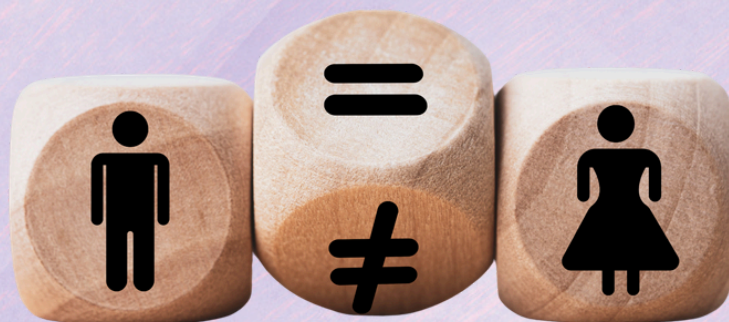


KOSOVO

Gender Analysis of the Law on the 2026 Budget



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Prepared by Elirjeta Beka and Nicole Farnsworth for the Kosovo Women's Network

Introduction

The Government of Kosovo approved [Law No. 10/L-001 on Budget Appropriations for the Budget of the Republic of Kosovo for the Year 2026](#) on 12 February 2026. Following its approval, the draft law was not made available for public consultation in accordance with [Regulation \(GRK\) - No. 17/2024 on Rules of Procedure of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo](#). As a result, only after it was submitted to the Assembly were citizens and civil society organisations (CSOs) able to analyse the budget and provide recommendations on it.

[The Law on Gender Equality](#) (LGE) obliges all public institutions to implement gender-responsive budgeting (GRB), which includes gender mainstreaming in the budget process and the “restructuring of revenues and expenditures” to promote equality between women and men.¹ Gender mainstreaming is defined as the inclusion of a gender perspective in the “planning, approval, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of legislation, policies, programmes and budgets in all political, economic and social areas”.² GRB should be in line with legal obligations and international best practices, including the LGE, the [Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability, Supplementary Framework for Assessing Gender Responsive Public Financial Management](#) (PEFA GRPFM), and [indicator 5.c.1 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#). Based on a gender analysis of the Law on the 2026 Budget, this commentary aims to provide the Government, the Assembly and municipalities with recommendations for any future amendments to the 2026 Budget, as well as the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) 2027-2029 and the 2027 Budget. Based on a gender analysis of the Law on the 2026 Budget, this commentary aims to provide the Government, the Assembly and municipalities with recommendations for any future amendments to the 2026 Budget, as well as the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) 2027-2029 and the 2027 Budget.

In August 2025, the Kosovo Women's Network (KWN) submitted budget recommendations to the [Ministry of Finance, Labour and Transfers](#) (MFLT), the [Ministry of Education, Science and Technology](#) (MEST), the [Ministry of Justice](#) (MoJ), the [Ministry of Internal Affairs](#) (MoIA), the [Prosecutorial Council](#), as well as to [municipalities](#). This commentary identifies and addresses **four key budgetary issues** that require institutional attention to advance gender equality and analyses the extent to which these key issues, linked to gender inequalities, have been addressed in the 2026 Budget.

Gender Mainstreaming

Despite the requirements of the PEFA GRPFM framework and SDG indicator 5.c.1, the Law on the Budget of Kosovo does not include gender-responsive annexes and does not contain a Gender Budget Statement. The absence of a comprehensive gender analysis and a Gender Budget Statement makes it difficult to assess how the budget aims to contribute to the achievement of gender equality. The 2026 Budget does not present any analysis of the potentially different needs of women and men, including differences by age, ethnicity, disability and geographic location. As a result, it remains difficult to understand which specific needs are intended to be addressed through budget allocations and to what extent these allocations will contribute to further advancing gender equality.

An important budget line related to gender equality concerns funding for the Agency for Gender Equality (AGE), totalling €411,722 in 2026, compared to €380,230 in 2025 (an increase of 8%). There

¹ Article 3, paragraph. 1.17.

² Article 3, paragraph. 1.16.

has been no increase in the number of staff. The position of a Gender Equality Officer under the wages and allowances budget line in each municipality is important for the allocation of human resources for the implementation of their obligations at the local level. For this, the budget line “Gender Affairs” is included in the budgets of only 15 municipalities (39%). This specific budget line has increased by 8% compared to the previous year. However, all municipalities in the Republic of Kosovo (38) should allocate a budget for gender affairs.

Addressing Gender-based Violence

In the Law on the Budget for 2026, the budget for Basic Expenses for Shelters for Domestic Violence has remained the same as in the previous year (€2,500,000). The budget for the Victim Protection and Assistance Unit is €611,351, and it has increased by 13% compared to the previous year. The number of employees has remained the same as in 2025, while the project for the electronic case management system in the Victim Protection and Assistance Unit is expected to be completed in 2028 (with a total project budget €34,460). Additional expenditures that are not foreseen in the draft law but are required by the [Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence](#) (the Istanbul Convention), which the Government has committed to implement, include:

- There is no budget for a Rape Crisis Centre for the treatment of survivors of sexual violence. €216,017 should be allocated for the construction of the Rape Crisis Centre in 2026, for its establishment and operation in 2027, and for its regular functioning in 2028 and onwards.³
- Regarding the [Draft Administrative Instruction \(GRK\) - No. xx/2024 on the National Emergency Telephone Line for Victims of Domestic Violence, Violence against Women and Gender-based Violence](#) and the new State Protocol for the Treatment of Sexual Violence Cases, in the Draft Budget it is unclear under which expenditure category the telephone lines have been placed. The cost for the operationalization of the Telephone Line would reach approximately €283,800 per year for the Government of Kosovo, calculated based on the average salary in the public and private sectors, current market prices, as well as projected inflation rates.
- Based on the new State Protocol for the Treatment of Sexual Violence Cases and in accordance with the institutional responsibilities within [Law No. 08/L-185 on the prevention and protection from domestic violence, violence against women and gender-based violence](#), and the [National Strategy for Protection from Domestic Violence and Violence against Women](#), all municipalities must allocate a budget for the Centres for Social Work (CSWs) under the category of Wages and Salaries as part of the Government Grant for Social Services to employ two additional social workers, specifically tasked with handling gender-based violence cases. These positions are essential for the implementation of the new legal framework, the prevention of violence and the protection of survivors, mainly women and children. In the law on the budget for 2026, this obligation has not been implemented. The additional cost of employing two social workers in each municipality to address cases of gender-based violence, including sexual and domestic violence, would reach approximately €702,000 per year for the Government of Kosovo.⁴ Specifically, it would be €18,000 per municipality for 37 municipalities (€666,000) and €36,000 for Pristina.
- The budget for the Free Legal Aid Agency has increased by 13% compared to the previous year, but there has been no increase in human resources. Based on [KWN’s recommendations](#), sufficient human resources should be allocated, and resources should be allocated for improving

³ KWN, *At What Cost? Costing Specialised Services for Addressing Gender-based Violence in Kosovo*, forthcoming 2026.

⁴ KWN Calculation: Based on the 2026 Budget, the Department of Social Services in all municipalities (460 employees) has a total annual allocation of €4,140,819, which translates to about €9,001.78 per employee per year (≈ €750 per month); 37 municipalities × 2 employees = 74; 74 × €750 × 12 months = €666,000; Prishtina 4 × €750 × 12 months = €36,000; Total annual = €702,000.

infrastructure, so that women seeking legal aid, especially those caring for children, have access to services in safe conditions, with privacy and dignity throughout legal procedures.

- The Kosovo Prosecutorial Council must ensure that the budget for human resources of the Victim Protection and Assistance Office guarantees sufficient staff, fair compensation, and continuous professional training to provide effective support to victims. Although the budget for 2026 (€611,351) has increased by 13% compared to 2025 (€542,146), the number of staff has remained the same. Currently, the number of Victim Advocates is insufficient to fulfill legal responsibilities and to guarantee adequate protection for survivors of gender-based violence.
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs must strengthen the protection of survivors of gender-based violence and prevent the recurrence of such cases by allocating sufficient funds for the purchase, operationalization, and maintenance of electronic monitoring systems, including electronic bracelets. These systems are essential for the effective monitoring of perpetrators of violence and for ensuring the enforcement of protection orders, providing an additional security mechanism and faster institutional response for survivors.

Adequate Financing of the Personal Assistance Scheme

The 2026 budget does not take into account the [minimum wage or the actual time currently required from personal assistants to support persons with disabilities](#). This contributes to violations of their labour rights. There is a need to increase the budget allocated for personal assistants of persons with paraplegia and tetraplegia (PTTP), who currently receive €150, and for blind persons, who currently receive €125, so that it is at least aligned with the minimum wage (currently €425 gross), or ideally aligned with the average wage (which is €639 gross). Personal assistants often work more than eight hours per day to provide care and do not receive pension contributions. This constitutes a violation of their labour rights under the Labour Law. Women tend to be overrepresented among personal assistants. Addressing these issues could contribute to improving the livelihoods of both assistants and the persons they care for. Considering that in 2025 there were [34,823 persons with paraplegia and tetraplegia and 1,877 blind persons](#), this would cost approximately €25.6 million for 2026 based on the minimum wage, which is roughly double the currently estimated expenditures. Budgeting based on the average gross wage would cost approximately €38.4 million.⁵

Adequate Financing of Care Services

The Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) should invest directly and encourage municipalities to better budgets for the establishment of additional public childcare centres and kindergartens. By setting [concrete targets and budget allocations based on comprehensive needs assessments, municipalities can address high levels of unemployment and inactivity](#). KWN has estimated that expanding childcare options could create approximately [9,899 new jobs](#) in this sector by transforming unpaid care work into paid employment. Moreover, this would enable more women to participate in the labour market and would improve educational outcomes in line with the [EU Barcelona Objectives. Planning budgets to increase the availability of affordable care services, particularly in rural areas, is essential for transforming unpaid care work into paid employment, increasing women's participation in the labour market, and supporting gender-responsive education from an early age](#). Greater budget allocations are needed to fulfil the commitments set out in the [National Development Strategy](#). According to the Law on the Budget for 2026, a total of €21 million has been allocated for preschool education in 35 municipalities (92%). The number of employees is 1,955, while capital investment for preschool education amounts to €1.8 million. However, the budget for 2026 for the Municipality of Zubin Potok is missing. The Government has a legal obligation to realise these investments, for which budget allocations must now be made. We call on municipalities

⁵ Based on KWN calculations.

and MESTI to allocate more funds for this purpose and to strongly encourage municipalities to do the same. We hope the Government will reduce dependence on external funding and ensure sufficient and sustainable budgetary resources in the future for this important national development priority.

Other Concerns

The provision stating that “following the approval of the new regulation on the internal organisation of the Government, by a Government decision, the Minister is authorised to make the necessary adjustments to budget allocations and other relevant codes in the budgetary systems” raises concerns regarding democratic oversight, transparency and accountability. In a parliamentary system, the authority to approve and amend budget allocations belongs to the Assembly, as the body representing citizens. Allowing such changes to be made by the executive without parliamentary review weakens the separation of powers and limits oversight mechanisms. This is particularly concerning for CSOs and citizens, as it reduces opportunities for public scrutiny, consultation and participation. Any modification of budget allocations should follow parliamentary procedures to ensure legality, transparency and democratic oversight.

The provision stating that “No budget organization may exceed the number of employees [...] except for maternity leave replacements and teachers in serious health conditions [...] Any excess [...] shall be considered a legal violation [...]” establishes a rigid cap on the number of employees with few exceptions, without considering the needs of public services and legal obligations of institutions. This approach is not gender-neutral, as it limits flexibility in sectors where women constitute the majority of the workforce and where demand for services is increasing (such as healthcare, care services, social services and preschool education). As a result, it increases workload pressures, reduces the quality of services and makes it more difficult to implement policies aimed at gender equality and social protection.

Paragraph two states: “[T]he number of employees and the amount for wages and allowances within sub-programmes [...] may be adjusted with the approval of the Minister [...] for local budget organisations a decision of the Municipal Assembly is also required [...]”. This allows the adjustment of the number of employees and the funds for wages and allowances to be made with the approval of the Minister, without going through parliamentary procedure and without approval from the Assembly of Kosovo, even though these changes affect a fundamental element of the approved budget. This shifts decision-making from the legislative level to the executive, weakens transparency and budget accountability and undermines the budgetary authority of the Assembly.

Paragraph three states: “[I]n the case of reorganization [...] the number of employees [...] may be adjusted by decision of the Minister [...] provided that the total number [...] is not exceeded [...]”. This provision grants the Minister the authority to change the number of staff following the reorganization of the Government without parliamentary approval. Although a certain level of flexibility is necessary during restructuring, this shifts a budgetary competence from the legislative to the executive. In the current situation, when some ministries do not have approved budget lines, this creates legal and operational uncertainty for staff planning and institutional functioning.

Paragraph four states: “The Government is authorised [...] to decide on adjusting the permitted number of employees [...] according to the actual number [...] in the event of changes in the structure of the Government.” This paragraph grants the Government the authority to change the total number of employees according to the actual situation at the moment of the budget approval, in the event of restructuring, without returning to parliamentary procedure, raising concerns regarding transparency and accountability.

Since they affect democratic processes, all these provisions may have a dual impact on women’s engagement in decision-making processes through the parliament and public consultations, including women’s rights organizations’ ability to participate in public consultations on the budget. This may hinder the involvement of gender equality experts in informing budgetary changes.

The Kosovo Law Institute (KLI) [has found that the Draft Law on Budget Allocations for 2026 is unconstitutional](#), as it does not implement the judgment of the Constitutional Court KO79/23 regarding the compensation of work experience for public officials. Instead of implementing this right from 1 February 2024 and through the amendment of the Law on Salaries in the Public Sector, the draft law postpones the implementation to 2026 and attempts to regulate it through an annual law, without respecting the deadline and the constitutionally required standard. According to KLI, this constitutes non-implementation of a judgment with force equal to a constitutional norm, violates the rights of more than 90,000 public officials and creates financial consequences for them. From a gender perspective, this issue takes on particular importance, as women are overrepresented in certain levels of public administration and often have career interruptions due to family care responsibilities. The postponement of compensation for work experience can increase gender pay inequalities and may negatively affect the progress of women in public administration, reinforcing the gender gap and undermining equality in employment and pay.

Recommendations

For the **Government and the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo** it is recommended that, during any future budget review, as well as in the process of drafting the MTEF and future budgets, it should be ensured that the respective budget lines of ministries and municipalities have clear and sufficient budget allocations for:

- **Improving gender equality:** Ensure that every municipality has a budget under wages and allowances for the Gender Equality Officer so that this person can implement her/his legal obligations
- **Addressing gender-based violence:**
 - The Ministry of Justice should allocate €216,017 for a Rape Crisis Centre to provide treatment for survivors of sexual violence and €283,800 for an SOS hotline in accordance with the Istanbul Convention.
 - The budget allocated to CSWs in the category of Wages and Allowances should be increased to employ two additional social workers in each municipality, and four in Prishtina, specifically tasked with handling cases of gender-based violence. The additional cost is approximately €702,000.
 - The Ministry of Internal Affairs should improve the protection of survivors of gender-based violence and prevent the recurrence of gender-based violence by allocating funds for the purchase and maintenance of electronic monitoring systems.
- **Personal Assistance Scheme:** Increase the budget line for financing the Personal Assistance Scheme based on the actual time required by personal assistants to support persons with disabilities and address violations of the labour rights of personal assistants, which would cost approximately €25.6 million for 2026 based on the minimum wage. Meanwhile, budgeting based on the average gross wage would cost approximately €38.4 million.
- **Adequate financing of care services:** MESTI and municipalities should finance the establishment of childcare centres to increase women's employment and improve educational outcomes.
- The Government should publish a Gender Budget Statement in line with the commitments of PEFA and SDG 5.c.1, showing how the budget will contribute to advancing gender equality in Kosovo in accordance with the Government's commitments.
- The Government should publish online all gender budget annexes submitted by budget organisations, in line with the requirements of budget circulars, towards transparency and accountability.

Annex 1. Municipal Budgets for Gender Equality (Gender Affairs Budget Lines)

The table below shows, for each municipality, the budget allocated for gender affairs in 2025 compared to 2026, reflecting the change in absolute value and percentage, as well as changes in the number of employees engaged in these issues.

Municipality	Budget for Gender Affairs 2025 (euro)	Budget for Gender Affairs 2026 (euro)	Difference (euro)	%	Number of Employees 2025	Number of Employees 2026
Deçan/Deçani						
Dragash/Dragaş	10,808	12,730	1,922	18%	1	1
Ferizaj/Uroševac						
Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje	28,032	34,733	6,701	24%	2	2
Gjakovë/Đakovica						
Gjilan/Gnjilane						
Glogovac/Glogovac						
Graçanicë/Gračanica	12,142	13,690	1,548	13%	1	1
Han i Elezit/Elez Han						
Istog/Istok	30,641	36,726	6,085	20%	3	3
Junik						
Kaçanik/Kaçanik	16,269	17,189	920	6%	1	1
Kamenicë/Kosovska Kamenica	14,722	0	-14,722	-100%	1	0
Klinë/Klina	13,893	14,524	631	5%	1	1
Klokot/Klokot						
Leposaviq/Leposavić						
Lipjan/Lipljan						
Malishevë/Mališevo	21,417	24,188	2,771	13%	1	1
Mamushë/Mamuša						
Mitrovica Veriore/Severna Mitrovica						
Mitrovicë/Mitrovica	46,500	48,094	1,594	3%	2	2
Novobërdë/Novo Brdo	13,339	13,659	320	2%	1	1
Obiliq/Obilić						
Partesh/Parteš	9,000	8,250	-750€	-8%	1	1
Pejë/Peć	27,482	41,477	13,995	51%	1	2
Podujevë/Podujevo						
Prishtinë/Priština						
Prizren						
Rahovec/Orahovac	9,200	11,172	1,972	21%	1	1
Ranillugë/Ranilug	10,970	12,230	1,260	11%	1	1
Shtërpcë/Štrpce						
Shtime/Štimlje						
Skenderaj/Srbica	36,400	38,500	2,100	6%	3	3
Suharekë/Suva Reka						
Viti/Vitina						
Vushtrri/Vučitrn	18,338	16,662	-1,676	-9%	3	3
Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok						
Zveçan/Zvečan						
Gjithsej	319,153	343,824	24,671	8%	24	23

Annex 2. Budget Allocations for Preschool Education by Municipality

The table below shows, for each municipality, the budget allocated for preschool education in 2025 compared to 2026, the number of employees for 2025 and 2026, and capital investments for 2026.

Municipality	Number of Employees 2025	Budget Allocation 2025 (euro)	Number of Employees 2026	Budget Allocation 2026 (euro)	Capital Investment 2026 (euro)
Gllgovc/Glogovac	30	270,141	42	398,855	
Fushë Kosovë/ Kosovo Polje	49	795,635	49	1,038,981	480,000
Lipjan/Lipljan	74	774,680	75	1,074,891	210,000
Obiliq	15	137,976	33	344,360	
Podujevë/Podujevo	63	818,972	75	1,101,924	300,000
Prishtinë/Priština	280	3,455,000	280	3,573,373	400,000
Shtime/Štimlje	49	441,209	57	566,409	
Graçanicë/Gračanica	44	306,643	44	338,093	
Dragash/Dragaš	36	226,000	42	446,439	
Prizren	65	1,246,516		1,115,357	400,000
Rahovec/Orahovac	34	357,500	34	384,250	
Suharekë/Suva Reka	45	360,674	45	405,000	
Malishevë/Mališevo	112	1,002,791	117	1,263,653	
Mamushë/Mamuša	4	24,913	5	38,043	
Gjakovë/Đakovica	120	1,160,000	135	1,344,000	
Istog/Istok	49	465,212	54	515,862	10,000
Klinë/Klina	20	186,130	20	199,374	
Pejë/Peć	99	908,191	105	1,069,147	
Junik	0	0	11	84,811	
Leposaviq/Leposavić	82	462,964	82	472,000	
Mitrovicë/Mitrovica	62	540,000	59	732,854	
Skenderaj/Srbica	49	483,800	55	535,472	
Vushtrri/Vučitrn	68	661,052	69	730,822	10,000
Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok	24	97,500	Budget for 2026 Missing		
Zvečan/Zvečan	30	35,600	30	50,300	
Mitrovica Veriore/Severna Mitrovica	39	200,000	39	-196,500	
Gjilan/Gnjilan	147	1,517,696	170	1,737,600	
Kaçanik/Kaçanik	21	225,005	27	253,175	
Kamenicë/Kosovska Kamenica	46	335,610	51	406,362	
Novobërdë/Novo Brdo	13	89,232	13	107,416	
Ferizaj/Uroševac	46	459,491	58	576,753	
Viti/Vitina	34	294,496	34	328,445	
Partesh/Parteš	6	52,000	7	74,000	
Han i Elezit/Elez Han	13	115,536	13	133,147	
Kllokot/Klokot	9	73,271	9	75,271	
Ranillugë/Ranilug	16	133,296	16	160,760	
Gjithsej	1,893	18,714,732	1955	21,480,699	1,810,000

Annex 3. Budget Allocations for Social Services

The table below shows, for each municipality, the budget allocated for wages and allowances for social services in 2025 compared to 2026, the number of employees for 2025 and 2026, as well as the difference in wages and allowances and the number of employees. This illustrates that the human resources foreseen by the new State Protocol for the Treatment of Cases of Sexual Violence have not been allocated, in accordance with the institutional responsibilities under Law No. 08/L-185 on the prevention and protection from domestic violence, violence against women and gender-based violence, and the National Strategy for Protection from Domestic Violence and Violence against Women.

Municipality	Number of Employees 2025	Wages and Allowances 2025 (euro)	Number of Employees 2026	Wages and Allowances 2026 (euro)	Differences Number of Employees	%	Differences Wages and Allowances (euro)	%
Deçan/Deçani	10	85,217	10	95,652	0	0%	10,435	12%
Gllgovc/Glogovac	14	116,422	14	139,122	0	0%	22,700	19%
Gjakovë/Đakovica	18	111,339	18	186,261	0	0%	74,922	67%
Gjilan/Gnjilane	16	111,451	16	143,220	0	0%	31,769	29%
Dragash/Dragaš	10	70,000	10	87,925	0	0%	17,925	26%
Istog/Istok	12	92,893	12	108,923	0	0%	16,030	17%
Kaçanik/Kaçanik	8	61,120	8	74,658	0	0%	13,538	22%
Klinë/Klina	11	90,104	11	103,409	0	0%	13,305	15%
Fushë Kosovë/ Kosovo Polje	10	75,746	10	89,724	0	0%	13,978	18%
Kamenicë/Kosovska Kamenica	13	97,354	12	114,952	-1	-8%	17,598	18%
Leposaviq/Leposavić	10	46,670	10	56,235	0	0%	9,565	20%
Lipjan/Lipljan	13	105,874	13	112,793	0	0%	6,919	7%
Obiliq	11	84,465	10	95,027	-1	-9%	10,562	13%
Rahovec/Orahovac	15	108,000	15	136,000	0	0%	28,000	26%
Pejë/Peć	20	154,801	21	187,901	1	5%	33,100	21%
Podujevë/Podujevo	13	106,267	14	138,724	1	8%	32,457	31%
Prishtinë/Priština	47	360,000	47	413,627	0	0%	53,627	15%
Prizren	26	199,323	26	261,469	0	0%	62,146	31%
Skenderaj/Srbica	17	118,300	17	170,000	0	0%	51,700	44%
Shtime/Štimlje	10	74,000	10	86,000	0	0%	12,000	16%
Shtërpcë/Štrpce	8	64,977	8	78,112	0	0%	13,135	20%
Suharekë/Suva Reka	13	101,000	12	113,000	-1	-8%	12,000	12%
Ferizaj/Uroševac	17	125,821	17	132,051	0	0%	6,230	5%
Viti/Vitina	15	120,000	15	131,055	0	0%	11,055	9%
Vushtrri/Vučitrn	13	92,300	13	111,228	0	0%	18,928	21%
Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok	13	76,006	13	76,006	0	0%	0	0%
Zveçan/Zvečan	12	65,377	12	86,400	0	0%	21,023	32%
Malishevë/Mališevo	9	81,591	9	92,407	0	0%	10,816	13%
Novobërdë/Novo Brdo	4	31,330	4	38,452	0	0%	7,122	23%
Mitrovica Veriore/Severna Mitrovica	12	85,000	12	101,000	0	0%	16,000	19%
Mitrovicë/Mitrovica	28	191,000	24	232,378	-4	-14%	41,378	22%
Junik	2	13,089	3	20,194	1	50%	7,105	54%

Municipality	Number of Employees 2025	Wages and Allowances 2025 (euro)	Number of Employees 2026	Wages and Allowances 2026 (euro)	Differences Number of Employees	%	Differences Wages and Allowances (euro)	%
Han i Elezit/Elez Han	3	24,585	3	28,200	0	0%	3,615	15%
Mamushë/Mamuša	2	16,203	2	18,184	0	0%	1,981	12%
Gračanicë/Gračanica	4	28,989	5	43,425	1	25%	14,436	50%
Ranillugë/Ranilug	4	30,838	4	37,105	0	0%	6,267	20%
Partesh/Parteš								
Kllokot/Klokot								
Total	463	3,417,452	460	4,140,819	-3	-0.6%	723,367	21%