



European
Union
Kosovo

Economic Recovery Program

Lack of a sectoral approach



December 2020

KOSOVO 2.0

INSTITUTI GAP
GAP INSTITUTE 

Economic Recovery Program: Lack of a sectoral approach

December 2020

Disclaimer:

This publication has been produced with the assistance of the European Union. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of GAP Institute and Kosovo 2.0 and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

This analysis was originally written in Albanian.

Table of Contents

- 3** Executive Summary
- 4** Introduction
- 5** Economic recovery program
- 8** Performance of economic industries
- 10** Stabilization measures for the economy
- 11** Conclusions and recommendations
- 12** Annex



Executive Summary

The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected different industries of the economy in Kosovo. Considering that the measures from the Government of Kosovo to prevent the spread of virus restricted the movement of citizens and business activity in different industries disproportionately, the economic effects of the pandemic also differ by industry. Recent data from the Tax Administration of Kosovo (TAK) show that economic activities with the highest decline in turnover are the arts, entertainment and recreation industry (79%), real estate (44%), transport and storage (43%) and accommodation and food service (37%). On the other hand, information and communication increased by 12%, water, waste management by 23% while other industries had relatively slight declines such as processing industry 6%, agriculture 3% and trade 9%.

On October 14, the Minister of Finance, Ms. Bajrami stated that by that date 197 million Euro were allocated from the economic recovery package, without specifying which measures were sanctioned the disbursement of the funds. Although so far, the decisions of the Hoti government within the economic recovery package amount to about 109 million Euro, the difference in these two figures may lie in the fact that the Hoti government also executed the funds for some measures related to the emergency package, for which previous decisions already existed. Of the 109 million Euro, there are three decisions involving financial support for businesses. In early October, the government distributed 60 million Euro to all active businesses, based on the number of registered employees and not on the performance of the industry. Assistance for one employee, regardless of industry, was uniform at 290 Euro. Whereas, on November 30, 2020, the Ministry of Regional Development has executed grants for 156 businesses in a total value of 2 million Euro for micro and small businesses. The financial support provided so far by the government to businesses is insufficient, considering the damage caused to them by the pandemic. Moreover, a fact that is very problematic is the assistance in the line of salaries in the amount of 60 million Euro, where businesses and industries that were most severely affected, have not been disbursed proportionally to the losses businesses suffered. Whereas in the agricultural sector, subsidies for selected beneficiaries have doubled in the beginning of the year. Since the decline of this industry during the pandemic was low (3%), government assistance turns out to be more adequate compared to other industries, although in this case the assistance provided was proportional to the loss, it did not follow any criteria that reveal how much different varieties of agricultural products were affected by the pandemic.

In addition to measures for general assistance to businesses, it is important to note that the following measures, such as those in the package envisaged for 2021, target industries that have the highest decline. Specifically, that the distribution of funds be proportional to the damage suffered by industries.

Introduction

After the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated in March 2020 that the disease caused by the COVID-19 virus was reaching pandemic levels, many countries considered that taking restrictive measures against the movement of citizens are reasonable in order to prevent the rapid spread of the virus. After the first case of Coronavirus in Kosovo, on March 13, 2020, the Government of Kosovo decided to close all gastronomy services, shopping malls, markets, and suspended cultural and sports activities for an indefinite period.¹ Ten days later, at the 15th meeting, the government also restricted the movement of citizens to only a short schedule during the day.² Restriction of such industries as well as consumers caused a direct decline in the revenues of affected businesses.³

However, as the epidemiological situation in the country began to stabilize gradually, in April 2020, the Government of Kosovo planned to take a series of mitigation measures for businesses and citizens.⁴ Initially, from May 4, the government allowed partial opening of certain industries such as construction and retail trade. From May 18, retail trade, dental clinics and physiotherapy services, green markets, etc. were fully opened. The economy of Kosovo began to recover thanks to the full opening of many industries including gastronomy in general.

However, although the epidemiological situation at the time justified the mitigation measures, the government saw fit to impose new restrictive measures at a time when the situation was deteriorating. For example, on July 5, 2020, the government ordered businesses offering gastronomy services to operate at reduced capacity (only outdoors) and to close completely between 9pm and 5am,⁵ and eight days later the malls were also ordered to close at 21:00 and public markets were suspended.⁶ The government continued to change and amend restrictive measures against businesses by easing or tightening them depending on the epidemiological situation, and at the meeting held on November 11, 2020 it imposed a series of new restrictive measures for citizens as well as for businesses depending on the level of risk at the municipality where they operate. From November 13, in municipalities that were classified with low risk, economic operators are allowed to work only from 05:00 to 20:00, while gastronomy and hotel services are allowed to work beyond that time through “take away” services or with deliveries. In municipalities which were classified with medium risk, the full operating hours of economic operators were reduced to 05:00 - 18:00, while in municipalities which were classified with high risk, the operating hours of economic operators are only during the period 05:00-19:00.⁷

All these restrictions have led to significant declines in revenues for many industries. According to data from TAK, in the first nine months of 2020, over one billion Euro less in revenues were declared in comparison to the same period of the previous year. In addition, due to restrictions on international travel, which caused a decrease in visits from the Kosovo diaspora, Kosovo’s economy is

1 Government of the Republic of Kosovo, Decisions of Meeting No. 9. Source: <https://bit.ly/37yuySa>

2 Government of the Republic of Kosovo, Decisions of Meeting No. 15. Source: <https://bit.ly/39wzllP>

3 GAP Institute, “Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Kosovo’s economy,” October 2020. Source: <https://bit.ly/33uEoTS>

4 Ministry of Health, “Address of Minister Arben Vitia to the media, on the new measures for Covid-19,” April 30, 2020. Source: <https://bit.ly/33wrzIP>

5 Government of the Republic of Kosovo, Decisions of Meeting No. 10. Source: <https://bit.ly/3lurfRo>

6 Government of the Republic of Kosovo, Decisions of Meeting No. 13. Source: <https://bit.ly/2VnEtVe>

7 Government of the Republic of Kosovo, Decisions of Meeting No. 42. Source: <https://bit.ly/2Vlypwl>

estimated to have lost from 205 to 291 million Euro compared to 2019 as a result of lower demand.⁸

On the other hand, the 365 million Euro Economic Recovery Program approved by the Government of Kosovo on August 13, 2020, provides financial and legal aid to businesses affected by the pandemic. More specifically, 15 million Euro have been allocated to alleviate the tax burden for businesses and improve their short-term liquidity, while 67.3 million are for businesses to subsidize the salaries of current employees and new employment opportunities.⁹ However, the Program does not specify how much it will support the most affected industries, which casts doubt on whether there will be aid that is commensurate with the damage caused to certain industries.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to present the damage to the economy of Kosovo based on certain industries by looking at the government decisions to restrict business activity and movement, the performance of these industries during the current year compared to previous years, and by assessing the concrete government response in relation to these industries. For implementing this study, we used primary data of turnover and employment of industries taken from the Tax Administration of Kosovo (TAK) and other supporting data.

Economic recovery program

On August 13, 2020, the Government of Kosovo approved the Economic Recovery Program¹⁰ worth 365 million Euro through which it intended to help the economy from the damage caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This program was also included in the revised Budget Law for 2020 voted on July 30, 2020.¹¹ Some of the 15 measures of this Program, related to credit coverage and subsidizing businesses affected by the pandemic and agriculture, took the Government Program 2020-2023 as a starting point.¹² Whereas, some other measures of this program are carried over from the Fiscal Emergency Package, which could not be executed in time due to lack of budget. Also, the implementation of the recovery package measures had not started immediately after its vote in the government because some of the measures were generic, it took time to prepare sub-measures, activities and criteria for their implementation, and some of Measures related to the increase of credit guarantees by the Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund (KCGF) and redistribution of PAK funds in various economic categories were related to the Draft Law on Recovery.

On December 4, 2020, the Assembly of Kosovo approved the Draft Law on Economic Recovery with 13 amendments proposed in the committees and during the extraordinary session.¹³ The adoption of this law has numerous direct and indirect budgetary costs. However, more influential will be those for subsidizing businesses with a fund of 200 million Euro and covering of three salaries for citizens who lost their jobs during the pandemic.

Until November, the Hoti Government has taken decisions that allow the allocation and execution of funds related to economic recovery measures in the

⁸ GAP Institute, "Impact of diaspora on Kosovo's economy during COVID-19 pandemic," October 2020. Source: <https://bit.ly/3obOrEl>

⁹ Government of the Republic of Kosovo, Decisions of Meeting No. 23. Source: <https://bit.ly/33CIHg3>

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ The Assembly of Kosovo. Source: <https://bit.ly/2VQBFEQw>

¹² The Government of Kosovo. Governance Program 2020-2023. Source: <https://bit.ly/37waNLk>

¹³ The Assembly of Kosovo. Source: <https://bit.ly/39Mxpty>

amount of 108.6 million Euro. Whereas during the reporting in the Parliamentary Committee on Budget and Transfers, the Minister of Finance, Ms. Bajrami, stated that the amount allocated until October 14 in the framework of economic recovery was about 197 million Euro.¹⁴ This figure may also include the funds that the Hoti Government may have allocated for the completion of measures under the emergency fiscal package which were decided already by previous government. The amount of 108.6 million Euro does not include the allowance executed during November for the medical staff engaged during the pandemic as there is lack of respective data.

Initially, the government had allocated about ten million Euro in August for enabling school attendance during the pandemic. In addition, in September, about 201 thousand Euro were allocated to cover the border insurance payment for the Kosovar diaspora who had entered Kosovo by car in August, two million Euro for measures and activities to provide financial support to women affected by the pandemic, 12 million Euro for doubling direct payments in agriculture, 2 million Euro for supporting businesses affected by pandemic, 60 million Euro for subsidizing salaries and 7.5 million Euro for doubling social assistance for the months of October-December. Whereas, in November, the government allocated one million Euro for the public enterprise Trepça. During October, the government allocated another two million Euro for financial support of non-majority communities. Whereas, on November 30, 2020, the Ministry of Regional Development, based on Measure 8, executed grants for 156 micro and small businesses with a total value of 2 million Euro.¹⁵

However, not all of these funds allocated by the government were immediately executed by the relevant institutions. The measure for financial support of women is still in process, where of the two million Euro budget, only one million have been executed. Similarly, for Measure 8, although the plan for its implementation was approved by the government in September, the application and selection of the winning businesses took until the end of November. Whereas in relation to around 255 million Euro of the economic recovery package, government decisions for allocating budget for implementation of measures are missing.

In the decisions for allocation of financial means, there is a deviation from the original measures approved as part of the Economic Recovery Program, namely they were replaced with other measures of the same nature. While the economic recovery program envisaged a different form and amount for salaries, the final decision of the government shifted to a different form of subsidizing a salary in the amount of 290 Euro per employee. It also remains unclear to what extent, the economic recovery package of 365 million Euro, includes the implementation of measures of the Emergency Fiscal Package. Measure 14 stipulates that 72 out of 365 million Euro are foreseen for the completion of the Emergency Package¹⁶, but it is not clear whether the budget for the completion of the Emergency Package has been distributed to some other measures under the Economic Recovery Package. But as Table 1 indicates, no decision has been taken by the government to execute measure 14 until December 2020.

¹⁴ Koha.net. Source: <https://bit.ly/2KujXjf>

¹⁵ See the description of measure 8 in the Annex.

¹⁶ See the description of measure 14 in the Annex.

Table 1. Implementation of the Economic Recovery Program (365 million Euro)

Government Decision	Measure	Amount (Euro)	Description
No. 01 /27	11	9,926,959€	Approval of the master plan for attending school in pandemic conditions 2020-2021
No. 09/31	13	200,954€	Gross insurance premium - August, insurance coverage for the diaspora
No. 02/33	10	2,000,000€	Financial support for projects and initiatives aimed at improving the position of women in society and the economy
No. 03/33	4A from the Package, but with measure 1.3 from the new decision	12,000,000€	Doubling direct payments in agriculture
No. 10/33	New decision, measure 1.1	60,000,000€	Salary line subsidies for businesses
No. 10/33	New decision, measure 1.2	7,500,000€	Doubling of social assistance October-December 2020
No. 13/33	8	2,000,000€	Support for the existing and new programs of the Ministry of Regional Development related to the regional development
No.06/34	9	1,000,000€	Improving the lives of non-majority communities and their economic recovery
No.10/34	-	13,000,000€	For implementation of measures for economic recovery - the category of subsidies and transfers
No.18/38	Measure 15	-	Bonuses for doctors, nurses (September 2020 - December 2020) and support staff (July 2020 - December 2020)
No.01/44	Measure 6C	1,000,000€	For the support of POE "Trepca"
Total		108,627,913€	

Source: The Government of Kosovo

Note: The data collection process for this report ended on December 4, 2020.

The adoption of the Law on Economic Recovery enables the government to use 100 million Euro from the revenues from the Privatization Agency of Kosovo for subsidies and transfers or goods and services. Also, the withdrawal of 10% of savings from citizens from the Pension Trust Fund is allowed to begin. Similarly, under the Recovery Law, some businesses from certain sectors can benefit immediately, such as the gastronomy sector from the reduction of VAT on supply, the mining activities sector from the exemption of royalties for a certain period, the exemption of interest and tax penalties for all businesses for a certain period provided certain conditions are met, reduction of the electricity cost for all citizens and businesses as a result of the coverage of electricity generated by RES by the government, and more. While some other decisions to help businesses and employees affected by the pandemic may take longer to be implemented due to the need to find a source of funding for these measures and to develop criteria for their distribution.

Performance of economic industries

The economic impact of the pandemic varies depending on the type of industry in Kosovo. Considering that state restrictive measures to prevent the spread of the virus are not the same for every industry, consequently the economic effects differ. Some businesses that are considered with high potential of spread of virus are remaining completely closed or have limitations of operating space or working hours. On the other hand, other essential economic industries have continued to operate throughout the pandemic.

On March 13, the Government of Kosovo ordered the closure of almost all economic activity except for essential businesses such as food supply and pharmaceuticals. This period lasted until May 18 when the phase of gradual opening of the economy began. However, some businesses, such as wedding restaurants, nightclubs, gyms, swimming pools, and others pertaining to arts, entertainment, recreation, and service industries, continued to be closed or operated part-time.

These differences in restrictive measures against businesses are also reflected in the economic performance displayed in the turnover declaration in the Tax Administration of Kosovo. Economic activities with the highest decline in turnover are the arts, entertainment and recreation industry 79%, real estate 44%, transportation and storage 43%, accommodation and food service 37%. On the other hand, information and communication increased by 12%, water, waste management 23% while other industries had relatively slight declines such as processing industry 6%, agriculture 3% and trade 9%.

Table 2. Change in turnover declaration by industries on quarterly basis (TM) amount in million euro

Industry	2019			2020			Difference in %*
	TM1	TM2	TM3	TM1	TM2	TM3	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	€17.55	€5.69	€7.26	€3.35	€0.78	€2.41	▼ -79%
Natural person	€29.83	€31.02	€26.04	€6.15	€5.58	€9.96	▼ -75%
Real estate activities	€7.55	€7.36	€8.72	€4.01	€3.95	€5.39	▼ -44%
Transportation and storage	€77.59	€99.38	€123.9	€62.60	€42.98	€66.16	▼ -43%
Accommodation and food service	€32.49	€36.66	€55.71	€2.45	€13.89	€32.90	▼ -37%
Administrative and support services	€42.09	€52.47	€67.23	€37.51	€25.10	€45.27	▼ -33%
Other service activities	€16.23	€19.62	€23.55	€15.59	€14.67	€17.16	▼ -20%
Construction	€159	€232.2	€280.4	€168.4	€144.7	€252.9	▼ -16%
Education	€13.52	€13.15	€14.79	€12.84	€10.74	€12.57	▼ -13%
Trade, repair of motor vehicles	€1,196	€1,470	€1,700	€1,261	€1,172	€1,522	▼ -9%
Extracting industry	€28.16	€44.85	€51.46	€37.46	€43.89	€32.08	▼ -9%
Human health activities, social work	€17.44	€17.82	€19.64	€16.24	€13.59	€21.36	▼ -7%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	€44.11	€54.35	€62.26	€41.01	€46.96	€62.92	▼ -6%
Processing industry	€267.1	€374.4	€430.6	€275.1	€09.4	€423.2	▼ -6%
Public Administration, defense, mandatory insurance	€5.57	€5.31	€5.65	€5.36	€4.51	€5.82	▼ -5%
Financial and insurance activities	€104	€120.3	€129.6	€109.4	€108.7	€119.6	▼ -5%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	€15.03	€19.30	€22.82	€16.43	€17.16	€21.85	▼ -3%
Power supply, gas, steam, AC	€207.7	€171.4	€187.4	€226.3	€158	€167.1	▼ -3%
Information and Communication	€64.11	€66.20	€78.14	€73.60	€69.88	€89.89	▲ 12%
Water, sewage, waste management	€15.56	€18.14	€16.50	€18.92	€20.40	€22.20	▲ 23%

Source: Kosovo Tax Administration¹⁷

*The difference in percentage is based on the nine-month period (TM1-TM3) of 2020 compared to the same period of the previous year.

The economic effects between industries also vary in terms of employment. Economic activities that have faced fewer operating restrictions have reported fewer employment declines than other industries. Table 3 shows that the number of workers in industries such as arts, entertainment and recreation were decreased by 83%, transport and storage by 41%, real estate activities by 23% and other service activities by 13%. In processing industries of water, waste management, mining and extraction industry had increase in number of employees during the pandemic period

There is a high correlation between restrictive measures and economic performance. Both in the turnover declaration and in employment. It is observed that industries which have been closed or have operated partially have declared lower economic activity and consequently lower employment. This effect can also be seen in terms of quarters. In certain periods when the restrictive measures of some industries have been relaxed, an increase of the turnover declaration was observed.

Table 3. Change in turnover declaration by industries on quarterly basis (TM)

Industry	2019			2020			Difference in %*
	TM1	TM2	TM3	TM1	TM2	TM3	
Natural person	10,254	8,251	5,863	1,351	1,243	1,636	▼ -83%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7,925	5,400	5,319	4,413	3,001	3,577	▼ -41%
Transportation and storage	30,807	31,532	32,248	22,287	20,925	24,337	▼ -29%
Real estate activities	1,892	1,969	1,927	1,500	1,330	1,641	▼ -23%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	9,612	10,747	10,723	8,906	8,637	9,321	▼ -14%
Other service activities	35,292	37,908	37,064	30,651	31,548	33,454	▼ -13%
Human health and social work activities	16,781	17,387	17,575	16,921	14,098	16,734	▼ -8%
Professional, scientific and technical activities	27,676	29,071	29,873	27,724	26,358	29,710	▼ -3%
Trade, repair of motor vehicles	205,328	210,170	216,430	206,031	194,243	213,929	▼ -3%
Financial and insurance activities	46,670	48,468	50,769	47,166	47,100	48,979	▼ -2%
Education	17,809	18,487	15,637	19,613	15,974	15,653	▼ -1%
Public Administration, defense, mandatory insurance	253,814	257,116	257,675	258,730	257,293	256,125	0%
Power supply, gas, steam, AC	23,520	23,263	23,586	24,085	23,629	23,550	▲ 1%
Construction	53,455	63,242	63,810	55,265	61,525	70,129	▲ 4%
Accommodation and food service	38,060	39,952	44,151	46,091	36,957	47,830	▲ 7%
Processing industry	87,704	94,254	97,078	98,232	97,591	108,733	▲ 9%
Administrative and support services	22,738	23,487	24,824	26,819	25,367	28,317	▲ 13%
Extracting industry	13,516	14,152	14,515	14,506	15,408	18,456	▲ 15%
Information and Communication	29,376	30,026	30,396	38,593	36,470	38,914	▲ 27%
Water, sewage, waste management	9,029	9,243	9,264	15,868	16,042	16,084	▲ 74%

Source: Tax Administration of Kosovo⁸

*The difference in percentage is based on the nine-month period (TM1-TM3) of 2020 compared to the same period of the previous year.

Stabilization measures for the economy

While economic impact continues to be disproportionate between industries, government subsidies have so far been largely equal in all industries and not targeted on the basis of economic damage. Government support measure of €60 million, which is the highest for the private sector, is distributed based on the number of registered employees and not on the basis of industry performance. For example, there are over 7,000 employees in supermarkets in Kosovo alone¹⁹, for which businesses can benefit from the MoF subsidy, although this category does not face the same restrictions as other business categories in terms of operating time. While in the case of doubling agricultural subsidies (direct payments) for beneficiaries selected at the beginning of the year, taking into account the lowest decline of this sector during the pandemic (-3%), government assistance turns out to be more sufficient. But even in this case, the aid was not proportionate, and did not foresee criteria that measure the extent of impact, caused by the decline in demand in different agricultural products such as flour, vegetables, milk, and more.

Table 4. Beneficiaries of the measure for subsidizing salaries from the MoF according to the size of the business

Rank of workers	Number of businesses	Subsidies (€)	Number of employees	% subsidy
0-10	33,600	27,300,000	94,090	45.50%
11-50	2,701	16,000,000	55,162	26.67%
51-100	217	4,370,000	15,075	7.28%
101-200	102	4,170,000	14,390	6.95%
201-300	29	2,060,000	7,104	3.43%
Over 301	30	6,100,000	21,031	10.17%
Total	36,679	60,000,000	206,852	100%

Source: Ministry of Finance

Such types of aid that does not set clear criteria indicating that the beneficiary businesses are unable to cover their liabilities to employees and operating costs, may be included in the Law on Economic Recovery as in Article 11 which provides for 200 million Euro in aid to business. Such equal measures deepen inequality between industries and make it difficult for the industries most affected by government restrictions to recover.

On the other hand, some countries in the region, during their intervention in the economy through fiscal policies, provided specific assistance to the industries that suffered the most from the pandemic. North Macedonia identified the tourism, transportation and hospitality as the most affected industries and consequently helped them with specific policies. The first measure aimed at helping the private sector to cover wages was determined depending on the income losses of industries ranging from 240 to 350 Euro.²⁰ The industries most affected by the pandemic received 350 Euro per worker while those least affected 240 Euro. Another measure offered single-use cards, credited with 50 to 150 Euro for low-

¹⁹ See Business Financial Reports on the MoF website. Source: <https://bit.ly/3n7DHro>

²⁰ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Southeast European Economies
Source: <https://bit.ly/3lXAfyf>

income families. These cards were intended to be used only in industries most affected by the pandemic such as tourism, local produce, transportation and accommodation. This method which helps low-income people and businesses most affected by the pandemic was also used by other countries in the region, such as Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

North Macedonia implemented other special measures against the most affected industries. Another measure was the grant for wedding restaurants which were supported with a total of one million Euro. In terms of the textile sector, the government funded a digital platform worth one million Euro, where companies are enabled to place their products for online sale. Additional support was provided to the tourism industry where the reimbursement of customers who had paid their travel during the crisis was facilitated with 1.2 million Euro.²¹

Conclusions and recommendations

Restrictive measures of the Government of Kosovo, which were quickly implemented after the first cases of coronavirus in Kosovo, limited the operation of various businesses as well as the movement of citizens. However, although gastronomy services or cultural activities were closed from the beginning, essential services such as pharmacies or self-services, public utility services such as water supply, electricity, waste management and information and communication services were allowed to remain open. Over time, government measures were tightened or eased depending on the epidemiological situation in Kosovo. More specifically, businesses that were rated at higher risk faced stricter measures such as limitation of working hours or capacity of operation or total closure.

TAK data show that there is a correlation between restrictive measures and the performance of certain industries. The industries that reported the largest decline in turnover and employment are arts, entertainment and recreation, real estate activities, transportation, accommodation and food service. At the same time, these are the industries that faced the strictest measures.

While countries in the region have drafted special measures for industries most affected by restrictions in operation, Kosovo Government aids have been largely uniform across all economic industries, except for the private sector subsidies. This approach risks making recovery difficult for the country's key and strategic industries, and therefore the GAP Institute recommends that the Government should define the industries with the highest declines and should target those with funds that are proportionate to the damage they have suffered, such as with policies that particularly affect their recovery.

²¹ Ibid.

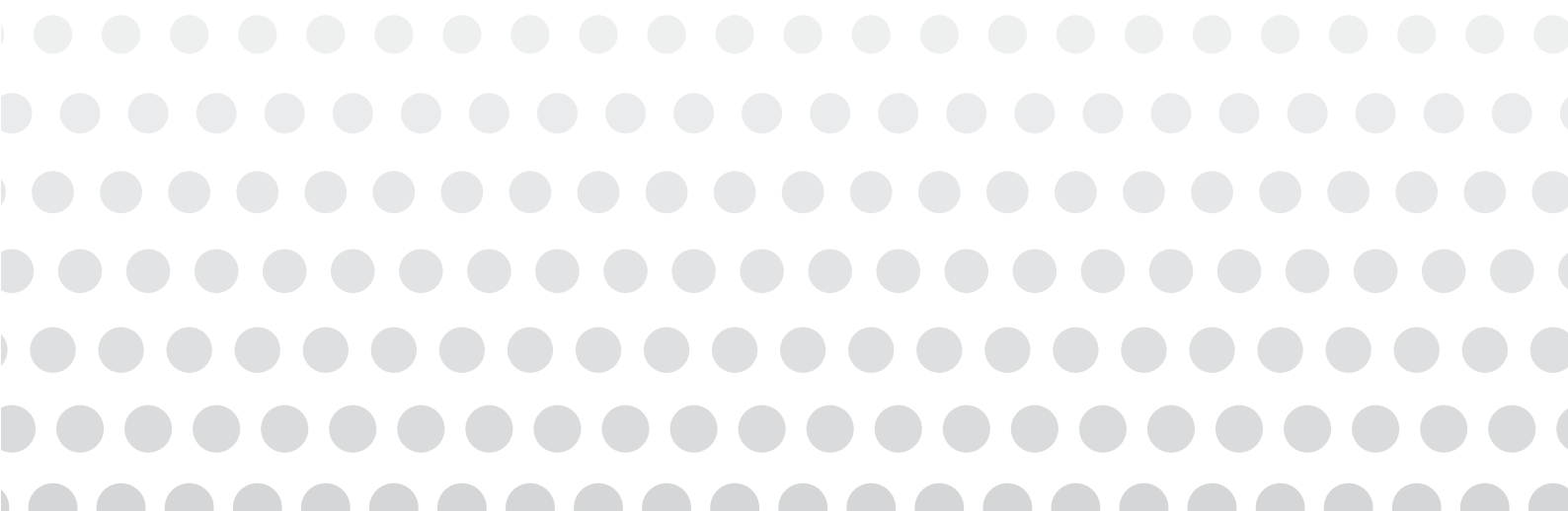
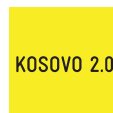
Annex

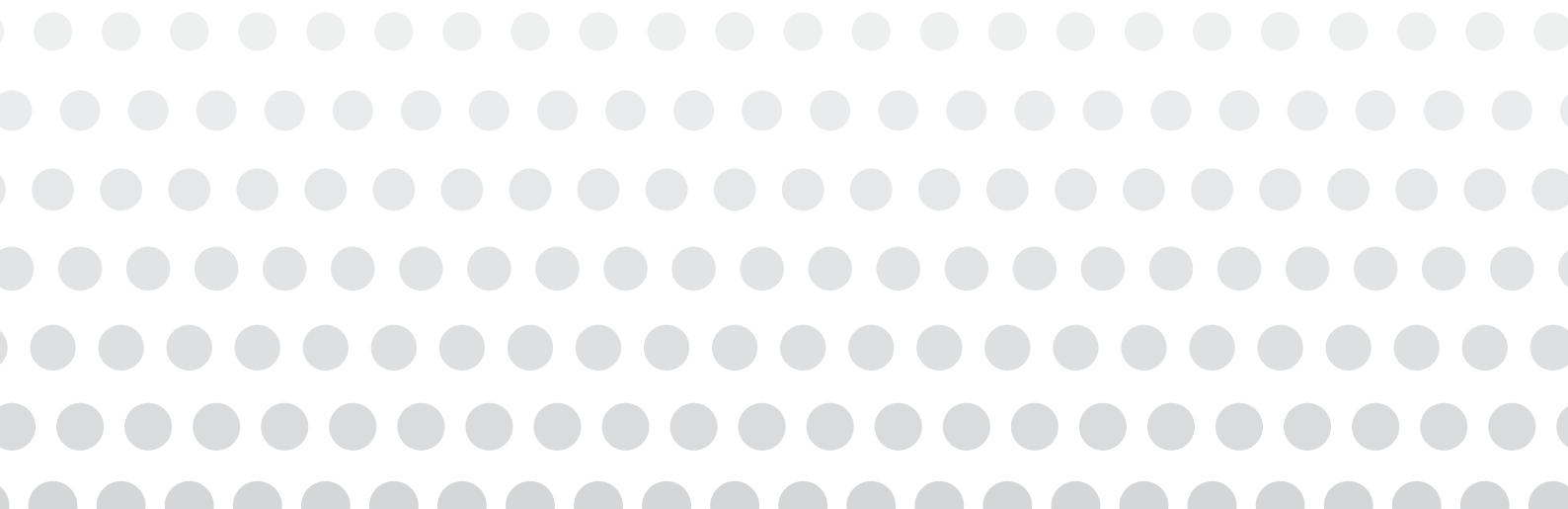
Table 5. Measures under the Economic Recovery Program

Measure	Description of the measure	Budget
Measure 1	Facilitate access to loan for private enterprises to finance investment projects and continued operation, worth one hundred million Euro	100,000,000€
Measure 2	Alleviate tax burden of businesses, to improve their short-term liquidity	15,000,000€
Measure 3	Create jobs, in particular for the specific groups of employees with lowest probability of employment	67,300,000€
Measure 4	Increase local agricultural production, to increase employment in rural areas, to reduce the import of agricultural products, to overcome the challenges of sales opportunity, caused by COVID-19, and to increase food security	26,000,000€
Measure 5	Provide incentive for the aggregate demand, which boosts production and employment with multiplier effects on the economy	15,000,000€
Measure 6	Support public enterprises for regular operation and capital investments, in particular those investments that are of strategic nature, to cope with the reduction of revenues from collection and necessary capital investments	17,000,000 €
Measure 7	Financial support for youth employment, support civil society organizations, other informal groups, incentives for cultural, artistic, sports activities and their recovery	5,000,000€
Measure 8	Support for the existing and new programs of the Ministry of Regional Development related to the regional development, that have an impact in advanced regional development	2,000,000€
Measure 9	Support to non-majority communities in the Republic of Kosovo, for projects and initiatives aimed at improving their lives and economic revitalization	2,000,000€
Measure 10	Financial support for projects and initiatives aimed at improving the position of women in society and the economy	2,000,000€
Measure 11	Support the education sector to enable the start and attendance of education during the school year 2020/2021	10,000,000€
Measure 12	Support to Kosovo municipalities in managing the situation created by the Covid-19 pandemic	10,000,000 €
Measure 13	Financial support for compatriots, covering the cost of the insurance policy premium	3,000,000€
Measure 14	Financing (reimbursement of budget lines) for implementation of measures stemming from decision No.01/19 of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo	71,700,000€
Measure 15	Contingency for emergencies - Contingency is kept in case of emergencies for coping beter with the COVID-19 pandemic	19,000,000€



The project “Innovation for resilient media and citizen engagement” is implemented by:







European
Union
Kosovo

