

Public procurement in Kosovo and inclusive economic empowerment



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Executive summary

Although public procurement is open to all economic operators who offer goods and services, not all economic operators benefit equally. Official data for 2022 show that in Kosovo, public procurement accounted for 6.5% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Law on public procurement governs public procurement procedures in Kosovo; however, this law lacks any gender perspective and is not aligned with the Kosovo Law on gender equality. Despite international best practices towards women economic empowerment and the advancement of gender equality, women remain underrepresented in public procurement in Kosovo.

There are different policy options towards reducing the gender gap in public procurement including a gender analysis, of procurement practices based on a needs assessment, the determination of objectives for achieving gender equality, and other affirmative measures as foreseen by the Law on Gender Equality to ensure the inclusion of women bidders. All these practices are components of gender-responsive procurement. Gender-responsive procurement is considered an effective tool to promote women's economic empowerment and inclusion, and also contributes to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 8. Furthermore, the World Bank, International Finance Corporation, European Union directives, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, among other international entities, promote this practice.

In an attempt to determine the scope of gender-responsive procurement practices in Kosovo, GAP Institute examined a total of 9,673 public procurement contracts in 2022. Out of these, 81.1% were awarded to economic operators owned by men, 10.3% to economic operators owned by women, 5.8% were awarded to businesses co-owned by at least one woman, and for 2.7% of the awarded contracts, the gender of the economic operator owner(s) is unknown. Economic operators owned by men were awarded 405 million euros or 78.7% of the total amount in 2022, while those owned by women were awarded 25.4 million euros or 4.9%.

Considering the evident gender gap, GAP Institute recommends gender mainstreaming throughout the entire public procurement process, in accordance with the Kosovo legal framework, and international best practices of gender-responsive procurement.

1. The Procurement system in Kosovo and its gender responsiveness

Public procurement is a public finance management tool that refers to the purchase of goods and services by public authorities.¹ According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), public procurement expenditure accounted for 12.6% of the world's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2019.² While public procurement is open to all who may wish to bid, economic operators do not necessarily benefit equally.

In Kosovo, public procurement was estimated at 6.5% of GDP in 2022.³ Public procurement procedures in Kosovo are governed by the Law on Public Procurement (Law No. 04/L-042, amended and supplemented by Law No. 05/L-068), and the respective applicable legislation. While the procurement system in Kosovo has made significant progress, especially in electronic procurement with the introduction of the [e-Procurement](#) site, this system is still marred by various shortcomings and challenges.⁴ Most contracts are awarded based on the lowest price without considering any quality-related criteria or social impacts, including gender equality.⁵

Gender-responsive public procurement refers to the gender mainstreaming of the entire procurement processes.⁶ This approach aims to address gender inequalities, promote women's economic empowerment, and create inclusive and impartial procurement outcomes in both the public and the private sector. The Law on Gender Equality in Kosovo requires all public institutions to take special temporary measures to accelerate the realization of actual equality between women and men in areas where inequalities exist.⁷ Under this law, for example, ministries and municipalities may, as contracting authorities, use affirmative actions to encourage women-owned businesses and/or companies with more women employees to apply.⁸ However, this does not coincide with the reality of public procurement in Kosovo, where women-owned businesses remain underrepresented.

In addition to the underrepresentation of women's businesses in public procurement, the Law on Public Procurement in Kosovo does not ensure inclusiveness and non-discrimination. This law does not reflect gender inclusion as mandated by the Law on Gender Equality; specifically Article 4, paragraph 5 which provides that "[T]he pronoun "he" and the adjective "his" shall apply equally to either gender and shall also include a public authority or undertaking where the context reasonably permits."⁹

Budget organizations can ensure that both women and men benefit from jobs created by projects implemented with public funds. This could be achieved through various measures and policies, such as gender analysis of procurement practices based on needs assessments, gender specifications in order not to exclude women bidders, selection of the economic operators by implementing the affirmative measures provided by the Law on Gender Equality (e.g., scoring

1 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. [Public procurement](#).

2 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. [Size of public procurement](#), 2021.

3 National Audit Office. [Audit Report on Information Technology: Electronic public procurement system e-procurement](#), 2023.

4 Government of Kosovo. [Economic Reform Program 2023-2025](#), 2023.

5 Ibid.

6 European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE). [Gender-responsive public procurement](#), 2021.

7 Law [No. 05/L-020](#) on Gender Equality, Article 6.

8 Ibid.

9 Law [No. 04/L-042](#) on Public Procurement in Republic of Kosovo, Article 4, paragraph 5.

more points for businesses owned by women or those where the majority of employees are women) and gender-responsive contracts.

Some developing countries have introduced specific criterias related to women-owned businesses in the evaluation criteria for purchases below a certain threshold, i.e., there are mechanisms including everything from certification programs to highlight women-led enterprises to training and policies for preferential consideration in bidding and award processes.¹⁰ Similar practices could also be taken into account by other developing countries that aim to support women's economic empowerment.

Gender-responsive procurement is considered an effective tool to promote women's economic empowerment and inclusion, and also contributes to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 8.^{11,12} Furthermore, the World Bank (WB),¹³ International Finance Corporation (IFC),¹⁴ European Union (EU)¹⁵ directives, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),¹⁶ promote this practice.

Considering the importance of gender-responsive procurement as a tool for public finance management, GAP Institute has analyzed the awardees of public contracts for 2022 to establish the participation of women-owned businesses in public procurement. According to the Annual Report of the Public Procurement Regulatory Commission (PPRC),¹⁷ and the Audit Report on Information Technology of the National Audit Office (NAO),¹⁸ the total number of public procurement contracts in 2022 is 10,290 with a total value of 559 million euros. However, these figures do not match public data from PPRC, according to which 9,673 public procurement contracts worth 514 million euros were awarded in 2022.¹⁹ Therefore, for purposes of this brief, GAP Institute focused on public data analysis, i.e., 9,673 contracts worth 514.5 million euros.

The lack of gender-disaggregated data continues to be a problem as PPRC does not apply this segregation. Consequently, GAP Institute was compelled to look into each economic operator individually to determine the gender of the beneficiaries/beneficial owners based on the interactive platform of the Kosovo Business Registration Agency (KBRA). In addition to the gender-disaggregation of the beneficiaries, GAP Institute examined the values of the contracts and disaggregated this data by contracting authorities at both the central and local levels of governance.

10 Some of these developing countries include Latin American nations such as Dominican Republic, Chile, and Colombia. ILDA, [Inclusion of women in public procurement: The Latin American experience](#), 2020.

11 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

12 Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

13 World Bank. [World Bank Group gender strategy \(FY16-23\)](#): gender equality, poverty reduction, and inclusive growth, 2023.

14 International Finance Corporation. [Gender Equality & Economic Inclusion](#). Last accessed in September 2023.

15 European Union. [Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025](#).

16 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. [Promoting Gender Equality Through Procurement](#), 2022.

17 Public Procurement Regulatory Commission. [Annual Report 2022](#), 2023.

18 National Audit Office. [Audit Report on Information Technology: Electronic public procurement system e-procurement](#), 2023.

19 [Public Procurement Regulatory Commission \(PPRC\)](#)

2. Who benefited from public procurement in 2022?

Out of 9,673 public procurement contracts awarded in 2022, 7,850 or 81.1% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by men; 996 or 10.3% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by women; 562 or 5.8% of the contracts were awarded to those co-owned by at least one woman; and 262 or 2.7% of the contracts, the gender of the beneficiaries remains unknown. In 2022, out of a total of 514.5 million euros, economic operators owned by men were awarded 405 million euros or 78.7%, those owned by women were awarded 25.4 million euros or 4.9%, economic operators co-owned by at least one woman were awarded 61.8 million euros or 12%, and those economic operators whose ownership remains unknown were awarded 22.3 million euros or 4.3%. The average value of contracts awarded to economic operators owned by men is 51,521 euros, while for economic operators owned by women it is 25,696 euros, for economic operators co-owned by at least one woman it is 110,571 euros, and for economic operators where the gender or the owner(s) remains unknown it is 82,730 euros.

Figure 1. Number of public procurement contracts in 2022, by gender



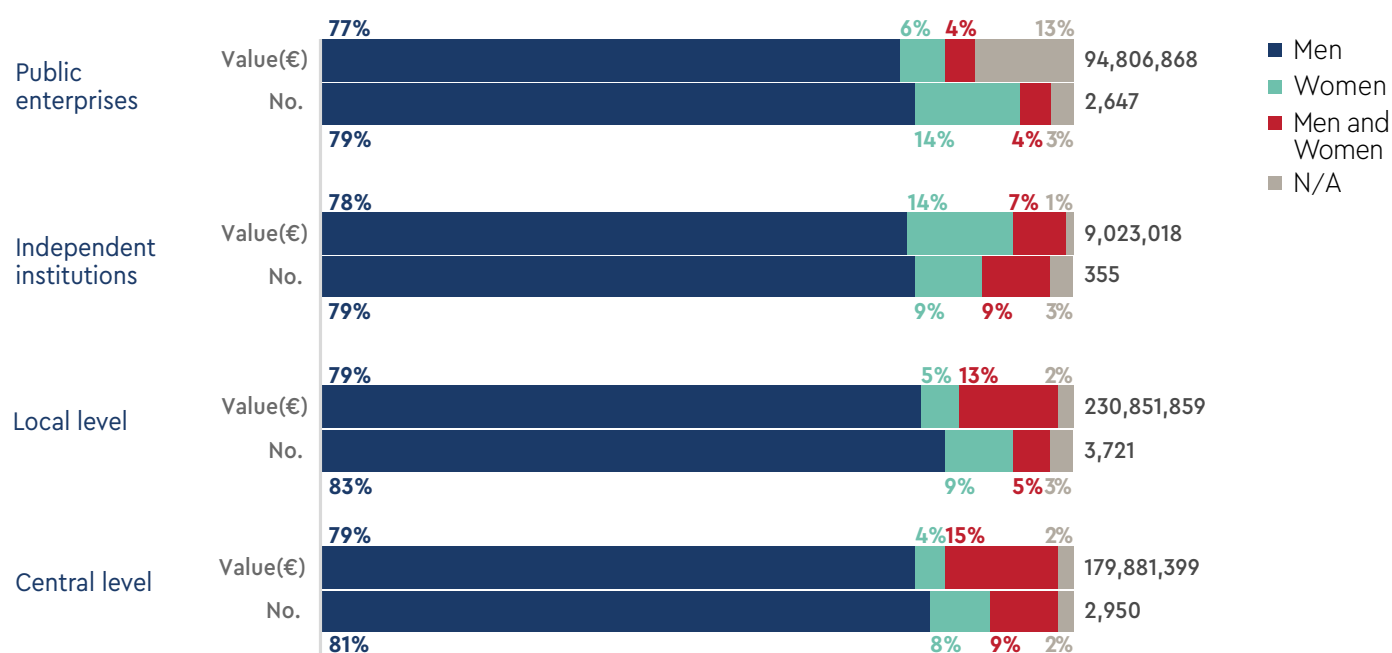
Figure 2. Value of public procurement contracts in 2022, by gender



Source: GAP based on PPRC data

GAP Institute has analyzed the awardees by contracting authority, i.e., central and local level government, independent institutions, and public enterprises. Economic operators with the largest public procurement share of the budget are those at the local government level (municipalities) with 3,721 contracts signed in 2022, at a total value of 230.8 million euros.

Figure 3. Value and number of public procurement contracts at the central level, local level, independent institutions, public enterprises, by ownership gender

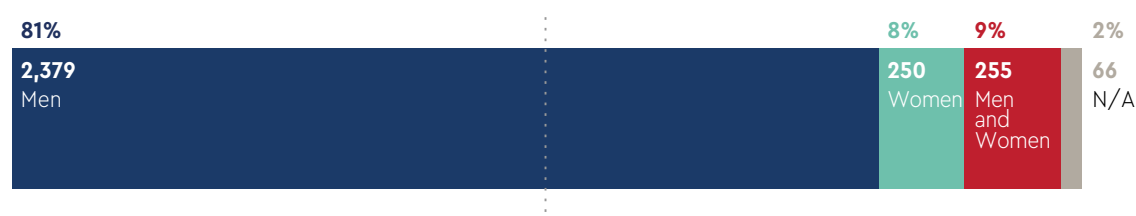


Source: GAP based on PPRC data

2.1. Public procurement at the central government level

By number of contracts, out of total 2,950 public procurement contracts awarded by contracting authorities at the central government level, 2,379 or 81% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by men; 250 or 8% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by women; 255 or 9% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators co-owned by at least one woman, and in 66 or 2% of the contracts, the gender of the beneficiaries remains unknown. The largest gender gap in the number of contracts awarded by these institutions is present at the Ministry of Communities and Returns, where 92% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by men and only 8% to women-owned economic operators (Annex 1). Whereas the gender gap in the number of contracts is less prominent at the Ministry of Regional Development, where 55% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by men and 35% to economic operators owned by women.

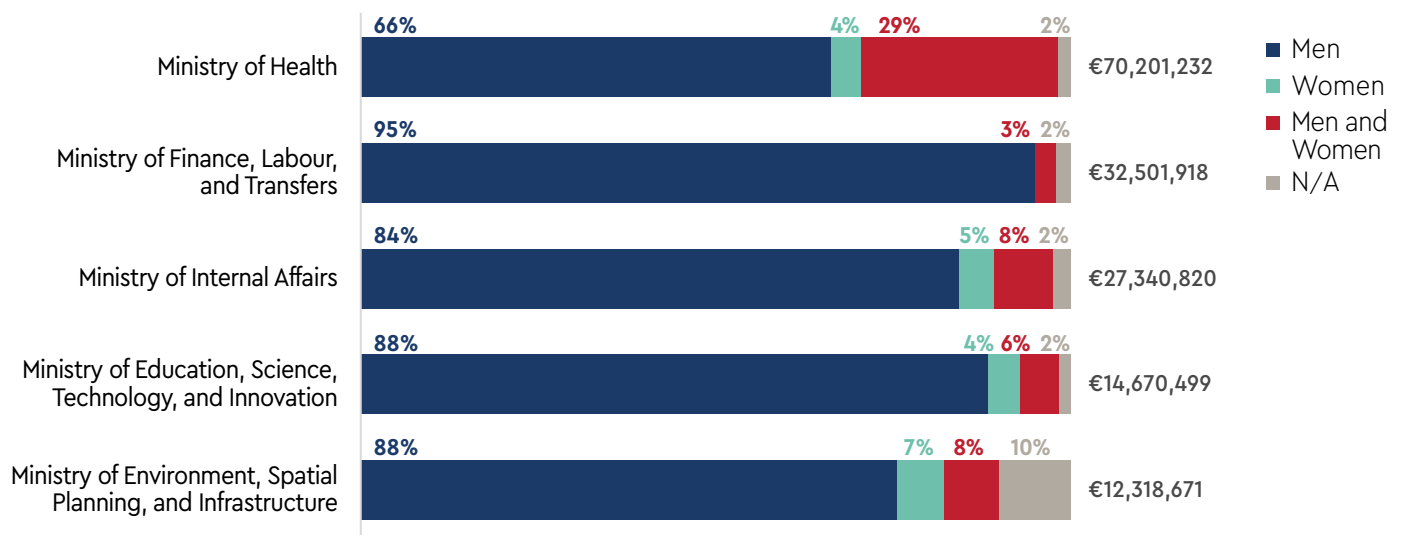
Figure 4. Number of contracts awarded by central government institutions, by awardee gender of the beneficiaries



Source: GAP based on PPRC data

By contract value, out of 179.8 million euros awarded by the line ministries, the Office of the Prime Minister, the Office of the President, and the Assembly of Kosovo, the economic operators owned by men benefited about 142.5 million euros or 79% of the value, the economic operators owned by women benefited about 6.3 million euros or 4% of the value, those co-owned by at least one woman benefited about 26.5 million euros or 15% of the value, and finally, those whose ownership remains unknown benefited about 4.4 million euros or 2% of the total value. The largest gender gap in terms of the value of the signed contracts is present at the Ministry of Finance, Labor, and Transfers, where economic operators owned by men were awarded 95% of the amount of public procurement contracts from this institution in contrast to 0.2% awarded to economic operators owned by women (Annex 2). While the smallest gender gap in terms of contract values is present at the Ministry of Regional Development, where 58% was awarded to economic operators owned by men and 36% of the total was awarded to economic operators owned by women.²⁰

Figure 5. Economic operators with the highest value (in euros) awarded through public procurement by central government level



Source: GAP based on PPRC data

2.2. Public procurement at the local government level

Similar to the central level, also at the local level, awarded economic operators owned by women remain underrepresented in the number of public contracts. Out of total 3,721 public procurement contracts awarded in 2022 by the local government level, 3,088 or 83% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by men; 331 or 9% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by women; 182 or 5% of the contracts were awarded to those co-owned by at least one woman, and for 120 or 3% of the contracts, the gender of the beneficiaries remains unknown. The gender gap in the number of awarded contracts is striking at the Municipality of Partesh, where 100% of contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by men (Annex 3). While the gender gap in the number of awarded contracts is smaller in the Municipality of North Mitrovica, where 62% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by men and 19% to those owned by women.

²⁰ Economic operators co-owned by at least one woman were awarded 73% of the total value of the contracts.

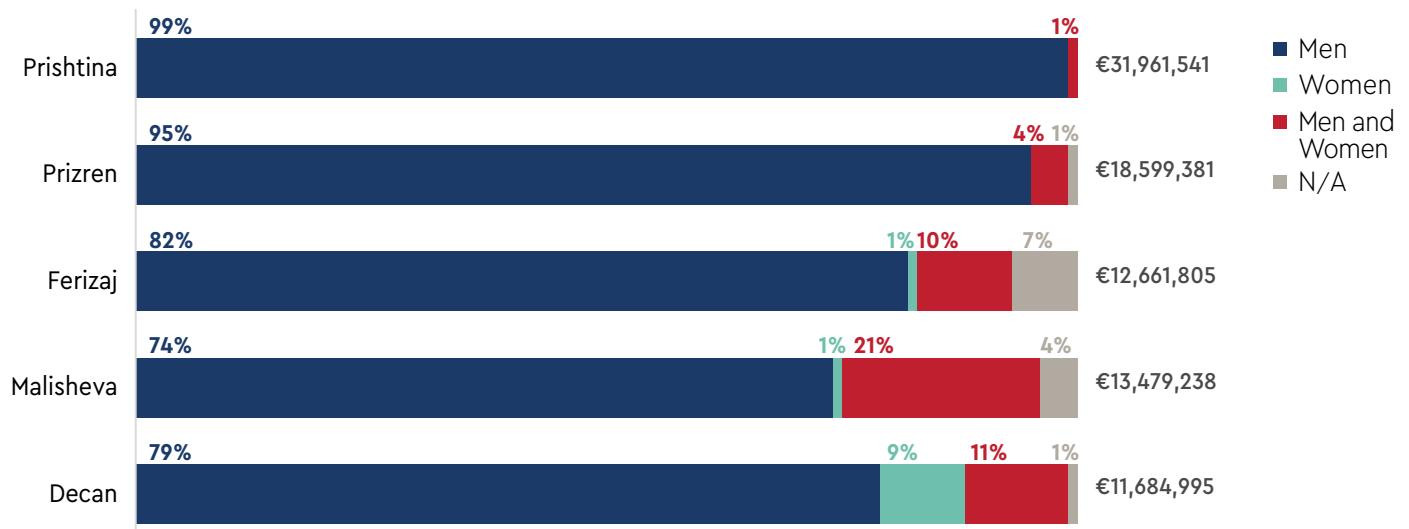
Figure 6. Number of contracts awarded by local government institutions, by gender of the beneficiaries



Source: GAP based on PPRC data

By contract value, the largest amount of public procurement contracts at the local level, 34.3 million euros or 14.8% of the total amount, was signed by the Municipality of Prishtina, while the smallest amount, 5,895 euros or 0.002%, was signed by the Municipality of Partesh. Out of 3.721 million euros in public contracts awarded by Kosovo municipalities, economic operators owned by men benefited about 182.2 million euros or 79% of the total value, the economic operators owned by women benefited about 12.1 million euros or 5% of the total value, those co-owned by at least one woman benefited about 30.7 million euros or 113% of the total value, and finally, those whose ownership remains unknown benefited about 5.7 million euros or 2% of the value. The largest gender gap in terms of the amount of the awarded contracts is prominent at the Municipality of Partesh, where economic operators owned by men were awarded 100% of the value of public procurement contracts (Annex 4). While the smallest gender gap in terms of contract values is present at the Municipality of Viti, where 49% were awarded to economic operators owned by men and 38% were awarded to economic operators owned by women.

Figure 7. Economic operators with the highest value (in euros) awarded through public procurement by local government level



Source: GAP based on PPRC data

2.3. Public procurement at independent institutions

Out of total 355 public procurement contracts awarded by independent institutions, 281 or 79% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by men; 33 or 9% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by women; 31 or 9% of the contracts were awarded to those co-owned by at least one woman, and for 10 or 3% of the contracts, the gender of the beneficiaries remains unknown. The gender gap in the number of awarded contracts is striking at the Election Complaints and Appeals Panel (ECAC), where 100% of contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by men (Annex 5). Whereas, the gender gap in the number of awarded contracts is smaller at the Kosovo Privatization Agency, where 62% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by men and 19% to economic operators owned by women.

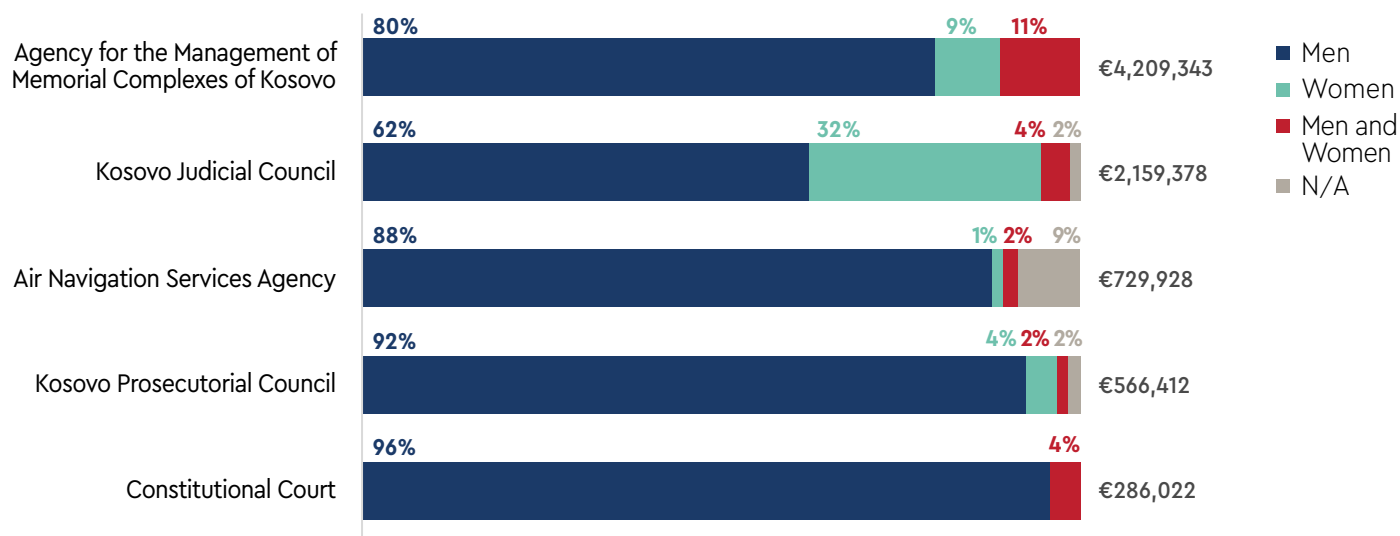
Figure 8. Number of contracts awarded by independent institutions in 2022, by gender



Source: GAP based on PPRC data

By value of contracts awarded by independent institutions, the largest amount of contracts at 4.2 million euros or 42% of the total was awarded by the Memorial Complex Management Agency, while the smallest amount of 3,864 euros or 0.03% was awarded by the Kosovo Energy Efficiency Fund. Out of 281 million euros in public contracts awarded by independent institutions, economic operators owned by men benefited about 7 million euros or 78% of the total value, economic operators owned by women benefited about 1.2 million euros or 14% of the total value, those co-owned by at least one woman benefited about 621,899 euros or 7% of the value, and finally, those whose ownership remains unknown benefited about 125,216 euros or 3% of the value. The largest gender gap in terms of the value of awarded signed contracts is striking at the Election Complaint and Appeals Panel, where economic operators owned by men were awarded 100% of the value of public procurement contracts (Annex 6). Whereas the smallest gender gap in terms of contract values is present at the Kosovo Privatization Agency, where 48% of awarded economic operators are owned by men and 46% are owned by women.

Figure 9. Economic operators with the highest value (in euros) awarded through public procurement by independent institutions

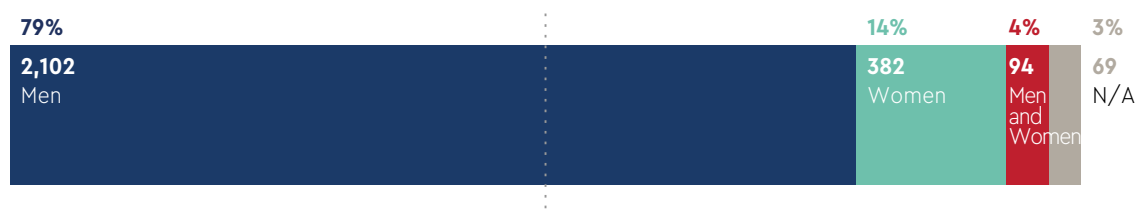


Source: GAP based on PPRC data

2.4. Public procurement at public enterprises

By number of contracts signed by public enterprises, out of total 2,647 contracts, 2,102 or 79% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by men; 382 or 14% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators owned by women; 94 or 4% of the contracts were awarded to economic operators co-owned by at least one woman, and in 69 or 3% of the contracts, the gender of the beneficiaries owners remains unknown. The gender gap in the number of awarded contracts is striking at Sportmarketing, RWU "Drini i Bardhë," and the Bus Station in Gjakova, where in all three cases, economic operators owned by men got 100% of the public procurement contracts. While the smallest gender gap is present at Trepça and the Multi-Purpose Center, where in both cases 67% of awards went to economic operators businesses owned by men and 33% to economic operators owned by women (Annex 7).

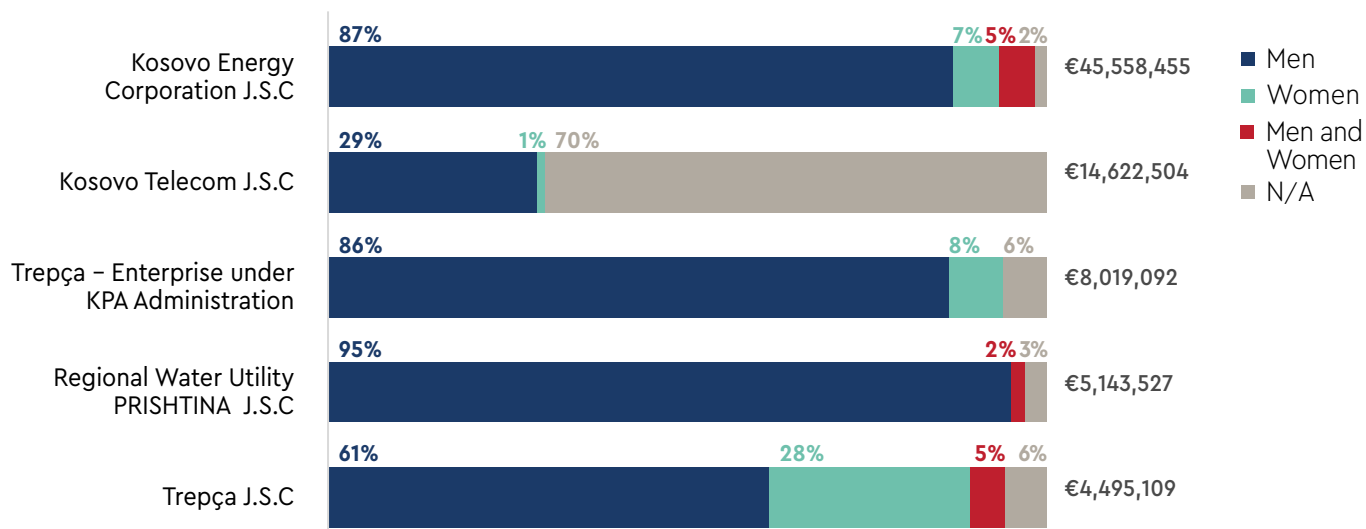
Figure 10. Number of contracts awarded by public enterprises, by gender



Source: GAP based on PPRC data

By value of contracts awarded by the public enterprises, the largest amount of public procurement contracts at 45.5 million euros or 48% of the total was signed by the Kosovo Energy Corporation (KEK), while the smallest amount of 3,951 euros or 0.004% was signed by R.W.U "Drini i Bardhë". Out of 2,647 contracts signed by public enterprises, economic operators owned by men benefited about 73.2 million euros or 77% of the total value, economic operators owned by women benefited about 5.7 million euros or 6% of the total value, those co-owned by at least one woman benefited about 3.7 million euros or 4% of the total value, and finally, those whose ownership remains unknown benefited about 12 million euros or 13% of the total value. The largest gender gap in terms of the value of signed contracts is striking at the Bus Station in Gjakovë and R.W.U "Drini i Bardhë," where economic operators owned by men were awarded 100% of the value of public procurement contracts. While the smallest gender gap is present at Trepça, where economic operators owned by men were awarded 61% of the value of contracts from this enterprise and economic operators owned by women were awarded 28% of the value of contracts from this enterprise (Annex 8).

Figure 11. Economic operators with the highest value (in euros) awarded through public procurement by public enterprises



Source: GAP based on PPRC data

3. Conclusions and recommendations

The analysis of public contracts awarded in 2022 shows that women-owned businesses remain underrepresented in public procurement in Kosovo. Although the Law on Gender Equality requires all public institutions, including ministries, municipalities, and any other contracting authority, to gender mainstream their activities, the implementation of this law in public procurement procedures is lagging.

Economic operators owned by men were awarded 81.1% of contracts in procurement processes conducted in 2022, economic operators owned by women were awarded 10.3% of the contracts, those co-owned by at least one woman were awarded 5.8% of the contracts, and for 2.7% of the contracts, the gender of the beneficiaries is unknown. Economic operators owned by men were awarded 405 million euros or 78.7% of the total public procurement contracts in 2022, while those owned by women were awarded 25.4 million euros or 4.9% of the total.

The gender gap in procurement is prominent at both central and local institutions. At the central level of government, economic operators owned by men were awarded 79% of the value of contracts in contrast to economic operators owned by women which were awarded only 4% of the value of contracts. Similarly, at the local government level, economic operators owned by men were awarded about 79% of the value of contracts in contrast to economic operators owned by women who were awarded 5% of the contracts.

Based on the findings of this analysis, GAP Institute recommends the following:

- Gender-responsive criteria and specifications should be incorporated into all public procurement processes. This could include evaluating bidders based on their commitment to gender equality, such as policies for women economic empowerment, fair treatment of women employees, and enabling opportunities for women-owned businesses. This approach would ensure gender mainstreaming is included in the bid evaluation.
- Targets and/or quotas should be introduced for the participation of women-owned businesses in procurement processes as provided in the Law on Gender Equality, specifically Article 6, on Special Measures.²¹
- Gender-disaggregated data should be systematically collected to track women-owned business participation, number of women employees at bidding business organizations, and the impact of procurement decisions on gender equality. Such data would help identify gaps and monitor progress while facilitating policy making.

²¹ [Law No. 05/L-019 on Gender Equality](#), Article 6, paragraph 1 "Public institutions shall take temporary special measures in order to accelerate the realization of actual equality between women and men in areas where inequities exist," and paragraph 7 "Legislative, executive, judicial bodies at all levels and other public institutions shall be obliged to adopt and implement special measures to increase representation of underrepresented gender, until equal representation of women and men according to this Law is achieved."

Annexes

Annex 1. Number of public procurement awardees at the central level, by budget organization and ownership gender

Contracting Authority	Men		Women		Men and Women		N/A		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Ministry of Health	1,021	84%	63	5%	121	10%	9	1%	1214
Ministry of Education, Science, Technology, and Innovation	281	79%	37	10%	24	7%	14	4%	356
Ministry of Interior	253	80%	31	10%	19	6%	13	4%	316
Ministry of Finance, Labor, and Transfers	229	80%	27	9%	19	7%	12	4%	287
Ministry of Culture, Youth, and Sports	92	75%	13	11%	14	11%	3	2%	122
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Rural Development	45	80%	8	14%	2	4%	1	2%	56
Ministry of Defense	78	87%	3	3%	8	9%	1	1%	90
Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning, and Infrastructure	66	73%	11	12%	10	11%	3	3%	90
Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship, and Trade	49	72%	13	19%	5	7%	1	1%	68
Ministry of Justice	42	70%	9	15%	8	13%	1	2%	60
Office of the Prime Minister	99	83%	6	5%	8	7%	6	5%	119
Office of the President	28	72%	8	21%	2	5%	1	3%	39
Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo	22	71%	5	16%	4	13%			31
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	18	64%	5	18%	4	14%	1	4%	28
Ministry of Local Government Administration	16	76%	2	10%	3	14%			21
Ministry of Regional Development	11	55%	7	35%	2	10%			20
Ministry of Economy	17	85%	1	5%	2	10%			20
Ministry of Communities and Returns	12	92%	1	8%					13
Total	2,379	81%	250	8%	255	9%	66	2%	2,950

Source: GAP based on PPRC data

Annex 2. Value of public procurement contracts at the central level, by contracting authority and ownership gender

Contracting Authority	Burra		Gra		Burra dhe Gra		N/A		Gjithsej
	Value (€)	%	Value (€)	%	Value (€)	%	Value (€)	%	Value (€)
Ministry of Health	46,447,898	66%	3,050,338	4%	19,507,738	28%	1,195,258	2%	70,201,232
Ministry of Finance, Labor, and Transfers	30,789,120	95%	84,013	0%	955,230	3%	673,553	2%	32,501,918
Ministry of Interior	23,059,130	84%	1,319,162	5%	2,307,957	8%	654,571	2%	27,340,820
Ministry of Education, Science, Technology, and Innovation	12,976,262	88%	645,332	4%	816,152	6%	232,752	2%	14,670,499
Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning, and Infrastructure	9,308,832	76%	812,808	7%	960,475	8%	1,236,555	10%	12,318,671
Ministry of Defense	7,733,905	84%	12,941	0%	1,462,698	16%	29,740	0%	9,239,284
Ministry of Justice	4,950,743	94%	114,624	2%	143,811	3%	50,526	1%	5,259,704
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Rural Development	2,149,922	95%	27,950	1%	23,944	1%	72,492	3%	2,274,308
Ministry of Culture, Youth, and Sports	2,020,464	91%	37,167	2%	147,040	7%	6,155	0%	2,210,827
Office of the Prime Minister	1,125,887	89%	58,952	5%	68,339	5%	15,531	1%	1,268,711
Office of the President	227,634	73%	56,800	18%	22,410	7%	4,307	1%	311,153
Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo	46,372	17%	26,479	10%			202,885	74%	275,736
Ministry of Industry, Entrepreneurship, and Trade	594,531	79%	26,303	4%	128,748	17%	750	0%	750,333
Ministry of Economy	597,817	89%	48,380	7%	21,881	3%			668,079
Ministry of Local Government Administration	61,859	90%	3,832	6%	3,332	5%			69,025
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	177,706	91%	6,848	4%	9,165	5%	936	0%	194,657
Ministry of Communities and Returns	253,138	98%	5,350	2%					258,488
Ministry of Regional Development	39,241	58%	24,382	36%	4,331	6%			67,954
Total	142,560,461	79%	6,361,661	4%	26,583,251	15%	4,376,011	2%	179,881,399

Source: GAP based on PPRC data

Annex 3. Number of public procurement awardees at the local level, by budget organization and ownership gender

Municipality	Men		Women		Men and Women		N/A		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Prishtina	250	86%	20	7%	18	6%	6	2%	292
Prizren	211	86%	15	6%	14	6%	4	2%	244
Dragash	164	93%	4	2%	6	3%	2	1%	176
Suhareka	159	93%	5	3%	2	1%	5	3%	171
Vushtrri	156	90%	9	5%	4	2%	5	3%	174
Malisheva	146	86%	10	6%	6	4%	7	4%	169
Podujeva	142	86%	17	10%	5	3%	2	1%	166
Lipjan	127	82%	11	7%	6	4%	10	6%	154
Istog	113	85%	12	9%	4	3%	4	3%	133
Gjakova	110	75%	23	16%	4	3%	9	6%	146
Shtime	100	87%	7	6%	5	4%	3	3%	115
South Mitrovica	95	87%	7	6%	7	6%	/	/	109
Ferizaj	91	77%	5	4%	11	9%	11	9%	118
Peja	89	82%	8	7%	10	9%	1	1%	108
Gjilan	87	81%	12	11%	6	6%	2	2%	107
Hani i Elezit	80	82%	13	13%	5	5%	/	/	98
Kamenica	79	84%	5	5%	8	9%	2	2%	94
Klina	78	74%	16	15%	7	7%	4	4%	105
Drenas	74	77%	11	11%	8	8%	3	3%	96
Rahovec	74	71%	21	20%	4	4%	5	5%	104
Kacanik	73	82%	4	4%	10	11%	2	2%	89
Skenderaj	71	88%	7	9%	3	4%	/	/	81
Obiliq	65	82%	6	8%	6	8%	2	3%	79
Fushe Kosova	60	91%	3	5%	1	2%	2	3%	66
Gracanica	53	82%	2	3%	6	9%	4	6%	65
Viti	47	75%	10	16%	4	6%	2	3%	63
North Mitrovica	43	51%	35	41%	2	2%	5	6%	85
Junik	36	90%	3	8%	1	3%	/	/	40
Decan	32	84%	3	8%	2	5%	1	3%	38
Novoberda	29	81%	5	14%	2	6%	/	/	36
Shterpca	29	83%	3	9%	3	9%	/	/	35
Leposaviq	28	74%	2	5%	/	/	8	21%	38
Zvecan	26	67%	6	15%	1	3%	6	15%	39
Mamushë	23	85%	4	15%	/	/	/	/	27
Klllokot	15	94%	1	6%	/	/	/	/	16
Ranillug	14	67%	5	24%	1	5%	1	5%	21
Zubin Potok	13	81%	1	6%		0%	2	13%	16
Partesh	6	100%	/	/	/	/	/	/	6
Total	3,088	83%	331	9%	182	5%	120	3%	3,721

Source: GAP based on PPRC data

Annex 4. Value of public procurement contracts at the local level, by budget organization and ownership gender

Municipality	Men		Women		Men and Women		N/A		Total
	Value (€)	%	Value (€)	%	Value (€)	%	Value (€)	%	Value (€)
Prishtina	31,883,739	93%	1,019,040	3%	1,390,765	4%	86,239	0%	34,379,785
Prizren	17,728,454	84%	122,775	1%	2,808,780	13%	520,584	2%	21,180,593
Ferizaj	10,348,468	82%	123,247	1%	1,317,917	10%	872,173	7%	12,661,805
Malisheva	10,027,099	92%	26,250	0%	803,973	7%	40,704	0%	10,898,026
Decan	9,188,951	99%	22,966	0%	53,632	1%	1,204	0%	9,266,753
Rahovec	8,823,716	77%	2,293,619	20%	96,123	1%	298,806	3%	11,512,264
Podujeva	8,672,171	83%	167,599	2%	1,558,847	15%	52,850	1%	10,451,467
Fushe Kosova	7,031,295	96%	15,795	0%	69,740	1%	181,844	2%	7,298,467
Suhareka	6,886,748	90%	48,551	1%	287,053	4%	449,854	6%	7,672,207
Peja	6,451,018	85%	291,164	4%	843,272	11%	3,769	0%	7,589,223
Lipjan	5,398,109	72%	720,088	10%	777,332	10%	598,907	8%	7,494,437
Gjakova	5,001,400	82%	876,090	14%	20,476	0%	185,477	3%	6,083,445
Obiliq	4,689,868	28%	47,641	0%	1,966,875	72%	4,491	0%	6,708,875
Skenderaj	4,554,953	89%	27,176	1%	515,132	10%	/	/	5,097,211
Istog	4,465,546	92%	172,544	4%	176,112	4%	21,838	0%	4,836,041
Dragash	4,289,767	91%	186,068	4%	176,639	4%	45,371	1%	4,697,845
Drenas	3,946,190	72%	198,362	4%	1,151,146	21%	221,341	4%	5,517,039
Viti	3,834,371	49%	2,950,830	38%	910,925	12%	74,821	1%	7,770,947
Vushtrri	3,473,534	88%	258,997	7%	198,864	5%	38,214	1%	3,969,609
Kamenica	3,056,855	69%	63,718	1%	1,305,098	29%	3,067	0%	4,428,739
Shtime	3,029,291	81%	118,591	3%	577,670	15%	7,723	0%	3,733,275
Kacanik	2,907,290	71%	288,658	7%	900,842	22%	6,894	0%	4,103,684
Klina	2,302,884	70%	397,690	12%	377,683	11%	218,733	7%	3,296,991
South Mitrovica	2,281,792	54%	11,101	0%	1,937,418	46%	/	/	4,230,311
Gjilan	2,046,818	61%	1,006,914	30%	284,323	8%	8,528	0%	3,346,583
Gracanica	2,004,616	92%	13,908	1%	87,753	4%	64,472	3%	2,170,749
North Mitrovica	1,968,389	71%	182,424	7%	2,106	0%	617,364	22%	2,770,283
Hani i Elezit	1,235,542	92%	80,551	6%	19,635	1%	/	/	1,335,728
Leposaviq	1,211,055	61%	6,862	0%	/	/	769,026	39%	1,986,943
Shterpca	964,267	90%	88,105	8%	22,075	2%	/	/	1,074,447
Mamusha	536,731	91%	50,657	9%	/	/	/	/	587,388
Zubin Potok	479,015	74%	960	0%	/	/	165,165	26%	645,140
Novoberda	443,197	64%	183,412	26%	70,970	10%	/	/	697,579
Junik	325,826	92%	18,286	5%	10,284	3%	/	/	354,398
Zvecan	284,906	59%	12,327	3%	5,368	1%	176,981	37%	479,582
Klllokot	281,409	99%	954	1	/	/	/	/	282,363
Ranillug	150,473	64%	15,482	7%	56,790	24%	12,742	5%	235,487
Partesh	5,895	100%	/	/	/	/	/	/	5,895
Total	182,211,651	79%	12,109,404	5%	30,781,620	13%	5,749,184	2%	230,851,859

Source: GAP based on PPRC data

Annex 5. Number of public procurement awardees in 2022, by gender

	Men		Women		Men and Women		N/A		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Kosovo Privatization Agency	13	62%	4	19%	4	19%			21
Memorial Complex Management Agency	34	68%	10	20%	5	10%	1	2%	50
National Audit Office	29	88%	2	6%	1	3%	1	3%	33
Air Navigation Services Agency	29	78%	3	8%	2	5%	3	8%	37
Central Election Commission	27	93%		0%	1	3%	1	3%	29
Kosovo Prosecutorial Council	27	79%	3	9%	2	6%	2	6%	34
Kosovo Judicial Council	26	76%	3	9%	4	12%	1	3%	34
Independent Commission of Mines and Minerals	23	85%	3	11%	1	4%			27
Kosovo Property Comparison and Verification Agency	18	69%	3	12%	5	19%			26
Ombudsperson Institution	17	89%	1	5%	1	5%			19
Academy of Sciences and Arts	17	81%	1	5%	2	10%	1	5%	21
Constitutional Court	15	94%		0%	1	6%			16
Kosovo Energy Efficiency Fund	3	60%		0%	2	40%			5
Election Complaints and Appeals Panel	3	100%		0%		0%			3
Total	281	79%	33	9%	31	9%	10	3%	355

Source: GAP based on PPRC data

Annex 6. Value of public procurement contracts at independent institution, by gender

	Men		Women		Men and Women		N/A		Total
	Value (€)	%	Value (€)	%	Value (€)	%	Value (€)	%	
Memorial Complex Management Agency	3,360,740	80%	380,728	9%	466,311	11%	1,564	0%	4,209,343
Kosovo Judicial Council	1,344,725	62%	696,241	32%	85,962	4%	32,450	2%	2,159,378
Radio Television of Kosovo	742,601	90%	12,816	2%	33,183	4%	39,000	5%	827,600
Air Navigation Services Agency	640,564	88%	10,944	1%	15,585	2%	62,835	9%	729,928
Kosovo Prosecutorial Council	523,496	92%	24,378	4%	8,862	2%	9,676	2%	566,412
Constitutional Court	273,835	96%	/	/	12,187	4%	/	/	286,022
National Audit Office	242,230	92%	5,312	2%	897	0%	13,901	5%	262,340
Independent Commission of Mines and Minerals	205,955	94%	11,125	5%	990	0%	/	/	218,070
Central Election Commission	115,652	96%	/	/	950	1%	3,940	3%	120,542
Kosovo Privatization Agency	108,312	48%	106,252	46%	13,006	6%	/	/	227,570
Kosovo Property Comparison and Verification Agency	72,830	78%	7,173	8%	12,923	14%	/	/	92,926
Ombudsperson Institution	62,920	93%	3,686	5%	975	1%	/	/	67,581
Academy of Sciences and Arts	56,219	93%	985	2%	2,261	4%	850	1%	60,315
Election Complaints and Appeals Panel	18,727	100%	/	/	/	/	/	/	18,727
Kosovo Energy Efficiency Fund	2874	74%	/	/	990	26%	/	/	3,864
Total	7,771,680	79%	1,259,640	13%	655,082	7%	164,216	2%	9,850,618

Source: GAP based on PPRC data

Annex 7. Number of public procurement awardees at public enterprises, by gender

	Men		Women		Men and Women		N/A		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Trepça – Enterprise under KPA Administration	416	66%	211	33%	1	0%	6	1%	634
Kosovo Energy Corporation JSC	410	84%	37	8%	23	5%	20	4%	490
Trepça JSC	162	83%	17	9%	9	5%	7	4%	195
Kosovo Telecom JSC	84	82%	12	12%	2	2%	4	4%	102
Radio Television of Kosovo RTK	78	84%	9	10%	4	4%	2	2%	93
Regional Waste Utility Ekoregjioni JSC	65	86%	1	1%	7	9%	3	4%	76
Regional Water Utility "Hidromorava" JSC	64	91%	4	6%	1	1%	1	1%	70
KOSTT JSC	63	85%	5	7%	4	5%	2	3%	74
Post of Kosovo JSC	56	67%	11	13%	9	11%	7	8%	83
RWU "Hidroregjioni Jugor" JSC	52	85%	4	7%	2	3%	3	5%	61
Kosovo Railway Infrastructure – Infrakos JSC	47	92%	1	2%	2	4%	1	2%	51
Regional Water Utility PRISHTINA JSC	46	92%		0%	1	2%	3	6%	50
Regional Waste Utility "Pastrimi" JSC	35	92%	3	8%					38
Regional Water Utility GJAKOVA JSC	35	90%	3	8%			1	3%	39
Hortikultura JSC	34	92%	1	3%	2	5%			37
District Heating Facility Termokos JSC	34	83%	3	7%	4	10%			41
RWU "Hidrodrini" JSC	30	97%	1	3%					31
Kosovo Railways Train Operations "Trainkos" JSC	29	76%	7	18%	2	5%			38
Hydro-Economic Enterprise "Ibër-Lepenc" JSC	28	82%	4	12%	1	3%	1	3%	34
Public Housing Enterprise JSC	28	90%	2	6%	1	3%			31
Regional Waste Utility "Uniteti" JSC	27	79%	5	15%			2	6%	34
RWU "Bifurkacioni" JSC	27	79%	5	15%			2	6%	34
Regional Waste Utility Ambienti JSC	26	76%	5	15%			2	6%	34

	Men		Women		Men and Women		N/A		Total
MPE "Trafiku Urban" JSC	23	88%	2	8%	1	4%			26
Local Public Enterprise Përparimi JSC	21	84%	1	4%	3	12%			25
Regional Waste Utility "Çabрати" JSC	20	83%	4	17%					24
LPE "Pallati i Rinisë" JSC	19	68%	4	14%	5	18%			28
Local Public Enterprise Prishtina Parking JSC	19	86%	1	5%	2	9%			22
Kosovo Landfill Management Company JSC	17	71%	6	25%	1	4%			24
Local Public Enterprise "Kuzhina Qendrore" JSC	16	76%	2	10%	3	14%			21
RWU Mitrovica JSC	15	71%	2	10%	3	14%	1	5%	21
Bus Station JSC	14	88%	2	13%					16
District Heating Facility Gjakova JSC	12	86%	2	14%					14
Regional Waste Utility "Pastërtia" JSC	11	92%					1	8%	12
LPE Pastrimi JSC	9	75%	2	17%	1	8%			12
LPE Bus Station – Gjakovë JSC	9	100%		0%					9
LPE "Ambienti" JSC	8	89%	1	11%					9
Higjiena JSC	7	88%	1	13%					8
Sportmarketing JSC	2	100%							2
RWU "Drini i Bardhë" JSC	2	100%							2
Multi-Purpose Center JSC	2	67%	1	33%					3
Total	2,102	79%	382	14%	94	4%	69	3%	2,647

Source: GAP based on PPRC data

Annex 8. Value of public procurement contracts at public enterprises, by gender

	Men		Women		Men and Women		N/A	Total	
	Value (€)		Value (€)		Value (€)		Value (€)		Value (€)
Kosovo Energy Corporation JSC	39,611,256	87%	2,978,275	7%	2,229,613	5%	739,311	2%	45,558,455
Kosovo Telecom JSC	4,262,618	29%	122,074	1%	25,472	0%	10,212,339	70%	14,622,504
Trepça – Enterprise under KPA Administration	6,926,888	86%	611,535	8%	19,200	0.24%	461,469	6%	8,019,092
Regional Water Utility PRISHTINA JSC	4,892,376	95%			98,712	2%	152,439	3%	5,143,527
Trepça JSC	2,759,197	61%	1,258,111	28%	218,995	5%	258,806	6%	4,495,109
Regional Waste Utility Ekoregjioni JSC	1,949,086	96%	930	0.05%	84,617	4%	2,733	0.10%	2,037,366
RWU "Hidrodrini" JSC	1,245,292	98%	29,361	2%					1,274,653
Public Housing Enterprise JSC	1,231,787	89%	10,661	1%	138,399	10%			1,380,847
District Heating Facility Gjakova JSC	1,105,909	99.90%	1,588	0.10%					1,107,497
RWU "Hidroregjioni Jugor" JSC	1,074,481	85%	12,312	1%	50,337	4%	122,863	10%	1,259,993
Radio Television of Kosovo RTK	742,601	90%	12,816	2%	33,183	4%	39,000	5%	827,600
Regional Water Utility GJAKOVA JSC	674,041	98%	11,858	2%			974	0.10%	686,873
Post of Kosovo JSC	619,239	78%	65,083	8%	86,805	11%	24,160	3%	795,287
Kosovo Landfill Management Company JSC	613,703	72.60%	230,604	27%	765	0.10%			845,072
KOSTT JSC	568,543	54%	69,526	7%	400,490	38%	9,284	1%	1,047,843
Regional Waste Utility "Pastrimi" JSC	505,374	86%	81,354	14%					586,728
Hydro-Economic Enterprise "Ibër-Lepenc" JSC	450,546	89%	24,499	5%	12,090	2%	19,869	4%	507,004
Regional Waste Utility Ambienti JSC	432,875	98%	9,225	2%			1,750	0.40%	443,850
Regional Waste Utility "Uniteti" JSC	432,875	98%	9,225	2%			1,750	0.40%	443,850
District Heating Facility Termokos JSC	391,100	76%	12,566	2%	111,251	21.61%			514,917
Regional Water Utility "Hidromorava" JSC	358,833	97%	7,360	2%	982	0.30%	900	0.20%	368,075

	Men		Women		Men and Women		N/A		Total
Kosovo Railway Infrastructure – Infrakos JSC	306,289	98%	289	0%	3,762	1%	789	0.30%	311,129
MPE "Trafiku Urban" JSC	269,070	80%	55,208	16%	13,500	4%			337,778
RWU "Bifurkacioni" JSC	233,615	83%	43,819	16%			4,770	2%	282,204
Kosovo Railways Train Operations "Trainkos" JSC	232,928	94%	14,158	6%	1,704	0.70%			248,790
Regional Waste Utility "Çabрати" JSC	218,571	95%	10,691	5%					229,262
Local Public Enterprise "Kuzhina Qendrore" JSC	217,072	89%	1,318	1%	26,628	11%			245,018
RWU Mitrovica JSC	192,209	90%	2,687	1%	12,608	6%	6,513	3%	214,017
Local Public Enterprise Përparimi JSC	170,671	98%	708	0%	2,994	2%			174,373
Higjiena JSC	165,458	99.80%	316	0.20%					165,774
Hortikultura JSC	83,237	60%	2,257	2%	54,186	39%			139,680
LPE "Pallati i Rinisë" JSC	82,947	33%	5,550	2%	164,426	65%			252,923
Bus Station JSC	55,235	93%	4,139	7%					59,374
Regional Waste Utility "Pastërtia" JSC	51,718	92%					4,454	8%	56,172
Local Public Enterprise Prishtina Parking JSC	49,391	94%	1,388	3%	1,730	3%			52,509
Sportmarketing JSC	18,530								18,530
LPE Pastrimi JSC	16,266	85%	1,974	10%	968	5%			19,208
LPE "Ambienti" JSC	15,681	96%	680	4%					16,361
LPE Bus Station – Gjakovë JSC	7,691	100%							7,691
Multi-Purpose Center JSC	5,333	89%	649	11%					5,982
RWU "Drini i Bardhë" JSC	3,951	100%							3,951
Total	73,244,483	77%	15,895,573	17%	3,793,417	4.00%	1,873,395	2%	94,806,868

Source: GAP based on PPRC data

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