

REVIEW OF THE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN KOSOVA

Origins and development of the University.— Although first faculties and higher schools in Kosova were founded between 1958 and 1969, in this period they functioned either independently or within the University of Belgrade. University of Prishtina was founded on 15 February 1970. In the beginning, University consisted of four existing faculties: Faculty of Philosophy, Faculty of Law and Economics, Technical Faculty and Faculty of Medicine. From 1970-1990 number of Faculties increased to 13 and higher schools were attached to the University (7 of them). Several faculties came out of existing one, but there were also newly founded faculties. In this period teaching was organized in two languages: Albanian and Serbian. Governing bodies were common for both language streams as well as programs of study.

In June 1991, Serbian Parliament introduced the so-called interim measures at the University, by appointing Serb leaders in the University, faculties and higher schools. In six months, all the Albanian staff and students were expelled from the University. In November 1991 the decision to continue working in private premises was taken by the University Assembly and the new rector was elected. In coming 8 years the University had been working in extremely difficult conditions. Institutions of higher education were located in private houses and basements, and the students and teachers were deprived of everything related to the normal academic status. In June 1998 two buildings with overall 20,000 m² were given back to the University according to the Agreement on Education signed between Mr. Rugova and Mr. Milosevic. The buildings were almost empty and the remaining inventory deliberately damaged. In February 1999 the building of the Faculty of Law and Economics was also made available to the University.

After the War, all the University buildings are being used for their purpose. An overview of University buildings is attached to this report.

Now, University of Prishtina consists of 14 faculties and 7 higher schools: Faculty of Philosophy (1960), Faculty of Law (1971, 1960-1970: part of the Faculty of Law and Economics), Faculty of Economics (1971, 1960-1970: part of the Faculty of Law and Economics), Faculty of Electrical Engineering (1988, 1965-1989: part of Technical Faculty) , Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture (1988, 1965-1989: part of Technical Faculty), Faculty of Mechanical Engineering (1988, 1965-1989: part of Technical Faculty), Faculty of Medicine (1969), Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences (1971, 1960-1970: Part of the Faculty of Philosophy), Faculty of Arts (1975), Faculty of Agriculture (1973), Faculty of Mining in Mitrovica (1974, 1965-1973: Part of the Technical Faculty), Faculty of Physical Culture (1979), Faculty of Languages (1988, 1960-1988: Part of the Faculty of Philosophy), Teachers Faculty (1997), Higher Pedagogical School in Prishtina (1958), Higher Economical School in Peja (1960), Higher Technical School in Mitrovica (1961), Higher Pedagogical School in Prizren

(1961), Higher Pedagogical School in Gjilan (1975), Higher Technical School in Ferizaj (1976), Higher Pedagogical School in Gjakova (1967).

General goals and tasks.– General goals and tasks of the University are defined in the Statute of the University. According to these definitions the mission of the University is to provide higher education and research opportunities; to create, develop, defend and transmit knowledge through teaching and research. One of the tasks of the University is to initiate creativity in research and artistic work for all the individuals and groups in institutions of higher education.

Ethos.– University of Prishtina is a very respectable institution in Kosova and other parts of former Yugoslavia inhabited by ethnic Albanians. It has always been an accumulation point for the ethnic Albanian intellectuals from all the parts of former Yugoslavia. University of Prishtina has got a traditional autonomy that makes this institution independent of developments in daily politics. In principle, University of Prishtina is open to all the people who wish to study or teach here, but it is of course, limited by the knowledge of a language of instruction. Academic freedom is respected in the University and nobody has had consequences because of his or her academic interest or position. Hierarchy is well respected in the University.

University and society.– Kosovan academic community is fully integrated in Kosovan society. Most of the teachers and students at the University of Prishtina are Kosovars. Kosovars are very devoted to education and particularly to the University. This was obvious from 1991-1999 when many Kosovars opened their private houses for the institutions of education, regardless of threats from the side of Serb authorities. Since most of the institutions of higher education are situated in Prishtina, teachers and students from other parts of Kosova sometimes face problem of integration into new environment, typical for all newcomers.

Links between the University and other levels of education. – University always coordinates its activities with the secondary education. This applies in particular for curricula which is compiled in the way that assumes continuity with secondary school level. On the other hand, University trains teachers for all the levels of education, so the practical training for students is often done in educational institutions.

Links between the university and communal, regional and international ethnicities.– University of Prishtina has good relations with a number of universities in Europe, including agreements on cooperation. On the other hand, special relations exist between the University of Prishtina and Conference of Rectors of Europe, which provides a great

deal of academic help, particularly in strengthening links between the University of Prishtina and other European universities. World University Service (WUS) has provided significant support to the University in many different ways.

Links between the University and its alumni.– University of Prishtina does not have any clear policy regarding relations with its alumni, neither such a policy had existed in the past.

Access.– To enroll in the institutions of higher education candidates must have completed a grammar or vocational secondary school. Candidates with qualification that is inappropriate for certain study program are requested to take additional exam as a condition to be allowed to take entrance exam. As an exception to the rule, in artistic studies could enroll candidates with uncompleted secondary education, but they are requested to complete it by the end of the second year of studies.

Finance and budgeting.– By 1991, all the institutions of higher education were financed directly by Provincial Government of Kosova, and included in the Provincial budget. Nevertheless, teachers were not considered as civil servants, but they were rather paid by institutions, according to the regulations and budget of the institution. University did not have any influence in finance and budgeting of faculties and higher schools, since founding rights belonged to the Provincial Parliament.

From 1991-March 1999 University had a very special role in financing faculties and higher schools. The Government of Kosova lead by Bujar Bukoshi used to allocate an annual budget to the University rather than to faculties and higher schools. Besides, faculties and higher schools had income from tuition and other fees. University allocated budget to faculties and higher schools for two separate purposes: **salaries** and **purchase of goods and services**. In allocating budget for salaries, the principle was to take into account number of employees, multiply it with a certain amount, and deduce from the product certain amount depending on number of students (the higher the number of students, the higher the amount to be deduced). On the other hand, the budget for purchasing goods and services was usually allocated according to the needs, as well as according to the number of students, but there were no strong criteria.

Tuition fees and other contributions.– By 1991 full-time study at the University was free of charge. Part-time students had to pay small tuition fees and taxes for examinations. Both, full and part-time students had to pay regular contribution to the fund of the only youth organization.

From 1991 onwards students pay a tuition fee, which has been equal for all the students, regardless of type of studies (full-time or part-time) or program of studies. They also have to pay certain contributions like: taxes for entrance exam, exams, certificates and other documents, and so on. The price list has been approved by the Senate of the

University, and has been changed three times. For example, from 1995–March 1999 tuition fee was 70 DM/semester, exam – 2 DM, final exam – 10 DM, etc.

After the War, all these prices have been reduced for 50%, except for tuition fee that has been reduced for 85% (it is now 10 DM/semester).

Research. – In addition to their teaching duties, the faculties have also the duty to introduce students to basic methods of research, to build up new research staff, and to organize research. Formally, research is the responsibility of individuals, departments and faculties. In practice, most of the research has been undertaken as a result of individual initiatives, often collaborating with institutions outside the University and Kosova. This has been mainly realized through research projects, funded either on local or international basis. Faculties are not requested to submit any reports of their research activities to the governing bodies of their institution or university, except for full professors who are requested to submit such reports every five years after second re-election in the post.

Counseling.– No counseling is available neither foreseen for the students of the University of Prishtina.

Employment opportunities and placements.– Most of graduates from the University seek employment immediately after completing their education. Graduates from the University are mainly considered for jobs that include complex and highly complex duties. The University has not had any contract or agreement with employers regarding employment of its graduates. This was rather done through advertisements in local newspapers and recommendations issued by the Employment Office. It is clear that, regarding employment opportunities, there is a surplus of graduates in certain fields of study and, on the other hand, a need for experts from other fields. In this respect, a projection of economic development of Kosova should be done, in order to have estimates regarding employment opportunities in the next several years (or decades).

Private higher education.– Although, the possibility to fund private higher education institutions in Kosova is foreseen by the Decree-law on Higher Education from 1994, there are no examples of that form of education.

Structure, organization and administration of the sub-system.– Administration of the higher education system in Kosova has been done in 3 levels:

1. Kosovan level,
2. University level,
3. Faculty (School) level.

1. The National Council of Higher Education was foreseen by the Decree-law on Higher Education (1994) as a major higher education body on Kosovan level, but, due to the circumstances in past several years, was never established.

2. At the University level the highest governing body is the Senate of the University. The Senate consists of representatives of faculties and higher schools, students'

representatives and representatives of Kosovan Government. Rector and vice-rectors are members of the Senate. The mandate of the Senate is three years. The most important duties of the Senate are to: elect the rector, verify election of deans and directors. approve the annual budget, fund new University institutions, approve changes in programs of study, etc. Most of the work is done in Senate commissions, which prepare decisions to be approved by the Senate.

The University Council is professional body consisting of leading people (deans and directors), as well as the rector and vice-rectors. The main duty of the Council is to verify elections for teachers' position at the institutions of higher education, as well as to issue recommendations to the Senate regarding professional issues like: programs of study, organizational structure, etc.

The Rector is executive body and represents the University. The Senate based on rector's proposal elects vice-rectors. The mandate of the rector and vice-rectors is three years. The same person could be elected for rector twice consecutively. Rector has the right to consent or disapprove election of deans and directors.

Secretary general of the University is head of administrative staff at the University. Secretary general is elected by the Senate, upon public competition and rector's proposal, for four years, and could be reelected again. He or she is required to be graduate lawyer.

3. Administration in institutions of higher education is given below as a separate item.

Participation.— Participation of teachers, students and other members of the community in decision taking process is foreseen by University Statute and statutes of institutions of higher education. Teachers participate in governing bodies and commissions, either directly, or through free-elected representatives. Students participate through elected representatives. Other members of community are represented by representatives of Kosovan Government in the Senate.

Modes of attendance.— In principle, University of Prishtina accepts students for full-time and part-time studies. Exception to this rule are certain faculties, higher schools, departments and divisions of engineering and medical provenience that accept full-time students only. Full-time students are requested to attend regularly lectures and exercises, but there is significant tolerance in relation to their absence in almost all the institutions of higher education. On the other hand, part-time students are requested to fulfill all the academic requirements for the certain program of studies, but according to special conditions foreseen by specific rules of studies. In practice, this means that they are requested to attend experimental part of their program, usually by the end of semester.

Admission and enrolment requirements.— The most relevant criteria for admission to faculties and higher schools are good results, both in secondary school and on the

entrance examination. Each faculty and higher school establishes admission criteria independently. Admission criteria are publicly announced in advance, within a public competition published by the University. The advertisement is usually published in June and contains numbers of incoming students, admission criteria, deadlines for applications and timing of entrance examinations. These number are determined upon proposals from the institutions of higher education, as well as upon their capacity and needs estimated by the University Senate. The evaluation of candidates is reflected through the points system, whereby almost 30% of points are based on the grade-point average in the secondary school, and 70% on the entrance examination results. On the other hand, candidates that do not achieve certain percentage of entrance examination points are considered as non-eligible for admission, regardless of the overall number of candidates. Documents necessary for application are certificates from the secondary school, as well as some ID. No interview with candidates is foreseen.

Candidates who fulfill admission requirements are requested to enroll in the first semester of studies. Candidates who have completed part of their tertiary education in other institutions of higher education in or outside the University of Prishtina are often allowed to enroll directly in higher years of study, according to the previous study plan and examinations passed.

At the end of each semester, regular attendance of classes and fulfillment of academic duties should be confirmed for each candidate and each course separately. This is a condition to confirm the present semester and enroll in the following semester. Besides, to enroll in the fall semester, a student has to pass certain number of exams from the previous year of studies (not necessarily all the exams), depending on program of studies.

Personnel.– Teaching staff at the institutions of higher education consists of various categories of teachers and teaching associates, who provide instruction and organize scientific and other activities. The function, election and appointment of teachers and teaching associates at the level of higher education is regulated by the Decrelaw (1994), Statute of the University (1995), statutes of institutions of higher education and special regulation of the Senate. Teachers' posts and basic requirements are:

1. Full professor – Dr.sc. degree, significant contribution to the development of certain field of science, supervision of significant number of candidates in MS and/or PhD studies, at least 6 years of university experience, new publications after election in the present position.
2. Associate professor – Dr.sc. degree, new publications after election in the present position, at least three–years of university experience.
3. Assistant professor (docent) – Dr.sc. degree, publications after the doctorate.
4. Higher lecturer – Faculty degree, professional publications, at least 5 years of experience.
5. Lecturer – Faculty degree, at least 3 years of experience.

6. Professor of higher school – Dr.sc. degree or habilitation, important and applied projects, considerable number of publications, at least 6 years of experience.
7. Higher lector – Faculty degree, professional publications, at least 5 years of experience.
8. Lector – Faculty degree, at least 3 years of experience.
9. Higher co-repetitor- Faculty degree, recognized artistic results, 10 years of experience.
10. Co-repetitor – Faculty degree, recognized artistic results, 5 years of experience.

Remark: Positions 1–3 are applicable only within faculties, while position 6 is applied only in higher schools. Positions 4 and 5 are applicable both, in faculties and higher schools. Positions 7 and 8 are applicable only in faculties of languages. Positions 9 and 10 are applicable only in the faculties of arts. All the teachers are elected for 5 years period of time, and after that they are subject to re-election. Full professors are subject to one re-election, while lecturers can be re-elected in the same position only once. As an exception to the rule, it is possible to elect a person in the position of assistant, associate or full professor even if he or she does not fulfill all the above mentioned conditions, if he or she is a worldwide recognized scientist or professional.

Teacher's associates posts and basic requirements are:

1. Higher assistant – Dr.sc degree,
2. Assistant – Mr.sc degree or completion of lectures in doctoral studies,
3. Young assistant – Enrollment in graduate studies,
4. Professional collaborator – Faculty degree and other requirements regarding age, average grade point, etc.

Remark: Professional collaborators and young assistants are elected for 4 years period of time, while assistants and higher assistants for 3 years. Young assistants, assistants and higher assistants could be re-elected only once in the same position. Re-election of professional collaborators is regulated by statutes of institutions of higher education.

Teachers and teaching associates are elected on basis of public competition that is announced by the Senate of the University. The election procedure is regulated in details and includes evaluation of potential candidates by professional commissions. All the elections are done by faculty/school councils and are subject to confirmation by the University Council. In practice, candidates for the post of associate (full) professor are chosen among assistant (associate) professors whose election period has expired.

The basic duty of teachers is to organize teaching process as well as research in the University. On the other hand, teaching associates usually run seminars and exercises, as well as written/practical part of examinations. Teachers are elected for certain course(s),

whereas teaching associates are often elected without specifying courses they are supposed to teach.

Except teachers and teaching associates, a significant number of other personnel is employed in the institutions of higher education, among them: laboratory technicians, librarians, administrative staff and other workers.

Learning load and teaching load.– According to the Decree law learning load should be between 20-30 hrs/week (1 hour = 45 min.). Teaching load is not well defined by the Decree law or the Statute of the University, so it varies from institution to institution. In principle, minimum teaching load is 4 hrs/week for teachers and 8 hrs/week for teaching associates. But, there are cases that teachers or teaching associates are elected for one course only, regardless of number of teaching hours per week.

Organization and administration of institutions of higher education and research.– The highest governing body in an institution of higher education is the Council. The Council is formed either from all the teachers and representatives of students, or from representatives of teachers and students. The Council elects the Dean (Director), vice-deans (vice-directors), elects all the teaching staff, approves annual budget and annual report, decides about the schedule of classes and distribution of courses among teachers, etc. In the case of faculties, the Council allows work on MS and PhD theses, decides about reports of commissions regarding results in MS and PhD theses, etc.

The Dean (Director) is the executive body at the Faculty (School). The mandate is two years with the possibility to be reelected, but not more than twice consecutively. The duties of the Dean (Director) are foreseen by the Statute and include quite broad range of authorities.

A significant number of faculties (higher schools) have departments, which take many decisions or, at least, submit them for approval to the Council.

Secretary of the Faculty (School) is head of administrative staff and is elected upon public competition and Deans (Directors) proposal for four years.

Enrolment.– As an administrative procedure enrolment is done on semester basis. Students enroll in the fall semester in October, whereas in the spring semester in February. Except for the first semester, to enroll in the fall semester, a student has to fulfill enrolment requirements regarding number of passed exams from the previous year of study. To enroll in spring semester a student has to have attended regularly lectures in the previous semester, or, if part-time, to fulfill requirements foreseen for part-time students. At the end of each semester, fulfillment of the requirements regarding regular attendance has to be confirmed (semester confirmation).

The enrolment application is processed by the Students' Office, whereas dean is included in the process only to approve exceptions in certain cases, like: student was not able to attend regularly at most one course during the previous semester for acceptable

reasons (illness, etc.). Enrolment of each semester has to be signed and sealed in students' book, and the courses and teachers have to be listed. Confirmation of semester is done by signing and sealing the same page.

Plans and programs of study.– According to the Statute of the University, program of study consists of the following:

- description of the degree,
- duration of studies,
- admission and enrolment requirements,
- courses (mandatory, facultative and non-mandatory), including: number of classes, modes of teaching and literature,
- comparability with other programs in the World,
- modes of attendance,
- assessment of knowledge and skills,
- modes for the quality assurance and participation of students in this process.

There is a reference to a credit-system in the Statute, but it is quite unclear and non-applicable. Programs of studies are proposed by the institutions of higher education and finally approved by the Senate. Most of the job is done in university commissions, but the lack of planning is quite obvious in this process. There is a possibility of reviewing programs of study once a year.

University reserves the right to suggest certain courses as common for all fields of study, for example: National Defense and Sociology, as well as Pedagogy (for teacher training orientated programs only).

As a rule, except mandatory courses that are foreseen, a student is requested to take an additional facultative course from the list in each year of studies. Thus, degree requirements are quite rigid. Most of these requirements in faculties foresee final exam or diploma thesis, while programs of study for higher schools do not foresee this kind of final assessment.

Academic year.– In the University of Prishtina academic year starts on October 1 and ends on September 30 of the next calendar year. Teaching process is organized in two semesters: fall semester (in original: winter semester) starting from 1 Oct – 15 Jan and spring semester (in original: summer semester) starting from 16 Feb – 31 May. Thus, thirty weeks of teaching are foreseen for an academic year. There are three main examination periods for students: January (usually organized from 16 Jan – 15 Feb), June (usually organized from 1 June – 15 July) and September (usually organized from 25 Aug – 30 Sep). Nevertheless, there is a possibility for institutions of higher education to have additional examination periods. The most common decision in this respect is to have additional periods in October (from 1–15) and April.

Structure and duration of studies. – Statute of the University recognizes four basic types of studies:

- undergraduate studies,
- scientific post-graduate studies,
- professional post-graduate studies,
- artistic post-graduate studies.

University studies are organized in faculties, but the Statute foresees the possibility to organize university studies in higher schools, university centers and institutes. In terms of the Statute of the University minimum duration of undergraduate studies is 4 years^{*)}.

In the University of Prishtina fields of study are grouped in the way that was typical for all the universities of former Yugoslavia with the following duration of studies:

- Mathematics and experimental sciences (4 years),
- Social sciences (4 years),
- Languages (4 years),
- Technical sciences (4–5 years),
- Arts (4 years),
- Medical sciences (6 years),
- Biotechnical sciences (4-5 years),
- Higher school of technical profile (2-3 years),
- Higher schools of social profile (2 years),
- Higher schools for teacher training (2 years).

Usually, courses take one or two semesters (but there are exceptions to this rule) and are followed by an examination. In most of the institutions of higher education the first year of study (in some faculties the second year, too) is meant for introductory and general vocational courses and examinations. In the following years of study, courses are specialized, based on chosen field of study. There is a possibility to study simultaneously in several institutions, but there is no coordination in the level of university regarding this cases. Students can switch from one institution to another, and, exams from former institution are often recognized. The recognition of exams is decided by faculty commissions.

In principle students are allowed to repeat years of study, but according to the Decree law a student whose studies last more than 1/3 of their normal duration is due to cover his or her expenses (this rule has not been applied).

Teaching and learning materials.– Teaching and learning materials at the University of Prishtina are either in form of textbooks or authorized lectures. Textbooks usually follow course programs and are written by course teachers. Proposals for textbooks are

^{*)} Regardless of this fact, within the University there are higher schools organizing programs of study with the duration of 2 or 3 years. These institutions were included in the University in 1980, that was very uncommon for that time, because of the fact that similar institutions in other parts of former–Yugoslavia remained outside the University network.

submitted to the University Publishing Council by the respective institutions of higher education and are included in the publishing plan (this is usually done bi-annually). Drafts are approved for publication by the Publishing Council upon recommendation of two referees. There are cases of several textbooks covering similar course program in different faculties, schools and even departments. In last 8 years, wages have been calculated but not paid to authors. Instead, authors have been authorized to organize themselves book selling and collect the profit, since there is no a book-selling system. This approach has often caused very unpleasant outcome. Authorized lectures are either published by authors in form of books (with no referees and authorization from the University) or simply given to students for copying them.

In many cases students are recommended to use books in other languages (English, Serbo-Croat, Russian, etc.), but there are very few cases of translations from these languages. Books published in Albanian universities are also being used.

Assessment and certification system.– The most common form of assessment in the University is examination. Exams are taken in examination periods. Students are allowed to take an exam at most three times, the fourth time before a special commission. If a student cannot pass an exam the course should be attended once again. If the student cannot pass the exam after attending the course for the second time, he or she is deprived from the full-time student status. Depending on program of studies exams are in written and/or oral form. Final exam usually consists of written thesis or seminar work and its public defending. A 5 to 10 grading system is used: 5 as a failing grade, 6 – fair, 7 – satisfactory, 8 – good, 9 – very good, 10 – excellent.

Applications for exams are processed by students' offices and handed over to teachers. Teachers write down the grades in the application form as well as in the students' books. Application forms are placed in students' files. Students book is personal document. Grade certificates are issued upon request whenever a student wants to certify the exams passed. Students completing undergraduate studies or higher-school studies are awarded diplomas. The difference consists in professional title and qualification level. Usually, those who complete undergraduate studies are awarded titles like: graduate economist, graduate lawyer, graduate engineer, professor (secondary school teacher), doctor of medicine, and so on. On the other hand, those who complete higher-school studies are awarded titles without attribute "graduate": economist, engineer, primary-school teacher, etc.

Languages of instruction.– Instruction language in the University of Prishtina is Albanian, but there is a legal possibility to organize instruction in other languages for all the courses or a part of them. In this respect, instruction in the Department of Turkish Language is done in Turkish, whereas most of the instruction in departments of foreign languages is done in respective languages.

Pedagogical approaches.– Teaching in the University of Prishtina is organized in form of lectures, exercises, practical training, field practice and seminars. Lectures are open to everyone and are usually organized for larger numbers of students. Exercises and

practical training are organized for smaller groups, from 10-50 students, depending on fields of study. Field practice is organized in form of excursions. Seminars usually consist on written papers on a certain subject and often represent a serious academic requirement. Students can appoint consultations with their teachers, but the initiative for this kind of work is rarely on teachers' side.

Particular forms of higher education and research.– The only particular form of higher education in Kosova is religious education. This is done in the Faculty of Islamic Studies, which is outside the University of Prishtina.

Lifelong learning and continuing education.– After graduation from the University there are additional requirements to perform for certain jobs in some professions such as the following:

- medical doctors, dentists and pharmacists have to serve an internship for one year and then take their exam in order to continue with their work. From this rule are excepted only doctors, dentists and pharmacists working in experimental fields,
- lawyers have to take expertise examination after one to two years in practice in order to be able to work as attorneys or judges.

Post-graduate studies.– Studies of this type are foreseen by the Decrelaw and the Statute of the University, but there is also a set of rules approved by the Senate in 1997, which defines types and rules of post-graduate studies. As mentioned before, there are three basic types of post-graduate studies at the University of Prishtina:

- scientific post-graduate studies,
- professional post-graduate studies,
- artistic post-graduate studies.

Scientific post-graduate studies might lead to Mr.sc (MS) –degree in which case they last 2 years or to Dr.sc-degree, in which case they last 3 years. Similar case is with artistic post-graduate studies leading to the Mr.art and Dr.art-degree. On the other hand, professional post-graduate studies usually last 1 year and lead to the degree of specialist for certain discipline (except for medicine, where these studies have completely different meaning an last from 3-5 years). Scientific post-graduate studies are usually concluded by defending a thesis before special commission, whereas professional and artistic post-graduate studies are concluded by defending professional (artistic) work and passing final exam. For example, artistic work might be an exhibition.

To start working in a thesis or professional (artistic) work, students are required to pass certain number of exams, whereas the thesis (work) is defended in public after all exams are passed. All the procedures undertaken are more-or-less similar to the ones in other universities. Each student has to cover all the expenses including tuition fee, which typically ranges from 200-600 DM/semester depending on field of study.

In practice, there are no doctoral or professional studies organized in the University of Prishtina. On the other hand the length of study in post-graduate studies is much longer than the one foreseen by program of studies. Most of the students take more than 4 years to obtain Mr.sc or Mr.art degree. There is a possibility to obtain doctoral degree out of doctoral studies, if a candidate has got master degree (Mr.sc or Mr.art) and at least one paper published in an international journal. This possibility that requires additional procedures inside the University is presently the only one to obtain doctoral degree.

APPENDIX 1. Physical reconstruction of the University buildings

Introduction. In 1998, European Commission, in support of the Agreement on Education signed between Ibrahim Rugova and Slobodan Milosevic has committed 4.4 mil. Euro to construction of new buildings for needs of the academic community in Kosova. This project was suspended in March 1999 because of the War in Kosova. In August 1999, the procedure to reactivate the project was initiated by the EC TAFKO in Prishtina. University of Prishtin and EC representatives agreed to reassess the needs. In principle, a conclusion was drawn that the University buildings should be used for both language streams and there were no needs for new buildings at the stage. International Management Group (IMG), a special EU agency, was contracted to run the assessment and manage the project.

Assessment. The assessment of University buildings was done in September 1999 by IMG teams and university experts according to the special IMG methodology. All the University buildings were assessed and the data was stored in a database. According to the information, there are 140,640 sqm of space in the University premises (teaching hospitals were not included in the assessment, neither High Technical School in Zveçan). The overall costs for physical rehabilitation of University buildings were estimated at **9,145,066 Euro**.

Prioritization. A working group consisting of representatives from the University, EC TAFKO, IMG and UNMIK was established in September 1999, with task to prioritize the building work. A priority list of 17 projects with overall budget of 4 mil. Euro was made in the middle of October.

Implementation. By the end of October it was decided that first 6 projects with overall budget of 793,531 Euro should be implemented in the first phase. Projects are managed in accordance to the EC rules. Construction work is being done by companies from the region and according to the time and activity plan should be finished by mid-April. Designing of projects, tendering, construction and technical inspection has been supervised by a Steering Committee consisting from representatives of EC TAFKO, IMG, University and a local consulting company.

Additional steps. Formal decisions regarding the rest of the EU budget are in making and it is expected the new prioritization will be made very soon. On the other hand, several faculties and higher schools have managed to do small repairs with the budget allocated from UNMIK for purchase of goods and services (for the period September-December 1999 the overall amount was 2 mil. DM).

APPENDIX 2. Courses of study at the University of Prishtina (Faculties)

Subjects	Undergraduate studies	Graduate studies	Degree in teaching (elementary and secondary level)
Agriculture	•	•	
Albanian language	•	•	•
Albanian literature	•	•	•
Architecture	•		
Art	•	•	•
Biology Applied	•	•	
Biology Teaching	•	•	•
Cattle breeding	•	•	
Chemistry Engineering	•	•	
Chemistry Teaching	•	•	•
Civil Engineering Construction	•	•	
Civil Engineering Hidrotechnics	•	•	
Denistry	•	•	
Drama	•		
Economics	•	•	
Electroenergetics	•	•	
Electronics	•	•	
English language and literature	•	•	•
French language and literature	•	•	•
General medicine	•	•	
Geography	•	•	•
German language and literature	•		•
History	•	•	•
Law	•	•	
Mathematics Applied	•	•	
Mathematics Pure	•	•	•
Mechanical Engineering Machinery	•	•	
Mechanical Engineering Traffic	•		
Metalurgy	•	•	
Mining	•	•	
Music	•	•	•
Oriental languages and literature	•		•
Pedagogy	•	•	•
Pharmacy	•		
Philosophy	•	•	•
Physical Education	•	•	•
Physics Engineering	•		
Physics Teaching	•		•
Sociology	•	•	•
Teacher training	•		First cycle only

Technology	•	•	
Turkish language and literature	•		•
Veterinary medicine	•		

APPENDIX 3. Courses of study at the University of Prishtina (Higher schools)

Subjects	Duration of studies (semesters)	Degree in teaching (elementary level)
Albanian language and literature	4	•
Mathematics	4	•
Physics-Chemistry	4	•
Technical education	4	•
Finance managing	4	
Circulation of goods	4	
Machinery	4-5	
Electrical engineering	4	
Teacher training	4	First cycle only
English language and literature	4	•
History-Geography	4	•
Biology-Chemistry	4	•
Pre-school teacher training	4	Pre-school only
Wood industry	4-5	