Background Report on Social Sciences and Humanities Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244)

Prepared for the project WBC-INCO.NET

KOSOVO

(under UNSCR 1244)

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Abbreviations

Academy of Science and Arts of Kosovo	ASAK
Delivery of Advanced Network Technology to Europe	DANTE
European Commission	EC
European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights	EIDHR
European Union	EU
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	GIZ
Gross Domestic Product	GDP
Information and Communication Technology	ICT
Institute for Advanced Studies	GAP
Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities	ISSH
Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance	IPA
International Cooperation Country Partner	ICPC
National Research Council	NRC
National Research Fund	NRF
National Research Program	NRP
Non-governmental organisations	NGOs
Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports	MCYS
Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	MEST
Ministry of Public Administration	MPA
Ministry of Trade and Industry	MTI
Kosovar Institute for Policy Research and Development	KIPRED
Kosovo Civil Society Foundation	KCSF
Kosovo Education Center	KEC
Kosovar Gender Studies Centre	KGSC
Kosovo Women's Network	KWN
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD
Research and Technological Development	RTD
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians	RAE
Statistical Office of Kosovo	SOK
Social Research Kosova	SRK
United Nations Democracy Fund	UNDEF
United Nations Development Fund	UNDP
United Nations Fund for Women	UNIFEM
University of Prishtina	UP
United States Agency for International Development	USAID
7th European Research Framework Programme	FP7
World Bank	WB

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Executive Summary

This report presents situation regarding research in social sciences and humanities in Kosovo1, including legal and policy framework; key drivers and research projects; research and development trends and priorities. The study is based on desk review, interviews and data collection through a questionnaire.

The report documents the scattered and low quantity research activities in social sciences and humanities in Kosovo. Indeed, the legal framework and policy, such as the Kosovo National Research Programme, promote research and scientific activity but the structural limitations on the one hand, and limited participation of Kosovo in projects and institutions of the European Area of Higher Education in the other hand, hinder research and development activities. However, the government of Kosovo intends to advance research potential and capabilities. Moreover, it regards research and development in connection to the overall efforts of Kosovo's nation-building and Europeanization processes.

Kosovo has a well articulated National Research Programme. The research agenda pertaining to social sciences and humanities in Kosovo is broad and it is constructed around two major clusters: social and economic studies, and linguistics, culture and history. Overall, policy formulations favor research that Kosovo's society benefits from.
However, the study shows that the level of social innovation in Kosovo is rather inexistent. What is more, the study finds out that the wide gap between teaching in the higher education and research results in low research production in general, and in social sciences and humanities in particular.

It is of an urgent matter that research undertakings in social sciences and humanities in Kosovo to evolve around issues that pertain to sustainable economic and social development, poverty reduction, space and democratic liveability; and environment and resources. The research national agenda should be broadened and a shift from the national (language and history) to the triad of socio-economic-culture should take place. It is of utmost importance that a shift in policy interventions in research in general and social sciences and humanities in particular to occur to provide funding to research that informs potentials for sustainable development and poverty reduction in Kosovo.

Today, Kosovo has the smallest level of expenditure for research activity in the region of South Eastern Europe. It amounts to only approximately 0.1% of GDP and it is far below the European average.

The main drivers of research in social sciences and humanities are the public institutions funded by the Kosovo budget. Indeed, in the last past twelve years, Kosovo has witnessed a proliferation of different actors (national and international) both commercial and civil society alike engaging in research activity.

A major concern remains that there is poor data and information on research activities, outputs and funding. However, it is evident that there are no large scale projects currently taking place in Kosovo in the field of social sciences and humanities. Overall, research skills and capabilities in the public sector are non-competitive. While the commercial and civil society sector organisations are more skilled, even though they have lower levels of academic pursuits compared to the researchers in the public sector.

Indeed, the major trends of research in social sciences and humanities are in connection to the Europeanization of the research agenda. There is an increased interest of institutions and businesses for policy oriented research (although there remains a question to what extent research informs overall policy interventions in Kosovo) and an increase in numbers of research institutions and organisations through establishment of new research institutions in the higher education. Last but not least, a trend characterizing Kosovo is the continuation of research – mostly of public institutions – of issues and topics related to broader issues of national culture, language, and history.

Priorities for social sciences and humanities research in Kosovo are: poverty reduction; social inclusion (youth, women, minorities); resources and distribution; environment; security and rule of law; crises, stability, and development, and Europeanization and integrations.

Overall, the flow of information on research policies, programs, and funding instruments remains an issue and action to enhance transparency not only democratizes, the overall, process but it enables a broader community of researchers and organisations in Kosovo to participate and, thus advance the research agenda and production.

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1. Under UNSCR 1244

wbc-inco.net
Co-ordination of Research Policies with the Western Balkan Countries

WBC-INCO.NET, an FP7 funded project running from 2008 to 2013 with a total of 29 project partners, aims at the enhancement of the integration of Western Balkan Countries in the European Research Area (ERA).

Its core objectives are to support the bi-regional dialogue on science and technology (S&T), to identify RTDI cooperation potentials and priorities for take-up in FP and other EU programmes, to enhance participation of WB researchers in EU projects, to analyse innovation needs and barriers in the WBC, to exchange information and best practices on innovation policies and to establish closer cooperation between research and innovation. WBC-INCO.NET is being coordinated by the Centre for Social Innovation, Austria.

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Introduction

This research is designed to map out the overall situation regarding research in social sciences and humanities in Kosovo. Indeed, the research addresses complex challenges as well as opportunities of the overall development of human resources, research infrastructure, and research capabilities in social sciences and humanities in Kosovo.

To be sure, a decade of political turmoil in the 1990s in ex-Yugoslavia resulting in the closing down of schools and the University of Prishtina (hereafter UP) – had a detrimental effect on the overall educational system during the 1990s and inevitably affected the in-country research capacity. In the 1990s, the Kosovo Albanians organised a parallel education system, providing primary, secondary and university education. The hardships endured by teachers and pupils/students in the 1990s, such as the practice of teaching in private homes, with no access to international educational institutions, the isolation of the system, and the permanent fear of persecution, had a devastating effect on the educational system in general, and in research in social sciences and humanities, in particular.

However, the overall education development and research activities and projects in Kosovo aim to support the development of Kosovo's higher education system and research that meets European Standards. Moreover, the vision is spelled out in the Kosovo's higher education development strategy 2005-2015 which aims at making Kosovo a democratic society, integrated in the European Higher Education Area, with knowledge and scientific research playing a particularly important role for the enduring and long-term cultural, social and economic development.[2]

Indeed, this study is intended to provide the stakeholders in Kosovo and abroad an overview of the current state of affairs of research institutions, research projects, needs as well as trends related to research in social sciences and humanities. The study is based on three broadly defined research categories. The first one focuses on social aspects and the overall policy environment of research in social sciences and humanities in Kosovo. It engages with the legal framework and policy framework as well as with the development platform for research in social sciences and humanities – by analysing the Kosovo National Research Program. Second, the study provides an inventory of main research institutions and research projects in the field of social sciences and humanities in Kosovo. Finally, it presents the findings of the SWOT analysis and gives an overview of research priorities in social sciences and humanities in Kosovo.

1 Purpose of the background report and methodology/summary of the consultation process

This project aimed at assessing legal and policy framework as well as key actors and research projects in the field of research on social sciences and humanities in Kosovo. In addition, the study assessed the overall research infrastructure, research projects and analyzed research patterns and capabilities. The findings stemming from this study will be used to inform key stakeholders engaged in the field of development of overall research system in social sciences and humanities in Kosovo.

The main objectives of the study were the following:

1. To explore overall legal and policy framework of research activities on social sciences and humanities in Kosovo
2. To map out economic and social condition in Kosovo and impact is has on research in social sciences and humanities
3. To identify key institutional enactments in Kosovo in research on social sciences and humanities
4. To study skills and capabilities of research institutions and projects in the field of social sciences and humanities; and
5. To gather insight into data requirements for furthering of research activities in the field of social sciences and humanities in Kosovo.

The study will contribute to the overall development of the research strategies with all stakeholders in Kosovo and also will add-up to the pool of data and information in the field of research in social sciences and humanities in South Eastern Europe.

The study has been premised on desk review of key legal and policy framework pertaining to research in social science and humanities -- of key texts and documents (laws, strategies, reports and budgets) as well as on the questionnaire, and interviews with key research institutions and actors in social sciences and humanities in Kosovo.[3] Moreover, the study has benefitted from interviews with officers in charge of research in sectors of social science and humanities with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST) of the Government of Kosovo. In addition, findings stemming from this study have been validated by the peer review team.[4]

The study on research in social sciences and humanities in Kosovo is structured around four broadly defined categories to gather insights on the major issues. They include the following:

- Legal and policy framework and national strategy
- „Hardware" and „software" of research in social sciences and humanities
- Social innovation and international cooperation
- Priorities in social sciences and humanities in Kosovo.
- Legal and policy framework and national strategy
- „Hardware" and „software" of research in social sciences and humanities
- Social innovation and international cooperation
- Priorities in social sciences and humanities in Kosovo.

2 The Social Sciences and Humanities system in Kosovo

In Kosovo there is a specific law that regulates scientific and research activity. Indeed, the Law No.2004/42 On Scientific Research Activity aims at regulating establishment, activity, organizing, governance and termination of public juridical persons in scientific-research activity field; the rights and liabilities of scientific personnel; status of the National Council; approval and implementation of science through the National Research Programme (NRP); financing; and other issues related to scientific-research activity.[5]

However, scientific and research activity defined in the law is confined to the following parameters:

Scientific-research activity is a specific public and national interest activity.

- Scientific-research activity presents systematic creative work, with goal researching and developing new acknowledgments, using and implementing them in practice.
- Scientific-research activity includes scientific and development research, publishing of results, training of personnel and maintaining and building infrastructure, which helps on economic prosperity of the country.[6]

Furthermore, the Law on Scientific Research Activity distinguishes between fundamental, applied and development scientific research. According to the law, fundamental research includes deep theoretical research, experimental or combined that is undertaken to achieve new acknowledgements, or to research new fields that aim to clear the occurrences and physical models in long-term interest on their implementation. On the other hand, as stipulated in the law, applied research presents creative work, backed on results from fundamental researching, undertaken to solve the appointed practical issues.[7]

The main actors in the field of scientific research activity foreseen in the law are:

a) Kosovo Academy of Sciences and Arts
b) Scientific-research Institutes: the Albanological Institute and the Institute of History
c) Universities.[8]

However, the Law On Scientific Research Activity even though it refers to three specific research institutions and universities in general, indeed, it does not limit in any way research potentials of private research initiatives and organisations.

The Law on Scientific Research Activity sets out the following requirements and conditions for the research institutions in Kosovo:
i) to have long-term program for scientific-research activity
ii) to employ at least 5 permanent researchers at least two with scientific title.
iii) to have facilities and equipment
iv) to have scientific documentation and documentation for information purposes
v) to fulfil other conditions stipulated by law.[9]

In addition, the Law on Scientific Research Activity foresees financing of research institutions and activities by the Government. More precisely the Article 7 of the Law on Scientific Research Activity projects an allocation of up to 0.7 percent of total budget of Kosovo to finance:
- regular scientific-research activity
- development and extension of scientific results
- increase the capacity and quality of scientific-research activity
- publishing science achievements
- implementing the results of scientific research
- support and encourage researchers to carry out research activity

Nonetheless, the law does not limit the financing of the scientific and research activity solely to the Government sources. The Law on Scientific Research Activity apart from the Kosovo budget foresees also financing of scientific and research activity from: funds, foundations and donations; other means realised by scientific and research institution; and from other sources.[10]

The Article 53 of the Law on Scientific Research Activity in Kosovo foresees the establishment of the National Research Council (NRC) to maintain development of scientific research activity of Kosovo. The Kosovo Parliament appoints the members of the NRS. The main functions of the NRC as set out in the law include the following:
1. Presents to Government of Kosovo proposal of National Research Program
2. Evaluates comparatively situation in scientific-research activity, its position and development in national and international level
3. Provides opinion for the need of establishing scientific-research institutes
4. Proposes and encourages measures for advancing the scientific-research activity
5. Reviews and provides opinion for other important issues for general development of Kosovo, as requested from Kosovo's Assembly.[11]

In accordance with the law, the NRC of Kosovo had developed the National Research Program for the period 2010-2015 which was approved by the Kosovo Assembly in July 2010 and serves as basic document for funding the research activity.

Another important legal vehicle for the research activity is the Law on Higher Education in Kosovo which regards research activity as an integral aspect of the higher education system. Indeed, the Law on Higher Education is two-fold with creation, development, protection and transmission of knowledge through teaching and scientific and research works as main objectives.[12] In addition, the law foresees a funding methodology between MEST and Ministry of Economics and Finance to set out an administrative instruction for allocation of funds for teaching and research in the public interest. As set out in the law, funds may be allocated for the purpose of teaching; teaching related research; infrastructure and other purposes.[13]

5. Law No.2004/42 On Scientific Research Activity, available at http://www.assembly-kosova.org/common/docs/ligjet/2004_42_en.pdf , (accessed 19 July 2011), Article 1.
6. bid Article 2.
7. Ibid Article 3.
8. Ibid Article 11.2.
9. Ibid Article 21.
10. Ibid Article 66.
11. Ibid Article 54.
12. Regulation no. 2003/14 On the Promulgation of a Las adopted by the Assembly of Kosovo on Higher Education in Kosovo, available at http://www.masht-gov.net/advCms/documents/RReg_dhe_Ligji%20mbi%20arsimin%20e%20Larte-%20ANGLISHT.pdf, (accessed 23 July 2011), Article 4.
13. Ibid, Article 21.

The Law no. 02/L-51 on Publishing Activities and Books[14] is yet another important legal instrument to research activity in Kosovo. The law aims at developing publishing activities, development of literature, artistic, scientific, professional and cultural creation in Kosovo. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports is responsible for the implementation of the Law on Publishing. The Law on Publishing Activities and Books foresees measures to stimulate publishing activities. In particular, the Article 10, gives rights to both private publishers as well as public institutions whose main activity is publishing and distribution of books, au-

thors, translators, book art graphic designers and those of products related to enjoy the right to be exempt from taxes and other fiscal and customs duties.[15] Moreover, as stipulated in the law books published in Kosovo will be subject to reduced postal fees.[16] In addition, the law exempts from any custom tax import of books in their complete or incomplete form, import of photos, films, electromagnetic recordings and other reproducible book elements, as well as donations in books, magazines, brochures, catalogues made to educational institutions and institutions of culture, to libraries, non-profitable associations or trade unions.[17]

2.1 The Kosovo and Social Sciences and Humanities Policy Framework

The starting point in the Kosovo's National Research Programme is the affirmation of the fact that the overall research and technological development (RTD) in Kosovo remains marginal. Furthermore, there remains a gap in data availability and a functional and intentional system of innovation has yet to take place. Indeed, as stated in the National Research Programme, the general expenditure on RTD in Kosovo amounts to only approximately 0.1% of GDP. This ratio is significantly below the European average, and even well below the average of the regional neighbouring and many developing countries.[18]

However, the agenda set out in the National Research Programme does not stand outside the overall longing of the Kosovo state to compensate for the losses endured during the 90s. Indeed, the National Research Programme has been articulated to meet the official discourses for the overall development of Kosovo and its development as a Knowledge Society. The National Research Programme has been premised on six criteria of research priority setting:

- relevance to economic and social development of the country,
- number and quality of human resources for within the country and Diaspora,
- condition of research infrastructure,
- contribution to preservation and promotion of national identity of Kosovo,
- potential to achieve research results and apply them within the country and abroad,
- existing international cooperation in a field.[19]

And in accordance with the Frascati Manual[20], the Kosovo National Research Programme has taken into consideration social sciences and humanities along with natural sciences; engineering and technology, medical, and agricultural sciences.

Among other policy interventions to develop the overall research activity in Kosovo, the MEST has planned to establish a National Research Fund (NRF) to increase the internationalisation activities of researchers from Kosovo, in particular under the 7th European Research Framework Programme (FP7). It is believed that the NRF will be building up capacities of research institutions to undertake research in sectors of importance such as the environment, health, food safety, social science, information and communication technology (ICT) and participate in collaborative regional and Europe-wide research activities. Moreover, several initiatives are being launched to strengthen the capacity for research to the benefit of economic and social development in Kosovo, to improve awareness of S&T policy and its international dimension, to increase international contacts and collaboration with research organisations, to enhance knowledge transfer in research fields targeted by the 7th European Research Framework Programme and to increase the participation of Kosovo research organisations in FP7 projects.[21]

2.1.1 The Overall Social Sciences and Humanities in Kosovo Policy Framework

In the field of social sciences and humanities, the Kosovo National Research Programme has developed two priority areas: the cluster on **Social and Economic Studies** and a cluster around studies in: **Linguistics, Culture and History.**

An important aspect of Kosovo's policy framework in social sciences and humanities is the Strategy for Development of Higher Education in Kosovo 2005-2015 whose main

strategic objectives include the following:
- Elaborating and implementing a contemporary and all-inclusive education policy and finalizing
- Enhancing the higher education legislation
- Advancing of management and coordination in higher education.
- Developing of the management system of the higher education quality.[22]

14. The Law no. 02/L-51 on Publishing Activities and Books, available at http://www.gazetazyrtare.com/e-gov/tr/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=45&Itemid=28&lang=en, (accessed 23 July 2011), Article 1.
15. Ibid Article 10.1.
16. bid Article 13.
17. Ibid Article 11 and Article 12.
18. The National Research Programme of the Republic of Kosovo, p.10.
19. Ibid. p. 26.
20. Frascati Manual - Proposed standard practice for surveys on research and experimental development, OECD, 2002.
21. See Higher Education in Kosovo, European Commission, Tempus, available at http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/tempus/participating_countries/reviews/kosovo_review_of_higher_education.pdf, (accessed 24 July 2011), p.5.
22. See The Strategy for Development of Higher Education in Kosovo 2005-2015, MEST, available at http://www.masht-gov.net/advCms/documents/Strategy_EN.pdf, (accessed 23 July 2011).

One of the main objectives of the strategy, more precisely the objective four, aims at advancing the capacity for research and scientific work.[23] As identified in the strategic document the major deficiencies have been targeted. They encompass the overall field of research activities in Kosovo are considered to relate to:
- Lack of national policies and programs for scientific research.
- Incomplete legislation for scientific research.
- Scientific research does not serve solving societal problems.
- Lack of innovation and their evaluation.
- Lack of international cooperation in research.
- Lack of interdisciplinary approaches in the scientific research work.
- Lack of up-to-date information on current scientific results

- Post-graduate studies are not coordinated with research priorities.
- Lack of standards for research work.
- Limited research experience.
- Lack of needs assessment for scientific research.
- Lack of institutional infrastructure for research work.
- Lack of incentives for faculty involved in scientific research.
- Low capacity for research work.
- Lack of public funds and other resources dedicated to scientific research.
- Lack of scientific projects supported by public funds and other resources.
- Lack of mechanisms for protection of intellectual property and industrial rights.[24]

2.1.2 The Elements of Social Sciences and Humanities research policy making

The fundamental framework policy making in research social sciences and humanities is the Kosovo National Research Programme. While the main body supervising the policy making in social sciences and humanities is the National Research Council.

The overall environment for research in social sciences and humanities is not conducive to research projects. The two main factors for a non-stimulating environment relate to structural deficiencies: lack of funding and lack of expertise.

As identified in the Kosovo National Programme for Science major interventions to the overall research activities in science in Kosovo are contingent on the following factors:
- efficiency of the MEST to articulate and put in place mechanisms to ensure the de facto implementation of the strategy;
- budget allocation and annual increase; and
- ensuring of a monitoring and evaluation system.

The Kosovo National Research Programme projected budget for 2010-2015 time frame. It projected a budget proposition of €1 million in 2010 for its implementation with a gradual increase reaching a peak in 2015, with a total of €6 million (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Yearly budget appropriations for implementation the National Research Programme until 2015 (in €).
Source: The National Research Programme

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23. Ibid.
24. ee The Strategy for Development of Higher Education in Kosovo 2005-2015, MEST, available at http://www.masht-gov.net/advCms/documents/Strategy_EN.pdf, (accessed 23 July 2011), p.13.

The overall environment for research in social sciences and humanities is not conducive to research projects. The two main factors for a non-stimulating environment relate to structural deficiencies: lack of funding and lack of expertise. As identified in the Kosovo National Programme for Science major interventions to the overall research activities in science in Kosovo are contingent on the following factors:
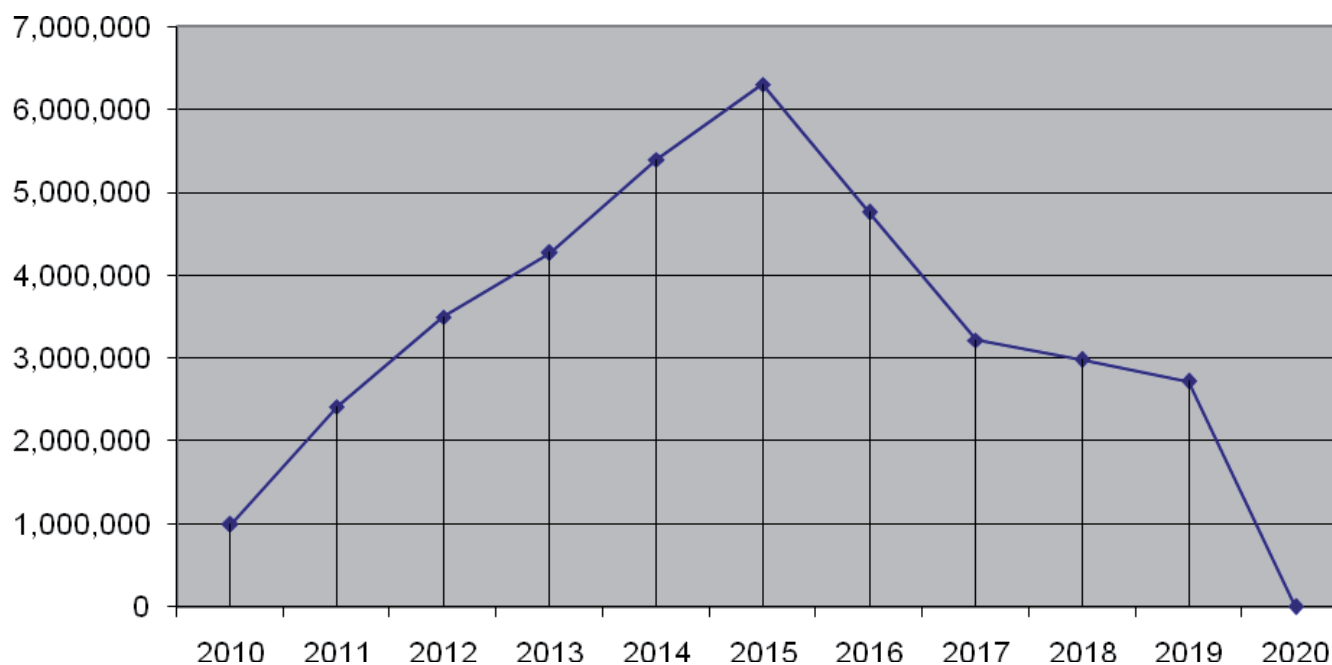
- efficiency of the MEST to articulate and put in place mechanisms to ensure the de facto implementation of the strategy;
- budget allocation and annual increase; and
- ensuring of a monitoring and evaluation system.

2.2 Overview of Social Sciences and Humanities Research Activities

Most of research activity in social science and humanities within the public institutions of higher education takes place at the University of Prishtina (UP), respectively in faculties of social sciences and humanities, and is the result of individual initiatives. In general, financing of such projects does not come from the government, the UP, or businesses, but from international governmental or non-governmental organisations (NGOs). On the other hand, there is little interest among public research institutions in social sciences and humanities to apply for research funding with international organizations.

The UP neither posses a data base of research projects (completed or on-going) nor a data base of research findings and other documents stemming from research in social sciences and humanities. Moreover, Kosovo has no research academic network and it is not connected to any of the international research networks such as e.g. EARN, GEANT, DANTE.

The situation regarding research in social sciences and humanities in the private and NGO sector is rather different. Closer contact between research organisations from private and NGO sector and international organisations has had a positive impact both at the organizational level and professional standards. Research organisations in the field of social sciences and humanities constantly seek financing from national and international institutions. Moreover, their work is contingent upon funding from national and international actors who have an interest in research.

2.2.1 Social Sciences and Humanities Research Projects

As it has been mentioned, the Law on Science and Research Activity foresees several funding sources of financing of research: (a) from the Kosovo budget designated to work of research institutions and scientific and research activity; (b) fund, foundations and donations, (c) from sources of the research institution, and (d) other legal sources.[25] For the time being, there is no research project in the field of social sciences and humanities that is finances by the government. Indeed, in 2010 the Government had projected €2,088,616 but disbursed €1,1,188,616 for research activities (see Table 1). Initial allocation for implementation of the National Research Programme was € 1,000,000, but only 10% where disbursed until end 2010.

Table 1: MEST Financing of Research Institutions in 2010 (in €)

Year 2010	Amount
Institute of History& Institute of Albanology	480,713
Institute of Pedagogy	116,046
Academy of Science and Arts of Kosovo	491,857
Kosovo National Research Program	100,000
Total	1,188,616

In 2011, the budget projection for the Kosovo National Research Programme is more than €2,000,000, but the MEST has earmarked only €400,000 to support projects that fit in the framework of the National Research Programme. In general, there is a lack of data on financing of research in social sciences and humanities from other sources such as donations, self-financing, etc. However, this type of financing has been sporadic and fragmented, and there a few organisation that have secured financing for their research needs. UNDP is one of the few organisations that has annual budget for research. Every year, UNDP in Kosovo allocates around $US 80,000 for research, including the Human Development Report. Moreover, there are no data neither regarding funds spent from international donors in the field of social sciences and humanities in Kosovo.

25. Law No.2004/42 On Scientific Research Activity, available at http://www.assembly-kosova.org/common/docs/ligjet/2004_42_en.pdf , (accessed 1 August 2011), Article 66.

Table 2: An incomplete list implemented projects in the field of social sciences and humanities funded by local and international organisations in Kosovo

Title	Authors/institutions	Year	Budget	Donor
CIVICUS Civil Society Index	KCSF	Finished in 2011	$100,000.00	Balkan Trust for Democracy
Empowering Civil Society Inclusion on Democratic Policy Making in Kosovo	KCSF	2010-2011	$325,000.00	United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)
Kosovo Civil Society Index	KCSF	2011	$100,000.00	
International Journal of Balkan Policy Research	University College Universum	2010	$10,000.00	US Embassy
South East Europe Project for the Advancement of Language Studies	University of Mitrovica	2010	€1,007,923.00	EU/Tempus
Developing Gender Studies	Kosovo Gender Studies Centre	2009	€1,007,923.00	Kvinna Till Kvinna
Women Building Peace and Human Security in the Western Balkans: Implementing SCR 1325	Kosovo Gender Studies Centre	2009	€78,970.00	UNIFEM
Observations on Kosovo Youth Political Identities	University College Universum	2009	€6, 800.00	College Universum
Kosovo Business Outlook	University College Universum	2009	€4,650.00	College Universum
Employment Barometer	University College Universum	2009	€4,650.00	College Universum
"Supporting and Developing the Structures for the Q&A at the Private Higher Education Institutions in Kosovo"	Institute for social and economic studies (University of Prizren)/ Universum institute for economic and social studies / University College Biznesi, etc.	2009	€476,811.00	EU/Tempus
Entrepreneurship and Local Economic Development in Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia	University AAB/Institute Riinvest	2008	€1,057.880.00	EU/Tempus
Creating R&D Capacities and Instruments for boosting Higher Education-Economy Cooperation	UP/ K-CIRT - Kosovo Centre for International Higher Education, Research and Technology Co-operation	2008	€912,246.00	EU/Tempus

2.2.2 Key competencies in Social Sciences and Humanities Research Fields

The main research topics within the FP7 Cooperation Work Programme for the socio-economic sciences and humanities in 2012 are grouped into the following areas:

1. Growth, employment and competitiveness in a knowledge society –the European case
- Changing role of knowledge throughout the economy
- Structural changes in European knowledge economy and society

- Strengthening policy coherence and coordination in Europe

2. Combining economic, social and environmental objectives in a European perspective: Paths towards sustainable development
- Socio-economic development trajectories
- Regional, territorial and social cohesion

3. Mayor trends in society and their implications
- Demographic changes
- Social trends and lifestyles

4. Europe in the world
- Interactions and independences between world regions and their implications
- Conflict, peace and human rights
- Europe`s challenging role in the world

5. The Citizen in the European Union
- Participation and citizenship in Europe
- Diversities and commonalities in Europe

6. Socio-economic and scientific indicators
- Developing better indicators for policy

7. Foresight activities
- Wide socio-economic foresight on key challenges

8. Horizontal actions
- The future of Social Sciences and Humanities in the context of European Research Area
- Mobilizing the Network of National Contact Points in Social Sciences and Humanities

Looking at the key topics within the FP7, it may be argued that key competencies of the Kosovo researches in the field of social sciences and humanities based on NRP should be:
- Studies on the identification of factors that impact the most effective use of all human, natural and financial resources of Kosovo toward developing a new know-ledge based society
- Studies on the development of education and research institutions that provide an integrated framework of the effective education-research-innovation triangle
- Research on the development of social cohesion, solidarity and inclusion.
- Studies on the trends of social norms and behaviour to facilitate integration in the European Union.
- Research of values, attitudes, perspectives and changes in the lifestyle and in thinking
- Research of social, cultural, sub-cultural and multicultural identities in the era of integration and globalisation
- Research in the field of gender and social representation.

2.2.3 Social Science and Humanities Research Infrastructure

Research infrastructure in social sciences and humanities in Kosovo can be analyzed from the angle of political–administrative (responsible for research policies) and institutional /organizational one of those actors who conduct and embark on research activities.

The main state institution responsible for setting up policies for financing research is the MEST. Indeed, the MEST has two departments that are directly connected to research: Department of Higher Education and the Department of Science and Technology, whose primary role is planning and supervision of the development of higher education[26], respectively execution of policies of the Government and

MEST that aim to create a sound institutional and financial infrastructure for development of science, scientific research and encouraging of developments and applications of modern technology in the Kosovo economy.[27]

Another key institution is the National Research Council that was appointed by the Assembly of Kosovo in 2007 and became operational in 2008. The mandate of the National Council of Science is supervising and developing research and scientific activity in Kosovo.[28] The National Council of Science has developed the Kosovo National Research Programme which was approved by the Assembly of Kosovo in July 2010.

2.3 Key Drivers of Social Sciences and Humanities Research

Main research institutions/organisation in the field of social sciences and humanities in Kosovo are the following:
Academy of Science and Arts of Kosovo represents the highest institution of science and arts. It has four departments: Language and Literature, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Arts.[29] To date the main activity of the Academy has been directed towards publishing. The Academy of Science and Arts of Kosovo has cooperation with academies of Albania, Belgium, Croatia and Slovenia.

Other three biggest research institutions are: *Institute of History, Institute of Albanology and Institute of Pedagogy*. These institutions are financed by the MEST. Financing from the Kosovo budget for research activities is not sufficient. To drive home this point, the yearly budget of the

Institute of Albanology for research is €50,000. Not calculating research expenses: logistics and other technical—a researcher of the Institute of Albanology has €300 for research work, in one year.

UP was established in 1970, and it is one the three public universities in Kosovo (University of Mitrovica and University of Prizren), albeit the biggest one. The UP has 17 faculties, five of which are in social sciences and humanities, and have the biggest number of students (Faculty of Economy, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Philosophy, Faculty of Philology, Faculty of Education). The mission of the UP is advancement of academic education and research and cultural production.[30]

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26. http://www.masht-gov.net/advCms/#id=59, (accessed 1 August 2011).
27. http://www.masht-gov.net/advCms/#id=53
28. Law No.2004/42 On Scientific Research Activity, available at http://www.assembly-kosova.org/common/docs/ligjet/2004_42_en.pdf , (accessed 1 August 2011), Article 53.
29. See http://www.ashak.org/, (accessed 2 August 2011).
30. See the Statute of the University of Prishtina, available (in Albanian) at http://www.uni-pr.edu/Files/Dokumente/Relevante/Statutiversi-oniifundit.aspx, (accessed 1 August 2011).
31. The Strategy 2009-2013 of the University of Prishtina 2009.

The UP is the major public university in Kosovo who strives to be the vessel of research activity too. Its mission is to be the leading centre for furthering of knowledge, ideas and science in higher education.[31] The number of the academic and research staff at the other research institutes in Kosovo hovers around 90, but research carried out is not innovative and moreover not in accordance with international standards.

Even though teaching and research represent the main activities in the UP, alas the link between the two components is rather loose. Research remains an individual undertaking, mostly in connection to graduate studies: master and Ph.D. studies. Moreover, there is no cooperation between the UP and state organisation/public institutions in the one hand, and business and NGO sector on the other in the field of social sciences and humanities. Hence, the UP is far from accomplishing its goal of the leader role in the development of education, science, society and economy in Kosovo.[32]

Relevant public institutions for R&D in social sciences and humanities in Kosovo are:

- Faculty of Philosophy
- Faculty of Philology
- Faculty of Law
- Faculty of Economy
- Faculty of Education
- Institute of Albanology
- Institute of History
- Institute of Pedagogy
- Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty of Philosophy
- Centre for Human Rights, Faculty of Law
- Centre for Languages, Faculty of Philology
- Centre for Political Courage, Faculty of Philosophy

The Statistical Office of Kosovo (SOK) is an independent agency within the Ministry of Public Administration (MPA). The main goal of the SOK is data collection and analysis as well as data publishing. Moreover, it aims at ensuring assessment and research (surveys) on demographic, social and economic phenomena of the Kosovo society.[33]

Another public institution newly established in 2011, is the Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities (ISSH) within the Faculty of Philosophy. The Centre for Human Rights at the Faculty of Law has been active for a couple of years, mostly financed by international donors.

There are 7 private universities and colleges that have research institutes focusing on social sciences and humanities, and there are also a big number of private organisations and NGOs that engage in research projects. However, it is impossible to offer a clear statistical picture of private and NGO research organisations due to lack of data from the registry of NGOs by fields of activity. Moreover, data on the number of active NGO-s is largely missing. Nevertheless, the most important research organisations from the private and NGO sector involved research in social sciences and humanities are:

- Centre for Humanistic Studies "Gani Bobi"
- College Universum/ Department for Scientific Research
- Institute for Advanced Studies (GAP)
- Index Kosova
- Kosovo Civil Society Foundation (KCSF)
- Kosovo Gender Studies Centre (KGSC)
- Kosovar Institute for Policy Research and Development (KIPRED)
- Kosovo Women's Network (KWN)
- Prism Research
- Social Research Kosova (SRK)
- University AAB/Rinvest Institute

Research activity by private and NGO organisations in Kosovo has been driven by international donor organisations through grants and tenders. Most important actors have been, the UNDP, United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF), United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), EU.

2.3.1 Main Social Sciences and Humanities sector trends in Kosovo

Overall, trends in the field of social sciences and humanities in Kosovo are the following:

1. Europeanization of research agenda
Social sciences and humanities research is orienting towards the European research agenda through projects that are being implemented in Kosovo, such as TEMPUS[34], Erasmus Mundus as well as projects that follow the EU integration processes, such as Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) and European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).

2. Increasing interest of institutions and businesses for policy oriented research
The increased demand for policy oriented research for public policy (governmental institutions) and policies pertaining to the broader political and socio-economic domains is evident in Kosovo. On the other hand, institutions have not been effective in implementing existing policies neither the policies based on research.

3. Establishment of new research institutions in the higher education
By establishing new research institutions in the higher education it is hoped that a higher level of synergy between teaching and research will be established.

4. Strengthening of research institutions that promote national identity and culture
The state finances public institutions with main focus on research in history, language and national culture, while there is no continuous funding available for research on topics on structural problems and inequalities the Kosovo society faces.

Main sectorial trends in social sciences and humanities in Kosovo are:

- Poverty reduction
- Social inclusion (youth, women, minorities)
- Resources and distribution
- Environment

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32. Ibid.
33. http://esk.rks-gov.net/misioni-i-esk-se, (accessed 1 August 2011).
34. TEMPUS is the European Union's programme which supports the modernisation of higher education in the EU's surrounding area. Tempus promotes institutional cooperation that involves the European Union and Partner Countries and focuses on the reform and modernisation of higher education systems in the Partner Countries of Eastern Europe, Central Asia, the Western Balkans and the Mediterranean region.

- Security and rule of law
- Crises, Stability, and Development
- Europeanization and Integrations

2.3.2 Main socio-economic challenges in Kosovo

Despite achievements in reconstruction endeavours, Kosovo remains one of the poorest countries in Europe. According to the poverty assessments of the World Bank (WB) around 45 per cent of Kosovars live under the poverty line, and around 18 percent live in extreme poverty.[35] The stagnant economic recovery in Kosovo has resulted in large scale unemployment. The data on unemployment show that around 30 percent of the labour force in Kosovo is estimated to be unemployed.[36] Due to the demographic make-up of Kosovo, being predominantly a young nation, 50% of Kosovars are under 25 years of age; unemployment hits young people. Overall, the Economic Confidence Index ranges from 0 to 1.5- with majority of people living in Kosovo having no confidence in the economy.[37]

In general, Kosovo's enrolment in education rates are high with 114.7 percent (this counterintuitive enrolment rate has been due to the high migration rate levels in 1998/1999 with 77 percent for lower secondary education and 81.8 percent for higher secondary education. On the other hand, the enrolment of students in universities has increased recently due to the establishment of a number of private universities (around 30) And in 2008/09, there were 7,797 students attending private universities, (on graduate and post-graduate courses) equivalent to 27 percent of the public university population. However, the higher enrolment rate is high in Kosovo it still lags far behind other countries of the region in terms of university graduates.[38]

Kosovo is an emerging democratic state. As the European Commission Progress Report has pointed out, Kosovo has strengthened its capacity to implement the European integration agenda. There has been progress on local government reform. However, important challenges remain in implementing legislation and improving the quality of municipal services.[39] Overall, Kosovo is yet to reconstruct a sound economic and political environment through a socially democratic and equal platform for all its citizens.

2.4 Social Innovation

It is nothing new to say that innovation can have an important role in economic and social development. As it has been argued, for transition economies, innovation can also help to accelerate development towards a competitive market economy and establish a competitive presence in international markets. As Roper points out the „innovation paradox" to put it other way, the need for higher levels of innovation is service of stimulating economic growth, on the ne hand and lack of capabilities on the other, do have an impact and shape the social innovation in the Western Balkans.[40]

Indeed, the social innovation in Kosovo is contingent upon several interrelated strands: of education system and expertise, robust leadership, and investment.[41] An all important aspect is that Kosovo's legislation and overall development framework is supportive of social innovation but in connection to Kosovo's endeavours of state-building and Europeanization.

However, the praxis is rather different. So far, there has been little or no dialogue on the role of research in social sciences and humanities in the overall social change and reform in Kosovo. Moreover, the links between social sciences and technological innovation are almost inexistent. Overall, researchers lack computer and the computer literacy skills are generally low. Such a lack marks a big gap between the social sciences and humanities on the one hand and technological innovation, on the other. Indeed, limited funding for research in social sciences and humanities along with lack of on-line resources, data bases and mobility of researchers (lack of fellowships and scholarships) hinder the social innovation to emerge. There should be a link in the de facto praxis of research agenda's to grapple with Kosovo's economic stagnation and potentials for social development. Hence, the shift in policy interventions should primarily focus on funding research that informs development potentials for Kosovo that enable poverty reduction, halt environmental degradation among primary concerns and urgencies. Moreover, the link between research on economic hardships in connection to social issues has to be given a primacy.

35. See Kosovo Poverty Assessment 2007, World Bank, available at http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/KOSOVOEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21761784~menuPK:297788~pagePK:64027988~piPK:64027986~theSitePK:297770~isCURL:Y,00.html, (accessed 24 July 2011).
36. Ibid.
37. See Puls Report 2011, United Nations Development Fund (UNDP), available at http://www.kosovo.undp.org/repository/docs/public-pulsenglish-web.pdf, (accessed 24 July 2011).
38. See Kosovo Human Development Report 2010, UNDP, available at http://www.kosovo.undp.org/repository/docs/HDR-2010-English.pdf, (accessed 24 July 2011).
39. European Commission Progress Report 2009-2010, available at http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2009/ks_rapport_2009_en.pdf (accessed 24 July 2011).
40. See Innovation in Transition: A comparison of the innovation potential of incumbent firms and innovative start-ups in the Western Balkans, Stephen Roper, available at http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/wbs/research/csme/research/working_papers/wp106.pdf, (accessed 25 July 2011).
41. Social Sciences and innovation available at http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/science-and-technology/social-sciences-and-innovation_9789264192836-en.

3 Integration of Kosovo in the European Research area in the field of Social Sciences and Humanities in Kosovo

Kosovo is the only country in the Western Balkans not included in the FP7 Third Country Agreement[42], but can participate in the FP7 with the status of a third country with International Cooperation Country Partner (ICPC). Indeed, the status Kosovo enjoys with the FP7 is important and it does increase Kosovo's research opportunities since it has the same possibilities (minimum requirement for participation) as the Member States.[43] Thus, Kosovo research entities can apply for research projects in the FP7 framework. In order to expand the research agenda, there have been several informative session on the FP7, and contact points have been established.

As stated in the European Commission progress report of 2010, there is some progress on education and research alignment with European standards and it calls for affordable and coordinated efforts for strengthening of research capacities and implementation of the national strategy.[44]

4 SWOT Analysis of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Capacity in Kosovo

Kosovo is the only country in the Western Balkans not included in the FP7 Third Country Agreement[42], but can participate in the FP7 with the status of a third country with International Cooperation Country Partner (ICPC). Indeed, the status Kosovo enjoys with the FP7 is important and it does increase Kosovo's research opportunities since it has the same possibilities (minimum requirement for participation) as the Member States.[43] Thus, Kosovo research entities can apply for research projects in the FP7 framework. In order to expand the research agenda, there have been several informative session on the FP7, and contact points have been established.

As stated in the European Commission progress report of 2010, there is some progress on education and research alignment with European standards and it calls for affordable and coordinated efforts for strengthening of research capacities and implementation of the national strategy.[44]

4.1 Strengths	4.2 Weaknesses
Research is among the main objectives of the strategy of Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST); National Research Council (NRC) established; National Research Programme approved by the Assembly of Kosovo; Start-up of implementation of the National Programme for Science in 2010; Law on scientific and research activities in place; Increase in budget expenditure for education planned by MEF in 2009-2012; A considerable number of international and local research in social sciences; Establishment of a research infrastructure in the private and NGO sector; New research topics introduced.	Lack of institutional infrastructure for research; Lack of implementation of the Nation Programme for Science due to budgetary constrains; Lack of funding for research; Lack of international cooperation in research; Lack of interdisciplinary approaches in the scientific research work; Lack of up-to-date information on current scientific projects; Lack of data and statistics and lack of expertise in statistics; Low level of investment in human capital for research; Existing university curricula lacks focus on research oriented courses; Lack of information and cooperation between sectors in research; Lack of sound research infrastructure at public research institutions and lack of sustainable research projects; Poor working conditions; Wide gap between research and societal issues of importance; Due to Kosovo's status slow recognition, Kosovo is not eligible for participation at international projects and organisations; Difficult access to official documents and data and lack of cooperation with public officials; Kosovo has no academic and research network and is not part of any international academic or research network (EARN, GEANT, DANTE).

42. ftp://ftp.cordis.europa.eu/pub/fp7/docs/third_country_agreements_en.pdf (accessed 2 August 2011).
43. http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/index.cfm?lg=en&pg=west_balk (accessed 2 August 2011).
44. European Commission Progress Report 2009-2010, available at http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2009/ks_rapport_2009_en.pdf (accessed 2 August 2011).

4.3 Opportunities	4.4 Threats
MEST advocates policy for reaching regional standards in R&D funding; Increased interest of institutions for policy oriented research; New research paradigms in SSH; Proliferation of non-state research actors; The social environment amiable to research; Europeanization and internationalisation of research through participation in European projects, mobility and fellowships for research in SSH.	Non-inclusion Kosovo in major international cooperation; Overall, unfavourable economic situation; Lack of funding for research in SSH; Political impact, ad-hoc decisions not based on research topics of relevance to the society but on group and individual preferences; Undeveloped and uncompetitive research industry and infrastructure and risk of monopoly of information; Biased and politicisation of research; Lack of social innovation; Lack of research skills and use of technology in research; Lack of access to on-line resources and data bases; Lack of data on current research activities; Lack of researchers data bases and research portfolios; Lack of publications in English.

5 Social Sciences and Humanities Research Priorities for Kosovo

Identification of priorities in the field of SSH is based on national development priorities in general and the priorities defined within the National Research Program 2010-2015. The recent document, the Kosovo Strategic Plan (USAID) 2010-2014[45] defines the main national development priorities: a sustainable supply with energy, improved transport network, a stronger educational system, strengthening the rule of law as the key to European integration process. There are also crosscutting priority issues: youth integration, gender equality, the full participation of minorities, the environmental protection, and effective governance.

Research priorities in social sciences and humanities are articulated in the Kosovo National Research Programme 2010-2015. Priorities have been set up taking into consideration the actual research infrastructure and capabilities in Kosovo as well as needs and projected to future development.

5.1 Social Science and Humanities Research priorities on the basis of the country's readiness

Research priorities in Social Sciences are the following:

5.1.1 Studies on the identification of factors that impact the most effective use of all human, natural and financial resources of Kosovo toward developing a new knowledge based society

These include but are not limited to the following:
- Research on promoting value chains (from primary production, processing, and marketing of domestic products) that includes studies in the field of production and consumption
- Research on factors impacting the integration of Kosovo into international markets
- Research on incentives that attract foreign investment
- Research of factors that impact the development and nurture of relationships with foreign partners Research on the impact of institutional stability and the rule of law in economic development and European integration

5.1.2 Studies on the development of education and research institutions that provide an integrated framework of the effective education-research-innovation triangle

45. Kosovo Strategic Plan (USAID) 2010-2014, http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACQ298.pdf (Accessed 3 August 2011).

5.1.3 Studies on governance

This includes the following:
- Research on economic governance, both at a macro and micro level
- Research on the rule of law within the framework of European integration
- Research on public security, both for institutions and individuals
- Research on electronic governance and electronic services to the public
- Research on financial governance and reduction of informalities
- Research on resolving social problems such as poverty and unemployment, as well as studies for development of labour market, production and services,
- Research on the development of social cohesion, solidarity and inclusion.

5.1.4 Studies on the trends of social norms and behaviour to facilitate integration in the European Union[46]

Research priorities in Humanities consist of the following:

5.1.5 Studies on the practical aspect of effective communication at all levels and political and social structures, as a strategic function of all other fields

These include but are not limited to the following:
- Creation of data base for the large electronic Corpus of Albanian as necessary ground for research and solution of different problems in the field of lexicography, structural research and many other practical needs (including human resources, infrastructure, hardware and adoption-developing of software's, etc.).
- Research on language use in media and public relations, education, culture, politics, science, business in the view of existing standards, strata and varieties, and with regards of further developments in the frame of new horizons of European Kosovo society.
- Language variation and identity: the relationship between our identity as members of groups and the language varieties important to each group.
- Research on structural, lexical and other resources of Albanian, especially with regard to the new horizons within the frame of European and western societies (terminology in economics, finance, law, society and in other fields of importance for economic and social development).
- Research on relations between Albanian and other Southeast European languages with special regard to aimed closer contacts between respective societies in the region (research and language learning).
- Language use and language learning in educational settings.
- Learning of languages for children of Diaspora.
- Linguistic studies among Arbëresh and Albanians in countries such as Turkey, Greece, Italy, Egypt, Romania, etc.
- Linguistic studies in the field of information and technology.
- Studies in the field of scientific terminology and standardization of terminology in Albanian.
- Linguistic studies in the field of history of the language and classical philology.

5.1.6 Multidisciplinary studies of Kosovar society from the cultural, literary, artistic and folkloric perspectives

- Research of values, attitudes, perspectives and changes in the lifestyle and in thinking.
- Research of social, cultural, sub-cultural and multicultural identities in the era of integration and globalisation.
- Research in the field of gender and social representation.
- Research in the field of arts (music, visual arts, literature, theatre, film, etc), popular culture, tradition and folklore.
- Studies in literature from a historical, critical and theoretical perspective.
- Philology studies and publication of heritage works and comparative studies in literature.
- Research in the field of sports and games.
- Research in the field of environment, urbanization and urban planning.
- Research in the field of media, public communication and social representation.

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46. Kosovo National Research Programme 2010-2015.

5.1.7 Historic studies that will promote the national identity and the history of Kosovo

- Research in the pre-historic periods.
- Research in ancient and middle ages.
- Research in modernity, national movements, state-hood and democracy.
- Research in Auxiliary sciences of history (Archaeology, archival research, etc.).
- Studies in the field of socio-economic, spiritual and oral history.[47]

5.2 Social Sciences and Humanities Research priorities on the basis of future potential

Indeed, research priorities that are not included in the Kosovo National Research Programme but bear a potential for the future encompass the following:
- Demographic changes and transition
- Social innovation for growth and employability
- Social cohesion, governance and urban contexts
- Regionalisation, Integration, and Transnationalism
- Resources and Distribution
- Research on new role of education (through economy, information, fundamentalism, environmental, globalism challenges)
- Innovative policies for employment.

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47. Ibid.

Legislation cited in the report

Law No.2004/42 On Scientific and Research Activity, available at http://www.assembly-Kosovo.org/common/docs/ligjet/2004_42_en.pdf , (accessed 19 July 2011).
The Law no. 02/L-51 on Publishing Activities and Books, available at http://www.gazetazyrtare.com/e-gov/tr/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=45&Itemid=28&lang=en, (accessed 23 July 2011).
Regulation no. 2003/14 On the Promulgation of a Las adopted by the Assembly of Kosovo on Higher Education in Kosovo, available at http://www.masht-gov.net/advCms/documents/RReg_dhe_Ligji%20mbi%20arsimin%20e%20Larte-%20AN-GLISHT.pdf, (accessed 23 July 2011).

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European Commission, Kosovo 2010 Progress Report http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2010/package/ks_rapport_2010_en.pdf

Higher Education in Kosovo, European Commission, Tempus, available at http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/tempus/participating_countries/reviews/kosovo_review_of_higher_education.pdf, (accessed 24 July 2011).

Innovation in Transition: A comparison of the innovation potential of incumbent firms and innovative start-ups in the Western Balkans, Stephen Roper, available at http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/wbs/research/csme/research/working_papers/wp106.pdf, (accessed 25 July 2011).

The Census 2011 in Kosovo Preliminary Results, available at http://esk.rks-gov.net/rekos2011/?cid=2,1, (accessed 24 July 2011).

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The Strategy for Development of Higher Education in Kosovo 2004-2015 of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology of the Government of Kosovo, available at http://www.masht-gov.net/advCms/documents/Strategy_EN.pdf, (accessed 23 July 2011).

Kosovo Human Development Report 2010, UNDP, available at http://www.kosovo.undp.org/repository/docs/HDR-2010-English.pdf, (accessed 24 July 2011).

Kosovo Poverty Assessment 2007, World Bank, available at http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/ECAEXT/KOSOVOEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21761784~menuPK:297788~pagePK:64027988~piPK:64027986~theSitePK:297770~isCURL:Y,00.html, (accessed 24 July 2011).

Puls Report 2011, United Nations Development Fund (UNDP), available at http://www.kosovo.undp.org/repository/docs/public-pulsenglish-web.pdf, (accessed 24 July 2011).

The Strategy 2009-2013 of the University of Prishtina, 2009.

Social Sciences and innovation available at http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/science-and-technology/social-sciences-and-innovation_9789264192836-en.

Annex 1. List of summary of the consultation process respondents

Organisation/Institution	Type of organisation	Name of contact person	Responded[48]
Academy of Science and Arts of Kosovo	public	Shpresa Shala	yes
American University of Kosovo (AUK)	private	Tefik Iseni	no
Centre for Humanistic Studies "Gani Bobi"	private	Shkelzen Maliqi	no
GIZ	donor	Ekrem Hyseni	yes
Index Kosova	private	Visar Berisha	yes
Institute of Albanology	public	Sebush Demaku, Lulzim Lajqi	yes
Institute of History	public	Arben Arifi	yes
Institute of Pedagogy	public	Nezir Çoçaj	no
Institute Riinvest	private	Alban Hashani Saxhide Mustafa	no
Kosovar Centre for Gender Studies	private	Sibel Halimi	yes
Kosovo Civil Society Foundation	private	Taulant Hoxha	yes
Kosovo Institute for Policy Research and Development	private	Krenar Gashi	yes
Kosovo Public Policy Centre	private	info@kppcenter.org	no
Kosovo Women's Network	NGO	Alba Loxha	no
Ministry of Education, Science and Technology/Minister Office	Government	Nuri Bexheti	yes
Ministry of Education, Science and Technology/ Department of Science and Technology	Government	Murteza Osdautaj	yes
Ministry of Public Administration/ Department of Registration and Liaison with NGOs	Government	Bajram Kosumi	yes
Ministry of Trade and Industry	Government	Florent Bakija	yes
Social Research Kosovo	private	Teuta Osmani	yes
UNDP	donor	Mytaher Haskukaj	yes
University "Dardania"	private	Uni-dardania@gmail.com	no
University "Iliria"	private	info@iliria.com	no
Universum University College	private	Alejtin Berisha	yes
University of Prishtina/Faculty of Philosophy/Department of Sociology	public	Artan Muhaxhiri	yes
University of Prishtina, Faculty of Philosophy/Institute for Social Studies and Humanities	public	Shemsi Krasniqi	yes
University of Prishtina/Faculty of Law/ Centre for Human Rights	public	Valon Murati	no
USAID	donor	Arjeta Dushi	yes
World Bank	donor	Flora Kelmendi	yes
WUS	donor	Alfred Marleku	yes

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48. From total number of 29 organizations and institutions contacted, 20 (69%) responded to research. The Governmental bodies and donors responded 100%.

Annex 2: Additional questionnaire

This questionnaire aims at producing an inventory of research structures, current and future R&D priorities, and policies for cooperation between Western Balkan Countries in the field of R&D in the domain of *Social Sciences and Humanities*.

Theme: Social Sciences and Humanities

Country name: Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244)
Contact person: Hasnije Ilazi
Institution: University of Prishtina, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Philosophy
Postal address: Str. „Nëna Terezë", n.n. Prishtina, 10000
Phone: +377 44 50 61 90
E-mail: hasnijai@hotmail.com

Contact person: Vjollca Krasniqi
Institution: University of Prishtina, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Philosophy
Postal address: Str. „Nëna Terezë", n.n. Prishtina, 10000
Phone: +377 44 50 88 61
E-mail: vjollca_krasniqi@hotmail.com

Section A: Main R&D resources in the field of Social Sciences and Humanities

A 1.   List of institutions / organisations: main RESEARCH PERFORMERS in the PUBLIC sector in the S&T field of Social Sciences and Humanities *(such as national universities, government laboratories, institutes etc.)*

	Name	Postal address	Website
1.	University of Prishtina, Faculty of Philosophy – Institute for Social Studies and Humanities	Str: Mother Theresa, n.n. Prishtina, 10,000	
2.	University of Prishtina, Faculty of Law, Centre for Human Rights	Prishtina	no
3.	University of Prishtina, Faculty of Philology, Centre for Languages	Str: Mother Theresa, n.n. Prishtina, 10,000	
4.	University of Prishtina, Faculty of Philosophy, Centre for Political Courage	Str: Mother Theresa, n.n. Prishtina, 10,000	
5.	University of Prishtina Faculty of Philosophy Faculty of Philology Faculty of Law Faculty of Economics Faculty of Education		www.uni-pr.edu
6.	Institute of Pedagogy of Kosovo	Prishtina	
7.	Insitute of History	Str: Lagja e spitalit, no. 3 Prishtina, 10,000	www.ihp-ks.org
8.	Institute of Albanology	Prishtina	
9.	Statistical Office of Kosovo	Str. Zenel Salihu no.4 Prishtina, 10,000	esk.rks-gov.net
10.	Kosovo Academy of Sciences and Arts	Str.Emin Duraku, no. 1 Prishtina, 10,000	www.ashak.org
11.	National Research Council		

A 2. List of institutions / organisations: main RESEARCH PERFORMERS in the PRIVATE sector in the S&T field of Social Sciences and Humanities *(such as national universities, government laboratories, institutes etc.)*

	Name	Postal address	Website
1.	American University of Kosovo (AUK)/ Research Centre	Str: Nazim Gafurri no.21, Prishtina, 10,000	www.aukonline.org
2.	College Dardania/ Institute for Scientific Research	Str: Nazim Gafurri no.17, Objekti no; 1, Prishtina, 10,000	www.universitetidardania.com
3.	Universiteti Mbreteror Iliria/ Institute for Research and Science	Str: Gazmend Zajmi no.75, Prishtina, 10,000	www.uiliria.org
4.	University AAB/Rinvest Institute	Str: UniversitetiAAB-RiinvestNdertesano.2,K/4 Zona Industriale, Prishtina,10,000	www.riinvestinstitute.org
5.	College Universum/ Department for Scientific Research	Str: Lagjja Ulpiana, përballë PTK-së, Prishtina, 10,000	www.universum-ks.org
6.	University for Business and Technology	Str:Lagjja KALABRIA p.n., Prishtina, 10,000	www.ubt-uni.net
7.	College Victory/ Institute for Scientific Research	Str: Perandori Justinian no.3 Prishtina, 10,000	www.institutivictory.org
8.	Kosovar Institute for Policy Research and Development (KIPRED)	Str: Rexhep Mala, no.5A, Prishtina, 10,000	www.kipred.net
9.	Kosovo Civil Society Foundation (KCSF)	Str: Fazli Grajcevci 4/1, Prishtina 10,000	www.kcsfoundation.org
10.	Centre for Humanistic Studies „Gani Bobi"	049 120 911, Prishtina	www.ganibobi.com
11.	GAP	Str: Mother Theresa 41/29, Prishtina 10,000	www.institutigap.org
12.	Kosovo Women's Network (KWN)	Str: C-2 II/8 Hajdar Dushi, Prishtina, 10,000	www.womensnetwork.org
13.	Kosovo Gender Studies Centre	Str: Mother Theresa 18/1/1, Prishtina, 10,000	www.kgscenter.net
14.	Index Kosova	Str. Bajram Kelmendi 38, Prishtina, 10,000	www.indexkosova.com
15.	Social Research Kosova	Str. Josip Rela 13/18, Prishtina, 10,000	www.srk-ks.com
16.	Prism Research	St. Mother Teresa 59 A-1, Prishtina, 10,000	prism@ipko.net
17.	UBO Consulting	Prishtina	http://www.uboconsulting.com/
18.	Kosovo Public Policy Center	Lagja Ulpiana, Selami Pulaha no. 19/21, Prishtina, 10,000	www.kppcenter.org

A 3. Organisations responsible for financing R&D in the field of Social Sciences and Humanities

	Name	Web-site	Financing R&D–Year 2009: Total amount in national currency (000)	Financing R&D– Year 2009: Total amount in EUR (000)
1.	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST)	www.masht-gov.net	1,892,754 EUR (year 2010)	1,892,754 EUR
2.	UNDP	www.kosovo.undp.org	80,000US$	55,000EUR
5.				
6.				
7.				
TOTAL:				

A 4.   How research is performed *(indicate all that apply)*

	Lead participating body (please use numbers from question A 3)	**Other relevant bodies (please use numbers from question A 3)**
In own institutions	1,2	
Published calls for tenders, open to all researchers	1	
Restricted tenders to preferred suppliers		
Co-funding with other national bodies		
Co-funding with other countries		
Other approaches – please fill in: _____		
Other approaches – please fill in: _____		
Is support restricted to national bodies (Y / N)		

A 5.   R&D capacity* in SSH field

	1990	**2005**[49]	**2009**
Total number of research organizations	6	15	29
Of which universities	1	5	8
Of which public research organizations	5	5	10
Of which private research organizations		5	11
Number of PhD students graduated			
Total number of R&D personnel	22	32	445[50]
Percentage of women in the total number of R&D personnel		51%	[51]
Total number of employees on a Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) basis		13	
Total number of researchers		123	
Percentage of women in the total number of researchers		63%	
Total number of researchers on a FTE basis		6	
Number of researchers with Ph.D. degree or higher		1	
Number of researchers with Ph.D. degree or higher on a FTE basis		0	
Number of researchers under the age of 35		110	
Number of researchers under the age of 35 on a FTE basis		6	

* Please use OECD - Frascati Manual definitions if possible.

A 6.   Research infrastructure in S&T field of Social Sciences and Humanities

a) Assessment of the physical research infrastructure (without office equipment)

The R&D institutions in general have an internationally competitive research infrastructure and are able to conduct top research in cutting-edge research topics	
The R&D institutions in general have top research infrastructure, the infrastructure enables regular international research co-operation but are not competitive if compared with the „best in this research fieldC	
The R&D institutions in general have good quality research infrastructure, probably one of the most up-to-date in the country, but are not good enough to join in international research on a regular basis	x
The R&D institutions in general have a rather obsolete research infrastructure if compared with international organisations and this is an obstacle to international research co-operation	
The R&D institutions in general have a rather obsolete research infrastructure and it is an obstacle to more domestic contracts	
The R&D institutions in general have no substantial infrastructure, but they have access to it and can participate in top research both nationally and internationally	

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49. The statistics for 2005 are related mainly to private research organizations, those who responded to questionnaire , see the list on Anex
50. From the total number of 445, 396 is a number of personnel from the respective faculties from the University of Prishtina, and 49 are research personnel, mainly from the private sector
51. Percentage of women in the total number of R&D personnel at the University of Prishtina (the respective faculties) is only 24% (the personnel of Kosovo Academy of Sciences and Arts are 100% mail) , since in private sector (organizations who responded to the questionnaire) is around 70%.

b) Most important physical research infrastructure in S&T field of Social science and humanities

Social sciences and humanities are not very dependent on laboratories. However most of private organizations and institutions are well equipped with computers, fax, printer, photocopy, phones, TV, internet, projector, equipment for video conference. They also have an access to online libraries, magazines and other online sources.

On the other side some office space and basic computing facilities are available at social research public institutions. One of the biggest concerns for research in public sphere are poor libraries and a lack of international journals, and access to online sources.

A 7. Large and/or National R&D projects in S&T field of Social Sciences and Humanities

	ongoing[52] /started in 2009	completed in 2009
Number of large R&D projects**	19	19
Of which: the number of projects in collaboration with industry	4	4
the number of projects in which the national organisation co-ordinates	16	16
the number of EU FP projects in which national institutions participate		
the number of EU FP projects in which national institutions coordinate		
Number of national R&D projects***		
Of which: the number of projects in collaboration with industry	2	2

** the total project budget is above EUR 100 thousand and the national institutions' share is at least EUR 20 thousand
*** projects funded in some proportion (10-100%) by the national agency/ ministry

A 8. Source of financing of R&D activities in S&T field of Social Sciences and Humanities

	Year 2009[53] – Share in %:
a) Private companies?	12,4%
b) International sources (such as the EU, UN, OECD, NATO etc.)?	28%
c) Not competitive* government financing?	9,2%
d) Competitive* government financing?	18,4%
e) Other sources (foundations, non-profit organisations, etc.)?	32%

*Projects won after competitive bidding procedures – so that the organisation can actually lose the funding targeted at the end of the procedure – count as source on a competitive basis. If the organisation participates in a money-allocation mechanism so that the money cannot be lost (but e.g. „only" reduced), it counts as source on a non-competitive basis of research funding even if the procedure itself is called „competitive bidding".

Section B: Qualitative assessment of the S&T field

B 1 Current situation in SSH

a) What are the main national development policy priorities?

Identification of priorities in the field of SSH is based on national development priorities in general and the priorities defined within the National Research Program 2010-2015. The very last national strategic document, Kosovo Strategic Plan (USAID) 2010-2014 defines the main national development priorities: a sustainable supply with energy, the improved transport network, a stronger educational system, strengthening the rule of law as the key to European integration process. There also the crosscutting priority issues: youth integration, gender equality, the full participation of minorities, the environmental protection, an effective governance.

b) What are the main R&D priorities?

The R&D priorities in the field of Social Sciences and Humanities have been defined under the National Research Program 2010-2015. approved by the Kosovo Assembly in 2010. According the NRP the main R&D priorities in the field of Social Sciences are: 1.studies on the identification of factors that impact the most effective use of all human, natural and financial resources of Kosovo toward developing a new knowledge based society; 2. Studies on the development of education and research institutions that provide an integrated framework of the effective education-research-innovation triangle; 3. Studies on governance; 4. Studies on the trends of social norms and behaviour to facilitate integration in the European Union.

The main R&D priorities in the field of Humanities include: 1.studies on the practical aspect of effective communication at all levels and political and social structures, as a strategic function of all other fields 2. Multidisciplinary studies of Kosovar

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52. The projects are related to private sector.
53. The statistics from the private sector organizations

society from the cultural, literary, artistic and folkloric perspectives 3. Historic studies that will promote the national identity and the history of Kosovo.

c) How would you put identified R&D priorities in EU research topics?

The Theme 8 (on Socio-Economic Sciences and Humanities) of the European Framework Programme for RTD defines EC priorities in this field. Evident thematic connectivity with this document is given in research priority 4.Social and Economic Studies within the Kosovo National Research Program, although some of the research fields in this priority are more specific to the challenges in Kosovo. The topics such: Research on the development of social cohesion, solidarity and inclusion; Studies on the trends of social norms and behaviour to facilitate integration in the European Union; Studies on the development of education and research institutions that provide an integrated framework of the effective education-research-innovation triangle are some of wider spectre of topics within the priority 4 which are related to the EFP7 priorities.

The NRP priority 5, Linguistic, Cultural and Historic Studies, is more limited in thematic connectivity to the EFP7 due to the strong national element in this research priority. However, the research topics such: Research of social, cultural, sub-cultural and multicultural identities in the era of integration and globalization; Research of values, attitudes, perspectives and changes in the lifestyle and in thinking; Research in the field of gender and social representation; Research in the field of media, public communication and social representation; Research in the field of environment, urbanization and urban planning, meet the thematic priorities within the Theme 8 of the European Framework Programme for RTD.

B 2   Future priorities

a) Describe how your future R&D priorities are selected and priorities agreed (e.g. foresight)? Are these driven by national policy priorities?

The R&D priorities in the field of Social Sciences and Humanities have been defined through the process of preparing the National Research Program for the period 2010-2015. This policy document should be based on National Development Strategy, but Kosovo does not have such a document. Therefore one of the key criteria for defining priorities in the field of social science and humanities is the relevance of each research priority to the economic and social development of the country.

b) Over the next 10 years, what will be the main R&D policy issues in this S&T field?

Research on social changes and development; Research on new role of education (through economy, information, fundamentalism, environmental, globalism challenges), Research on innovative policies for employment; Research on demographic changes; Research on cultural interactions; Research on diversity and cohesion; Research on institutional reforms; Research on role of Social Sciences and Humanities in global processes.

B 3   What national policy and R&D priorities should be the subject for establishment of specific co-operation with other Western Balkan Countries?

Research on the development of social cohesion, solidarity and inclusion; Research on the development of education and research institutions that provide an integrated framework of the effective education-research-innovation triangle; Research of social, cultural, sub-cultural and multicultural identities in the era of integration and globalization; Research of values, attitudes, perspectives and changes in the lifestyle and in thinking (youth, women, old persons, marginalise groups); Research in the field of gender and social representation; Research in the field of media, public communication and social representation; Research of political culture (democracy, human rights, rule of law, corruption); Research on social changes and development (stratification, mobility, migrations, family).

B 4   It is hoped that this exercise will identify areas for future collaboration and R&D co-operation in this S&T field, probably leading to a possible WBC R&D co-operation proposals under FP7.
These projects foresee four levels of co-operation. They range from:

a) The minimum – exchange of information and results
b) Systematic exchange and development of complementary programmes
c) Development of common approaches to agreed R&D priorities
d) The maximum – full joint approaches, common programmes and pooled funds with open access to researchers from participating countries.

So, with this in mind, what levels of co-operative actions would your country be able to support in the future in this S&T field?

Kosovo has not sign any bilateral agreement on Social Science and Humanitarians research cooperation with countries in the region. In the first phase Kosovo might be able to cooperate in the range of development of common approaches to agreed R & D priorities. After initial phase Kosovo would be able to participate in full joint approaches.

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60. source: http://registar.nub.ba/pls/htmldb/f?p=110:13:14329920011465145255::NO::: 25. 07. 2011 and http://registar.nub.ba/pls/htmldb/f?p=111:13:16038665691056255849::NO:::

B 5   A suggestion is to have a high level meeting once or twice a year; where WBC could decide upon the-mes on which to co-operate. This may lead to a proposal for a project or other forms of co-operation. Would your country be willing to participate in a high level meeting with other WBC to decide upon these themes?

Yes, Kosovo will be willing to participate in high level meetings with other WBC to decide upon Social Sciences and Huma-nities R&D themes of common regional interest.

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**Co-ordination of Research Policies
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Prepared for the project WBC-INCO.NET

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK
PROGRAMME