

CONTEXT IN KOSOVO, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Shpetim Rezniki, PhD
European University of Tirana

ABSTRACT

The end of "supervised independence" in 2012 and the closure of the International Civilian Office (ICO) submitted successfully, and so far 98 countries have recognized Kosovo's statehood. Governmental institutions, in particular the central level, continue to strengthen their operations, while decentralization of power in the municipalities is strengthens local governance and democratic development. Kosovo has a fairly well developed framework of laws and policies, although their implementation often stagnate. During the past three years began initial reforms within the judiciary. There has been progress in the administration of competitive elections and this work is carried out mainly in accordance with international standards, although the risk remains that the irregularities in the elections to promote conflict. However, at international level, and progress towards achieving, Kosovo still lacks official recognition from many countries. This has hampered Kosovo's membership in the United Nations and other international organizations and has become the European Union to adopt a policy of "neutral status" on Kosovo, which hinders its possibilities in promoting comprehensive development of the country. This non-state run by the will of Serbia to recognize Kosovo's independence and to discontinue its support illegal structures governing Serb majority municipalities. Recent reports about the process of negotiations between Kosovo and Serbia indicate the possibility of normalizing relations, but progress is being achieved with difficulty. So far, the system "parallel" government in the Serb-majority areas remains a factor of instability.

Keywords: Finance, Economy, Management, Political, Accounting.