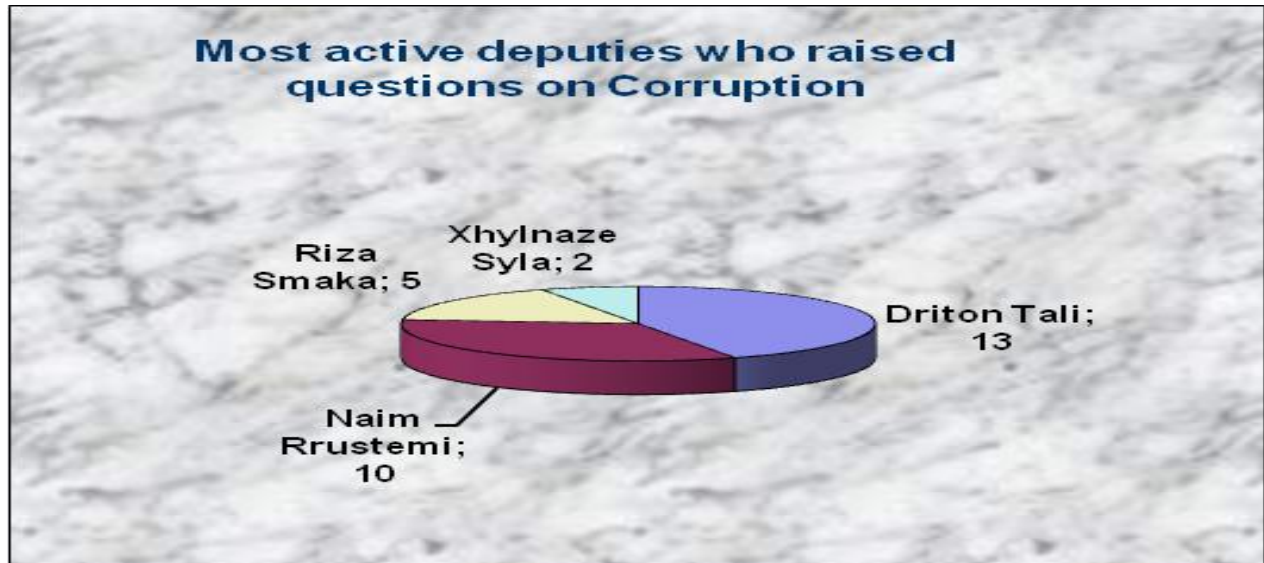
Tab (1): January-July period of Parliamentary questions

This passivity on undertaking activities that would control the Government brought to a decrease of satisfaction from the citizens up to 33%.<sup>17</sup> towards the Assembly performance. This percentage demonstrates a deep crisis in the legitimacy and credibility of the Legislative branch – the only organ elected directly from the people. In all this, the only ones who did raise their voice in order to denounce

corruption affairs were independent deputies: Driton Tali and Naim Rustemi. During the period January-July Driton Tali has raised 13 parliamentary questions on corruption and Naim Rrustemi raised 10 questions. Riza Smaka from the AKR has raised 5 questions on corruption and Xhylnaze Sylja from AAK raised 2 questions. On the other hand, deputies that raised only one question were: Donika Kada-Bujupi, Ibrahim Selmani, Shkumbin Demaliaj, Qamile Morina, Suzan Novobrdaliu, Myrvete Pantina, Nait Hasani, Ibrahim Makolli, Njomza Emini and Abdyl Imeri.

<sup>17</sup> Early Warning Report, UNDP Kosovo, 27 March, 2010, pg.1. According to this report, the satisfaction with the Assembly performance has decreased around 13% since September 2009

*The list of deputies who raised questions during parliamentary sessions on corruption.*



*Tab (2): Statistics of parliamentary questions during the period January-July 2010*

So, the Assembly of Kosovo instead of approving laws that do regulate their personal benefits (supplementary retirement), should work in approving other important laws, such as: Law on Financing Political Parties, Anti-Mafia Law and Law on Money Laundering. These laws would fulfill the Anti-Corruption Law Framework and would intensify the fight against corruption and organized crime.

## JUDICIAL SYSTEM

One of the most important powers of each political system is also the Judicial System. If this system is impartial and independent, than it a priori assures and limits every abuse of public money and official position. In this context, one of the reasons why the corruption and organized crime is spreading all over the institutions is the fact that, even the Judicial System is shrinking into corruption and it's becoming a prey of pressure and political interferences. This is confirmed by a Report of EULEX, which declares that the Judicial System in Kosovo is still weak. Further is

declared that, interferences in different levels and different forms are evident.<sup>18</sup> The Judicial System of Kosovo continues to be the institution of which the citizens are less satisfied with. The Early Warning Report has registered a decrease of 10% in the credibility of this institution.<sup>19</sup> If we consider the fact that no democracy can function without a Judicial System, because it checks and balances the powers, than Kosovo must undertake serious and immediate actions to reform this system.

**The Kosovo Prosecution**, which acts in ambit of the Judicial System, has been included for the first time in fighting corruption and organized crime. The Task Force founded in February and which acts in ambit of the Special Prosecution has become operative during the most significant arrestment operation since the end of the war, by arresting the: Governor of Central Bank of Kosovo, Hashim Rexhepi. The Governor is charged of having abused with insurance

<sup>18</sup> Program Report 2010: Constructing the common sustainable change, EULEX, June 2010, pg. 9

<sup>19</sup> Early Warning Report, UNDP Kosovo, 27 March, 2010, pg. 2

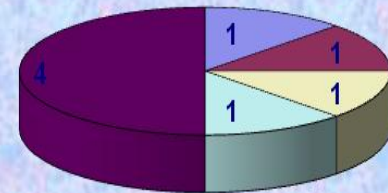
policies, corruption, bribery, tax evasion and money laundering.<sup>20</sup> The participants in this raid were from the local prosecutors and Kosovo police by shifting the fight against corruption from international mechanisms to the natives. This is an important path that brings us towards the enlightenment of a decade of abusing in the insurance and banking systems. Besides the raid in the Central Bank of Kosovo, another raid occurred in the house of Ibush Mazreku, who actually works within the Insurance Company "Dardania". In supporting Hashim Rexhepi was the former Governor of Central Bank of Kosovo, Michel Svetchine, who defended Rexhepi from the charges and suspicions that were raised against him. According to Svetchine, the 6 charges against Rexhepi are unfounded and the Governor is not implicated in anything. This urged the President of the Assembly to declare that, nobody will defend the abusers. Besides the arrestment of this "shark", other "sharks" must be arrested, so Kosovo will be cleaned up of these abusers, who are seriously damaging the process of state foundation and the democratization of our country, Kosovo.

## KOSOVO CUSTOMS

In the Kosovo Customs, 4 disciplinary actions were undertaken and 4 other suspension actions occurred with charges of having abused with the official position. In this sector, we have 1 written remark, 1 promotion impediment, 1 performance prohibition and 1 transfer to another position. In the Sector of Professional Standards, 4 officials have been suspended for having abused with their official position.

<sup>20</sup> Zekirja SHABANI: A shark has been arrested, Express, 24 July, 2010.

## Corruption Cases reported from the Kosovo Customs



- Verbal warning
- Promotion banned
- Annulment of the Performance
- Transfer to other duty
- Suspension for the misuse of the official duty

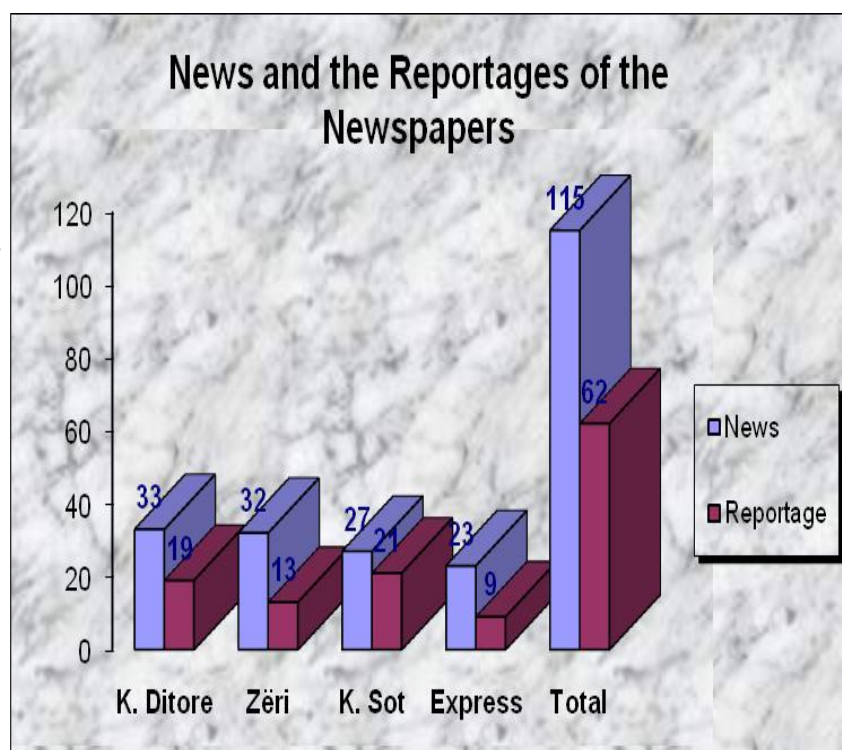
Tab (3). Statistics on corruption affairs for July 2010

## KOSOVO POLICE

Kosovo Police continues to be considered the most credible and less corrupted institution by the Kosovo citizens. Around 76% of the interviewed citizens (contrary to 72% in September 2009), expressed their satisfaction with the work of Kosovo Police and only a low percentage thinks that corruption is present in the Kosovo Police. The last Report of EULEX shows signs of progression from the Kosovo Police in fighting corruption and organized crime.<sup>21</sup> During the month of August, Kosovo Police started its campaign called "all together in preventing and fighting corruption". This campaign will have the goal of sensitizing the public opinion to report the corruption in case such a corruption is evident in the

<sup>21</sup> Program Report 2010: Building a common sustainable change, EULEX, June 2010, pg. 13-23

police activities. Kosovo Police has launched its electronic address (indo@kosovopolice.com) and phone number (038550999), by which they can be contacted at any time. Kosovo Police has arrested a forester official in Peja Municipality for having asked bribery from the owner of the woodwork Company “Lyboteni”. The official has been released after by an order of Court Judge, although there were enough evidences to charge and imprison him. After this scandal, the “Speak Up” Movement has reacted by sending a letter to the Head of Kosovo Judicial Council, Enver Peci. On the other hand, it remains to be outlined in the future reports, the work of the Investigation Department for Economic Crimes and Corruption regarding the processing of cases under investigation regarding corruption and organized crime.



Tab (3). Statistics on corruption affairs for July 2010 – newspapers reports

## NEWSPAPERS REPORTS

All the newspapers which reflect the general developments in Kosovo and which are monitored by the “Speak Up” Movement, express their concerns about the high level of corruption and organized crime. Although, a considerable number of reports from the media came through news editions, there were some newspapers to write on some different topics that later on were discussed. From 177 daily newspaper articles (Koha Ditore, Zeri, Kosova Sot), only 62 had topic character and the rest of 115 articles were news. During July only, Koha Ditore has realized 33 news and 19 topics that spoke about corruption. The newspaper Zeri has realized 32 news and 13 topics on different corruption affairs. The newspaper Express came out with 23 news and 9 topics.

## REPORTS FROM THE CIVIL SOCIETY

The civil society in Kosovo, which is widely accepted that is essential for the democratization process in our country, has undertaken a range of activities in the fight against corruption and other corrupt practices. The purpose of the activities of civil society, namely non-governmental organizations, has been the denunciation of corrupt practices and bad-distorting government. In this context, during the month of June there have been two different activities from two different organizations.

**THE SPEAK UP MOVEMENT** - During this month has organized a debate called “conflict of interest” by publishing a list of deputies who are included in conflict of interest – who hold dual public functions. According to the participant in this debate, the senior officials must resign from their unconstitutional and unlawful positions. Naim Rrustemi that was present in the quality of participant has declared that, the Law on Preventing



the Conflict of Interest prohibits the deputies to exercise other functions, with the exception of scientific, sportive, copyrights and patent rights activities. During this month, the “Speak Up” Movement has reacted against the election of Naser Osmani in the quality of member of KPA (Kosovo Privatization Agency), by a decision of the Government of Kosovo and against the proposal to assign the other deputy, Slobodan Petrovic, same in the KPA-s member position.

## KOSOVO DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTE -

The KDI has published its semester report (January-June) in July regarding the functioning of the Assembly of Kosovo. According to this report, the most active deputy was Riza Smaka, and the most passive deputy was Enver Hoxha, minister in the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. The lack of quorum and the absence of ministers in these sentences were the critics of this report. Always according to the KDI, the Parliamentary Commissions did not respect the deadline on processing draft-laws and did monitor only a small number of laws.

## BALKAN INSTITUTE FOR POLICY –IPOL

has published its three-month period Report on EULEX working performance. According to this report, EULEX has carried on some raids in order to improve its image and by this raised hope in the citizens’ expectations about the fight against corruption. IPOL urged EULEX to achieve results in fighting the corruption, because at the end the only important thing that counts is the result.<sup>22</sup>

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The publication of this report was made possible by USAID through the Program for Strengthening Civil Society implemented by ISC - Institute for Sustainable Communities. This Report is also a

<sup>22</sup> Uran KRASNIQI: IPOL-i EULEX-it: without ambitious declarations in case of results lack, 18 July, 2010, pg. 2

product and a result of the contribution of a dedicated team, by the staff of the “Speak Up” Movement, but also by external collaborators. In this context, the “Speak Up” Movement publicly thanks all those who worked to provide information and preparation of this Report. All the Reports of “Speak UP” on Activities of Public Institutions in the fight against corruption are published in this website: [www.monikorr.org](http://www.monikorr.org)

## ABOUT “SPEAK UP” MOVEMENT

The “Speak Up” Movement is committed in empowering the citizens to influence on the decision making for responsible and effective governance. The “Speak Up” is deeply committed to work in improving and achieving better levels of citizen representation in public life.” Speak Up” works for good governance based on democratic principles, for responsible and transparent institutions and law enforcement and participatory mapping. Therefore, the expenditure of public funds, conflict of interest, negligence and institutional responsibility, also the access to official information, constitute the main issues of the “Speak Up” work. In fulfilling these goals, the “Speak Up” aims to combat civic apathy and indifference, to make more active and more obedient the voice of citizens, make it an active part of community interest and always willing to oppose the abuse, misuse, corruption and other forms of distorting government.

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