ELECTIONS IN KOSOVO
2000 - 2014

Political Entity Certification

Voter Registration

Political Party Registration

Polling, Counting and Results

Electoral System

Observer Accreditation

Administration of Elections

Prishtina, 2017

Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova - Republic of Kosovo
Komisioni Qendror i Zgjedhjeve
Centralna Izborna Komisija
Central Election Commission

ELECTIONS IN KOSOVO

2000 - 2014

Prishtina, 2017

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INTRODUCTION

Kosovo has marked great advances in the field of elections. The history of elections in post-conflict Kosovo begins in the year of 2000. On October 28th of that year the first elections of Municipal Assembly took place. A year later, on November 17th 2001, also for the first time, elections for Kosovo Assembly took place.

Until the declaration of Independence of Kosovo (2008), several other electoral processes were organized.

Characteristics of the electoral system, designed in 2000, remained unchanged during this time. Most important changes happened with the declaration of Independence of Kosovo.

In the field of elections, we can mention some elements that are characteristics of Republic of Kosovo: use of the interim system of closed lists; introduction of the electoral threshold; removal of the absentee voting; developments in the voter register; and changes in the composition of Central Election Commission.

During this period, Central Election Commission has managed to organize several electoral processes, complete or partial, and in this way managing to meet the constitutional and legal duties.

Also, Central Election Commission has managed to become a member with full rights of A-WEB (Association of World Election Officials) and ACEEEO (Association of European Election Officials) this way joining tens of other election management bodies from all over the world.

This publication is a continuity of expression of commitement from Central Election Commission for advancing electoral processes in the Republic of Kosovo. Data that are provided in this publication, except different stakeholders dealing with elections, will also serve to researchers for research in this field.

This publication, separated in a series of chapters, will provide information for administration of elections; electoral system; also statistical data for registration of voters; political parties and certification of political entities. Also a special space has been given to voting process; counting and results.

Data provided in this publication have also necessary explanation in order to help the readers with their interpretation and comparison.

PART I – HISTORICAL DATA

(Part I of this booklet is devoted to selected historical data of the elections held in Kosovo between 2000 and 2014)

Free and democratic election processes in the Republic of Kosovo reflect highly the process of development and consolidation in legal and democratic institutions. This report reflects election data that are organized in our country since 2000 until 2014. During the said period Kosovo faced many challenges and saw big developments in the field of elections, even though the main elements of the electoral system remained the same during the whole period.

The main characteristics of the electoral system designed in 2000 were the following:

a) In the case of the elections of the assemblies (both the municipal assemblies and the Assembly of Kosovo) there was a proportional representation system with a formula preferring the medium or small size political parties, while in the case of mayoral elections a majoritarian system was used.

b) The electoral legislation has been quite inclusive in terms of both the electorate and the political entities wishing to run for elections and the voting programmes facilitating the exercise of the voting rights, as well as in preferring the preferential vote system.

c) The idea to promote the less represented gender in the electoral process (especially as candidates and elected representatives) can be traced from the beginning.

d) The non-Albanian communities have received special treatment in the form of set-aside seats and preferred seat allocation rules.

e) The structure of the election administration has shown relative stability over this period.

In addition to this substantial process in building a democratic society, however, there have been many changes during this period. In context, we can say that the most important change, the “historic change” came with declaration of independence and transfer of power to Kosovar authorities.

With regard to elements of the electoral system, one can mention *inter alia* the temporal use of closed list system, the introduction of legal threshold for political entities representing the majority community, the abolition of absentee voting, developments in the voter registration, changes in the authority of political party registration, changes in the compostion of the election management bodies, changes in the legal remedy system, etc.

The above mentioned changes as well as the changes in the working method of the election management bodies, and within this expressly the time-to-time changes in itemization of data, make it difficult to compare the available data.

The principle of this compilation is that data are presented in such a way that they are available, and, if necessary, explanation is given to help the reader in interpretation of data.

The sources of the data are official documents of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo (for the period from 2000 to 2007), and those of the CEC and ECAP for the period from 2008, that include the period of election processes organized from 2009 until 2014

CHAPTER I – ELECTORAL SYSTEM

General Information

This chapter contains general information on the elections that were held in Kosovo since 2000. This chapter includes information on:

- Electoral processes,
- Applied electoral systems,
- The number of seats and gender quotas in assemblies,
- Basic information on the electorate and the turnouts,
- Key steps in the electoral activities.

Between 2000 and 2014 there were 10 electoral cycles, 5 for the Assembly of Kosovo (AoK) and 5 for the municipal assemblies inc. 3 cycles since 2007 where mayors were elected directly.

Since 2009 there have been many electoral events within a given electoral cycle (second rounds of mayoral elections, repeated elections as a result of legal remedies against the results, by-elections) amounting the number of electoral events above 30 between 2000 and 2014 (Table 2 summarises the main characteristics of the electoral systems since 2000).

The electoral system, in a narrower sense, is the set of those legal provisions that translate the votes cast in an election into seats won by political parties and candidates. The key variables of an electoral system are the electoral formula used, the ballot structure and the district magnitude.

Practically, since 2000 two electoral systems have been used during elections (compare rows 1 and 8 of Table 2).

For the elections of members of assemblies (be it municipal assembly or the AoK), Kosovo has used one of the Party List Proportional Representation systems, namely the highest quotient system using the so-called Sainte-Laguë method. In this seat allocation method, the total valid votes for each political entity running for elections are divided by successive odd numbers (1, 3, 5, 7, 9 etc.) to produce quotients, as explained in an example in Table 32 in Part II. The highest quotients (e.g. the 120 highest ones in the case of the Assembly of

Kosovo), determine both the number of seats for each entity and the order in which they are allocated.

In addition to voting for a political entity (cf. Row 3 of Table 2), with three exceptions (2001, 2002, 2004), voters could mark their preferred candidate(s) on the ballot paper (open list), and the final order of the candidates come into being in the reversing order of the number of preferential vote cast on the candidates by also taking into account the gender requirement (see below).

Since 2009 for the election of municipal assembly members a special variant of the open list system has applied: the voter cannot cast preferential vote for the ticket leader (the Candidate No 1 on the list) but only for other candidates, while the ticket leader is considered to receive preferential vote automatically. In the case of the closed list system, the voter cannot cast preferential vote and the candidates will get their mandate in the order determined by the political entity before the elections.

For the election of the members of the Assembly of Kosovo, Kosovo constitutes a single electoral district (all voters receive the same ballot paper), while for the election of the Municipal Assembly members, a municipality constitutes a single electoral district (cf. Row 4 of Table 2).

Since 2007 political entities from the Kosovo Albanian community running for the elections of the Assembly of Kosovo have had to secure at least 5% of valid votes to take part in allocation of seats (legal threshold, cf. Row 7 of Table 2).

No legal threshold applies to municipal assembly elections. Row 5 of Table 2 shows the total number of seats/mandates for which the candidates run, as determined by the applicable legislation (some seats were not filled in for different reasons – cf. footnotes to this table). The breakdown of the number of seats, and their changes, in the municipal assemblies can be found in separate table (Table 4).

Since 2000 – under different conditions – non-Albanian communities have been given seats in the Assembly of Kosovo, in total 20 in each Assembly (cf. Row 6 of Table 2). The reserved seats sytem, used until 2010, meant that minority political entities got the reserved seats in addition to the seats gained in the normal race (if any), while the guaranteed seats system, having been used since 2014, means that minorities run primarily for this amount of seats.

For the election of mayors (since 2007), a majoritarian electoral system has been used, the so-called Two-Round System (cf. Row 1&8 of Table 2): to be elected a candidate must secure more than half of the valid votes cast. If this is not reached in the first round, the second round is held between the two candidates received the two highest votes in the first round.

Party list gender quotas (cf. Row 9 of Table 2) have been applied for party candidate lists from 2000. This quota was 33% with regard to the first 67% candidates on the candidate lists from 2001 to 2004, while 30% of the total number of nominated candidates (or with regard to the first 15 candidates only in 2000) in the case of the rest of the elections. Separate tables in Part II (Tables 27-28) show how these provisions should apply.

Gender quota for results has been applicable from 2001 onwards and applies to Kosovo Assembly and Municipal Assembly elections only. No party list or results quotas have been applicable in Mayoral elections. (Table 3 explains how many seats have been in each municipal assembly since 2000 (cf. Row 5 of Table 2 as well).

Table 1: Timetable – Cycles and Events 2000 - 2014

CYCLE	EVENTS	DATE HELD
Municipal Assembly #1	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS	28 October 2000
Assembly of Kosovo #1	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO ELECTIONS	17 November 2001
Municipal Assembly #2	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS	26 October 2002
Assembly of Kosovo #2	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO ELECTIONS	23 October 2004
Assembly of Kosovo #3	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO ELECTIONS	17 November 2007
Municipal Assembly #3	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS	17 November 2007
	MAYORAL ELECTIONS	17 November 2007
	2nd ROUND OF MAYORAL ELECTIONS	08 December 2007
Municipal Assembly #4	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS	15 November 2009
	MAYORAL ELECTIONS	15 November 2009
	2nd ROUND OF MAYORAL ELECTIONS	13 December 2009
	MAYORAL RE-RUN (PRIZREN)	31 January 2010
	MAYORAL RE-RUN (LIPJAN/LIPLJANE)	31 January 2010
	MAYORAL RE-RUN (GJILAN/GNJILANE)	14 March 2010
	MAYORAL BY-ELECTION (ISTOG/ISTOK)	11 April 2010
	2ND ROUND OF MAYORAL ELECTION (ISTOG/ISTOK)	09 May 2010
	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION (PARTES/PARTESH)	20 June 2010
	MAYORAL ELECTION (PARTES/PARTESH)	20 June 2010

	2ND ROUND OF MAYORAL ELECTION (PARTES/PARTESH)	18 July 2010
	MAYORAL BY-ELECTION (RAHOVEC/ORAHOVAC)	21 November 2010
	2ND ROUND OF MAYORAL BY-ELECTION (RAHOVEC/ORAHOVAC)	19 December 2010
	MAYORAL BY-ELECTION (FERIZAJ/UROSEVAC)	29 April 2012
	2ND ROUND OF MAYORAL BY-ELECTION (FERIZAJ/UROSEVAC)	27 May 2012
	MAYORAL BY-ELECTION (KACANIK/KACANIK)	17 June 2012
Assembly of Kosovo #4	EARLY ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO ELECTIONS	12 December 2010
	RE-RUN (SKENDERAJ)	09 January 2011
	RE-RUN (GLLOGOVC/GLOGOVAC)	09 January 2011
	RE-RUN (DEÇAN/DECANE)	09 January 2011
	PARTIAL RE-RUN (MALISHEVË/MALISEVO)	09 January 2011
	PARTIAL RE-RUN (LIPJAN/LJIPLJANE)	09 January 2011
	RE-RUN (MITROVICA)	23 January 2011
Municipal Assembly #5	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS	3 November 2013
	MAYORAL ELECTIONS	3 November 2013
	PARTIAL RE-RUN (ZVECAN, MITROVICA NORTH, PARTESH)	17 November 2013
	2ND ROUND OF MAYORAL ELECTIONS	01 December 2013
	MAYORAL BY-ELECTION (MITROVICA NORTH)	23 February 2014
Assembly of Kosovo #5	EARLY ELECTIONS FOR KOSOVO ASSEMBLY	08 June 2014

Source: OSCE Archive

Table 2: System – General Overview

	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY 2000	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2001	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY 2002	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2004	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2007	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY 2007	MUNICIPAL MAYOR 2007
1. Electoral System	Party List Proportional Representation	Party List Proportional Representation	Party List Proportional Representation	Party List Proportional Representation	Party List Proportional Representation	Party List Proportional Representation	Plurality / Majority
2. Candidate list	Open	Closed	Closed	Closed	Open	Open	Open
3. Voting for	Entity and one candidate only	Entity only	Entity only	Entity only	Entity and up to 10 candidates	Entity and up to 10 candidates	One candidate only
4. Districts	30	Single	30	30	Single	30	30
5. Total Seats as per the legislation [1]	920	120	920	120	120	920	30
6. Seat-aside Seats	N/A	20	N/A	20	20	N/A	N/A

[1] In 2000 the municipal assembly results from Leposavić/Leposaviq, Zvečan/Zveçan, Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok were not certified. Only 94.4% of seats, 869 of 920, were certified in 27 of 30 municipalities. The United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary General (UN SRSG) appointed representatives.

In 2007 the municipal assembly results in Leposavić/Leposaviq, Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok, Zvečan/Zveçan, Strpce/Shtërpcë were not certified. Only 90.8% of seats, 835 of 920, were certified in 25 of 30 municipalities. Further, the mayoral results in Leposavić/Leposaviq, Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok, Zvečan/Zveçan, Strpce/Shtërpcë were not certified. Only 86.7% of mayoral posts, 26 of 30 were certified. The UN SRSG appointed representatives.

7. Threshold	—	—	—	—	5%	—	N/A
8. Seat allocation method	Highest quotient (Sainte-Laguë)	Highest quotient (Sainte-Laguë)	Highest quotient (Sainte-Laguë)	Highest quotient (Sainte-Laguë)	Highest quotient (Sainte-Laguë)	Highest quotient (Sainte-Laguë)	Two-Round System
9. Gender quota	30%	33%	33%	33%	30%	30%	N/A

Source: UNMIK Regulation No. 2000/39 on the Municipal Elections in Kosovo; UNMIK Regulation No. 2001/33 on Elections for the Assembly of Kosovo; UNMIK Regulation No. 2002/11 on the Municipal Elections in Kosovo; UNMIK Regulation No. 2004/12 on Elections for the Assembly of Kosovo; UNMIK Regulation No. 2007/26 Amending UNMIK Regulation No. 2004/12 on Elections for the Assembly of Kosovo

Table 2: System – Overview (ctd)

	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY 2009	MUNICIPAL MAYOR 2009	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2010	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY 2013	MUNICIPAL MAYOR 2013	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2014
1. Electoral System	Party List Proportional Representation	Plurality / Majority	Party List Proportional Representation	Party List Proportional Representation	Plurality / Majority	Party List Proportional Representation
2. Candidate list	Open	N/A	Open	Open	N/A	Open
3. Voting for:	Entity and one candidate only	One candidate only	Entity and up to 5 candidates	Entity and one candidate only	One candidate only	Entity and up to 5 candidates
4. Districts[2]	36	36	Single	38	38	Single
5. Total Seats as per the legislation[3]	1,021	36	120	994[4]	38	120
6. Seat-aside Seats	N/A	N/A	20	20	N/A	20
7. Threshold	—	N/A	5%	—	N/A	5%

[2] The 37th Municipal Assembly/Mayoral electoral district of Partes/Partesh was created in 2010, after the 2009 elections.

[3] In 2009, the municipal and mayoral results in Leposavić/Leposaviq, Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok, Zvečan/Zveçan were not certified. Only 94% of seats, 964 of 1,021 were certified in 33 of 36 municipalities and 91.7% of mayoral posts.

[4] In 2014 (after the certification of the results of the 2013 elections) Zvečan/Zveçan and Zubin Potok municipalities received 4-4 additional seats as a result of the decision of the Government of Kosovo (cf. Table 3).

8. Seat allocation method	Highest quotient (Sainte-Laguë)	Two-Round System	Highest quotient (Sainte-Laguë)	Highest quotient (Sainte-Laguë)	Two-Round System	Highest quotient (Sainte-Laguë)
9. Gender quota	30%	N/A	30%	30%	N/A	30%

Source: Law no. 03/L-073 on General Elections in Republic of Kosovo, amended

Table 3: Municipal Assembly Seats 2000-2014

Municipality	2000[5]	2002	2007[6]	2009[7]	2013[8]
1 - Deçan/Dečani	31	31	31	27	27
2 - Gjakovë/Đakovica	41	41	41	41	35
3 - Gllogovc/Glogovac	31	31	31	31	31
4 - Gjilan/Gnjilane	41	41	41	41	35
5 - Dragash/Dragaš	21	21	21	27	27
6 - Istog/Istok	31	31	31	27	27
7 - Kaçanik/Kačanik	31	31	31	27	27
8 - Klinë/Klina	31	31	31	27	27
9 - Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje	21	21	21	27	27
10 - Kamenicë/Kamenica	31	31	31	27	27
11 - Mitrovicë/Mitrovica	41	41	41	41	35
12 -Leposavić/Leposaviq[5,6,7,8]	17	17	17	19	19
13 - Lipjan/Lipljan	31	31	31	31	31
14 - Novobërdë/Novo Brdo[6]	17	17	17	15	15
15 - Obiliq/Obilić	21	21	21	21	21
16 - Rahovec/Orahovac	31	31	31	31	31
17 - Pejë/Peć	41	41	41	41	35
18 - Podujevë/Podujevo	41	41	41	41	35
19 - Prishtinë/Priština	51	51	51	51	51

[5] In 2000 results concerning 51 seats were not certified (in Leposavić/Leposaviq, in Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok and in Zvečan/Zveçan)

[6] In 2007 results concerning 85 seats were not certified (in Leposavić/Leposaviq, in Novobërdë/Novo Brdo, in Štrpce/Shtërpcë, in Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok and in Zvečan/Zveçan)

[7] In 2009 Municipal Assemblies in Leposavić/Leposaviq, Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok and Zvečan/Zveçan were not established despite the results were certified.

[8] In 2014 Zvečan/Zveçan and Zubin Potok municipalities received 4-4 additional seats (cf. Table 3 footnote 6).

20 - Prizren/Prizren	41	41	41	41	41
21 - Skenderaj/Srbica	31	31	31	31	31
22 - Shtime/Štimlje	21	21	21	21	21
23 - Štrpce/Shtërpcë[6]	17	17	17	19	15
24 - Suharekë/Suva Reka	41	41	41	35	31
25 - Ferizaj/Uroševac	41	41	41	41	41
26 - Viti/Vitina	31	31	31	27	27
27 - Vushtrri/Vučitrn	31	31	31	35	35
28 - Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok[5,6,7,8]	17	17	17	19	19
29 - Zvečan/Zveçan[5,6,7,8]	17	17	17	19	19
30 - Malishevë/Mališevo	31	31	31	31	31
31 - Junik/Junik	-	-	-	15	15
32 -Mamusha/Mamuša	-	-	-	15	15
33 - Hani i Elezit/Elez Han	-	-	-	15	15
34-Gračanica/Graçanica	-	-	-	19	19
35 - Ranilug/Ranillug	-	-	-	15	15
36 - Partes/Partesh	-	-	-	15	15
37 - Klokot/Kllokot	-	-	-	15	15
38 - Mitrovice e V. / S. Mitrovica	-	-	-	-	19
Total	920	920	920	1021	1,002

Source: OMiK archive, CEC

CHAPTER II – ADMINISTRATION OF ELECTIONS

Preparation of election process

This chapter provides you with detailed information of the administration of the elections by presenting data with regard to the time frame of elections and number of Polling Centres (PC) and Polling Stations (PS).

Although the electoral system in Kosovo has by and large been the same since 2000, the length of the electoral process (from the announcement to the certification of the results) show significant differences (cf. Table 4). It must be noted, however, that before 2008 the date of the election was not fixed in the applicable UN Regulations[9] but was set by the discretion of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General (UN SRSG) (e.g. in 2000 the date was set during the registration of voters, in 2002 the date was postponed).

According to legislation in force,[10] the date of elections is to be determined, by the President, not less than four months and not more than six months ahead of the election date. The maximum length of the electoral process before the Election Day is, therefore, 6 months (see also Tables 22-23 in Part II).

No specific deadline exists for the certification of the results.

With the view of the above mentioned legal provisions, one can find that while the total length of the election period lasted 98 days in the case of the elections of the Assembly of Kosovo in 2007, the administration of Assembly of Kosovo elections in 2001 required 196 days (early elections of the Assembly of Kosovo excluded because of the special provisions related thereto). No clear trend can be identified in these figures, except that since 2007 the periods from the E-day until the certification of the results have been multiplied, which might be explained by more frequent recourse to the legal remedies and the quality of the performance of the PSCs.

Statistical data (cf. Tables 5&6) show how the number of Polling Centres (PC) and Polling Stations (PS) changed (basically increased) over the years. Within

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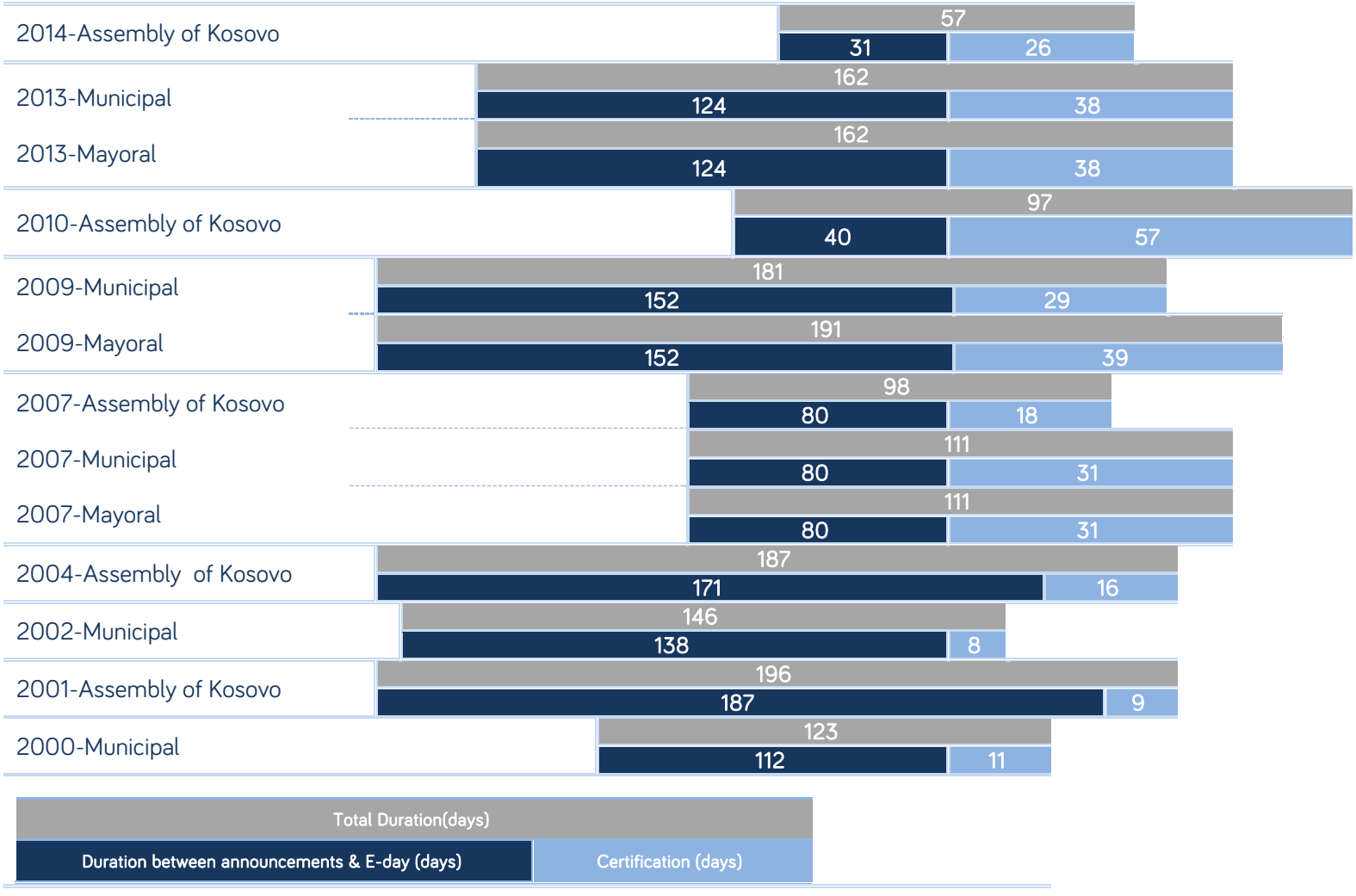
[9] See UNMIK Regulation No. 2000/39 on the Municipal Elections in Kosovo (Article 1); UNMIK Regulation No. 2001/33 on Elections for the Assembly of Kosovo (Section 2); UNMIK Regulation No. 2002/11 on the Municipal Elections in Kosovo (Section 2); UNMIK Regulation No. 2004/12 on Elections for the Assembly of Kosovo (Section 2) and UNMIK Regulation No. 2007/26 Amending UNMIK Regulation No. 2004/12 on Elections for the Assembly of Kosovo (Section 1.1).

[10] Law No. 03/L-073 On General Elections in the Republic of Kosovo as amended (LGE) Article 4

the limit of the legislation and the available premises the CEC revises, time to time, the number and locations of Polling Centres and Polling Stations. According to the legal provisions since 2000, with some exceptions, the number of voters assigned to a Polling Station cannot exceed, as a main rule, 750 (in 2000 this figure was 700, while in 2004 it was 1000). Under exceptional circumstances the CEC may increase the number of voters in a Polling Station.

Table 4: Duration between announcement and certification of results



Source: OSCE Archive, CEC

Table 5: Number of Polling Centres/Polling Stations 2000-2007 by Municipality[11]

	Municipal Assembly 2000		Assembly of Kosovo 2001		Municipal Assembly 2002		Assembly of Kosovo 2004		Municipal Assembly, Municipal Mayor and Assembly of Kosovo 2007	
Municipality	PC	PS	PC	PS	PC	PS	PC	PS	PC	PS
1 - Deçan/Dečani	6	32	6	40	7	43	9	43	9	56
2 - Gjakovë/Đakovica	15	84	15	86	20	94	21	95	23	122
3 - Gllogovc/Glogovac	12	43	12	46	12	48	13	43	15	63
4 - Gjilan/Gnjilane	10	78	24	95	26	99	31	98	33	133
5 - Dragash/Dragaš	13	35	18	40	18	41	19	43	23	55
6 - Istog/Istok	9	36	9	41	10	42	11	42	10	53
7 - Kaçanik/Kačanik	11	41	11	44	11	45	13	38	16	53
8 - Klinë/Klina	8	33	8	35	10	37	12	40	11	50
9 - Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje	4	20	10	26	10	27	11	27	11	38
10 - Kamenicë/Kamenica	9	33	16	47	16	46	20	45	24	62
11 - Mitrovicë/Mitrovica	16	72	17	85	19	85	21	88	28	118
12 - Leposavić/Leposaviq	3	3	8	19	13	24	16	25	17	31
13 - Lipjan/Lipljan	11	47	17	60	18	63	19	54	22	79
14 - Novobërdë/Novo Brdo	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5

[11] Legend: PC: Polling Centres, PS: Polling Stations

15 - Obiliq/Obilić	6	17	10	21	10	22	15	23	13	32
16 - Rahovec/Orahovac	16	47	20	54	20	56	23	56	28	74
17 - Pejë/Peć	14	84	15	87	15	88	17	97	19	124
18 - Podujevë/Podujevo	22	77	23	80	25	81	28	74	33	117
19 - Prishtinë/Priština	41	176	45	184	47	189	50	163	51	241
20 - Prizren/Prizren	38	136	42	152	44	155	45	146	56	217
21 - Skenderaj/Srbica	16	47	16	50	18	54	18	50	19	74
22 - Shtime/Štimlje	6	23	6	24	7	24	8	23	8	32
23 - Štrpce/Shtërpcë	2	4	7	13	9	15	9	14	9	22
24 - Suharekë/Suva Reka	28	56	28	64	29	66	31	64	30	86
25 - Ferizaj/Uroševac	16	90	16	91	16	93	18	83	22	127
26 - Viti/Vitina	11	44	16	48	18	50	20	50	22	73
27 - Vushtrri/Vučitrn	16	60	18	65	21	68	22	64	21	90
28 - Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok	2	2	7	10	8	11	8	11	12	17
29 - Zvečan/Zveçan	1	1	5	10	5	10	6	11	6	16
30 - Malishevë/Mališevo	16	43	17	47	17	47	19	48	25	63
TOTAL	380	1,466	466	1,668	503	1,727	557	1,662	621	2,323

Source: Certified results of elections, OMiK archive

Table 6: Number of Polling Centres/Polling Stations 2009-2014 by Municipality[12]

	Municipal Assembly 2009		Assembly of Kosovo 2010		Municipal Assembly 2013		Assembly of Kosovo 2014	
Municipality	PC	PS	PC	PS	PC	PS	PC	PS
1 - Deçan/Dečani	8	49	8	49	8	50	8	50
2 - Gjakovë/Đakovica	28	129	28	129	28	134	28	134
3 - Gllogovc/Glogovac	20	59	20	59	24	66	24	66
4 - Gjilan/Gnjilane	31	127	28	122	33	125	33	125
5 - Dragash/Dragaš	28	53	28	53	31	57	31	57
6 - Istog/Istok	15	55	15	55	15	58	15	58
7 - Kaçanik/Kačanik	16	42	16	42	19	46	19	46
8 - Klinë/Klina	16	51	16	53	17	55	17	55
9 - Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje	9	37	9	37	10	40	10	40
10 - Kamenicë/Kamenica	25	51	25	51	26	54	26	55
11 - Mitrovicë/Mitrovica	32	123	32	126	28	97	28	97
12 - Leposavić/Leposaviq	17	30	17	30	18	31	18	31
13 - Lipjan/Lipljan	26	71	26	71	26	76	26	76
14 - Novobërdë/Novo Brdo	18	19	18	19	19	21	19	21
15 - Obiliq/Obilić	14	31	14	32	14	33	14	33
16 - Rahovec/Orahovac	34	71	34	71	35	74	35	76
17 - Pejë/Peć	23	121	23	122	23	125	23	125
18 - Podujevë/Podujevo	43	104	43	107	43	109	43	109
19 - Prishtinë/Priština	56	216	56	220	56	218	56	218

[12] Legend: PC: Polling Centres, PS: Polling Stations

20 - Prizren/Prizren	60	198	60	204	67	208	67	211
21 - Skenderaj/Srbica	32	70	32	70	32	72	32	72
22 - Shtime/Štimlje	10	32	10	32	11	33	11	33
23 - Štrpce/Shtërpcë	9	18	9	18	9	19	9	19
24 - Suharekë/Suva Reka	30	79	30	80	32	85	32	85
25 - Ferizaj/Uroševac	25	122	25	122	32	126	32	128
26 - Viti/Vitina	26	58	26	58	27	61	27	61
27 - Vushtrri/Vučitrn	24	87	24	90	26	88	26	88
28 - Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok	12	15	12	15	12	16	12	16
29 - Zvečan/Zveçan	6	13	6	13	7	14	7	14
30 - Malishevë/Mališevo	29	65	29	65	35	71	35	71
31 - Junik/Junik	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7
32- Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4
33 - Hani i Elezit/Elez Han	4	12	4	12	4	11	4	11
34 - Gračanica/Graçanica	10	25	10	25	10	27	10	27
35 - Ranilug/Ranillug	3	7	3	7	4	8	4	8
36 - Partes/Partesh[13]	-	-	3	5	3	7	3	7
37 - Klokot/Kllokot	5	5	5	5	5	7	5	7
38 - Mitrovice e V. / S. Mitrovica	-	-	-	-	7	33	7	33
TOTAL	746	2,256	746	2,280	798	2,366	798	2,374

Source: CEC

[13] Number of Polling Centres and Polling Stations during the municipal assembly and mayoral elections held on 20 June 2010 were 3 and 5 respectively.

CHAPTER III – VOTER REGISTRATION

Voter registration

The history of voter registration is a determining part in the history of Kosovo elections. This chapter presents the basic figures on the electorate. In 2000, a Joint Registration Taskforce was set up by UNMIK and OSCE to start registration of habitual residents throughout Kosovo. This resulted in the creation of Central Registry Database, which enabled to establish the voters list for the first elections in 2000 organised by OSCE.

At the end of 2000 Municipal Civil Registration Centres (MCRCs) were established; and the applications were forwarded to the Central Processing Centre where data were integrated in the Central Registry Database and UNMIK Identity Cards were produced for adult applicants.

In 2001, a special registration drive was organized for minorities: registration teams registered persons from minority communities and issued them with UNMIK Identity Cards. Since then, all civil registration operations, including those for minorities, were conducted by MCRCs.

In 2005, UNMIK transferred the managerial and operational responsibility for civil registration activities in MCRCs and the Central Processing Centre to Kosovo authorities, UNMIK maintained an oversight role and ultimate authority over the Central Registry Database.

After the declaration of independence, the local authorities resumed the responsibilities over the Civil Registry. Civil Registration Agency was established within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In Kosovo, a so-called passive voter registration system has been used where the voter list is extracted from designated state database (i.e. the Civil Registry).

Voter eligibility criteria before 2008 were established by UNMIK regulations, administrative instructions and other rules, since 2008 it has been established by the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo. Before 2008 the eligibility connected to the (factual or assumed) residency within Kosovo, since then it has primarily connected to the citizenship status.

Tables 7 & 8 present the number of registered voters per municipality from 2000 to 2014 as established in the official certified results. It must be added

that official results between 2000 and 2007 followed different approaches, which makes it difficult to compare the changes in the figures:

a) in 2000 and 2002 (in the case of Municipal Assembly elections), official results counted the voters taking part in Out-of-Kosovo and Special Needs voting programmes into that municipality where they voted for and no information of these categories of voters is provided separately;

b) in 2001 (Assembly of Kosovo elections), official results did not counted the voters taking part in Out-of-Kosovo (both in-person and by-mail) and Special Needs voting programmes into any municipality, but information of these categories of voters is provided separately;

c) in 2004 (Assembly of Kosovo elections), official results itemized only voters taking part in Out-of-Kosovo voting programmes (both in-person and by-mail) separately, while data with regard to other categories of special voting programmes were incorporated to the municipal data;

d) in 2007 with regard to all types of elections – similarly to 2000 and 2002 – the voters taking part in special voting programmes were not presented separately in the official results.

The changes in the data also characterize, to some extent, Kosovo's recent history, from creation of some new municipalities since 2009 via difficulties in registration of voters belonging to minority communities up to main difficulty in the voter registration system, i.e. ensuring its accuracy.

With regard to new municipalities, here are some information:

- Junik was created from the territory of Deçan municipality;
- Partesh was created from the territory of Gjilan municipality;
- Hani i Elezit was created from the territory of Kaçanikut municipality;
- Mamusha was created from the territory of Prizren municipality (UNMIK Administrative Direction No. 2005/11). Elections in this municipality were not held until 2009, while in Partesh elections took place in 2010;
- Gračanica/Graçanicë was created from the territory of Prishtinë/Priština municipality by UNMIK Administrative Direction No. 2005/11, and later other villages were attached to it from Lipjan/Lipljan and Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje municipalities by the Law Nr. 03/L-041 (of 2008) on Administrative Municipal Boundaries, but elections were not held until 2009;

- Klokot/Kllokot was created from the territory of Viti/Vitina municipality;
- Ranilug/Ranillug from the territory of Kamenicë/Kamenica municipality;
- Mitrovicë e Veriut/Severna Mitrovica (Mitrovica North) was created by splitting the former unitary Mitrovicë/Mitrovica municipality by Law Nr. 03/L-041 on Administrative Municipal Boundaries in 2008.

The considerable increase in the number of voters (by some 72%) between 2000 and 2007 can be explained, partially, by the circumstances of the registration of voters (e.g. boycotting the elections by the Serbs in 2000 – cf. data especially in Leposavić/Leposaviq, Novobërdë/Novo Brdo, Štrpce/Shtërpcë, Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok and Zvečan/Zveçan municipalities). This increase slowed down between 2009 and 2014 (the number of eligible voters increased by some 14% only), and it seems to be rather stagnant in the case of the last two elections. The detailed analysis of the increase is out of the scope of this publication, but the main reasons – in addition to those mentioned above – are the presumed deceased voters on the voters list and the fact that addresses are not or incorrectly recorded or they are incomplete in the civil registry.

Table 7: Voters – Electorate by Municipality 2000-2007[14]

MUNICIPALITY (as per the numbering used by CEC)	MUNICIPAL 2000	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2001	MUNICIPAL 2002	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2004	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY, MAYORAL & ASSE. OF KOSOVO 2007
1 - Deçan/Dečani	21,738	26,613	31,725	33,451	38,806
2 - Gjakovë/Đakovica	55,529	61,533	72,641	74,759	86,953
3 - Gllogovc/Glogovac	26,857	30,789	33,941	36,082	41,492
4 - Gjilan/Gnjilane	52,413	65,355	79,075	77,506	93,463
5 - Dragash/Dragaš	20,166	24,388	29,233	30,322	34,964
6 - Istog/Istok	22,899	26,447	35,247	31,672	40,979
7 - Kaçanik/Kačanik	24,905	27,920	30,337	31,948	34,830
8 - Klinë/Klina	20,964	24,670	31,915	28,869	38,098
9 - Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje	12,420	16,652	24,081	20,444	29,729
10 - Kamenicë/Kamenica	21,829	29,805	38,073	35,602	43,316
11 - Mitrovicë/Mitrovica	44,802	56,395	65,207	67,486	81,943
12 - Leposavić/Leposaviq	347	11,244	13,607	14,108	17,029
13 - Lipjan/Lipljan	29,070	37,916	43,786	43,336	52,561
14 - Novobërdë/Novo Brdo	918	1,886	2,769	2,462	3,506
15 - Obiliq/Obilić	9,737	12,639	17,569	15,740	21,531
16 - Rahovec/Orahovac	28,197	34,593	39,313	39,696	46,008
17 - Pejë/Peć	54,601	60,862	79,328	73,247	94,512
18 - Podujevë/Podujevo	46,915	53,717	60,362	62,415	70,660
19 - Prishtinë/Priština	110,400	125,053	155,234	139,587	176,097
20 - Prizren/Prizren	85,371	100,184	117,347	115,805	141,299
21 - Skenderaj/Srbica	27,707	32,386	36,923	39,209	44,953
22 - Shtime/Štimlje	13,785	14,048	17,426	17,838	20,482
23 - Štrpce/Shtërpcë	1,837	8,349	10,179	10,202	12,120
24 - Suharekë/Suva Reka	32,666	40,011	45,681	46,000	53,751
25 - Ferizaj/Uroševac	57,724	63,867	76,350	74,174	89,741
26 - Viti/Vitina	27,462	31,460	38,085	37,822	44,407
27 - Vushtrri/Vučitrn	36,291	42,788	49,264	50,614	58,856
28 - Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok	496	4,653	5,845	6,127	7,713
29 - Zvečan/Zveçan	26	6,354	7,245	7,089	8,628
30 - Malishevë/Mališevo	25,107	29,959	32,693	34,363	39,263
Special categories	N/A	147,451[15]	N/A	114,705[16]	N/A
TOTAL	913,179	1,249,987	1,320,481	1,412,680	1,567,690

Source: Official certified results 2000-2007 (OMiK Archive)

[14] See explanations to this table above.

[15] Of 147,451 voters 98,830 cast their ballot in Serbia and 6,329 in Montenegro (in person votings), while totally 42,292 by mail and in the Special Needs voting programme.

[16] Of 114,705 voters 108,746 cast their ballot in Serbia and Montenegro (in-person voting) and 5,959 by mail.

Table 8: Voters – Electorate by Municipality 2009–2014

MUNICIPALITY (as per the numbering used by CEC)	MUNICIPAL & MAYORAL 2009	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2010	MUNICIPAL & MAYORAL 2013	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2014
1 - Deçan/Dečani	35,727	37,244	40,056	40,212
2 - Gjakovë/Đakovica	91,866	97,215	107,425	107,844
3 - Gllogovc/Glogovac	44,713	46,657	50,067	50,231
4 - Gjilan/Gnjilane	87,430	87,387	94,268	94,425
5 - Dragash/Dragaš	35,454	36,658	39,233	39,172
6 - Istog/Istok	38,533	40,778	45,569	45,905
7 - Kaçanik/Kačanik	29,397	30,308	32,291	32,373
8 - Klinë/Klina	36,576	38,705	43,691	44,270
9 - Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje	26,154	28,105	31,686	32,085
10 - Kamenicë/Kamenica	34,540	35,381	37,376	37,428
11 - Mitrovicë/Mitrovica	83,307	86,834	72,560	72,764
12 - Leposavić/Leposaviq	16,550	16,730	19,513	18,268
13 - Lipjan/Lipljan	48,084	50,374	55,129	55,555
14 - Novobërdë/Novo Brdo	7,938	7,936	9,133	9,243
15 - Obiliq/Obilić	20,204	21,313	23,157	23,224
16 - Rahovec/Orahovac	47,400	49,321	53,815	53,936
17 - Pejë/Peć	89,156	93,721	103,078	103,490
18 - Podujevë/Podujevo	72,968	75,637	80,676	80,526
19 - Prishtinë/Priština	154,935	161,236	172,143	172,289
20 - Prizren/Prizren	137,849	144,578	156,427	156,970
21 - Skenderaj/Srbica	47,598	49,320	52,555	52,641
22 - Shtime/Štimlje	21,530	22,313	24,444	24,511
23 - Štrpce/Shtërpcë	12,260	12,604	13,818	13,834
24 - Suharekë/Suva Reka	55,532	57,617	61,857	62,230

25 - Ferizaj/Uroševac	88,306	91,876	100,245	100,675
26 - Viti/Vitina	41,438	42,881	46,246	46,348
27 - Vushtrri/Vučitrn	60,762	63,300	68,074	68,210
28 - Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok	7,482	7,563	8,948	8,021
29 - Zvečan/Zveçan	8,409	8,475	9,986	9,676
30 - Malishevë/Mališevo	42,318	44,089	48,047	48,430
31 - Junik/Junik	4,962	5,191	5,526	5,546
32-Mamuşa/Mamushë/Mamuša	2,835	3,112	3,541	3,642
33- Hani i Elezit/Đeneral Janković	7,683	7,943	8,501	8,554
34 - Gračanica/Graçanica	16,317	16,825	19,200	19,623
35 - Ranilug/Ranillug	4,822	4,929	5,532	5,649
36 - Partes/Partesh	N/A	3,695	4,332	4,426
37 - Klokot/Kllokot	2,706	2,785	3,297	3,396
38 - Mitrovice e V. / S. Mitrovica	N/A	N/A	27,915	26,832
TOTAL	1,563,741	1,630,636	1,779,357	1,782,454

Source: CEC

CHAPTER IV - POLITICAL PARTY REGISTRATION, POLITICAL ENTITY AND CANDIDATE CERTIFICATION

Data about Political Parties

This chapter contains basic information on temporal change of formation and cessation of political parties, and their ethnic affiliations, as well as timeseries on certification of political entities running for elections.

Political parties perform essential role in democratic societies by, as their main function, taking part in elections in order to obtain power or, at least, political influence and to have their representatives elected to governing bodies to implement their programmes and policies.

It is necessary to emphasise the difference between the registration of political parties and their certification for an election.

Registration of political parties is the way how an organisation of indivudials that would like to be treated as political party gains legal personality. It is not connected to a specific election, this can happen any time between elections. Registration is, however, precondition for a political party to be certified. On the other hand, certification of political entities is part of the electoral process of narrower sense, and its purpose is to clarify if a given political entity is eligible to run for a specific election. Not only political parties, but temporary (electoral) coalition of two or more political parties, citizens' initiative (a temporary formation without such structure that required from an NGO), and independent candidates are subject to certification.

Between 2000 and 2008 registration of political parties was the task of the UNMIK administration, namely Civilian Administration (Pillar II from 2000 to 2004) and OSCE (Pillar III from 2004 to 2008). Since 2008 it has been one of the tasks of the Central Election Commission.

Both UNMIK and the CEC acted/acts as regulatory and supervisory authority with regard to the political parties. Before 2008 the registration of political parties and their certification for an election was separated, since then it has been in the same hand: the CEC has authority for both registration of political parties and their certification.

As on 14 Ocober 2014 there are 63 political parties registered by the CEC. Table 9 shows how many political parties were registered or ceased/merged in a given year since 2000. Table 10 contains data with regard to the number of certified political entities, their ethnicity and the overall number of candidates certified for the given elections (disaggregated by gender).

Table 9: Registered and ceased political parties

	2000[17]	2001[17]	2002[17]	2003[18]	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Registered	17[19]	4	6	0	3	1	5	7	1	5	14	0	4	8	9	84
De-registered										6	0	7	0	1	3	17
Merged											1	1				2

Source: CEC

[17] The number of political parties registered in the given year and was operational at the end of 2003. (No data with regard to deregistrations during 2000 to 2003.)

[18] According to the OMiK Report on Political Party Annual Financial Reports For Years 2002 and 2003 (May 2004) at that time 27 political parties were registered (http://www.osce.org/node/33450)

[19] According to the Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2000/538 - 6 June 2000) „some 30" Kosovo Albanian, 3 Bosnian and 2 Turkish political parties were active in 2000, but only 28 political parties applied for certification to the CEC, inc. one Serbian political parties [see Reports No. 10 and 11 on the meetings of the Central Election Commission in 2000 (OMiK archive)].

Table 10: Certification of Political Entities

		2000 MUNICIPAL	2001 ASSEMBLY	2002 MUNICIPAL	2004 ASSEMBLY	2007 MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY MAYORAL	2009 MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY MAYORAL	2010 ASSEMBLY	2013 MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY MAYORAL	2014 ASSEMBLY
1.	Parties	19	19	28	22	25	37	24	33	18
2.	Coalitions	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4
3.	Citizen's Initiatives	3	2	28	5	36	19	3	52	7
4.	Independent candidates	15	3	11	5	33	16	0	16	1
5.	**Total number of entities**	39	26	68	33	96	74	29	103	30
6	Ethnicity – Self declared									
	*Albanian	29	19	25	21	51	34	7	50	9
	*Serbian	—	1	30	2	33	22	9	31	5
	*Bosnian, Gorani	4	2	6	5	6	7	6	10	8
	*Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian	4	3	5	4	3	5	5	5	6
	*Turkish	2	1	1	1	3	4	2	3	2
	*Montenegrin	—	—	—	—	—	2	0[20]	3	-
	*Croats	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Candidates									
	Male	4,119	959	3,985	934	5,458	4,598	839	5,284	833
	Female	1,322	374	1,487	381	2,465	2,191	427	2,642	402
	Total number of candidates	**5,441**	**1,333**	**5,472**	**1,315**	**7,923**	**6,789**	**1,266**	**7,926**	**1,235**

Source: OMiK archive, CEC

[20] The Crnkagorska Demokratska Stranka (CDS) ran for reserved seats for Serbian minority.

CHAPTER V - OBSERVER ACCREDITATION

Data on the process of observation of elections

This chapter contains basic data on the number of accredited observers per different type of nominating organisations.

"Election observation is a valuable tool for improving the quality of elections. Observers help build public confidence in the honesty of electoral processes. Observation can help promote and protect the civil and political rights of participants in elections. It can lead to the correction of errors or weak practices, even while an election process is still under way. It can deter manipulation and fraud, or expose such problems if they do occur. When observers can issue positive reports, it builds trust in the democratic process and enhances the legitimacy of the governments that emerge from elections. Election observation by domestic groups encourages civic involvement in the political process. Following elections, reports and recommendations by observer groups can lead to changes and improvements in national law and practice."[21]

By knowing the figures with regard to the number of observers (cf. Table 11), elections in Kosovo have been in the forefront of the interest of both the international community and the domestic stakeholders: since 2000 the number of domestic observers increased sixfold, within which, however, the number of political entity obersvers have increased more, sevenfold.
The international election observation missions include, primarily, the observation missions from the Council of Europe (from 2000 to 2007), the European Network of Election Monitoring Organisations (ENEMO – between 2009 and 2013), and the EU Election Observation Missions (in 2013 and 2014, while in 2009 and 2010 the EU deployed technical expert mission of limited mandate). Other international observers have come from embassies, liaison offices, EU Office in Kosovo, International Civilian Office, international NGOs (such as National Democratic Institute – NDI, International Foundation for Electoral System – IFES, International Crisis Group). (Table 11 below does not contain the figures with regard to municipal and mayoral by-elections between 2010 and 2012)

[21] http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/publication/Chapter7.htm

Table 11: Observers Accreditation

Nominating entities		MUNICIPAL 2000	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2001	MUNICIPAL 2002	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2004	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO, MUNICIPAL & MAYORAL 2007	MUNICIPAL & MAYORAL 2009	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2010	MUNICIPAL & MAYORAL 2013	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2014
1.	Political Entities	4,541	8,993	8,531	10,671	24,453	20,243	26,049	26,985	31,692
2.	Domestic NGOs	1,346	4,303	3,946	1,986	2,640	2,560	5,301	2,724	3,938
3.	International Election Observation Missions	162	217	131	127	263	256	254	254	197
4.	Other International observers	0	0	0	122	104	444	535	210	194
6.	Total number of observers	6,049	13,513	12,608	12,906	27,460	23,503	32,139	30,173	36,043
7.	Total number of polling stations	1,466	1,688	1,727	1662	2,323	2,256	2,280	2,366	2,374
8.	Avegare number of observers per polling stations	4	8	7	8	12	10	14	13	15
9.	Average number of political entity observers per polling station	3	5	5	6	11	9	11	11	13

Source: OMiK archive, CEC

CHAPTER VI - POLLING, COUNTING AND RESULTS

Polling process

This chapter contains data on the type of voting procedures, basic data with regard to the voting and counting (without the final results per political entities per elections), as well as the gender and ethnic composition of the members of the Assembly of Kosovo since 2001.

The electoral system for Kosovo established in 2000 reflected the priorities faced in the immediate post conflict environment. Voting programmes (cf. Table 12) were designed accordingly and to support particularly the right of participation, universal and equal suffrage, and non-discrimination.

Over successive electoral cycles design priorities have changed to meet new challenges and voting programmes have evolved accordingly.

Regular voting in Kosovo requires the voter to be civilly registered and 18 years of age on the day of elections, and the name of the voter to appear in the Voters List of his/her assigned Polling Station.

Voting is conducted in secret; however, the voter may be assisted by a person of their choice other than a member of a polling station committee member or observer.

The Central Election Commission wherever possible uses a Braille template to allow blind or partially sighted voters access to the ballot.

Voters may not authorise others to vote on their behalf.

Conditional voting in Kosovo is a post conflict electoral system provision employed to enhance the participation of eligible voters and to facilitate the right to vote. Voters may vote within the Polling Centre of their residence even though their names may be missing from the voters' list. Their vote however will only be counted if their eligibility can be proved subsequently.

Under the Special Circumstance Voting programme, certain groups may register to vote with special voting teams rather than attending polling stations. Such groups include eligible voters who cannot leave their homes to vote personally in their usual polling station due to their physical, medical or any other reason; eligible voters with limited mobility in an institution, such as voters

in hospitals, elderly people in specially designated homes for elderly people, persons with diminished mental capacity in health care institutions and prisoners in prisons and detainees in detention centers; and voters in special circumstances that compose the voters that live in communities that due to displacement from the place close to their regular polling station or due to security concerns cannot vote in their designated polling station.

Until 2004 in-person voting, including assisted voting, for eligible voters in locations outwith Kosovo was held. Since 2000 voting by mail has been a feature of all elections. This programme requires prior active application by voters and once their eligibility is confirmed a separate voters' list is created.

Tables 13&14 summarise the basic data of the elections, i.e. the number of voters registered for the elections (Electorate), the turnout, the cast ballots, and its internal division (valid ballots, invalid ballots, blank ballots), as well as the number of conditional ballots cast and their internal division (approved/rejected)

Due to the different itemization of the results over the period from 2000 to 2014, tables are designed according to the method used at the given elections.

From 2000 to 2007 (Table 13):

- the turnout is the quotient of the “ballot cast” (row 3) and the “electorate” (row 1);
- the “Ballot Cast” (row 3) includes the conditional ballots and out of Kosovo ballots as well, therefore the sum of the valid ballots (row 4), invalid ballots (row 5) and blank ballots (row 6) gives the total of ballots cast;

From year 2009 until 2014 (Table 14)

- The number of voters who appeared in the Polling Station (2.1) and who voted by using other form of voting (2.2.) appeared in the official results.
- The turnout is the quotient of the total number of rows 2.1&2.2 and the “electorate” (row 1).
- CEC applied a minimal level of accepted tolerance with regard to the discrepancy in the results in the Polling Stations, therefore sometimes basic

equations (i.e. row 2.1 and row 2.2 should be equal row 4; or row 5 and row 6 and row 7 should be equal row 4 as well) do not meet.

- in 2010 the certified results distinguished between the results of regular votes (cast in regular Polling Stations) and the results of conditional voting, therefore only in 2010 the figure in row 4 is equal the sum of figures in rows 5-8.

In 2000 the municipal assembly results in Leposavić/Leposaviq, Zvečan/Zveçan, Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok were not certified. In 2007 the municipal assembly results in Novobërd/Novo Brdo, Leposavić/Leposaviq, Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok, Zvečan/Zveçan, Strpce/Shtërpcë were not certified. Further, the mayoral results in Leposavić/Leposaviq, Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok, Zvečan/Zveçan, Strpce/Shtërpcë were not certified.

Tables 15-19 show the gender and ethnic composition of the members of the Assembly of Kosovo since 2001. Although gender quota of 30% for results has been applicable from 2001 onwards to Assembly of Kosovo elections, this ration could have been achieved only in 2007, 2010 and 2014.

Table 12: Voting programmes

		MUNICIPAL 2000	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2001	MUNICIPAL 2002	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2004	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO, MUNICIPAL & MAYORAL 2007	MUNICIPAL & MAYORAL 2009	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2010	MUNICIPAL & MAYORAL 2013	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2014
In Kosovo	Regular	Assigned	Assigned	Assigned	Assigned	Assigned	Assigned	Assigned	Assigned	Assigned
		Absentee	–	Absentee	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Early	Early	Early	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Homebound (disability)	Homebound (disability)	Homebound (disability)	Homebound (disability)	Homebound (disability)	–	–	–	–
	Condi-tional	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned	Unassigned
	Special Circumstance Voting	–	–	–	–	–	Homebound (disability)	Homebound (disability)	Homebound (disability)	Homebound (disability)
		Homebound (communities)	Homebound (communities)	Homebound (communities)	Homebound (communities)	Homebound (communities)	Homebound (communities)	Homebound (communities)	Homebound (communities)	Homebound (communities)
		Institutions	Institutions	Institutions	Institutions	Institutions	Institutions	Institutions	Institutions	Institutions
Out of Kosovo	Regular	In-person	In-person	In-person	In-person	–	–	–	–	–
		By-mail	By-mail	By-mail	By-mail	By-mail	By-mail	By-mail	By-mail	By-mail

Source: Applicable legal provisions (2000-2014)

Table 13: Summary on turnout, division of ballots and certified municipalities (2000-2007)

	MUNICIPAL 2000	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2001	MUNICIPAL 2002	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2004	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2007	MUNICIPAL 2007	MAYORAL 2007	MAYORAL 2nd Round 08 December 2007
1. Electorate	913,179	1,249,987	1,320,481	1,412,680	1,567,690	1,567,690	1,567,690	1,432,249
2. Turnout	79,00%	64,30%	53,86%	49,52%	40.09%	39,44%	39,07%	29,37%
3. Ballots Cast (= 4. + 5. + 6.)	721,260	803,796	711,205	699,519	628,630	618,230	612,513	420,660
4. Valid Ballots	687,332[22]	788,303	699,399	690,089	571,767	565,919	589,050	414,025
5. Invalid Ballots	24,171	11,975	8,620	6,704	34,883	29,102	12,699	4,118
6. Blank Ballots	9,757	3,518	3,186	2,726	21,980	23,209	10,764	2,513
7. Conditional Ballots (of the total cast ballots)	41,967	57,969	34,898	39,814	33,791	–[23]	–[23]	20,317
Of which 7.1. approved	36,641	44,359	23,555	29,971	26,791			N/A
7.2. rejected	5,326	13,610	11,343	9,843	7,000			N/A

[22] In 2000 as "counted votes" in the certified results.

[23] In the cases of Municipal Assembly and mayoral elections, the certified results did not mention the conditional ballots.

8. Not certified results in # of municipalities [24]	3	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	5	4	
9 Number of not certified seats[24]	51	N/A		N/A	N/A	85	4	

Source: Certified results (OMiK archive)

[24] In 2000 the municipal assembly results in Leposavić/Leposaviq, Zvečan/Zveçan, Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok were not certified, which affected altogether 51 seats (5.6% of 920 seats). In 2007 the municipal assembly results in Novobërd/Novo Brdo, Leposavić/Leposaviq, Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok, Zvečan/Zveçan, Strpce/Shtërpcë were not certified, which affected altogether 85 seats (9.2% of 920 seats). Further, the mayoral results in Leposavić/Leposaviq, Zubin Potok, Zvečan/Zveçan and Strpce/Shtërpcë were not certified. In the said cases the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary General (UN SRSG) appointed representatives.

Table 14: Summary on turnout, division of ballots and certified municipalities (2009-2014)[25]

	MUNICIPAL 2009	MAYORAL 2009	MAYORAL 2nd Round 2009	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2010	MUNICIPAL 2013	MAYORAL 2013	MAYORAL 2nd Round 2013	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2014
1. Electorate	1,563,741	1,563,741	993,791	1,632,276	1,792,913	1,792,913	1,383,198	1,799,023
2.1. Number of voters voted in PSs	675,098	675,057	376,895	706,317	811,489	807,240	539,038	734,055
2.2. Number of voters cast Conditional, SNV or OoK ballot	23,377	23,399	5,744	33,001	18,882	23,592	12,270	32,779
3. Turnout	44,7%	44,67%	38,50%	45,29%	46,31%	46,34%	39,86%	42,63%
4. Ballots Cast (= 5. + 6. + 7.)[26]	698,073	698,671	381,604	739,439[27]	830,325	825,792	539,038	766,847
5. Valid Ballots	631,000	681,531	377,602	698,751	746,729	801,792	541,163	731,248
6. Invalid Ballots	54,084	10,990	3745	29,226	70,782	15,512	7,144	30,725
7. Blank Ballots	12,751	4,923	257	4,780	12,775	8,248	288	4,842

[25] See explanations to this table above.

[26] Discrepancy allowed by the legislation.

[27] In 2010 the number of spoiled ballots were also counted under this row. In order to make the data harmonised with those of other years, the number of spoiled ballots (1236) is deducted from the figure published in the certified results.

8. Conditional, SNV and OoK Ballots [28]	30,147	30,503	6,757	33,001	23,543	23,592	12,554	34,723
Of which 8.1. approved	23,377	23,339	3,905	26,321	18,690	18,897	8,075	32,779
8.2. rejected	6,998	7,150	2,852	6,680	4,853	5,953	4,479	1,944
9. Results not certified in # of municipalities[29]	3	3		N/A	0	0	0	N/A
10. Numbeor of not certified seats[29]	57	3		0	0	0	0	0

Source: CEC

[28] With the exception of 2010, the number of conditional ballots, SNV and Out-of-Kosovo ballots is already included into the number of ballots cast.

[29] In 2009, the municipal and mayoral results in Leposavić/Leposaviq, Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok, Zvečan/Zveçan were not certified.

Table 15: Kosovo Assembly Deputies Representation 2001

Municipality	Seats won in Assembly	Gender		Ethnicity				
		Male	Female	Albanian	Serbian	B/G	RAE	Turkish
1 - Deçan/Dečani	3	3	0	2	-	-		1
2 - Gjakovë/Đakovica	5	4	1	4	-	-	1	-
3 - Gllogovc/Glogovac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - Gjilan/Gnjilane	8	5	3	5	2	-	-	1
5 - Dragash/Dragaš	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
6 - Istog/Istok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 - Kaçanik/Kačanik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 - Klinë/Klina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 - Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	
10 - Kamenicë/Kamenica	3	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
11 - Mitrovicë/Mitrovica	9	8	1	5	4	-	-	-
12 - Leposavić/Leposaviq	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
13 - Lipjan/Lipljan	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
14 - Novobërdë/Novo Brdo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - Obiliq/Obilić	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
16 - Rahovec/Orahovac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 - Pejë/Peć	10	7	3	5	2	2	1	-
18 - Podujevë/Podujevo	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
19 - Prishtinë/Priština	54	35	19	-	-	-	-	-
20 - Prizren/Prizren	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - Skenderaj/Srbica	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
22 - Shtime/Štimlje	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
23 - Štrpce/Shtërpcë	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24 - Suharekë/Suva Reka	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - Ferizaj/Uroševac	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	
26 - Viti/Vitina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27 - Vushtrri/Vučitrn	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
28 - Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
29 - Zvečan/Zveçan	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
30 - Malishevë/Mališevo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 - Junik/Junik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 - Mamusha/Mamuša	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 - Hani i Elezit/ElezHan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 -Gračanica/Graçanica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - Ranilug/Ranillugu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

36 - Partes/Partesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 - Klokot/Kllokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 - Mitrovice e V. / S.Mitrovica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	120	88	32	87	22	5	3	3

Source: OMiK archive, CEC

Table 16: Kosovo Assembly Deputies Representation 2004

Municipality	Seats won in Assembly	Gender		Ethnicity				
		Male	Female	Albanian	Serbian	B/G	RAE	Turkish
1 - Deçan/Dečani	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
2 - Gjakovë/Đakovica	6	4	2	5	-	-	1	-
3 - Gllogovc/Glogovac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4 - Gjilan/Gnjilane	5	3	2	4	1	-	-	-
5 - Dragash/Dragaš	3	3	-	1	-	2	-	-
6 - Istog/Istok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 - Kaçanik/Kačanik	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
8 - Klinë/Klina	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
9 -Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
10 - Kamenicë/Kamenica	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
11 - Mitrovicë/Mitrovica	5	4	1	3	2	-	-	-
12 - Leposavić/Leposaviq	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
13 - Lipjan/Lipljan	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
14 - Novobërdë/Novo Brdo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - Obiliq/Obilić	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	
16 - Rahovec/Orahovac	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
17 - Pejë/Peć	9	6	3	7	-	1	1	-
18 - Podujevë/Podujevo	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
19 - Prishtinë/Priština	50	34	16	48	2	-	-	-
20 - Prizren/Prizren	14	9	5	8	-	2	1	3
21 - Skenderaj/Srbica	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
22 - Shtime/Štimlje	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 - Štrpce/Shtërpcë	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
24 - Suharekë/Suva Reka	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - Ferizaj/Uroševac	4	3	1	2	1	-	1	-
26 - Viti/Vitina	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
27 - Vushtrri/Vučitrn	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
28 - Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 - Zvečan/Zveçan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - Malishevë/Mališevo	1	1		1				
31 - Junik/Junik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 - Mamusha/Mamuša	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 - Hani i Elezit/Elez Han	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 - Gračanica/Graçanica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - Ranilug/Ranillugu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

36 - Partes/Partesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 - Klokot/Kllokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 - Mitrovice e V. / S.Mitrovica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	120	85	35	98	10	5	4	3

Source: OMiK archive, CEC

Table 17: Kosovo Assembly Deputies Representation 2007

Municipality	Seats won in Assembly	Gender		Ethnicity				
		Male	Female	Albanian	Serbian	B/G	RAE	Turkish
1 - Deçan/Dečani	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-
2 - Gjakovë/Đakovica	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
3 - Gllogovc/Glogovac	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
4 - Gjilan/Gnjilane	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-
5 - Dragash/Dragaš	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
6 - Istog/Istok	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
7 - Kaçanik/Kačanik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 - Klinë/Klina	1	1		1	-	-	-	-
9 - Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje	1		1	1	-	-	-	-
10 - Kamenicë/Kamenica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - Mitrovicë/Mitrovica	7	4	3	5	2	-	-	-
12 - Leposavić/Leposaviq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 - Lipjan/Lipljan	5	4	1	2	2		1	
14 - Novobërdë/Novo Brdo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - Obiliq/Obilić	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
16 - Rahovec/Orahovac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 - Pejë/Peć	7	5	2	5	-	1	1	-
18 - Podujevë/Podujevo	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
19 - Prishtinë/Priština	52	37	15	49	3			-
20 - Prizren/Prizren	13	7	6	6		3	1	3
21 - Skenderaj/Srbica	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
22 - Shtime/Štimlje	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
23 - Štrpce/Shtërpcë	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
24 - Suharekë/Suva Reka	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - Ferizaj/Uroševac	9	6	3	6	1	-	2	-
26 - Viti/Vitina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 - Vushtrri/Vučitrn	3	2	1	2	1			
28 - Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 - Zvečan/Zveçan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - Malishevë/Mališevo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 - Juniku/Junik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 - Mamusha/Mamuša	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 - Hani i Elezit/Elez Han	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 - Gračanica/Graçanica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - Ranilug/Ranillugu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 - Partes/Partesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

37 - Klokot/Kllokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 - Mitrovice e V. / S.Mitrovica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	120	84	36	96	12	4	5	3

Source: OMiK archive, CEC

Table 18: Kosovo Assembly Deputies Representation 2010

Municipality	Seats won in Assembly	Gender		Ethnicity				
		Male	Female	Albanian	Serbian	B/G	RAE	Turkish
1 - Deçan/Dečani	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
2 - Gjakovë/Đakovica	5	1	4	5	-	-	-	-
3 - Gllogovc/Glogovac	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
4 - Gjilan/Gnjilane	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-
5 - Dragash/Dragaš	1	1	-	-	-	1		-
6 - Istog/Istok	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
7 - Kaçanik/Kačanik	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
8 - Klinë/Klina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 - Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 - Kamenicë/Kamenica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - Mitrovicë/Mitrovica	6	5	1	4	2	-		-
12 - Leposavić/Leposaviq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 - Lipjan/Lipljan	5	5	-	2	2	-	1	-
14 - Novobërdë/Novo Brdo	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
15 - Obiliq/Obilić	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
16 - Rahovec/Orahovac	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
17 - Pejë/Peć	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 - Podujevë/Podujevo	1	1		1	-	-	-	-
19 - Prishtinë/Priština	45	31	14	45	-	-	-	-
20 - Prizren/Prizren	13	10	3	5	-	4	1	3
21 - Skenderaj/Srbica	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
22 - Shtime/Štimlje	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
23 - Štrpce/Shtërpcë	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
24 - Suharekë/Suva Reka	6	4	2	6	-	-	-	-
25 - Ferizaj/Uroševac	3	2	1	2	-	-	1	-
26 - Viti/Vitina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 - Vushtrri/Vučitrn	1		1	1	-	-	-	-
28 - Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 - Zvečan/Zveçan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - Malishevë/Mališevo	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
31 - Juniku/Junik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 - Mamusha/Mamuša	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 - Hani i Elezit/Elez Han	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 - Gračanica/Graçanica	4	2	2	-	4	-	-	-
35 - Ranilug/Ranillugu	1		1	-	1	-	-	-

36 - Partes/Partesh	1	1		-	1	-	-	-
37 - Klokot/Kllokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 - Mitrovice e V. / S.Mitrovica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	120	84	36	94	14	5	4	3

Source: CEC

Table 19: Kosovo Assembly Deputies Representation 2014

Municipality	Seats won in Assembly	Gender		Ethnicity				
		Male	Female	Albanian	Serbian	B/G	RAE	Turkish
1 - Deçan/Dečani	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
2 - Gjakovë/Đakovica	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
3 - Gllogovc/Glogovac	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
4 - Gjilan/Gnjilane	7	3	4	7	-	-	-	-
5 - Dragash/Dragaš	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
6 - Istog/Istok	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
7 - Kaçanik/Kačanik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 - Klinë/Klina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 - Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
10 - Kamenicë/Kamenica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 - Mitrovicë/Mitrovica	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
12 - Leposavić/Leposaviq	4	2	2	-	4	-	-	-
13 - Lipjan/Lipljan	3	2	1	2	-	-	1	-
14 - Novobërdë/Novo Brdo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - Obiliq/Obilić	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 - Rahovec/Orahovac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 - Pejë/Peć	8	7	1	7	-	-	1	-
18 - Podujevë/Podujevo	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
19 - Prishtinë/Priština	51	36	15	51	-	-	-	-
20 - Prizren/Prizren	12	8	4	6	-	3	1	2
21 - Skenderaj/Srbica	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
22 - Shtime/Štimlje	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 - Štrpce/Shtërpcë	3	1	2	-	3	-	-	-
24 - Suharekë/Suva Reka	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - Ferizaj/Uroševac	6	5	1	5	-	-	1	-
26 - Viti/Vitina	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
27 - Vushtrri/Vučitrn	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
28 - Zubin Potok/Zubin Potok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 - Zvečan/Zveçan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - Malishevë/Mališevo	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-

31 - Juniku/Junik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 - Mamusha/Mamuša	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 - Hani i Elezit/Elez Han	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 - Gračanica/Graçanica	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
35 - Ranilug/Ranillugu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 - Partes/Partesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 - Klokot/Kllokoti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 - Mitrovice e V. / S.Mitrovica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	120	81	39	100	10	4	4	2

Source: CEC

Summary table of deputies of Kosovo Assembly based on gender and ethinicty from 2001-2014

Election year	Seats allocated in Assembly	Gender		Etnia				
		Male	Female	Albanian	Serbian	Bosian and gorani	RAE	Turkish
2001	120	88	32	87	22	5	3	3
2004	120	85	35	98	10	5	4	3
2007	120	84	36	96	12	4	5	3
2010	120	84	36	94	14	5	4	3
2014	120	81	39	100	10	4	4	2

CHAPTER VII - LEGAL REMEDIES

Correction, sanctioning, adjudication in election process

This chapter contains basic information on the number of cases that have been classified and adjudicated as complaint or appeal since 2000 (in determination of what constitutes complaint or appeal the classification used by the respective body was authoritative).

With regard to the available legal remedies, as well as the organisational framework of the legal remedy system there has been bigger variety since 2000 than in other aspects of the electoral process.

From 2000 to 2002 there were different bodies in charge of adjudicating complaints or appeals depending on the nature of the case:

- The UN Special Representative of the Secretary General (UN SRSG) had overall authority over the electoral process, which included, *inter alia*, authority to revoke or suspend any decision made by the Central Election Commission, to certify the voter registration process (2000) or the Voters List (2001, 2002), and the results of the elections, as well as to order a recount of the ballots or to call for repeat elections in any or all polling stations or polling centres.

- Decisions on registration of a political party was done by a specialised administrative Review Committee without the possibility to judicial review.

- Voter registration related complaints and appeals [against the decision of the Joint Registration Taskforce (2000) or that of the OSCE Director of Election Operation Department (2001, 2002)] were adjudicated by the Election Complaint and Appeal Sub-commission (ECAC), including Out-of-Kosovo related appeals and appeals with regard to the revocation of permission for inspection of the Voters List (2000);

- Any other complaints (with regard to the electoral process, campaign, voting, counting, etc.) were adjudicated by the ECAC.

- At that time, the Election Complaint and Appeal Sub-commission was a sub-commission of the Central Election Commission and its authority did

not covered any legal remedy against the decisions of the CEC. The ECAC was, further, only a temporary body, established for and functional only in the electoral process. No judicial review by a court was provided.

In 2004 signific changes were introduced to the legal remedy system:

- The UN SRSG kept its overall authority over the certification of the results, but other authorities (certification of the Voters List, ordering recount or calling for repeat elections) was delegated to other bodies (the CEC and partially to the ECAC);

- The ECAC has gained power to revise some selected decisions of the CEC (inc. voter registration related appeals, certification of a political entity or its candidate list, accreditation of observers, etc.) and may have directed the CEC to order recount of ballots or repeat the voting.

In 2004 the ECAC became a separate body appointed by the SRSG (not a sub-commission of the CEC any longer), but the ECAC remained a temporary body.

In 2007 no significant changes happened to the power and temporary nature of the ECAC and but its composition changed and judges from the Supreme Court and the District courts took place in the ECAC.

Since 2008 the following changes has happened to the legal remedy system and to the ECAC:

- The name of the ECAC was changed to Election Complaint and Appeal Panel (ECAP) in 2010,

- It became a permanent body with local judges only,

- Revision of CEC decisions on registering political parties was added to its authority, however, adjudicating complaints with regard to challenging the voters list was transferred to courts of justice (only revision of applications for Out-of-Kosovo voting programme remained at the ECAP).

Several factors make it difficult to compare the practice of the ECAC/ECAP between 2000 and 2014:

a) The abovementioned significant changes in the authority of the ECAC/ECAP (for example the high number of voters list related complaints in one year and lack of authority with regard to this in an another year makes it impossible to compare the practice by only taking the figures of cases);

b) The difference in the archiving systems and adjudicating regimes (i.e. how cases were classified, merged or separated and recorded in the files) of the different legal remedy bodies. In this regard, a unified system based on the count of how many times violation of the legal provisions can be determined would provide better picure, however, this would require the total reclassification of all cases/files since 2000.

Therefore, Table 20 presents very basic information on how many cases have been filed since 2000. The "number of cases (complaints and appeals)" means the number of physical files that ECAC/ECAP recorded under separate case number, and their internal distribution according to the different phase of the elections. Basic information on the number of successful complaints/appeals and the imposed fine can also be found there.

The internal division of the cases is as follows (as per the classification used by the ECAC/ECAP):

- in 2000: out of 319 cases 125 relate to the Election day, 2 to the counting and 192 to other phases of the electoral procedure.[30] Additionally, the ECAC adjudicated 4852 cases with regard to decisions on registration of voters and to Out-of-Kosovo applications;[31]

- in 2001: out of 276 cases 41 relate to the Election day, and 235 to other phases of the electoral procedure.[32] Additionally, the ECAC adjudicated 5089 cases with regard to decisions on registration of voters and to Out-of-Kosovo applications;[33]

[30] Source: OMiK archive

[31] Source: ECAC Final Report 2000

[32] Source: OMiK archive

[33] Source: ECAC Final Report 2001

- in 2002: out of 294 cases 53 relate to the Election day, and 241 to other phases of the electoral procedure.[34] Additionally, the ECAC adjudicated 1425 cases with regard to decisions on registration of voters and to Out-of-Kosovo applications;[35]

- in 2004: out of 254 cases 73 relate to the Election day, 46 were classified as appeal (mostly with regard to the voter registration) and 135 cases were classified as complaint (relating to other phases of the electpral process);[36]

- in 2007: the 390 cases were not further divided by electoral phase or otherwise;[37]

- in 2009: the issues claimed in the 544 cases distributed as follows (some complaints/appeals classified under more than one category): 73 relate to the violation of Code of Conduct, 40 to Campaing Finance Report, 292 to the Election day, 60 to the counting, 10 to the allocation of votes to wrong entity and 26 to others;[38]

- in 2010: out of 454 complaints 147 relate to the violation of Code of Conduct, 33 to threts and intimidation, 255 to the Election days, 19 to the reults; while out of 15 appeals 6 relate to candidate certification, 1 to failure to submit campaing finance report, 1 to deregistration of political party, the rest requested reconsideration of ECAP's previous decisions;[39]

- in 2013: out of 1109 cases 33 relate to the pre-electoral campaign phase, 258 to the campaign period, 32 to the campaign silence period, 254 to the Election day, 245 to the preliminary results, 0 to the Count and Results Centre procedures, 282 to the final results; 5

[34] Source: OMiK archive

[35] Source: ECAC Final Report 2002

[36] Source: OMiK archive

[37] Source: OMiK archive

[38] Source: ECAP Annual Report October 2009 – July 2010

[39] Source: ECAP Report on Electoral Process 2010-2011 (1 November 2010 – 28 February 2011). No by-elections between 2010 and 2012 are included.

to the mayoral candidates. Additionally, the ECAP adjudicated 16410 appeals against decisions on Out-of-Kosovo applications;[40]

- in 2014: out of 341 cases 7 relate to the pre-electoral campaign phase, 159 to the campaign period, 36 to the campaign silence period, 47 to the Election day, 21 to the preliminary results, 6 to the Count and Results Centre procedures, 65 to the final results. Additionally, the ECAP adjudicated 9172 appeals against decisions on Out-of-Kosovo applications.[41]

[40] Source: ECAP Annual Report 2013

[41] Source: ECAP Annual Report 2014

Table 20: Legal Remedies [42]

	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY 2000	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2001	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY 2002	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2004	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO, MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY & MAYORAL 2007	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY & MAYORAL 2009	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2010	MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY & MAYORAL 2013	ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO 2014
1. Total number of cases	319	276	294	254	390	544	469	1109	341
Of which 1.1 Complaints	319[43]	276[43]	294[43]	208[43]	253[43]	519	454	1064	326
1.2 Appeals	0	0	0	46	137	25	15	45	15
2. Approved complaints and appeals and %	25 (7.8%)	110 (39.9%)	147 (50%)	85 (33.5%)	126 (32.3%)	115 (21.1%)	151 (32.2%)	125 (11.3%)	96 (28.2%)
3. Amount of fine imposed (EUR)	18,406.51 (36,000 DEM)	36,557.38 (71,500 DEM), 6000 EUR	66,075	111,056.16	87,575	210,170	377,450	190,550	86,700

Source: OMiK archive, ECAP

[42] For data with regard to the internal division of cases, as well as for sources the data, see above.

[43] Including *ex officio* cases (where the CEC or the OSCE initiated the complaint) as well

PART II – THE ELECTION PROCEDURE

While Part I was about historical data of the elections, this part contains chart and flowcharts explaining the main elements of the electoral process from the viewpoint of the legislation in force.

The following topics are presented below:

a) *Key activities of an electoral process (Table 21)*

b) *Flowcharts expalining the announcement of the elections (Tables 22-23)*

c) *Flowchart expalining the poitical party registration process (Table 24)*

d) *Flowchart expalining the poitical entity certification process (Table 25)*

e) *Table with the main legal deadlines that a political party must meet (Table 26)*

f) *Tables with the minimum number of nominated candidates from opposite gender (Tables 27-28)*

g) *Flowchart expalining the appointment of the MECs and PSCs (Tables 29-30)*

h) *Flowchart expalining the counting (Table 31)*

i) *Table demonstrating the seat allocation method for the election of the members of the Assembly of Kosovo (Table 32)*

j) *Flowchart expalining the work of legal remedy system (Table 33)*

Table 21: Election Key Activities

	Activity	Regular Elections	Early Elections
1	Announcement of Elections	Elections are announced 4-6 months prior to the Election day. Law 03/L-073 on General Elections (LGE) Article 4.3	Elections are announced 20-45 days prior to the Election day. LGE Article 4.5
2	Campaign Spending Limit	Campaign spending limit (generally 0.5 € per registered voters) is to be established by CEC not later than 5 days after the announcement of the Election day. LGE Article 39.1; Electoral Rule (ER) 12/2013 Section 3.1	Campaign spending limit (generally 0.5 € per registered voters) is to be established by CEC decision setting the deadlines of the early elections. LGE Article 39.1; ER 12/2013 Section 3.1, ER 15/2013 Section 3.1.6
3	Municipal Election Commissions	MECs are to be appointed within 15 days of the announcement LGE Article 67.4	MECs are to be appointed within the deadline established by CEC decision setting the deadlines of the early elections. ER 15/2013 Section 3.1.9
4	Political parties' participation in elections	Within 15 days of the announcement a registered party must notify the Political Party Registration Office (Office) of not contesting the election or intending to be certified as part of a coalition LGE Article 15; ER 03/2013 Section 1.3	Notification is to be done within the deadline established by CEC decision setting the deadlines of the early elections. ER 15/2013 Section 3.1.2
5	Out of Kosovo Voting	Applications can be submitted in the period between 25 days after the announcement of Election Day and 60 days prior to the Election Day. ER 03/2008 Section 3.5	Applications should be submitted within the deadline established by CEC decision setting the deadlines of the early elections. ER 15/2013 Section 3.1.11
6	Political Entity & Candidates Certification	Application for certification may be submitted to the Office no later than 60 day prior to the election.	Application for certification may be submitted to the Office within the deadline established by CEC decision setting the deadlines of the early elections.

		LGE Article 15.2; ER 08/2013 Sections 3.1 and 5.1	ER 15/2013 Section 3.1.2
7	Voter Services	Request to change the assigned Polling Centre can be submitted in the period between 35 days after the announcement of Election Day and 40 days prior to the Election Day. ER 17/2013 Section 4.2	Not specified in ER 15/2013
8	Challenge Period	Eligible voters may challenge voter list inclusions, omissions and inaccuracies in the period between 54 days and 40 days prior to the Election Day. LGE Article 8.1 and 10.4; ER 02/2013 Section 3.8	Eligible voters may challenge voter list inclusions, omissions and inaccuracies within the period established by CEC decision setting the deadlines of the early elections ER 15/2013 Section3.1.1
9	Political Entity Withdrawal	A certified political entity may withdraw from an election by providing written confirmation no later than 2 working days prior to the ballot lottery LGE Article 28.1; ER 08/2013 Section 7.1	A certified political entity may withdraw from an election by providing written confirmation by the deadline established by CEC decision setting the deadlines of the early elections ER 15/2013 Section3.1.3
10	Ballot Lottery	Ballot lottery is to be held no later than 45 days prior to the Election Day LGE Article 24.1; ER 08/2013 Section 10.1	Ballot lottery is to be held on the date established by CEC decision setting the deadlines of the early elections ER 15/2013 Section3.1.3
11	Polling Station Committees	Political entities' nominations are to be submitted to the MEC within 5 days following the request of the Central Election Commission Secretariat LGE Article 76 and 77, ER 19/2016 Section 4.6	Political entities' nominations are to be submitted within the deadline established by CEC decision setting the deadlines of the early elections. ER 15/2013 Section 3.1.9
12	Voter List Certification	Following the Challenge and Confirmation period the Central Election Commission certifies the voters list.	Following the Challenge and Confirmation period the Central Election Commission certifies the voters list.

		LGE Article 8.6; ER 02/2013 Section 3.11	LGE Article 8.6; ER 02/2013 Section 3.11; ER 15/2013 Section 3.3
13	Polling Locations	The location of polling stations is to be published no later than 40 days prior to the election. LGE 83.1; ER 16/2013 Section 7.1	The location of polling stations is to be published by the deadline established by CEC decision setting the deadlines of the early elections. ER 15/2013 Section 3.1.10
14	Observers	Accreditation applications are to be submitted a) for organizations no later than 25 day before the Election Day; for observing the Election Day only no later than 20 days prior to Election Day; b) for individuals on behalf of an organisation no later than 30 days before the Election. LGE Article 54.3; 54.4 and 54.5; ER 07/2013 Section 3.1; 3.2 and 3.3	Accreditation deadlines are to be set by the CEC decision setting the deadlines of the early elections. ER 15/2013 Section 3.1.8
15	Media accreditation	The Office must be notified of date of media companies' staff members wishing to enter polling stations, polling centers or Count and Results Centre no later than 15 day before the Election Day. ER 7/2013 Section 5.2	The Office must be notified of date of media companies' staff members wishing to enter polling stations, polling centers or Count and Results Centre no later than 15 day before the Election Day. ER 7/2013 Section 5.2; ER 15/2013 Section 3.3
16	Election Campaign Period	The campaign period is 30 days, ending the day prior to the Election Day. LGE Article 3; ER 13/2013 Section 2.1	The length of the campaign period is to be determined by the CEC decision setting the deadlines of the early elections, and it ends the day prior to the Election Day. ER 15/2013 Section 3.1.7
17	Special Needs Voting	Voters homebound by disability, voters confined to an institution and voters living under special circumstances may register for Special Needs Voting	Voters homebound by disability, voters confined to an institution and voters living under special circumstances may register for Special Needs Voting

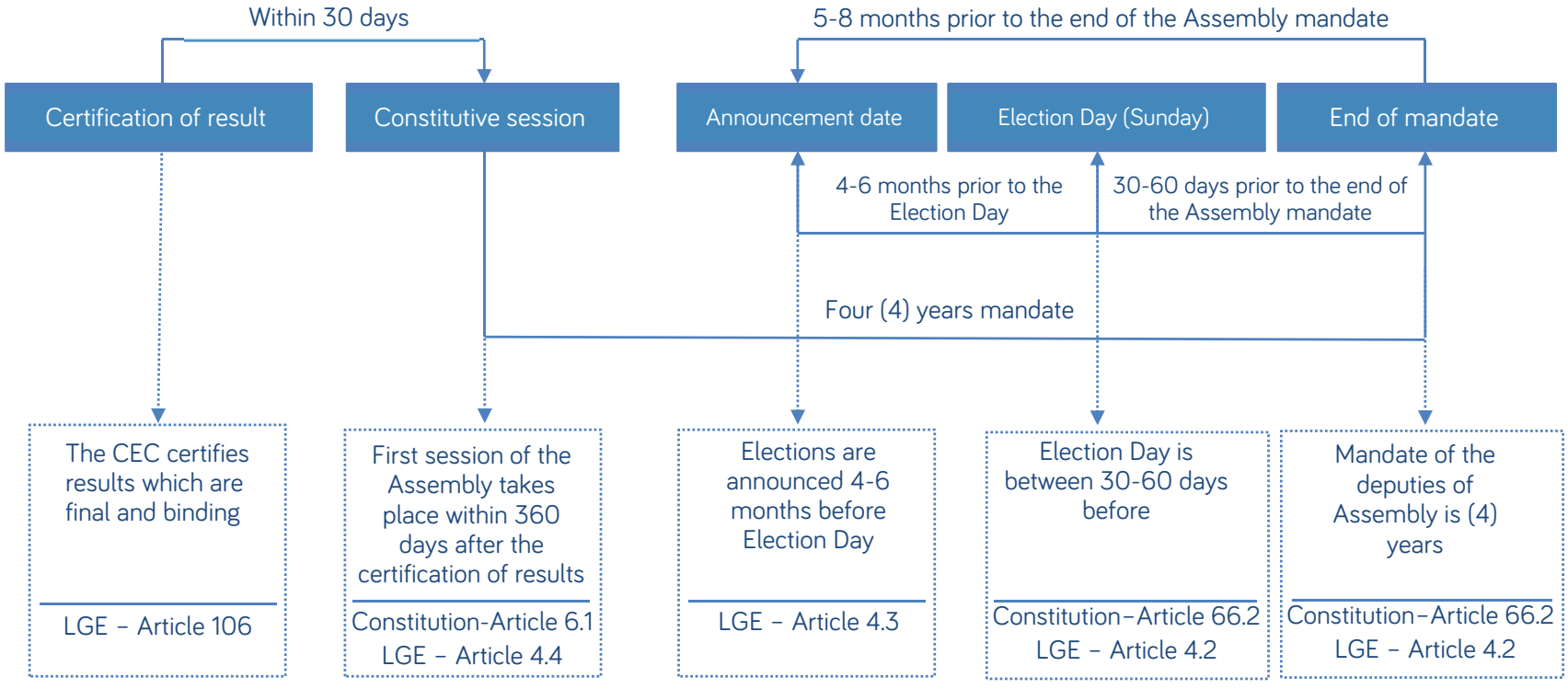
		programme at the Municipal Electoral Commission no later than 15 days (in case of homebond voters between 60 days and 15 days) prior to the Election Day. LGE Article 99; ER 04/2013 Section 3.1, 5.1 and 6.1	programme at the Municipal Electoral Commission by the deadline established by the CEC decision setting the deadlines of the early elections. ER 15/2013 Section 3.1.12
18	Out of Kosovo Voting – Voting Deadline	Out of Kosovo votes must be received 24 hours before Election day. LGE Article 96.2; ER 03/2013 Section 4.4	Out of Kosovo votes must be received 24 hours before Election day. LGE Article 96.2; ER 03/2013 Section 4.4; ER 15/2013 Section 3.3
19	ELECTION DAY		
20	Certification of Results	The Central Election Commission certifies the results following the adjudication of all complaints and the compilation of all results. LGE Article 106.1	The Central Election Commission certifies the results following the adjudication of all complaints and the compilation of all results. LGE Article 106.1
21	Mayoral Second Round – observer application deadline	Observer applications are to be received not later than 5 prior to the Election Day ER 10/2013 Section 4.2	Observer applications are to be received not later than 5 prior to the Election Day ER 10/2013 Section 4.2; ER 15/2013 Section 3.3
22	Mayoral Second Round – Campaign period	The campaign period is set by CEC decision, ending the day prior to the Election Day. ER 10/2013 Section 2.2	The campaign period is set by CEC decision, ending the day prior to the Election Day. ER 10/2013 Section 2.2; ER 15/2013 Section 3.3
23	Mayoral Second Round – Polling Station Committees	Polling Station teams shall be appointed not later than 7 days prior to Election Day ER 10/2013 Section 5.5	Polling Station teams shall be appointed not later than 7 days prior to Election Day ER 10/2013 Section 5.5; ER 15/2013 Section 3.3
24	Mayoral Second Round-OoK Ballot deadline	Out of Kosovo votes must be received 24 hours before Election day LGE Article 96.2; ER 03/2013 Section 4.4	Out of Kosovo votes must be received 24 hours before Election day LGE Article 96.2; ER 03/2013 Section 4.4; ER 15/2013 Section 3.3

25	Election Day – Mayoral Second Round	Election day is to be held on Sunday 4 weeks after the first round. Law 03/L-072 on Local Elections in the Republic of Kosovo (LLE) Article 9.6	Election day is to be held on Sunday 4 weeks after the first round. Law 03/L-072 on Local Elections in the Republic of Kosovo (LLE) Article 9.6
26	Certification Of Results 2nd Round	The Central Election Commission certifies the results following the adjudication of all complaints and the compilation of all results. LGE Article 106.1	The Central Election Commission certifies the results following the adjudication of all complaints and the compilation of all results. LGE Article 106.1
27	Certification Fees	Political entities that win at least one seat have their certification deposit returned within 30 days of the results being certified. ER 08/2013 Section 9.2	Political entities that win at least one seat have their certification deposit returned within 30 days of the results being certified. ER 08/2013 Section 9.2; ER 15/2013 Section 3.3
28	Campaign Finance Report – First Round	Each certified political entity must submit a Campaign Financial Disclosure Report to the Office no later than 45 days after the Election Day. LGE Article 40.1; ER 12/2013 Section 4.1	Each certified political entity must submit a Campaign Financial Disclosure Report to the Office no later than 45 days after the Election Day. LGE Article 40.1; ER 12/2013 Section 4.1; ER 15/2013 Section 3.3
29	Campaign Finance Report – Second Round	Each certified political entity must submit a Campaign Financial Disclosure Report to the Office no later than 45 days after the Election Day ER 10/2013 Section 10	Each certified political entity must submit a Campaign Financial Disclosure Report to the Office no later than 45 days after the Election Day ER 10/2013 Section 10; ER 15/2013 Section 3.3
30	Sensitive Materials	Materials shall be destroyed within 60 days after the results being certified (except as directed by ECAP) LGE Article 103.4	Materials shall be destroyed within 60 days after the results being certified (except as directed by ECAP) LGE Article 103.4; ER 15/2013 Section 3.3

31	Audit of annual financial reports and reports of campaign financial disclosure	Annual Financial Reports and Campaign Financial Disclosure Reports are submitted by political entities in CEC, will be audited pursuant to standards of accountability applicable in Kosovo by the auditors selected by the Assembly of Republic of Kosovo through the Commission for Supervision of Public Finances through a public call for application. Law on Financing Political Entities (LFSP)no.03/L-174 amended nor 04/L-058 changed and amended.04/L-212 Article 19	CEC presents the preliminary results of annual financial reports from the auditors of the highest executive body of the political entity including the list of mistakes or omissions within sixty (60) days from the beginning of control. The process of audit of annual financial Reports of political entities must end at the latest on 15th of June of next year. LFSP no.03/L-174 amended no 04/L-058 changed and amended no.04/L-212 article 19
32	Audit of the financing of the campaign-final audit report	The CEC should publish and maintain published all annual financial reports of political parties along with the final audit report of political parties on its official website at the latest by June 30 of the following year. Also, by this date, CEC is obliged to forward the final audit report to political entity. LFSP nr.03/L-174 amended no. 04/L-058 changed and amended no.04/L-212 article 19; Article 10 of Election Regulation no.14/2015	CEC is obliged to forward by June 30 of the year following the annual financial reports of political parties along with the final audit report of political parties and at the latest until six (6) months after the date of the elections, the financial report of political parties to campaign along with the final audit report of political parties to the Anti-Corruption Agency, which in accordance with its mandate can examine these reports. LFSP no.03/L-174 amended no. 04/L-058 amended and changed no 04/L-212 article 19; Article 10 of Election Regulation no.14/2015

Table 22: Announcement and holding of Assembly of Kosovo elections

Elections are announced between 5-8 months, and held between 30-60 days, prior to the end of the Assembly's mandates[44]
Early elections[45] may be held between 30-45 days after the dissolution of the Assembly

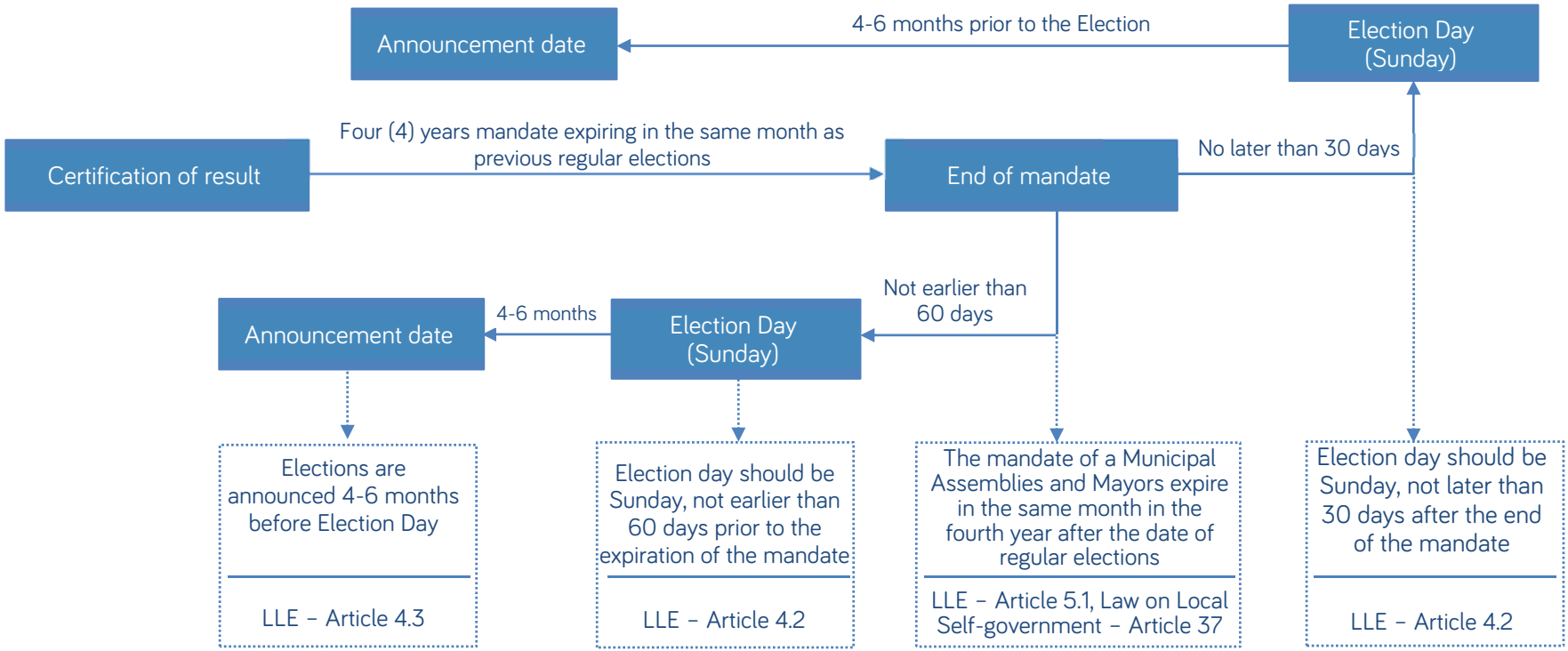


[44] After consultation with political parties, the President sets and announces the date of the election (LGE Article 4.1). The decision on calling the election is made public in the Official Gazette of Kosovo

[45] The President calls the early elections no later than 10 days following the dissolution of the Assembly (LGE Article 4).

Table 23: Announcement and holding of Local elections

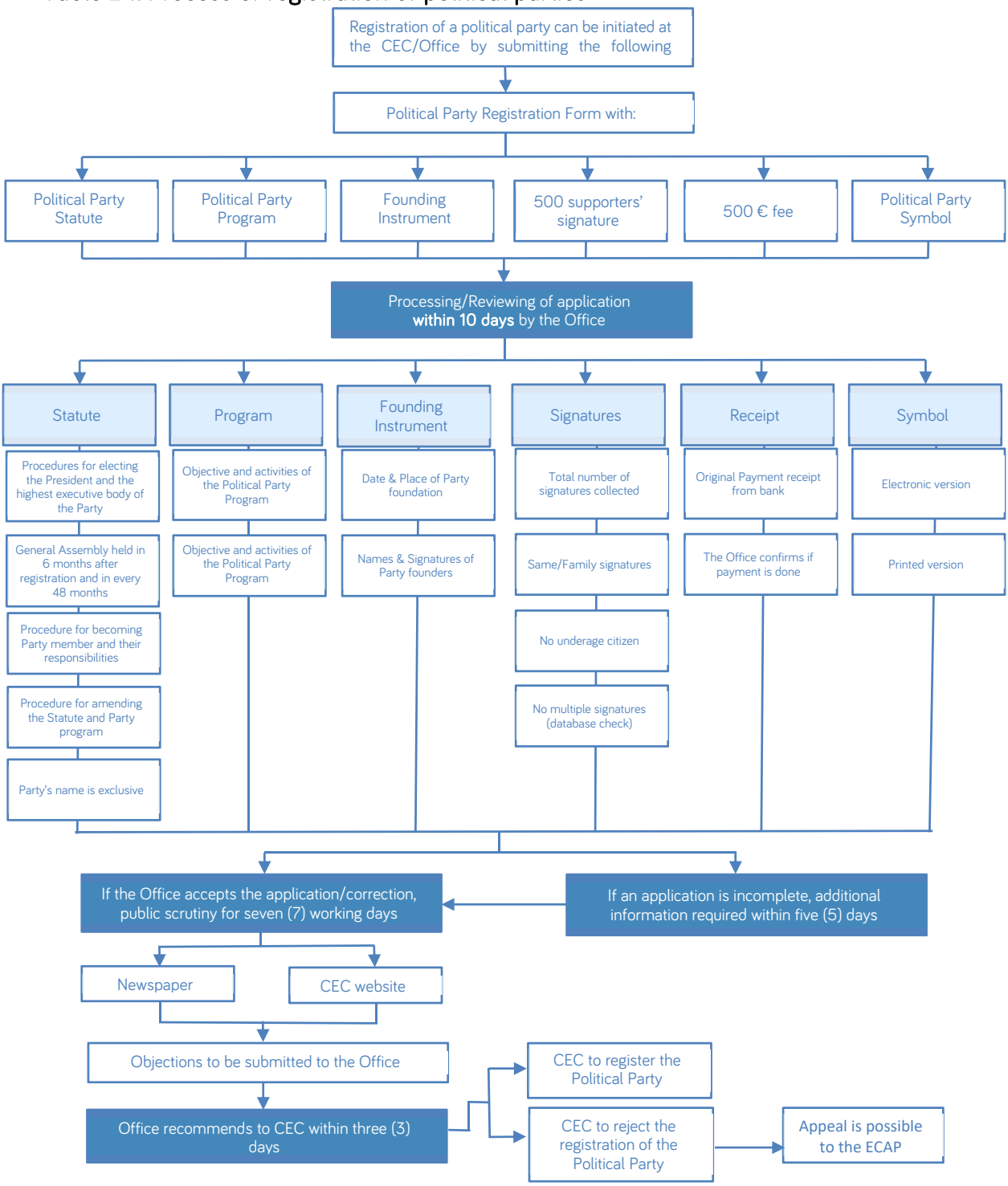
Elections are announced between 3-8 months, and held within a 90-day period around the end of the Municipal Assemblies mandates[46]
Extraordinary elections are to be held between 30-45 days after the dissolution of the Municipal Assembly or dismissal of the mayor[47]



[46] After consultation with political parties, the President sets and announces the date of the election (LLE Article 4.1). The decision on calling the election is made public in the Official Gazette of Kosovo

[47] President announces early elections not later than 10 days after the desolution of the Municipal Assembly or dismissal of the Mayor (LLE Article 4.4 and 11.2)

Table 24: Process of registration of political parties[48]



[48] The Office must, within thirty (30) days of reception of the application, inform the CEC of the status of the application recommending to register, not to register or specifying areas that may require further clarification.

Table 25: Political entity and candidate certification process

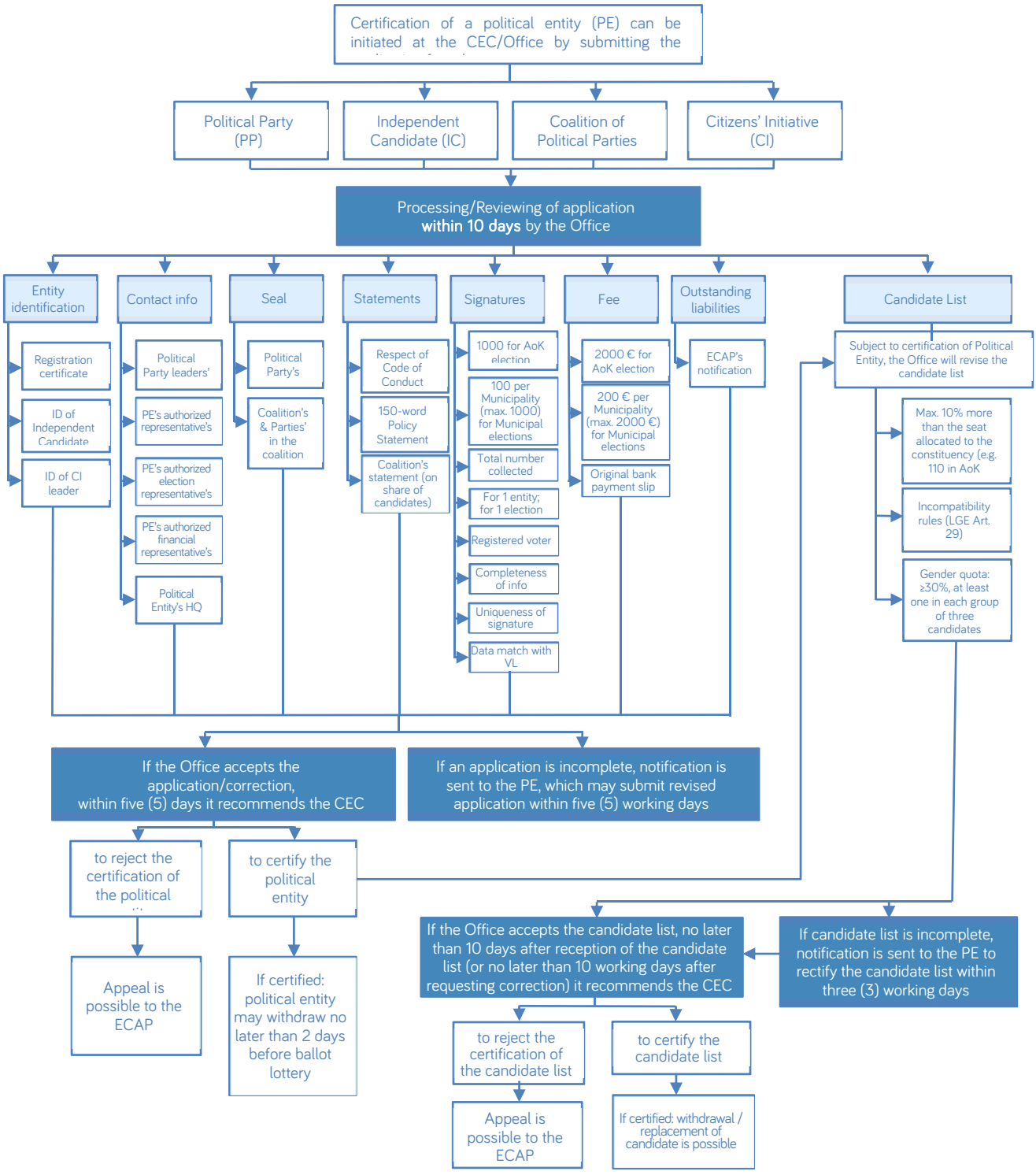


Table 26: Political Parties - Legal Requirements

31 JANUARY REGISTERED DATA	By 31 January all parties are required to confirm their representative's details and branch locations, and any changes made to their party statute or political program during the previous year. ER 01/2013 Section 11
01 MARCH FINANCIAL REPORTS	By 1 March parties are required to submit their Annual Financial Report for the period 01 January to 31 December of the previous year. Law No. 03/L-174 on financing political parties (LFPP) Article 15.1; ER 14/2013 Section 3.3.b, 7
31 MARCH CONTINUATION OF REGISTRATION	By 31 March all parties are required to confirm that they wish to remain registered as a political party. LGE Article 12.6, ER 01/2013 - Section 7
30 JUNE FINANCIAL REPORTS	By 30 June political parties are required to publish Annual Financial Report of the previous year in a newspaper. Campaign Financial Disclosure Reports are to be published within 6 month after the elections in a newspaper. LFPP Article 15.5
QUATERLY REPORTS FUND FOR SUPPORTING POLITICAL PARTIES	After each quarter of the year, political parties are obliged to submit report on expenditures from the Fund for support of political parties. ER 14/2013 Section 6.2
GENERAL ASSEMBLIES POLITICAL PARTIES	A registered Political Party shall hold an Assembly within six (6) months of the Party's registration and at least every forty eight (48) months thereafter. ER 01/2013 Section 15.1

Table 27: Minimum number of nominated candidates from opposite gender/Local Elections

Nr of candidates on the List	Minimum number of opposite gender	Nr of candidates on the List	Minimum number of opposite gender
1	0	29	9
2	1	30	9
3	1	31	10
4	2	32	10
5	2	33	10
6	2	34	11
7	3	35	11
8	3	36	11
9	3	37	12
10	3	38	12
11	4	39	12
12	4	40	12
13	4	41	13
14	5	42	13
15	5	43	13
16	5	44	14
17	6	45	15
18	6	46	15
19	6	47	15
20	6	48	16
21	7	49	16
22	7	50	16
23	7	51	17
24	8	52	17
25	8	53	17
26	8	54	18
27	9	55	18
28	9	56	18

Source: Annex IV of CEC Electoral Rule 8/2013 on Certification of political entities and their candidates

Table 28: Minimum number of nominated candidates from opposite gender/Assembly of Kosovo Elections

Nr of candidates on the List	Minimum number of opposite gender	Nr of candidates on the List	Numri minimal i gjinisë së kundërt	Nr. i kandidatëve në listë	Numri minimal i gjinisë së kundërt
1	0	41	13	81	25
2	1	42	13	82	25
3	1	43	13	83	25
4	2	44	14	84	26
5	2	45	14	85	26
6	2	46	14	86	26
7	3	47	15	87	27
8	3	48	15	88	27
9	3	49	15	89	27
10	3	50	15	90	27
11	4	51	16	91	28
12	4	52	16	92	28
13	4	53	16	93	28
14	5	54	17	94	29
15	5	55	17	95	29
16	5	56	17	96	29
17	6	57	18	97	30
18	6	58	18	98	30
19	6	59	18	99	30
20	6	60	18	100	30
21	7	61	19	101	31
22	7	62	19	102	31
23	7	63	19	103	31
24	8	64	20	104	32
25	8	65	20	105	32
26	8	66	20	106	32
27	9	67	21	107	33
28	9	68	21	108	33
29	9	69	21	109	33
30	9	70	21	110	33
31	10	71	22		
32	10	72	22		
33	10	73	22		
34	11	74	23		
35	11	75	23		
36	11	76	23		
37	12	77	24		
38	12	78	24		
39	12	79	24		
40	12	80	24		

Source: CEC

Table 29: Appointment of Municipal Election Commission

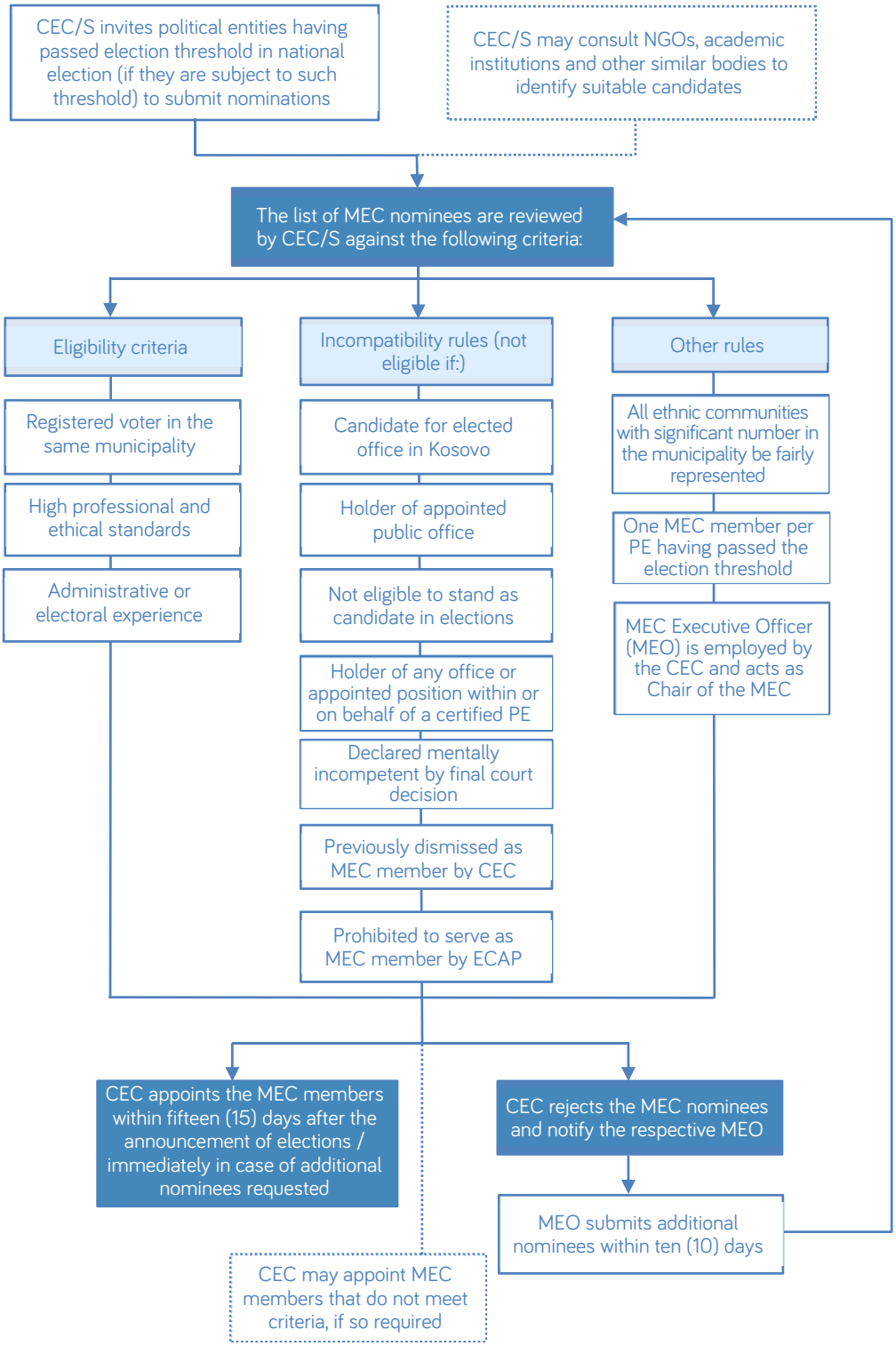


Table 30: Appointment of Polling Station Committee members

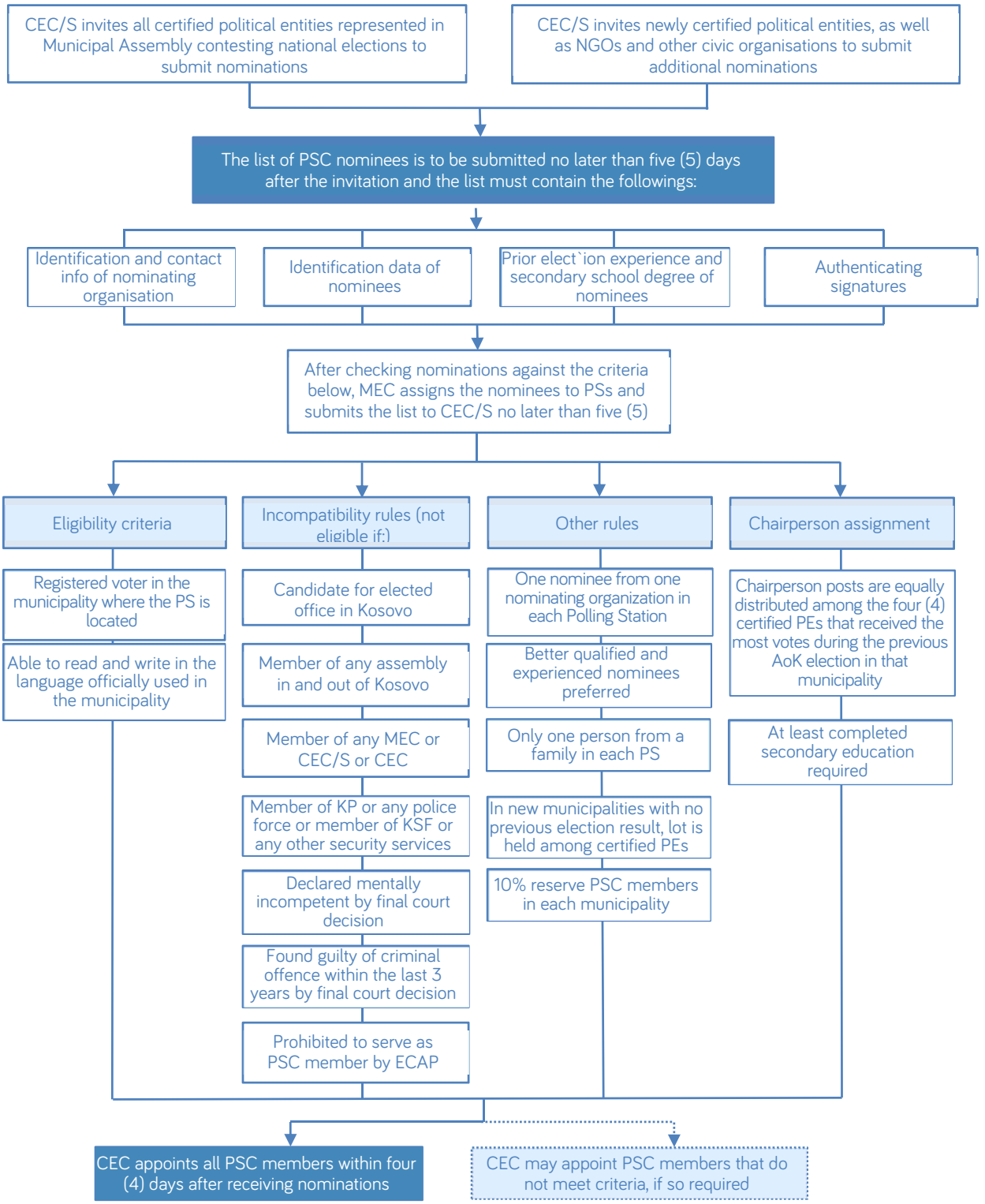


Table 31: Counting steps for the Assembly of Kosovo Elections

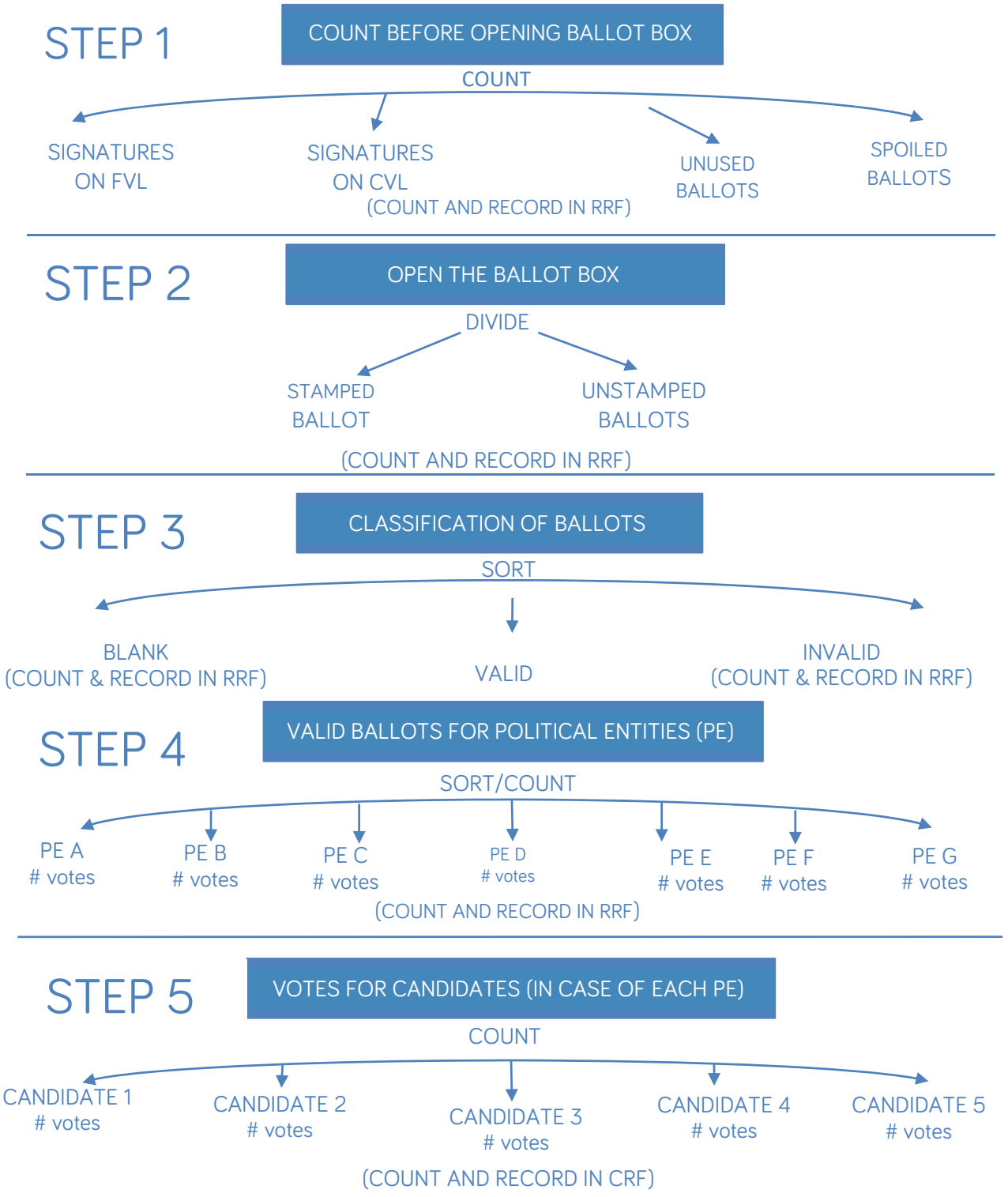


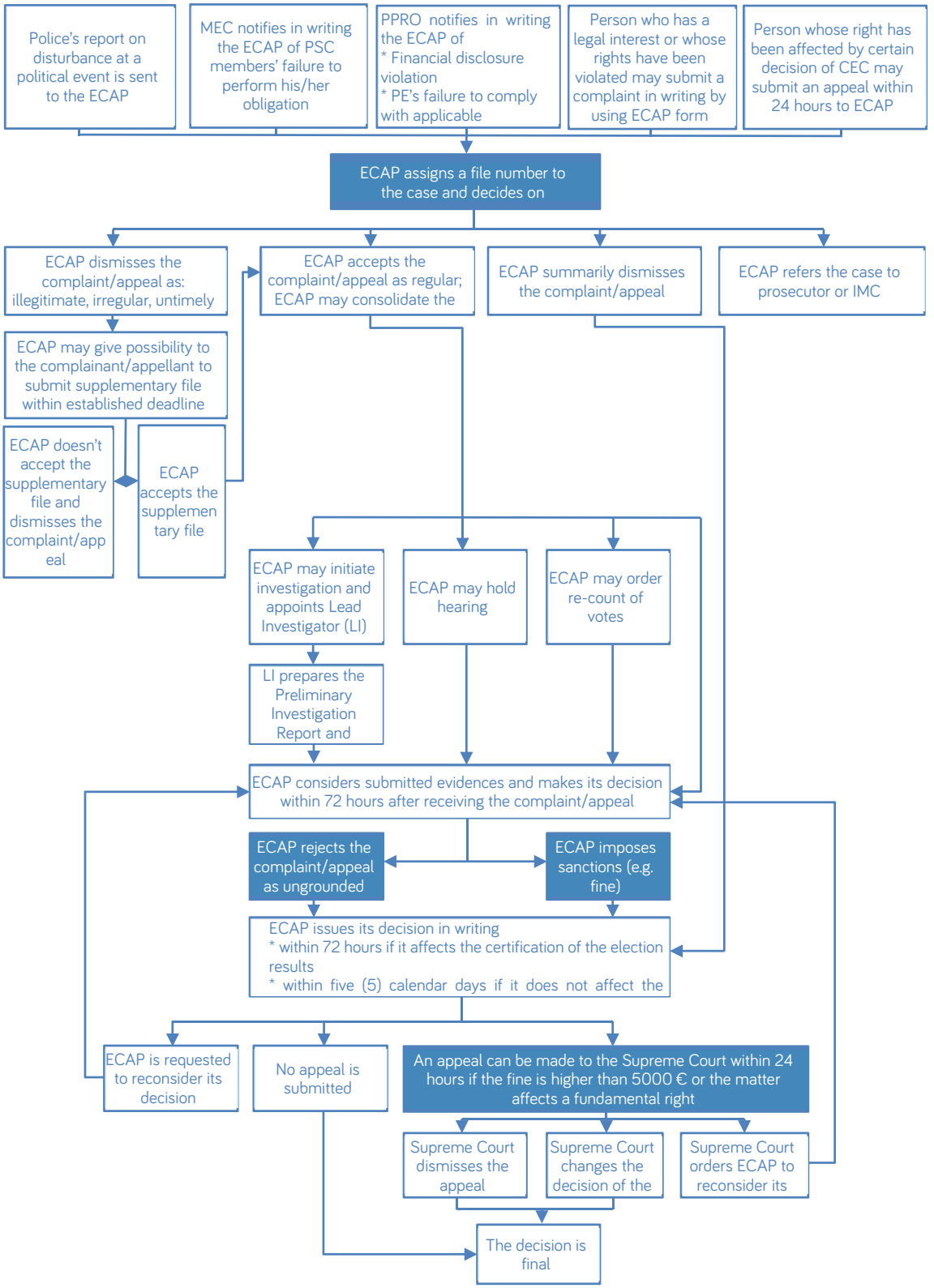
Table 32: Seat allocation method for the election of the members of the Assembly of Kosovo

120 seats	Party 1	Party 2	Party 3	Party 4	Party 5	Party 6	Party 7	Party 8	Party 9	Party 10	Party 11	Party 12	Party 13	Party 14	Party 15	Party 16	Party 17	Party 18	Party 19	Party 20	Party 21	Party 22	Party 23
Valid Votes	259,381	169,410	93,165	92,611	77,002	60,676	51,385	51,380	4,000	3,661	939	73,000	21,524	1,025	761	489	531	4,251	3,412	984	3,451	3,214	245
Community	Albanian Partys											Serb Community 1	Serb Community 2	Serb Community 3	Rom	Ashkali	Egjiptian	Boshnjak 1	Boshnjak 2	Boshnjak 3	Turk 1	Turk 2	Goran
Quotation	259.381	169.410	93.165	92.611	77.002	60,676.000	51,385.000	51,380.000	4,000.000	3,661.000	939.000	73,000	21,524	1,025	761	489	531	4251	3412	984	3451	3214	245
1	259,381.000	169,410.000	93,165.000	92,611.000	77,002.000	60,676.000	51,385.000	51,380.000	4,000.000	3,661.000	939.000	73,000.000	21,524.000	1,025.000	761.000	489	531	4251	3412	984	3451	3214	245
3	86,460.333	56,470.000	31,055.000	30,870.333	25,667.333	20,225.333	17,128.333	17,126.667	1,333.333	1,220.333	313.000	24,333.333	7,174.667		253.667	163	177	1417	1137.33333	328	1150.33333	1071.33333	81.6666667
5	51,876.200	33,882.000	18,633.000	18,522.200	15,400.400	12,135.200	10,277.000	10,276.000	800.000	732.200	187.800	14,600.000	4,304.800	No seats won	152.200			850.2					
7	37,054.429	24,201.429	13,309.286	13,230.143	11,000.286	8,668.000	7,340.714	7,340.000	571.429	523.000	134.143	10,428.571	3,074.857		108.714					No seats won			
9	28,820.111	18,823.333	10,351.667	10,290.111	8,555.778	6,741.778	5,709.444	5,708.889	Treshhold 5%			8,111.111	2,391.556		84.556								
11	23,580.091	15,400.909	8,469.545	8,419.182	7,000.182	5,516.000	4,671.364	4,670.909				6,636.364											
13	19,952.385	13,031.538	7,166.538	7,123.923	5,923.231	4,667.385	3,952.692	3,952.308				5,615.385											
15	17,292.067	11,294.000	6,211.000	6,174.067	5,133.467	4,045.067						4,866.667											
17	15,257.706	9,965.294	5,480.294	5,447.706	4,529.529							4,294.118											
19	13,651.632	8,916.316	4,903.421	4,874.263	4,052.737							3,842.105											
21	12,351.476	8,067.143	4,436.429	4,410.048	3,666.762							3,476.190											
23	11,277.435	7,365.652	4,050.652	4,026.565	3,347.913																		
25	10,375.240	6,776.400	3,726.600	3,704.440	3,080.080																		
27	9,606.704	6,274.444	3,450.556	3,430.037	2,851.926																		
29	8,944.172	5,841.724	3,212.586	3,193.483	2,655.241																		
31	8,367.129	5,464.839	3,005.323	2,987.452	2,483.935																		
33	7,860.030	5,133.636	2,823.182	2,806.394	2,333.394																		
35	7,410.886	4,840.286	2,661.857	2,646.029	2,200.057																		
37	7,010.297	4,578.649	2,517.973	2,503.000	2,081.135																		
39	6,650.795	4,343.846	2,388.846	2,374.641	1,974.410																		
41	6,326.366	4,131.951	2,272.317	2,258.805	1,878.098																		
43	6,032.116	3,939.767	2,166.628	2,153.744	1,790.744																		
45	5,764.022	3,764.667	2,070.333	2,058.022	1,711.156																		
47	5,518.745	3,604.468	1,982.234	1,970.447	1,638.340																		
49	5,293.490	3,457.347	1,901.327	1,890.020	1,571.469																		
51	5,085.902																						
53	4,893.981																						
55	4,716.018																						
57	4,550.544																						
59	4,396.288																						
61	4,252.148																						
63	4,117.159																						
65	3,990.477																						
67	3,871.358																						
69	3,759.145																						
71	3,653.254																						
73	3,553.164																						

100 seats	100
Guarnteed seats KS	10
Guaranteed seat for other Community	10
Total seats	120

Source: CEC Procedure of Seat Allocation in the Assembly of Republic of Kosovo-2014

Table 33: Complaint and appeal procedure



CONCLUSION

Organization and implementation of democratic elections is one of the largest comprehensive processes.

From 2000, when for the first time since the end of the conflict Municipal Assembly Elections took place, until 2014, when a series of election processes were implemented, Kosovo has established a tradition in organizing elections.

Considering this, through this publication, the Central Election Commission offers an overview of electoral processes in Kosovo during this time period.

This publication represents the core parts that characterize the electoral process in our country, during these years such as: electoral system, administration of elections, registration of voters, registration of political parties and certification of political entities, polling process, counting of results.

Through this publication, the Central Election Commission hopes that this will facilitate research activities in the field of elections. Also, political entities or different international and non-governmental organizations that deal with elections will support their work with this publication enriched with data.

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