

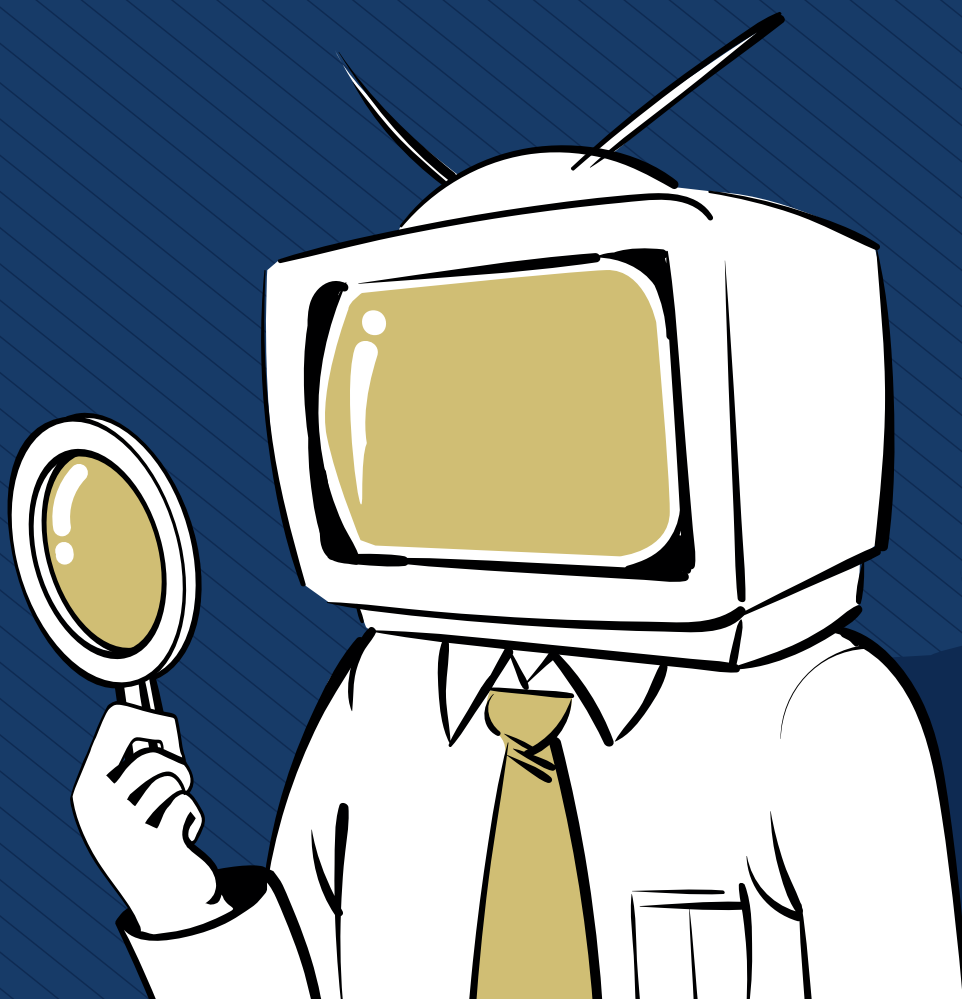


Demokracia në Veprim
Demokratija na Delu
Democracy in Action

REPORT FROM MEDIA MONITORING DURING THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVA

9 FEBRUARY 2025



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**GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVA**

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Design: ENVINION

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MSP	Media Service Providers
IMC	Independent Media Commission
CEC	Central Election Commission
AGK	Association of Journalists of Kosovo
DnV	Democracia në Veprim
LVV	Lëvizja Vetëvendosje (Self-Determination Movement)
PDK	Partia Demokratike e Kosovës (Democratic Party of Kosovo)
LDK	Lidhja Demokratike e Kosovës (Democratic League of Kosovo)
SDU	Social Demokratska Unija (Social Democratic Union)
PDAK	Partia Demokratike e Ashkanlive të Kosovës (Democratik Party of Kosovo Ashkanlinj)
AKK - NISMA Coalition	Aleanca për Ardhmërinë e Kosovës (Alliance for the Future of Kosovo), NISMA Socialdemokrate (Social Democratic Initiative), Conservatives, Intellectuals
RTK 1	Radio Television of Kosovo 1
RTK 2	Radio Television of Kosovo 2
KTV	KohaVision
RTV 21	Radio Television 21
T7	Television 7

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Media monitoring during the election campaign is a key component for assessing the transparency and impartiality of media coverage. This report, prepared by Demokracia në Veprim (DnV), analyses the space dedicated to political entities and candidates in traditional and social media during the election period (11 January – 8 February 2025).

This report aims to provide a strong basis for improving transparency and equality in media coverage of elections in the future. In the following section will be presented the main findings of this monitoring report:

TELEVISION DEBATES

Out of 409 debates held during this election campaign, those with only one political entity dominate (223 debates), followed by debates with only analysts (131 debates).

During this campaign, there was a noticeable lack of confrontation between political entities, with only 47 debates involving confrontations between political entities (34 debates with multiple entities, and 13 debates between two entities).

Women’s participation in debates was only 21%, while participation of men candidates was 79%.

ELECTION CHRONICLES

During the period of election campaign, on 11 TV channels were broadcasted around 69 hours of election chronicles. LDK and PDK had higher coverage (791 and 762 minutes), while the Serbian List had only 103 minutes.

The candidates for prime minister had 1,123 minutes of expose, while other MP candidates had only 547 minutes.

Representation of women was low: only 16% of chronicles included women, while other part (84%) was dedicated to other candidates.

PORTALS AND LIVE BROADCASTS

During the election campaign, 15 official Facebook portal pages were monitored. During this time, 293 live broadcasts were published by the portals, which included 18,000 minutes of coverage.

These portals have broadcasted 305 hours and 4 minutes on their official websites. Of this space, AAK-NIS-MA had 205 hours and 53 minutes, LDK 55 hours and 22 minutes, PDK 37 hours and 44 minutes, LVV 5 hours and 58 minutes, and other entities 7 minutes.

The lack of transparency over the sponsorship of these broadcasts was noted in most of the live broadcasts.

ACTIVITY ON “FACEBOOK” SOCIAL NETWORK AND OFFICIAL PAGES

The candidates for prime minister posted 579 posts on “Facebook” social network, where Lumir Abdixhiku (LDK) led with 188 posts.

The official pages of political parties published 1,615 posts, with LVV having the most of them (403 posts).

DnV recommends guaranteeing proportional and fair representation of candidates and political entities in the media, avoiding biased news and hate speech, as well as accelerating the appointment of new members of the IMC to make the institution functional.

It is also required to increase oversight of traditional and online media for compliance with professional standards, ensure transparency in media financing and political advertising to avoid the influence of interest groups, and provide guidance and training from the IMC to MSPs on the preparation and submission of broadcast diaries.

METHODOLOGY

Media Monitoring, i.e. the media space they provide to political entities during the election campaign is a key aspect of the Demokracia në Veprim (DnV) mission. This process involves a detailed analysis of traditional and social media, aiming to assess transparency, impartiality and equal access in the coverage of election activities.

The monitoring of traditional and social media during the campaign was done in the following areas:

- How much space did the candidates of political entities have in the media?
- How much space did the media have dedicated to elections in terms of information?
- How much space did the media have dedicated to advertising spots and live broadcasts of rallies of political entities?
- How far have the portals gone in the ‘Live stream’ format, which have been broadcasted via Facebook?
- The official Facebook pages of political entities were monitored as well as
- The official Facebook pages of the candidates for prime minister were monitored.

Monitoring included analysis of television debates, election chronicles, advertising spots, “live” broadcasts from portals and social media, starting from 11 January to 8 February 2025, this coincides with the entire official election campaign period.

MONITORING PERIOD AND TIME

- Televisions – Election chronicles were monitored from 5:00 PM to 12:00 AM, while television debates were monitored from 8:00 PM to 12:00 AM, during “prime time”, when viewership is highest.
- Social media and portals – Monitoring of the official webpages of political entities and candidates for prime minister on Facebook, as well as “live” broadcasts from portals, was conducted over a 24-hour period, reflecting the non-stop nature of activity on online platforms .

SELECTION OF TELEVISIONS

During the electoral campaign, nine TV channels in Albanian language and two TV channels in Serbian language were monitored, based on the criteria of their viewership and reach throughout the territory of Kosovo.

- The TV channels selected for monitoring are:
- Public television: RTK 1 (Albanian language) and RTK 2 (Serbian language).
 - Private televisions: KTV, RTV 21, Klan Kosova, TV Dukagjini, T7, Channel 10, Tëvë 1, ATV and PULS TV (Serbian language).

Monitoring on these TV channels was focused on:

- 1 Election chronicles – How was the campaign covered in the news editions?
- 2 Television debates – How equal was the participation of political entities in election broadcasts?

MONITORING OF PORTALS

Considering the trend of growing influence of social networks and the role of portals in broadcasting political activities, monitoring of official pages on Facebook portal has been considered necessary. These platforms, thanks to the high number of followers, have played an important role in the live broadcasting of political parties' rallies during the campaign.

The portals monitored during this campaign were:

- Telegrafi, Koha.net, GazetaExpress, RTKlive, Nacionale, Periskopi, Demokracia, Ekonomia online, Indeksonline, Gazeta Blic, Albanian Post, Insajderi, Paparaci, Sinjali, Kosovapress, TV Most, TV KIM.

This monitoring process aimed to assess the objectivity and balance of media coverage, identifying the space dedicated to each political entity and analysing the impact of traditional and digital media in shaping public opinion during the election campaign.

MONITORING THE "FACEBOOK" SOCIAL NETWORK

The monitored social media have included only the 'Facebook' platform due to low activities on other social media.

The monitoring analysis is focused on the activity of political entities and their candidates for prime minister on social media, including the involvement of female candidates from their entities. This monitoring covered the period 11 January – 8 February 2025. The social media of the candidates for prime minister were also monitored during the pre-campaign period from 1 September to 31 December 2024.

4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR MEDIA DURING ELECTIONS

Freedom of expression and media freedom, in a democratic society, is the basis for ensuring an open and pluralistic public debate, based on the principles of the rule of law and fundamental rights of citizens. Consequently, the **Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo** guarantees the freedom of expression and media freedom in its Article 42, thus creating a strong basis for the protection of these rights.

In addition to the Constitution, the legislative body has enacted a number of laws and bylaws that regulate the media sphere.

Thus, the **Law on the Independent Media Commission**¹, which was adopted in March 2012, aims to define the competencies of the Independent Media Commission (hereinafter: IMC) in order to promote the development of a sound market for audio-visual media services that serve all citizens of the Republic of Kosovo.

According to Article 3 of this law, the IMC is an independent body which is competent for regulating, managing and supervising the broadcasting frequency spectrum. The IMC regulates the rights, obligations and responsibilities of natural and legal persons who provide audio and audio-visual media services, including online media.

The broadcasting policy, as defined by law, must be in line with internationally accepted broadcasting and human rights standards. In this context, relevant European legislation, including the European Commission AVMS Directive, primarily determine how to preserve democracy, the rule of law and freedom of expression in the media space.

In December 2024, the IMC issued the **Regulation on the Obligations of Media Service Providers during the Election Campaign**², which aims to ensure an impartial and transparent media environment during the election period, guaranteeing balanced and objective information for all certified political entities. It sets out the obligations of providers to respect the standards of freedom of expression and to ensure equal representation in broadcasts, also regulating political advertising with clear time and content restrictions. The regulation also provides for monitoring mechanisms and disciplinary measures for violations by the IMC, in order to preserve the integrity of the electoral process.

Moreover, this regulation stipulates that the space that broadcasters can sell to all political entities for advertising is 6 hours, within the period starting from 12:00 to 24:00. Broadcasters must offer this space equally to all certified entities.

While the quantitative limit of political broadcast time for a certified political entity within a day is 90 minutes.

The regulation also obliges all media service providers (MSPs) to keep separate daily diaries for the free access provided and advertising time sold to each certified political entity. These diaries, according to the regulation, must be submitted on Monday to report on the previous week, while the IMC will impose sanctions on MSPs that fail to submit the diaries.

¹ Law No. 04/L-44 on the Independent Media Commission, Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo, 2012.

² Independent Media Commission, Regulation 2024/03 on the Obligations of Media Service Providers during the Election Campaign, 16 December 2024.

Meanwhile, **the Regulation on Commercial Audio and Audio-visual Communications**³ approved by the IMC in December 2023, prohibits product placement in political broadcasts. This provision aims to preserve the independence of political content and prevent the influence of various interests on debates and information provided to the public.

The **Law on General Elections**, adopted in June 2008, regulates the issue of media during the election campaign. Article 48 of this law states that “all media shall ensure that all certified political entities are fairly and impartially represented on broadcasts during the election campaign, and that all broadcast media shall provide all certified political entities with fair and impartial access in programs of political discussion and debate.”

Article 49 of this law prescribed general rules for political advertising on radio and television, limiting the duration of political advertising spots to a maximum of two (2) minutes (120 seconds).

Also, according to the law, broadcasters that decide to offer space for paid political advertising are obliged to provide a minimum amount of free airtime for each certified political entity during the campaign period, guaranteeing equal access.

Furthermore, Article 52 of this law strictly prohibits the broadcasting or publication of any material related to election campaign activities within the period starting 24 hours before the opening of polling stations and lasting until their official closing. These provisions aim to preserve media neutrality and prevent undue influence on voters in the final phase of the electoral process.

This law has brought several changes compared to the previous law, which was adopted in June 2008.⁴ The new law has foreseen the obligation of the IMC to regulate online publications throughout the entire electoral process through sub-legal acts, and has also strengthened the role of the IMC in monitoring the media during the electoral period.

3 IMC - 2023 - 02 Regulation on commercial audio and audio-visual communications
4 Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo, Law No. 03/L-073 on General Elections in the Republic of Kosovo.

GENERAL MONITORING DATA

General media monitoring data during the election campaign include electoral chronicles, respect for the gender quota during the broadcast of electoral chronicles, participation of candidates in television debates, 'live streams' of portals, monitoring of social media of candidates for prime minister, as well as political entities.

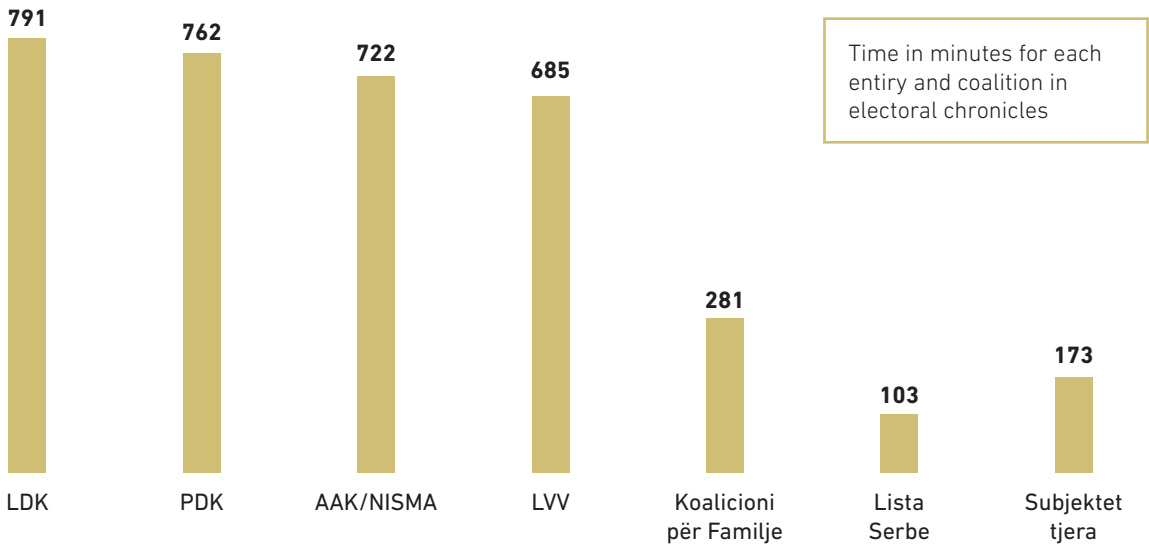
The results presented below aim to provide a general overview of the level of transparency, (im)partiality and access to media space of political entities during the election campaign of 9 February 2025.

Data from monitoring 11 TV channels show that during this period there were nearly 69 hours of electoral chronicles, over 511 hours of political debates, 293 live broadcasts on official pages of the portals with over 18 thousand minutes, over 16 thousand posts on official Facebook pages of political entities and 579 posts on the official pages of the candidates for prime minister.

Electoral chronicles

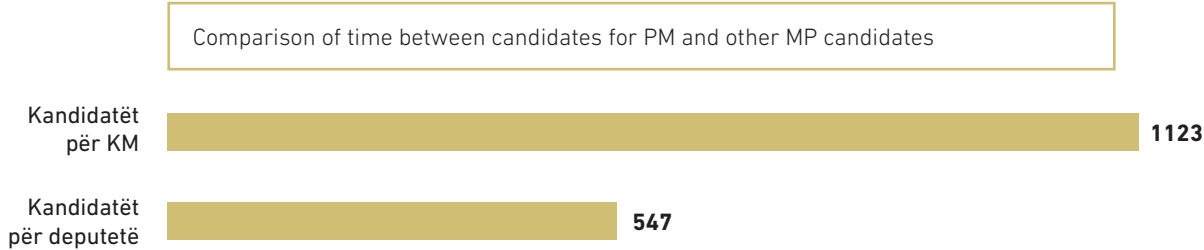
According to the monitoring results, that the Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) was covered the most in television during the electoral chronicle with 791 minutes, followed by the Democratic Party of Kosovo (PDK) with 762 minutes, followed by AAK-NISMA-Conservatives, Intellectuals Coalition (AAK-NISMA) with 722 minutes, Self Determination Movement (LVV) with 685 minutes, the Coalition for Families with 281 minutes and Serbian List (Srpska lista) with 103 minutes. Other political entities were covered for a total of 173 minutes.

CHART 1 Time in minutes for each entity and coalition in electoral chronicles



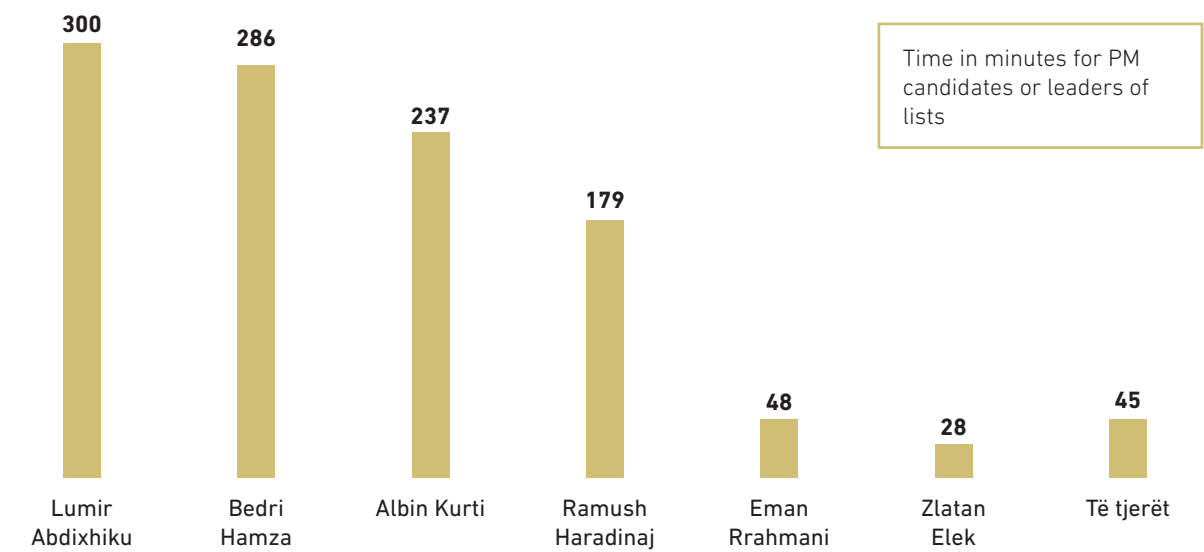
During electoral chronicles, majority of television air-time was dedicated to candidates for prime minister or leaders of the competing lists, who had 1,123 minutes available. In comparison, other candidates only received 547 minutes.

CHART 2 Comparison of time between candidates for Prime Minister or leaders of lists and other MP candidates



Meanwhile, in terms of candidates for prime minister, Lumir Abdixhiku (LDK) leads with 300 minutes in electoral chronicles, followed by Bedri Hamza (PDK) with 286 minutes, Albin Kurti (LVV) with 237 minutes, Ramush Haradinaj (AAK-NISMA) with 179 minutes, Eman Rrahmani (Coalition for Families) with 48 minutes and Zlatan Elek (Serbian List) with 28 minutes. In total, candidates from other entities were covered for 45 minutes.

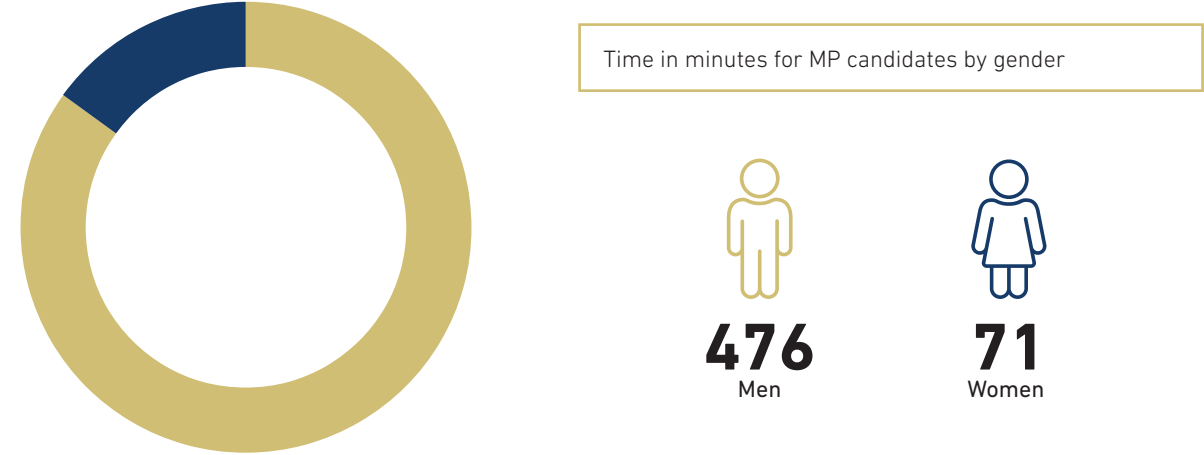
CHART 3 Time in minutes for PM candidates or leaders of lists



The ranking of political parties according to the space given in the election chronicles for candidates for MP differs from that for candidates for prime minister. In this context, the candidates of the AAK-NISMA-Conservatives, Intellectuals Coalition (AAK-NISMA) lead with 175 minutes, followed by those of the Vetëvendosje Movement (LVV) with 83 minutes, the Coalition for Family with 82 minutes, the Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) with 81 minutes, the Democratic Party of Kosovo (PDK) with 59 minutes, the Serbian Democracy (Srpska Demokratija) with 32 minutes and the Serbian List (Srpska lista) with 16 minutes. Meanwhile, candidates from other entities had a total of 19 minutes.

The fact that AAK-NISMA received more coverage in the election chronicles among its parliamentary candidates may be due to its nature as a coalition. Candidates from each party in the coalition were counted separately in the election chronicles, thus increasing the total airtime of the coalition, compared to parties that competed alone.

CHART 4 Time in minutes for MP candidates by gender



These data suggest that, despite the commitment to gender equality in politics, women have had a much lower presence in the media coverage during the election campaign on television. This inequality may have an impact on public perception and their chances of achieving electoral success. As for the female candi-

Gender aspect during the broadcast of electoral chronicles
The gender aspect in the broadcasts of election chronicles for the 2025 Elections shows a marked inequality. Of the 27 political entities that competed, only two of them had women as leaders of the lists. Also, the number of female candidates remains low, as no political entity has managed to exceed the representation of 37% women (the highest percentage in these elections).

This inequality is also reflected in the television space dedicated to women during the campaign. Of the 1,298 news stories that included parliamentary candidates (women and men), only 207 of them (16%) were dedicated to women candidates.

Also, the television time for female candidates was much lower than for male candidates. Out of the 547 minutes that were broadcast for parliamentary candidates, only 71 minutes (13%) were for female candidates.

dates who have had the most airtime, out of the top five candidates, four of them are from the Self Determination Movement. Albulena Haxhiu 14 minutes, Donika Gërvalla 11 minutes, Mimoza Kusari Lila six minutes, Arbërie Nagavci five minutes and Time Kadrijaj from the AAK-NISMA Coalition with four minutes.

Televised debates

During the period 11 January – 8 February, at national level 11 television channels were monitored. During this period, a total of 409 debates were monitored.

Of these debates, those with only one political entity dominate (223 debates), followed by debates with only analysts (131 debates).

During this campaign, there was a noticeable lack of confrontation between political entities, with only 47 debates involving more than one entity (34 debates with multiple entities, and 13 debates between two entities).

This shows a serious lack of open debate and direct confrontation of ideas during this election campaign, limiting the opportunity for citizens to hear alternatives and arguments.

A key factor in this lack of confrontation has been the refusal of the LVV to participate in debates on at least three major media outlets, as well as the refusal of the Prime Minister to debate with other candidates. This

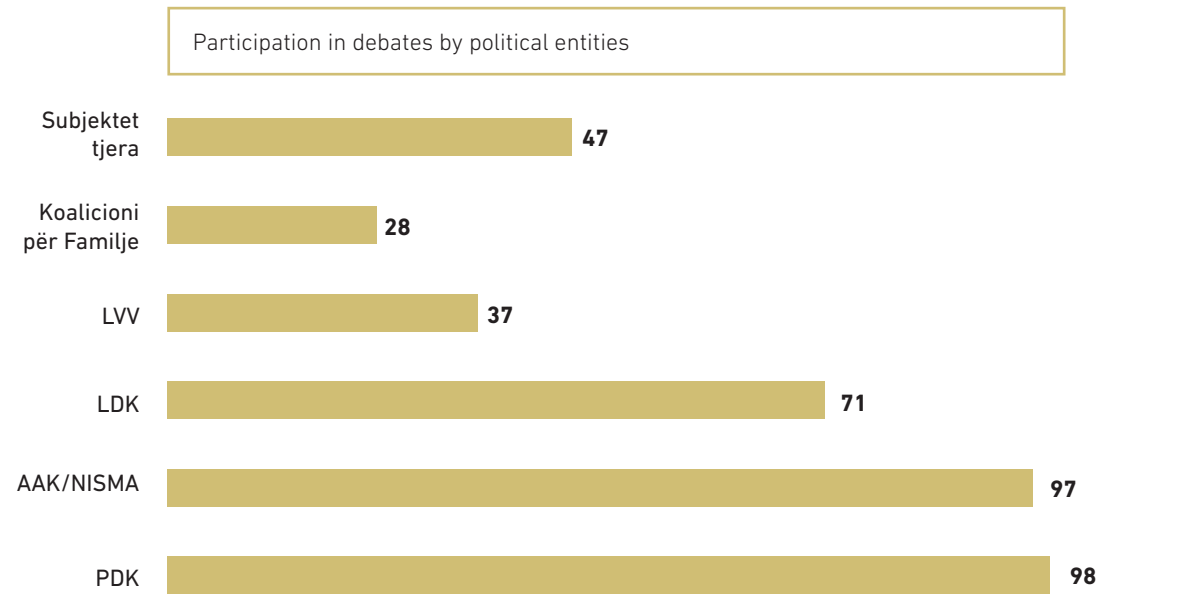
decision has directly affected the structure of debates and participation of other entities. In the absence of LVV, the formats of political confrontations were limited, leading to an uneven distribution of debate participation among political parties.

In this context, the LVV’s refusal to participate in debates with political opponents has contributed to the reduction of political confrontations. This strategy, justified by party representatives as the “lack of equal conditions” for political entities on the part of media platforms, resulted in a more closed campaign in terms of public debate.

During this period, PDK participated in 98 debates, AAK-NISMA in 97 debates, LDK in 71 debates, LVV in 37 debates, the Coalition for the Family in 28 debates, and other entities in 47 debates.

This ranking of participation in debates by political entities is largely as a result of LVV’s absence in a significant number of debates.

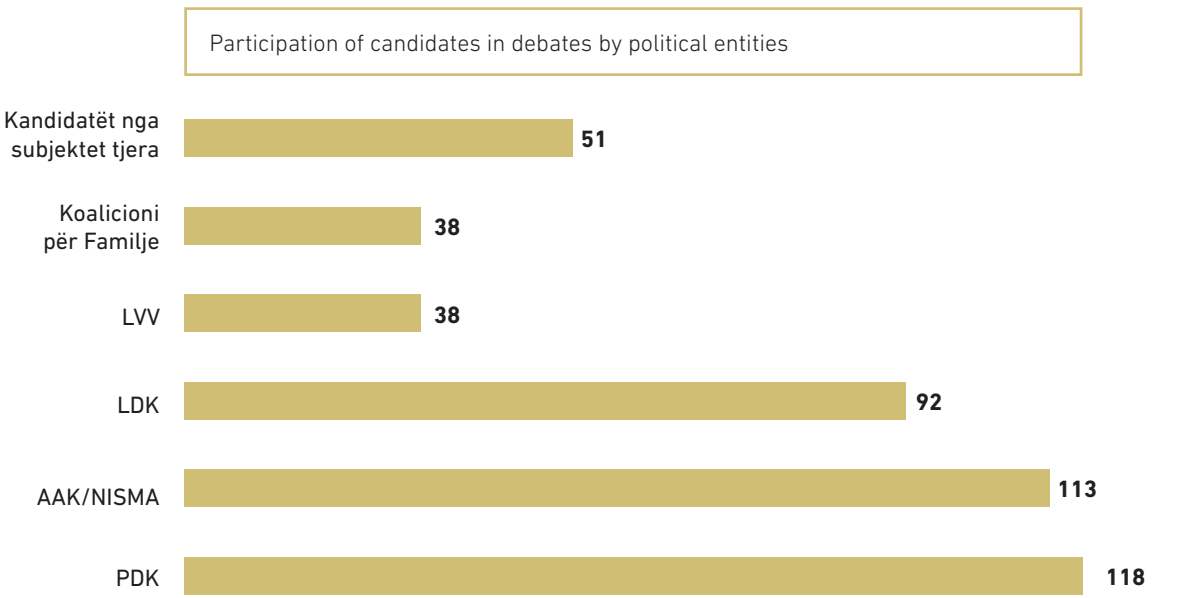
CHART 5 Participation in debates by political entities



Regarding participation in debates by candidates of political entities, a total of 118 appearances by PDK, 113 by AAK-NISMA, 92 by LDK, 38 by LVV, 38 by the Coalition for Family and 51 by other entities were recorded. It is

worth noting that these figures do not represent unique candidates, as some of them may have appeared in debates more than once.

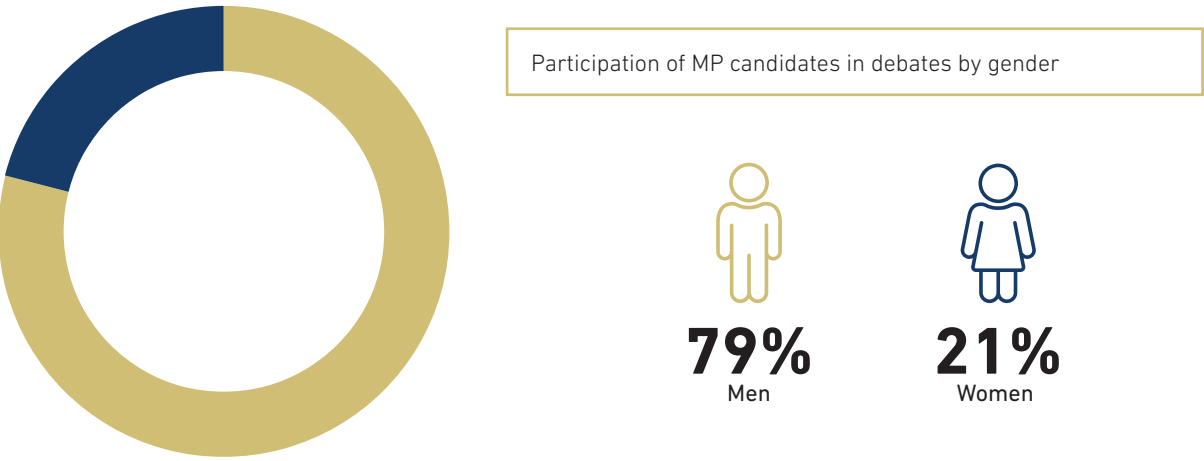
CHART 6 Participation of candidates in debates by political entities



Even in televised debates, the participation of women candidates is much lower than that of men. 79% of can-











didates in the debates were men, while only 21% were women.

CHART 7 Participation of MP candidates in debates by gender





Regarding the participation of candidates in televised debates, the AAK-NISMA candidate for prime minister, Ramush Haradinaj, has had the most appearances, participating in ten televised debates.

AAK-NISMA:	LDK:
 Ramush Haradinaj has had the most appearances (10).	 Jehona Lushaku Sadriu (8 appearances).
 Arton Demhasaj (9 appearances).	 Besian Mustafa dhe Visar Azemi (6 appearances each).
 Haki Abazi (8 appearances).	 Lumir Abdixhiku (5 appearances).
 Fatmir Limaj (7 appearances).	 Alban Zogaj, Anton Quni, Arben Gashi, Doarsa Kica Xhelili, Hykmete Bajrami, Paris Guri (4 appearances each).
 Besnik Tahiri dhe Xhevahire Izmaku (6 appearances each).	
LVV:	PDK:
 Armend Muja dhe Nezir Kraki (4 appearances each).	 Bedri Hamza (9 appearances).
 Daulina Osmani dhe Dimal Basha (3 appearances each).	 Arben Mustafa (8 appearances).
 Albulena Haxhiu, Fatmire Mulhaxha Kollçaku, Faton Peci, Imri Demelezi (2 appearances each).	 Bernard Nikaj, Besa Kabashi Ramaj, Besianë Musmurati, Enver Hoxhaj (6 appearances each).

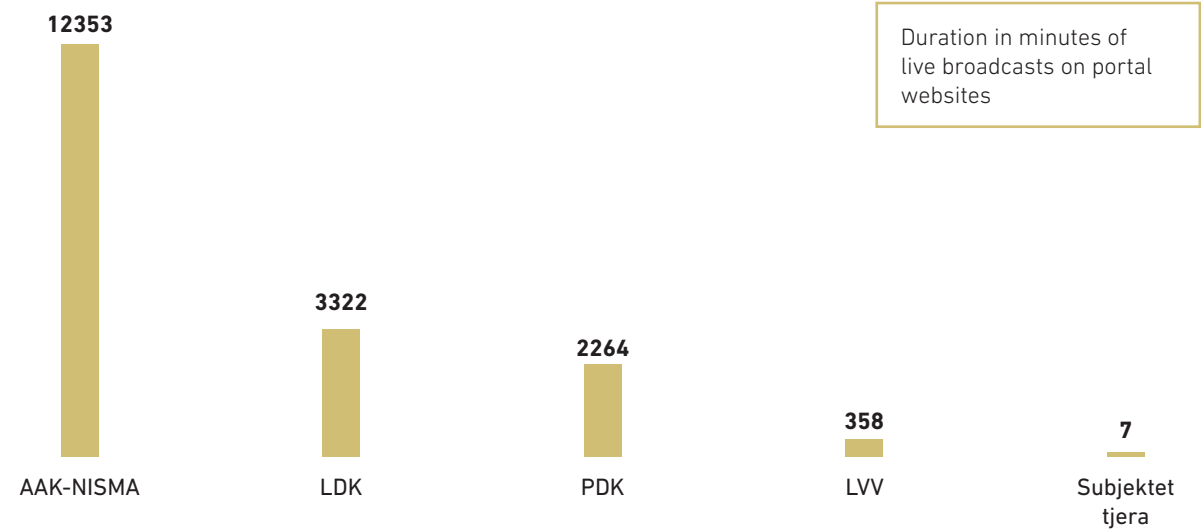
LIVE BROADCASTS FROM PORTALS

During the election campaign, 15 official pages of Facebook portals were monitored (*Albanian Post, Ekonomia Online, Gazeta Blic, Gazeta Express, IndeksOnline, Insajderi, Kanal 10, Koha.net, Kosova Press, Nacionale, Paparaci, Periskopi, Sinjali, RTV Kim, TV Most*).

These portals have broadcasted 305 hours and 4 minutes on their official websites. Of this time, AAK-NISMA had 205 hours and 53 minutes, LDK 55 hours and 22 minutes, PDK 37 hours and 44 minutes, LVV 5 hours and 58 minutes, and other entities 7 minutes.

It is worth noting that of these broadcasts, in most cases the portals did not introduction whether these broadcasts were sponsored by political entities.

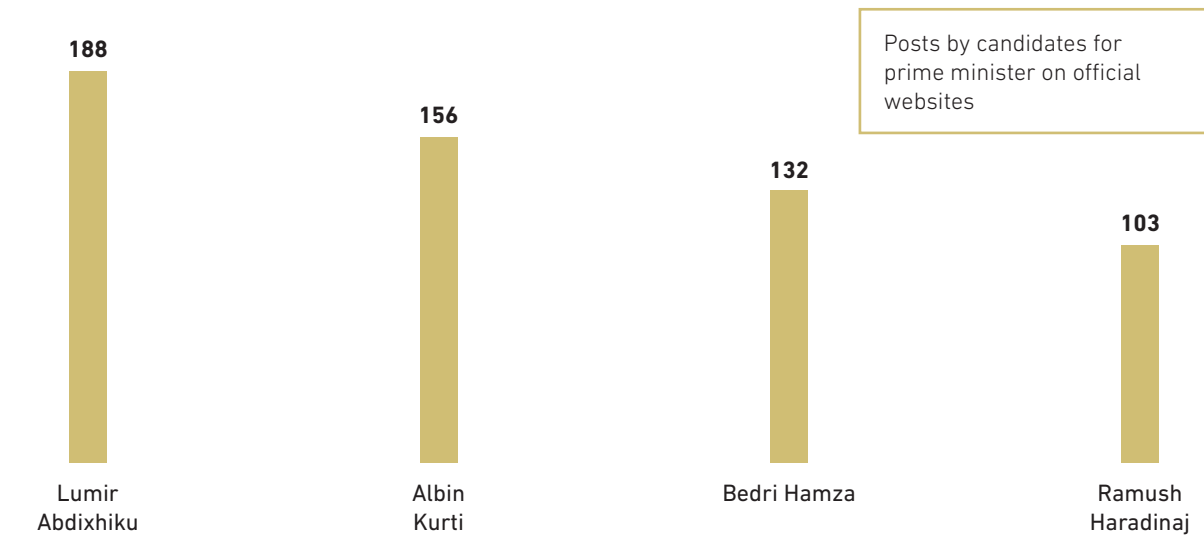
CHART 8 Duration in minutes of live broadcasts on official websites of Facebook portals



Monitoring the official Facebook websites of the candidates for prime minister

From 11 January to 8 February, the candidates for prime minister from the four major parties posted 579 posts on their official Facebook websites. Lumir Abdixhiku (LDK) had 188 posts, Albin Kurti (LVV) 156 posts, Bedri Hamza (PDK) 132 posts and Ramush Haradinaj (AAK-NISMA) 103 posts .

CHART 9 Posts of candidates for prime minister on official websites

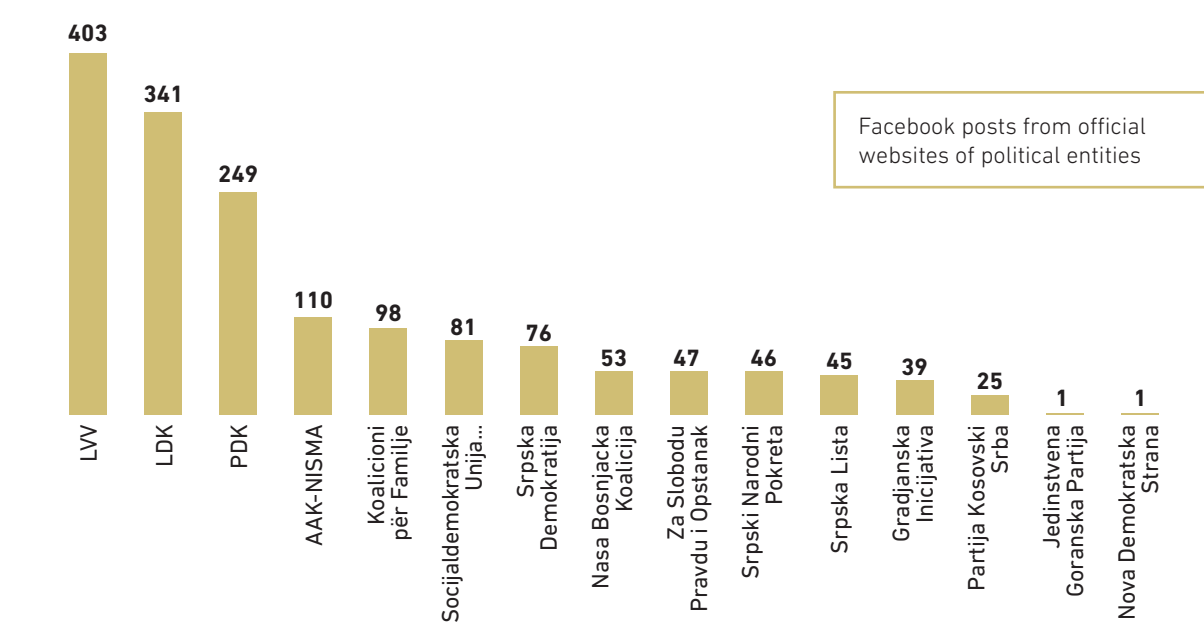


Monitoring of official Facebook websites of political entities

From 11 January to 8 February, the four major parties posted 1,615 posts on their websites. LVV had 403

posts, LDK 341 posts, PDK 249 posts and AAK-NISMA 110 posts, the Coalition for the Family 98 posts, while other minority entities had 414 posts.

CHART 10 Facebook posts from official websites of political entities



INDIVIDUAL FINDINGS FROM TELEVISION MONITORING

RADIO TELEVISION OF KOSOVO

Radio Television of Kosovo during the 29 days of the electoral campaign had over 11 hours of electoral chronicles dedicated to activities of political entities and nearly 47 hours of televised debates.

Electoral chronicles

The space (minutes) for political entities in election chronicles on Radio Television of Kosovo was approximately the same for all major political entities.

LDK and **PDK** have had the most coverage, with 58 chronicles for both political entity and the candidate for prime minister.

LVV had **57** chronicles for the political entity and 50 for the candidate for prime minister.

Followed by **AAK-NISMA** with 55 chronicles for the political entity and 44 for the candidate for prime minister

Coalition for the Family had 33 chronicles for the political entity and 22 for the candidate for prime minister.

Independent candidate Fatmir Bytyqi had only 2 chronicles.

Paraqitja e kandidatëve për deputetë sipas gjinisë



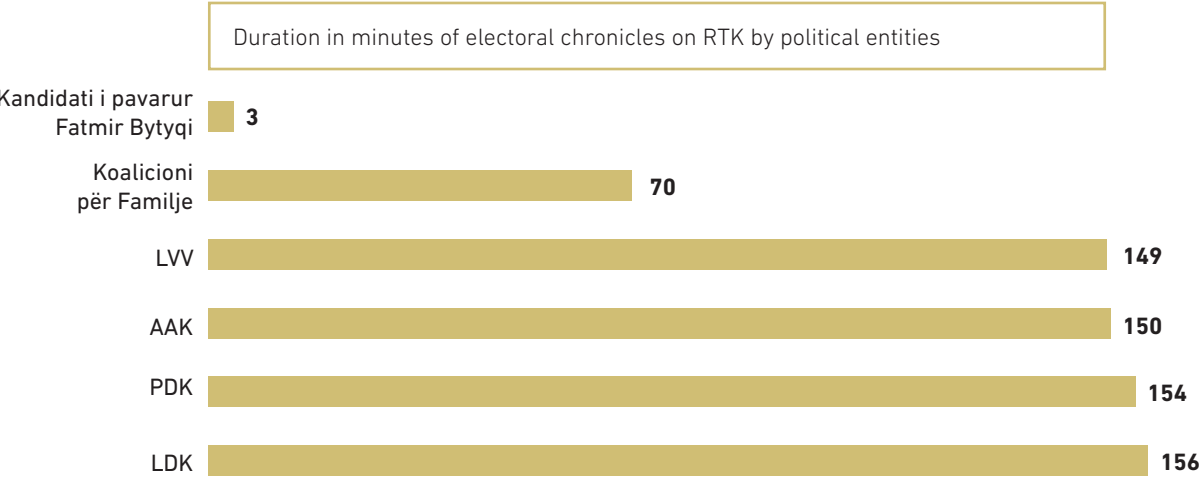
Data on the appearance of MP candidates in RTK's electoral chronicles by gender show a significant disparity between men and women candidates. In all political entities analysed, the number of men candidates introduced is significantly higher than that of women.

- **Coalition for the Family** did not have any female candidates introduced in the electoral chronicles, while 52 men candidates were introduced.
- **AAK-NISMA** had the highest number of candidates introduced, with 90 men and only 8 women.
- **Self-Determination Movement (LVV)** had a more balanced representation compared to other entities, with 39 men candidates and 27 women candidates.
- **Democratic Party of Kosovo (PDK)** had a low introduction of women, with only 2 women candidates, compared to 28 men candidates.
- **Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK)** had 7 women and 29 men introduced in electoral chronicles.

Regarding televised space in minutes on RTK, LDK leads with 156 minutes, followed by PDK with 154 minutes, AAK-NISMA with 150 minutes, LVV with 149

minutes, Coalition for the Family with 70 minutes and independent candidate Fatmir Bytyqi with 3 minutes.

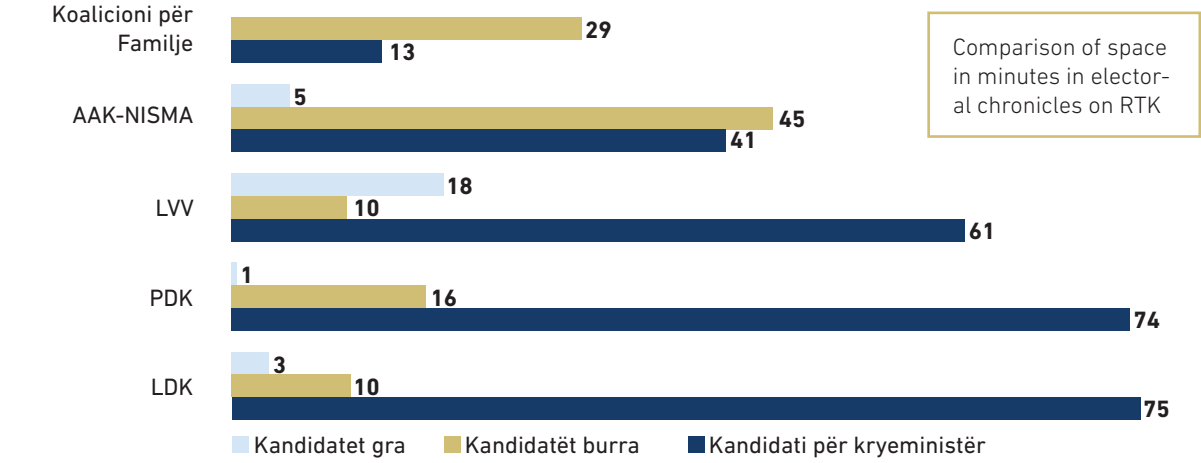
CHART 11 Duration in minutes of electoral chronicles on RTK by political entities



LDK candidate for Prime Minister, Lumir Abdixhiku is the candidate with the longest broadcast time on RTK with a total of 75 minutes, followed by PDK candidate Bedri Hamza with 74 minutes, Albin Kurti of LVV with 61 minutes, Ramush Haradinaj of AAK-NISMA with 41 minutes and Eman Rrahmani from the Coalition for the Family with 29 minutes. While the candidates for prime minister had 263 minutes of space in the electoral chronicles,

other candidates for MPs had only 136 minutes. Even in terms of the duration of appearances of women candidates, it is noticeable that they were given much less space in relation to men candidates. Of the 136 minutes of the MP candidates' appearances, women candidates appeared for only 27 minutes (19%), while men candidates appeared for 110 minutes (81%).

CHART 12 Comparison of space in minutes in electoral chronicles on RTK



Televised debates

RTK, during the period 11 January – 8 February, has conducted 31 televised debates, of which 12 debates were for the presentation of an entity/candidate, 12 debates were only with analysts and 7 debates were with multiple entities/candidates. Of the debates with political entities, in seven cases the party program was introduced, while in 12 other cases the party program was partially discussed.

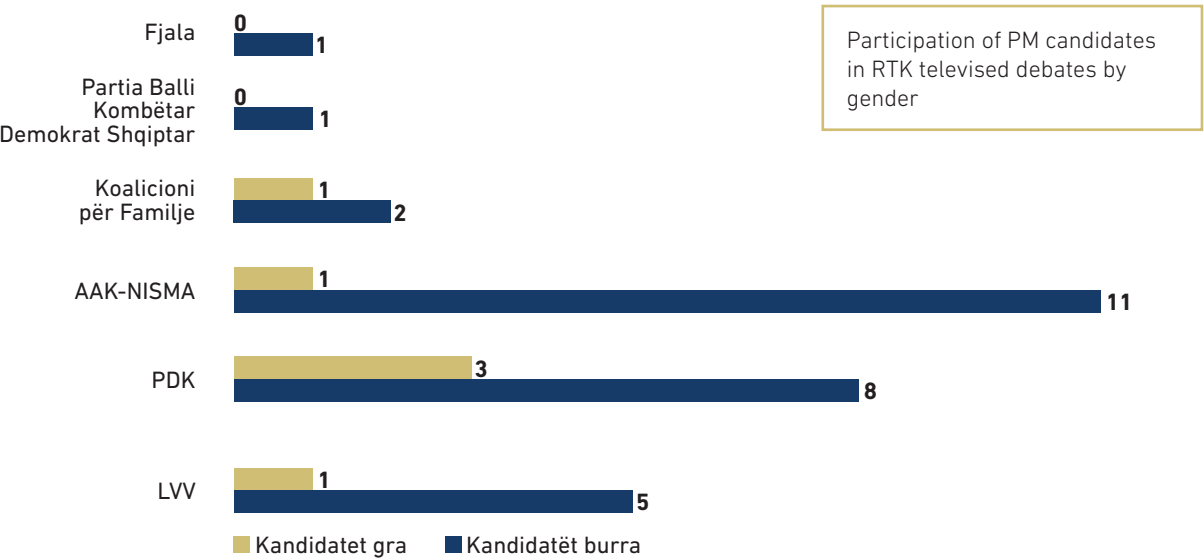
In RTK television debates, AAK-NISMA participated in ten debates, PDK in nine debates, LVV in six debates, Coalition for the Family in two debates, Balli Kombëtar Demokrat Shqiptar Party, Fjala and independent can-

didate Fatmir Bytyqi in one debate. The Democratic League of Kosovo has refused to participate in the debates held on RTK.

A total of 35 MP candidates participated in the televised debates, with the largest participation coming from the candidates of the AAK-NISMA Coalition with 12 participants, followed by PDK with 11, LVV with 6, and Coalition for the Family with three, and the other three entities with one participating candidate each.

Of the 35 participating candidates, 29 were men (83%) and 6 were women (17%).

CHART 13 Participation of PM candidates in RTK televised debates by gender



Six analysts, two of whom were women, participated in the RTK televised debates. In total, they had 81 appearances, with women analysts making 28 appearances and men analysts making 53 appearances.

The discussion in the debates on RTK focused on the offers from each party’s political programs on the respective topic. The moderators of the show have also emphasized before each show the invitations for the en-

tities who did not participate. The moderators have been fair, and all participants have had almost equal space.

The debates were held in a calm atmosphere, with very little interference and moderate language. The exception was the debate with Visar Korenica from the Coalition for the Families, who left the show because RTK stopped broadcasting an advertising spot of this entity, because they considered it to violate election rules.

KOHAVISION

Koha Vision had over eight hours of electoral chronicles dedicated to the activities of political entities and over 44 hours of televised debates.

Electoral chronicle

The space for political entities in KTV’s electoral chronicles was similar for the main parties, with some differences in the coverage of the candidates for prime minister.

PDK has had the most coverage, with 54 chronicles for the political entity and 52 for the candidate for prime minister; Followed by **LDK** with 51 chronicles for the political entity and 48 for the candidate for prime minister; **AAK-NISMA** had 53 chronicles for the political entity and 45 for the candidate for prime minister. **LVV** had 47 chronicles for the political entity and 37 for the candidate for prime minister. **Coalition for the Family** had 5 chronicles for the political entity and 2 for the entity’s leader. **IRDK** had the lowest coverage, with only 3 chronicles for both the political entity and the entity’s leader.

Paraqitja e kandidatëve për deputetë sipas gjinisë

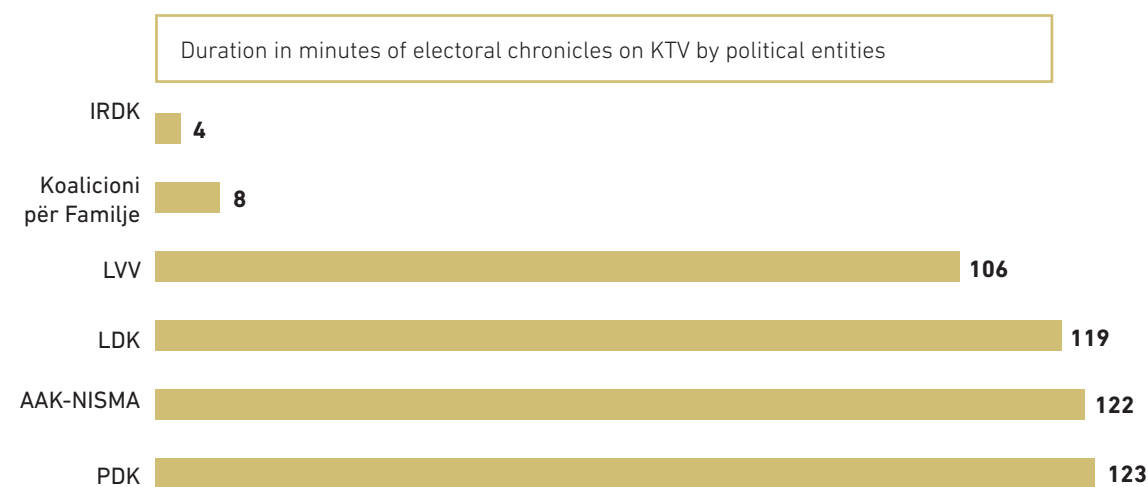


In KTV’s electoral chronicles, the number of MP candidates introduced by gender shows a clear inequality between men and women.

- **AAK-NISMA** has had the most coverage for men candidates, with 75 introductions, while for women there were only 7 introductions.
- **PDK** had 26 introductions of men candidates and none of women candidates.
- **LVV** had a more balanced distribution compared to other entities, with 21 introductions for women and 18 for men.
- **LDK** had 24 introductions of men candidates and only 2 of women candidates.

In terms of televised space in minutes, PDK leads with 123 minutes, followed by AAK-NISMA with 122 minutes, LDK with 119 minutes, LVV with 106 minutes, Coalition for the Family with eight minutes, and IRDK with four minutes.

CHART 14 Duration in minutes of electoral chronicles on KTV by political entities



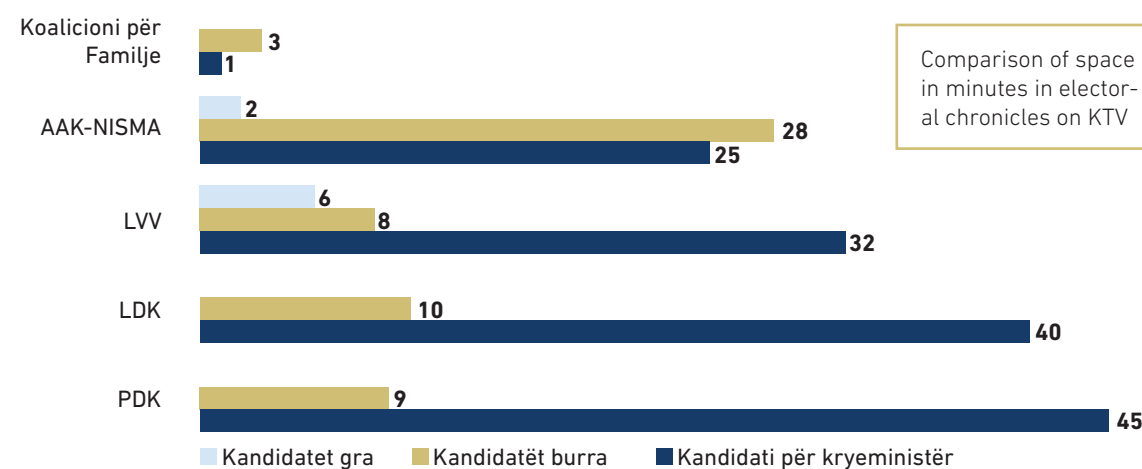
The PDK's candidate for prime minister, Bedri Hamza is the candidate with the longest broadcast time on KTV, with a total of 45 minutes, followed by LDK candidate Lumir Abdixhiku with 40 minutes, Albin Kurti of LVV with 32 minutes, Ramush Haradinaj of AAK-NISMA with 25 minutes and Eman Rrahmani from the Coalition for the Family with 1 minute.

While the candidates for prime minister had 143 minutes of space in the electoral chronicles, other MP

candidates had only 67 minutes. Even in terms of the duration of appearances of women candidates, it is noticeable that they were given much less space compared to men candidates.

Out of the 67 minutes of MP candidates' appearances, women candidates appeared for only eight minutes (12%), while men candidates appeared for 59 minutes (88%).

CHART 15 Comparison of space in minutes in electoral chronicles on KTV



Comparison of space in minutes in electoral chronicles on KTV

Televised debates

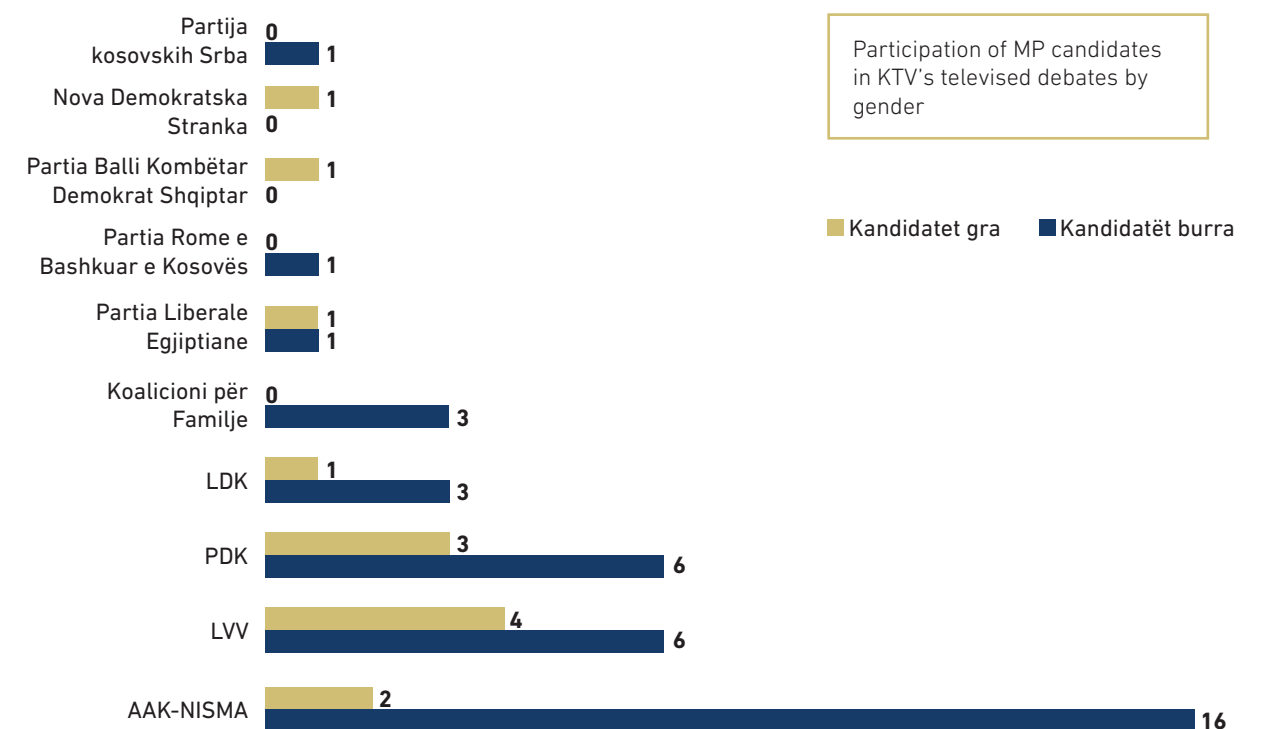
During the period 11 January – 8 February, KTV has conducted 39 televised debates. Of these shows, 19 debates were only with analysts, 11 debates were with multiple entities/candidates, five were for the introduction of one entity/candidate and four debates were between two entities/candidates. Of the debates with political entities, in no case was the party program presented in its entirety, with only certain points of the program being discussed in part.

In KTV televised debates, AAK-NISMA participated in 18 debates, LVV in ten debates, PDK in nine debates, LDK in four debates, Coalition for the Family in three debates, the Egyptian Liberal Party in two debates,

Partia Rome e Bashkuar e Kosovës, Balli Kombëtar Demokrat Shqiptar Party, New Democratic Party (Nova Demokratska Stranka) and the Party of Kosovo Serbs (Partija Kosovskih Srba) in a debate. A total of 50 MP candidates participated in televised debates, with the largest participation coming from the candidates of the AAK-NISMA Coalition with 18 participants, followed by LVV with 10 , PDK with nine, LDK with 4, Coalition for the Family with 3, the Egyptian Liberal Party with 2, and other four entities with one participating candidate each.

Of the 50 participating candidates, 37 were men (74%) and 13 were women (26%).

CHART 16 Participation of MP candidates in KTV's televised debates by gender



Participation of MP candidates in KTV's televised debates by gender

Kandidatët gra Kandidatët burra

Parts of KTV's televised debates were 51 analysts with a total of 64 appearances. Of the 51 analysts, 44 were men (56 appearances), while seven were women (7 appearances).

In general, political debates on KTV were conducted in a fair and professional atmosphere. The debates were inclusive, including representatives of minority parties. The language used was fair, and all participants had almost equal space, as the questions were the same for everyone.

KLAN KOSOVA

During the 29 days of the electoral campaign, Klan Kosova had over 9 hours of electoral chronicles dedicated to the activities of political entities and over 62 hours of televised debates.

During the monitoring of media reports, a one-sided approach by Klan Kosova towards LVV was observed. Specifically, most electoral chronicles and political debates have introduced this political entity from a mainly negative, antagonistic and critical perspective. There was also a lack of balance in providing space for clarification or defense of LVV’s views, thus creating a perception of inequality in the media treatment of political parties.

Electoral chronicle

In the electoral chronicles of Klan Kosova, coverage of political entities and candidates for prime minister has been balanced for the main parties, while smaller entities have had a minimal presence.

- PDK** had the most coverage with 48 chronicles for the political entity and 48 for the candidate for prime minister.
- LDK** had 45 chronicles for both the political entity and the candidate for prime minister.
- AAK-NISMA** had 45 chronicles for the political entity and 44 for the candidate for prime minister.
- LVV** had 42 chronicles for the political entity and the same number for the candidate for prime minister.
- Coalition for the Family** had 23 chronicles for the political entity and 23 for the entity’s leader.
- The Egyptian Liberal Party** had only 1 chronicle for the political entity and 1 for the entity’s leader.
- PDAK-LPB** had 1 chronicle for the political entity and none for the entity’s leader.

Paraqitja e kandidatëve për deputetë sipas gjinisë



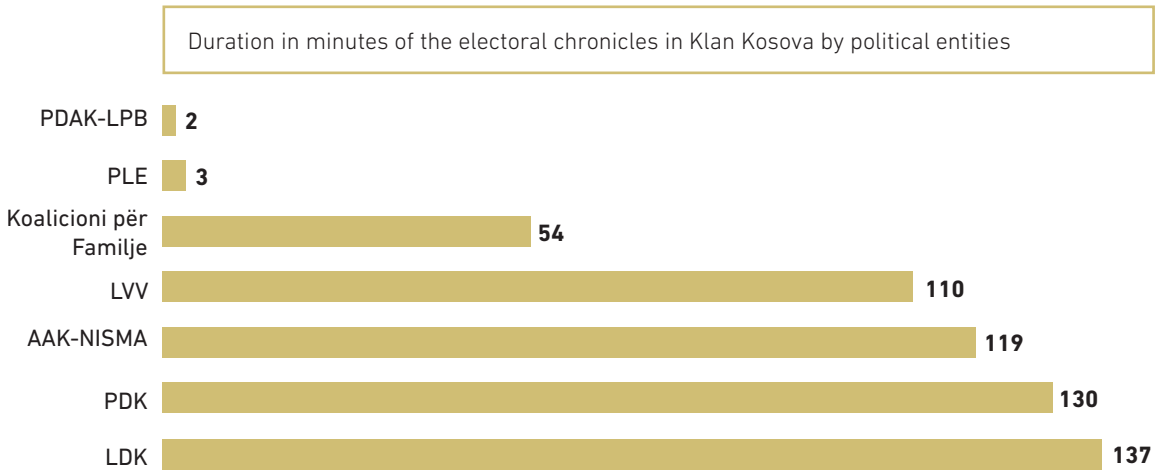
In the electoral chronicles of Klan Kosova, the number of MP candidates introduced by gender shows a high inequality, with men candidates being introduced much more often than women candidates.

- AAK-NISMA** has had the most coverage for men candidates, with 73 introductions, while for women there were only 9 introductions.
- LDK** had 35 introductions for men candidates and 3 for women candidates.
- LVV** had 18 introductions for men candidates and 20 for women candidates, showing a more equal distribution compared to other entities.
- PDK** had 21 introductions for men candidates and 2 for women candidates.
- Coalition for the Family** had only 23 introductions of men candidates and none of women candidates.

- The Egyptian Liberal Party** had 1 introduction for men candidates and 1 for women candidates.
- PDAK-LPB** had 1 introduction for men candidates and none for women candidates.

In terms of televised space in minutes, LDK leads with 137 minutes, followed by PDK with 130 minutes, AAK-NISMA with 119 minutes, LVV with 110 minutes, Coalition for Families with 54 minutes, Egyptian Liberal Party with three minutes, and PDAK-LPB with two minutes.

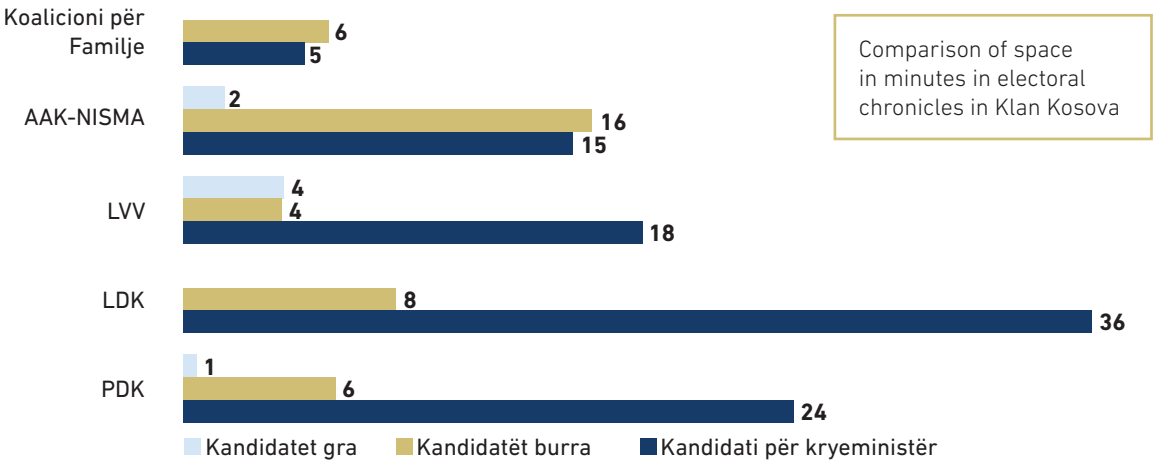
CHART 17 Duration in minutes of the electoral chronicles in Klan Kosova by political entities



LDK’s candidate for prime minister, Lumir Abdixhiku is the candidate with the longest broadcast time on Klan Kosova with a total of 36 minutes, followed by PDK candidate Bedri. Hamza with 34 minutes, Albin Kurti from LVV with 18 minutes, Ramush Haradinaj from AAK-NISMA with 15 minutes and Eman Rrahmani from the Coalition for the Family with five minutes. While the candidates for prime minister had 98 minutes of space

in the electoral chronicles, other MP candidates had only 47 minutes. Even in terms of the duration of appearances of women candidates, it is noticeable that they were given much less space compared to men candidates. Of the 47 minutes that the MP candidates were introduced, women candidates were introduced for only six minutes (13%), while men candidates were introduced for 41 minutes (87%).

CHART 18 Comparison of space in minutes in electoral chronicles in Klan Kosova



Televised debates

During the period 11 January - 8 February, Klan Kosova has conducted 47 televised debates. Of these, 27 debates were introduction of a single entity/candidate, 11 were only with analysts, and seven were entertainment shows, where interviews were conducted with members of political entities and 4 debates with multiple entities/candidates. Of the debates with political entities, in five cases the party program was presented, while in 30 other cases the program was partially discussed.

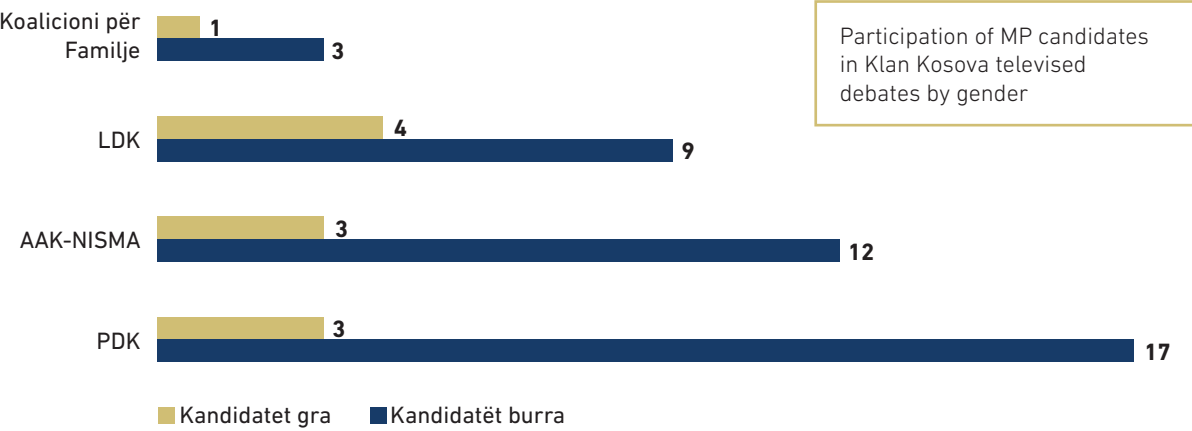
In the televised debates of Klan Kosova, PDK participated in 15 debates, LDK and AAK-NISMA in 12 debates, and

Coalition for the Family in four debates. The Self-Determination Movement (LVV) refused to participate in debates that have been broadcasted on this TV channel.

A total of 52 MP candidates participated in televised debates, with the largest participation coming from PDK candidates with 20 participants, followed by AAK-NISMA with 15, LDK with 13, and Coalition for the Family with 4.

Of the 52 participating candidates, 41 were men (79%) and 11 were women (21%).

CHART 19 Participation of MP candidates in Klan Kosova televised debates by gender



Parts of the televised debates on Klan Kosova were 16 analysts, with a total of 101 appearances. Of these 16 analysts, 13 of them were men (84 appearances), while three were women (17 appearances).

The debates on Klan Kosova have been mostly calm, although they were bias and in some cases the analysts have had a tendency to incite hate speech and use some inappropriate terms during the conversation. The moderator has not had any remarks about this during the course of the show.

In some debates, it was noted that there was a lack of in-depth analysis of the political programs of the entities,

leaving more space for discussion on what political opponents have foreseen and what has been done in the last government, rather than discussion on concrete issues that affect citizens on their programs. Therefore, it often happened that the orientation of the debate was not correct, that is, the debate was not oriented towards the issue for which the political entities were invited.

In 28 debut shows during the election campaign on Klan Kosova, there was product placement or advertising before the start of the show. As explained in the Legal Framework section of this report, the Regulation on Commercial Audio and Audio-visual Communications prohibits product placement in political shows.

RADIO TELEVISION 21 (RTV 21)

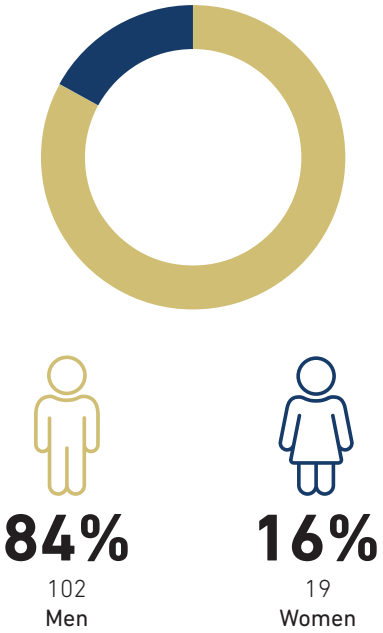
During the 29 days electoral campaign, RTV 21 had over 7 hours of electoral chronicles dedicated to activities of political entities and over 45 hours of televised debates.

Electoral chronicle

In the electoral chronicles of RTV 21, the coverage of political entities and candidates for prime minister has been distributed differently between the main parties and smaller entities.

LDK had the most coverage with 51 chronicles for the political entity and 43 for the candidate for prime minister. **PDK** had 47 chronicles for the political entity and 45 for the candidate for prime minister. **AAK-NISMA** had 36 chronicles for the political entity and 31 for the candidate for prime minister. **LVV** had 32 chronicles for the political entity and 28 for the candidate for prime minister. **Coalition for the Family** had 22 chronicles for the political entity and 15 for the entity's leader. **The Serbian List** had 2 chronicles for the political entity and 1 for the entity's leader. **The Egyptian Liberal Party** had 2 chronicles for the political entity and 2 for the entity's leader. **Ashkali Party for Integration** had 2 chronicles for the political entity and 2 for the entity's leader.

Paraqitja e kandidatëve për deputetë sipas gjinisë

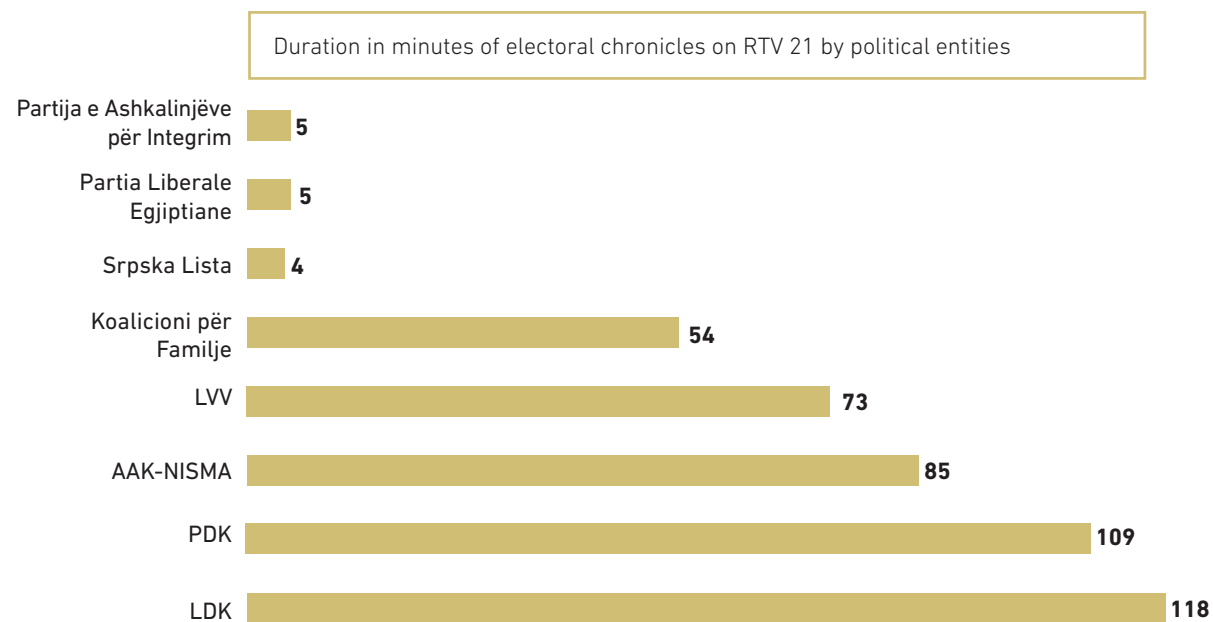


In the election chronicles of RTV 21, the number of MP candidates introduced by gender shows significant dominance of men candidates over women candidates.

- **AAK-NISMA** had the most coverage for men candidates, with 35 introductions, while for women there were only 8 introductions.
- **LDK** had 26 introductions of men candidates and 2 of women candidates.
- **The Coalition for Families** had 27 introductions for men candidates and none for women candidates.
- **LVV** had 10 introductions for men candidates and 9 for women candidates, having a more even distribution compared to other entities.
- **PDK** had 4 introductions of men candidates and none of women candidates.

In terms of televised space in minutes, LDK leads with 118 minutes, followed by PDK with 109 minutes, AAK-NISMA with 85 minutes, LVV with 73 minutes, Coalition for the Family with 54 minutes, Egyptian Liberal Party with 5 minutes, Ashkali Party for Integration with 5 minutes and Serbian List with 4 minutes.

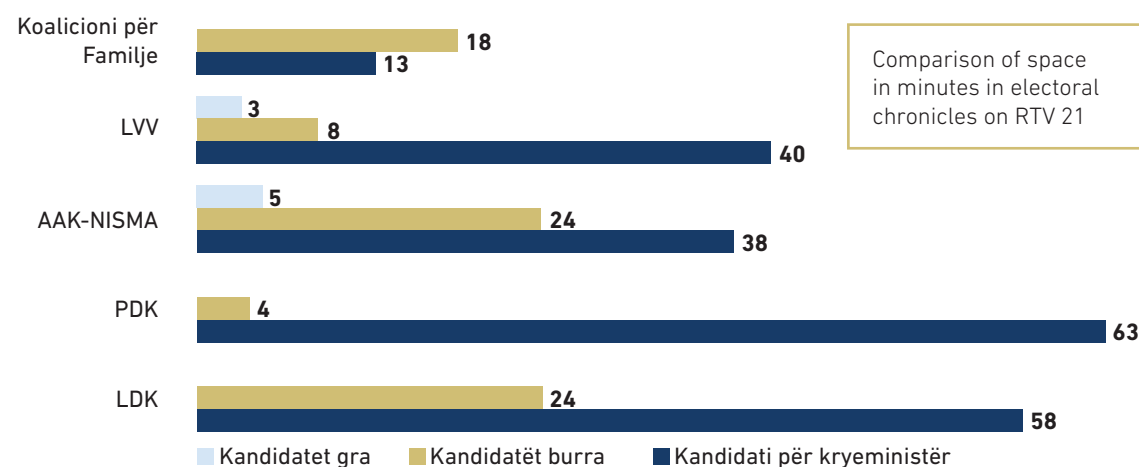
CHART 20 Duration in minutes of electoral chronicles on RTV 21 by political entities



PDK's candidate for prime minister, Bedri Hamza is the candidate with the longest broadcast time on RTV 21, with a total of 63 minutes, followed by LDK's candidate Lumir Abdixhiku with 58 minutes, Albin Kurti of LVV with 40 minutes, Ramush Haradinaj of AAK-NISMA with 38 minutes and Eman Rrahmani from the Coalition for the Family with 13 minutes.

While the candidates for prime minister have had 211 minutes of space in the electoral chronicles, other MP candidates had only 88 minutes. Even in terms of duration of the appearances of women candidates, it is noticeable that they were given much less space in relation to men candidates. Of the 88 minutes that the MP candidates were introduced, women candidates were introduced for only 9 minutes (10%), while men candidates were introduced for 79 minutes (90%).

CHART 21 Comparison of space in minutes in electoral chronicles on RTV 21



Televised debates

During the period 11 January - 8 February, RTV 21 has conducted 36 televised debates. Of these, 33 debates were for the introduction of an entity/candidate and three debates were only with analysts. Of the debates with political entities, in 16 cases the party program was presented, while in 14 other cases the program was partially discussed.

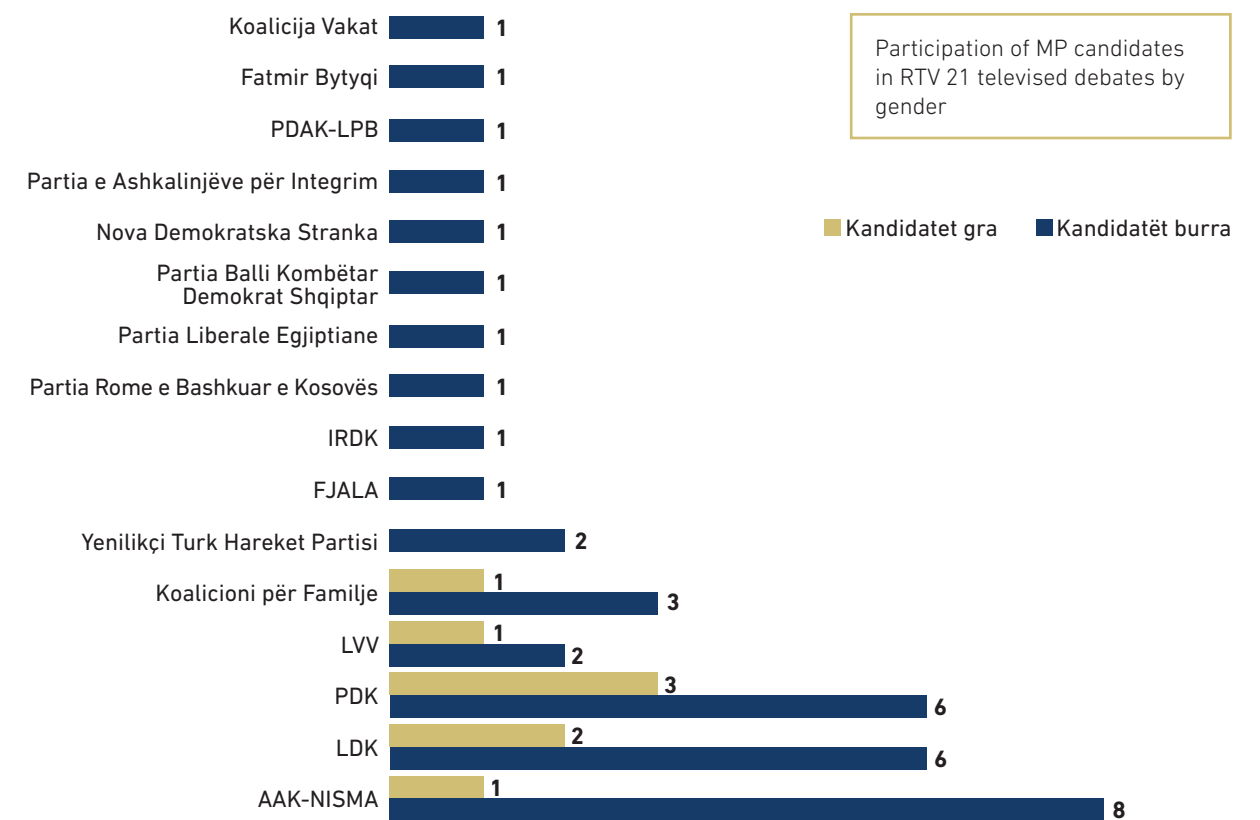
In the RTV 21 televised debates, AAK-NISMA participated in six debates, LDK and PDK in five debates each, LVV in three debates, Coalition for the Family in two debates, Turkish Innovative Movement Party (Yenilikçi Türk Hareket Partisi) in two debates, Fjala, IRDK - New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo, United Roma Party of Kosovo, Egyptian Liberal Party, Balli Kombëtar Demokrat Shqiptar Party, New Democratic Party (Nova Demokratska Stranka), Ashkali Party for Integration, PDAK-LPB, Vakrat Coalition (Koalicija Vakrat) and Independent Candidate Fatmir Bytyqi in one debate each.

A total of 45 MP candidates participated in televised debates, with the largest participation coming from the PDK candidates and AAK-NISMA Coalition with nine MPs each, LDK with eight, Coalition for the Family with four, LVV with three, the Turkish Innovative Movement Party (Yenilikçi Türk Hareket Partisi) with two, and the other entities with one each.

Of the 45 participating candidates, 37 were men (82%) and 8 were women (18%).

The debates were held in a calm atmosphere, without interference and with moderate language. The exception was the debate with the participation of candidates from the Coalition for the Family, which was sanctioned by the ECAP for using hate speech. However, the Supreme Court later considered this to be within the limits of freedom of expression.

CHART 22 Participation of MP candidates in RTV 21 televised debates by gender



Six analysts participated in RTV 21 televised debates, with a total of nine appearances. Of the nine analysts,

five of them were men (7 appearances), while one was a woman (2 appearances).

RTV DUKAGJINI

During the 29 days of the electoral campaign, Radio Television Dukagjini had over three hours of electoral chronicles dedicated to the activities of political entities and over 58 hours of televised debates.

Electoral chronicle

In the electoral chronicles of RTV Dukagjini, the coverage of political entities and candidates for prime minister varied, reflecting a dominance of the main parties, while smaller entities have had a limited presence.

- PDK** had the most coverage with 30 chronicles for the political entity and 27 for the candidate for prime minister.
- LDK** had 28 chronicles for the political entity and 27 for the candidate for prime minister.
- LVV** had 28 chronicles for the political entity and 23 for the candidate for prime minister.
- AAK-NISMA** had 26 chronicles for the political entity and 20 for the candidate for prime minister.
- Coalition for the Family** had 17 chronicles for the political entity and 9 for the entity's leader.
- IRDK - New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo** had had 6 chronicles for the political entity and none for the entity's leader.
- The United Roma Party of Kosovo** had 7 chronicles for the political entity and none for the entity's leader.
- The Egyptian Liberal Party and PDAK-LPB** each had 5 chronicles for the political entity and none for the entity's leader.
- Ashkali Party for Integration** had 3 chronicles about the political entity and none for the entity's leader.
- Naša Bošnjačka Koalicija** had 2 chronicles for the political entity and none for the entity's leader.
- Yenilikçi Türk Hareket Partisi** had 4 chronicles for the political entity and none for the entity's leader.

Other entities, such as Opre Roma Kosova, Coalition Vakati, Kosova Demokratik Türk Partisi, Srpska Demokratija, Srpska Lista, Partia Kosovskih Srba and Socialdemokratska Unija - SDU, had 1 to 2 chronicles per political entity, but had no coverage for the entity's leader or other candidates.

Paraqitja e kandidatëve për deputetë sipas gjinisë



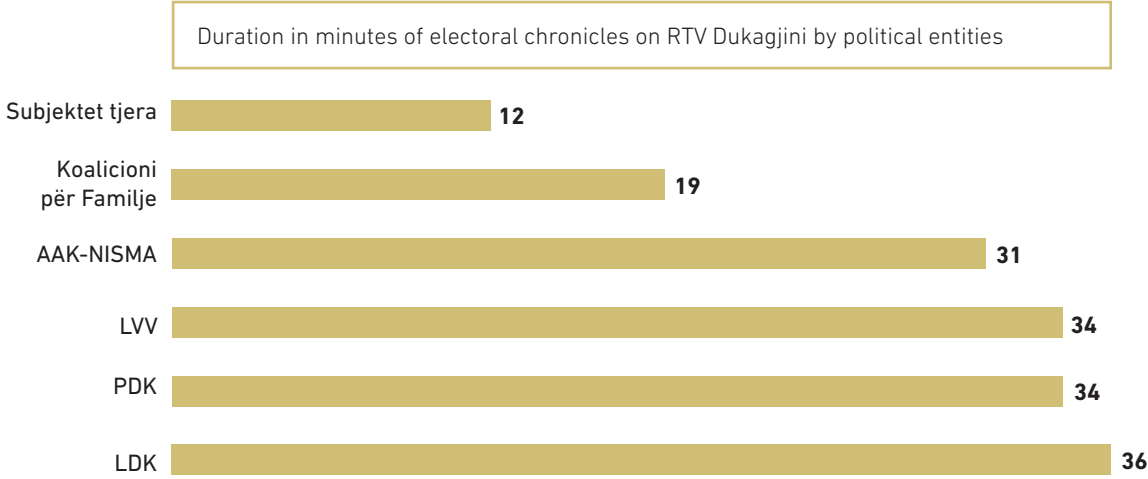
In the electoral chronicles of RTV Dukagjini, the number of MP candidates introduced by gender shows a significant dominance of men candidates over women candidates.

- LVV** had the most coverage, with 18 introductions for men candidates and 7 for women candidates.
- Coalition for the Family** had 11 introductions for men candidates and none for women candidates.
- AAK-NISMA** had 10 introductions for men candidates and 2 for women candidates.
- LDK** had 7 introductions for men candidates and none of women candidates.
- PDK** had 6 introductions for men candidates and none of women candidates.

- The Egyptian Liberal Party** had 2 introductions for men candidates and none for women candidates.
- IRDK** received 1 introduction for men candidates and none for women candidates.
- PDAK-LPB** had 1 introduction for men candidates and none for women candidates.

In terms of television space in minutes, LDK leads with 36 minutes, followed by PDK and LVV with 34 minutes each, AAK-NISMA with 31 minutes, the Coalition for Families with 19 minutes, and 14⁵ minority entities with 12 minutes together.

CHART 23 Duration in minutes of electoral chronicles on RTV Dukagjini by political entities



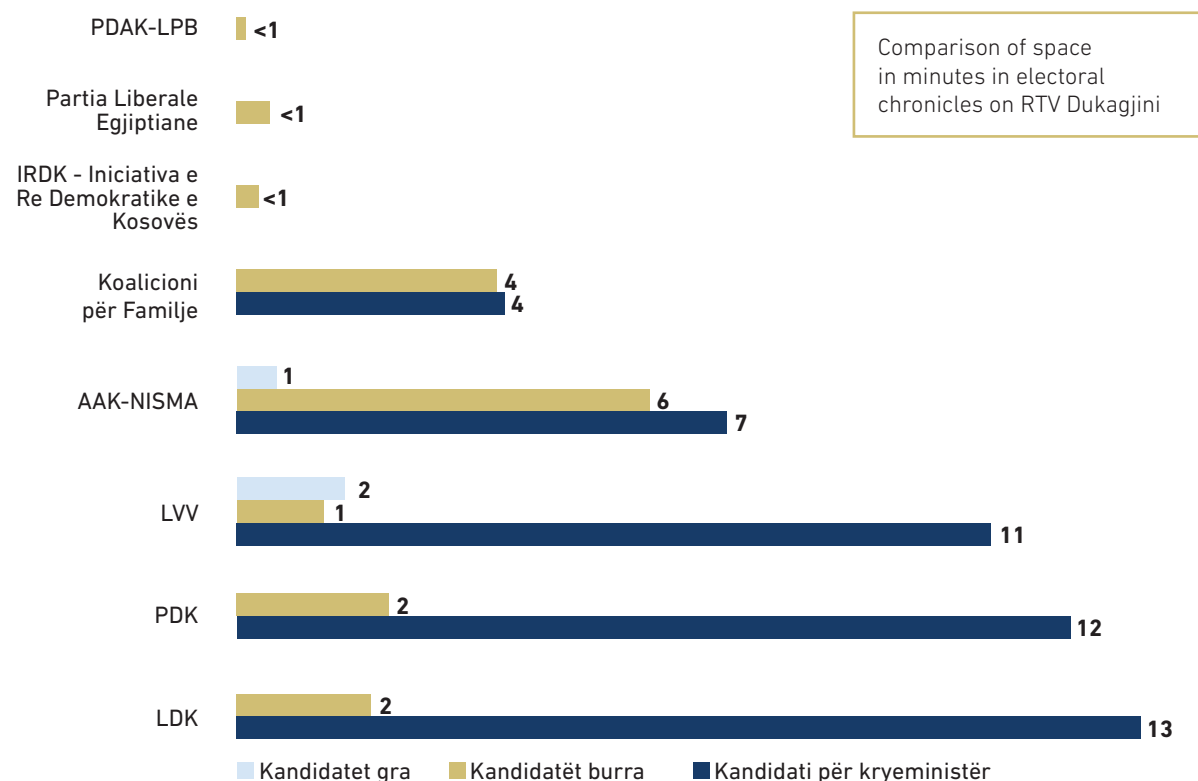
The LDK's candidate for prime minister, Lumir Abdixhiku is the candidate with the longest broadcast time on RTV Dukagjini, with a total of 13 minutes, followed by PDK candidate Bedri Hamza with 12 minutes, Albin Kurti of LVV with 11 minutes, Ramush Haradinaj of AAK-NISMA with seven minutes and Eman Rrahmani from the Coalition for the Family with four minutes.

While the candidates for prime minister had 47 minutes of space in the electoral chronicles, other MP candidates had only 18 minutes. Even in terms of duration of the appearances of women candidates, it is noticeable that they were given much less space in relation to men

candidates. Of the 18 minutes that MP candidates were introduced, women candidates were introduced for only two minutes (11%), while men candidates were introduced for 16 minutes (89%).

5 IRDK - Iniciativa e Re Demokratike e Kosovës, Srpska Lista, Partia Rome e Bashkuar e Kosovës, Partia Liberale Egjiptiane, Srpska Demokratija, Partia kosovskih Srba, Naša Bošnjačka Koalicija, Partia e Ashkalinjëve për Integrim, PDAK-LPB, Socijaldemokratska Unija – SDU, Yenilikçi Türk Hareket Partisi, Kosova Demokratik Türk Partisi, Koalicija Vakati, Opre Roma Kosova

CHART 24 Comparison of space in minutes in electoral chronicles on RTV Dukagjini



Television debates

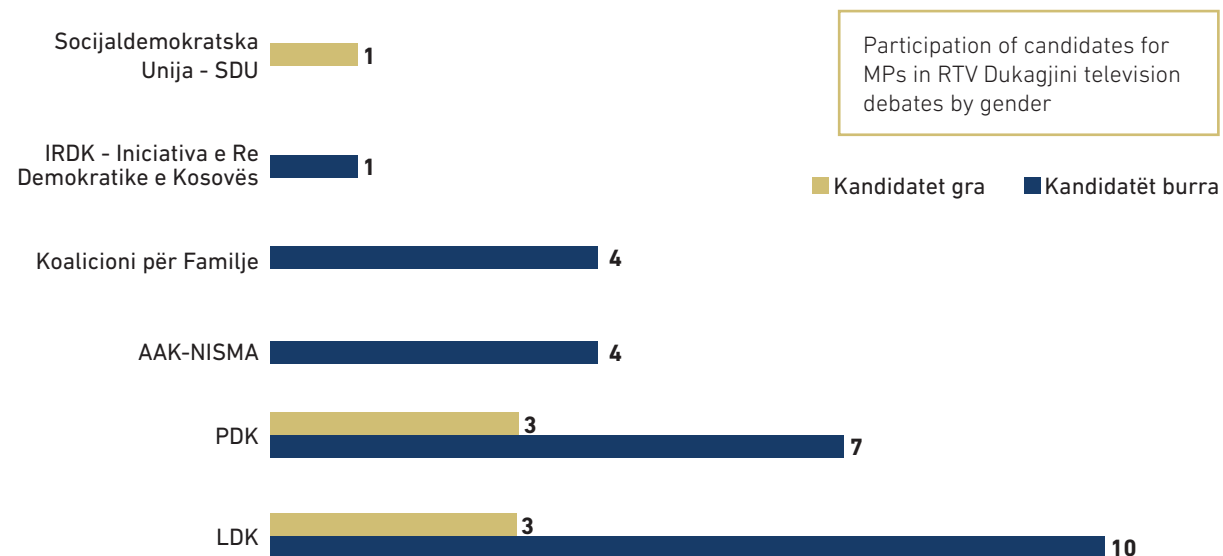
RTV Dukagjini, during the period January 11-February 8, has conducted 51 television debates. Of these, 26 debates were only with analysts, 24 were shows for the presentation of a subject/candidate, and one debate of another type. Of the debates with political subjects, in seven cases the party program was presented, while in five other cases the program was partially discussed.

In the television debates of RTV Dukagjini, LDK and PDK participated in nine debates each, AAK-NISMA in four debates, the Coalition for Families in two debates, the New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo (IRDK) and the Social Democratic Union – SDU (Socijaldemokratska Unija – SDU) in one debate each. The Vetëvendosje Movement has refused to participate in the debates conducted by this television.

A total of 33 candidates for MPs participated in the televised debates, with the largest participation coming from LDK candidates with 13 MPs participating, PDK with 10, AAK-NISMA with four, the Coalition for the Family with four, IRDK and SDU with one participating candidate each.

Of the 32 participating candidates, 26 were men (79%) and 7 were women (21%).

CHART 25 Participation of candidates for MPs in RTV Dukagjini television debates, by gender



Part of the television debates on RTV Dukagjini were 25 analysts with a total of 163 appearances. Of the 25 analysts, only one was a woman, while the other 24 were men.

In the debates that have taken place, derogatory language has been used from time to time, both by analysts and political participants. In particular, comments that could be perceived as stigmatizing towards certain communities have been observed, including statements that incite tension and polarization.

Also, in some cases, the use of offensive and derogatory language towards political subjects and figures has been observed, including comments on physical appearance and harsh labels that go beyond political debate.

In one specific case, one of the participants was sanctioned by the Electoral Complaints and Appeals Panel for the language used during the debate.

Furthermore, direct accusations and severe labels have been made against parties and their leaders, with particular emphasis on the ruling party, which have contributed to reducing the quality of discussions and deepening political divisions.

Instead of focusing on an in-depth analysis of political programs and issues affecting citizens, the debate has often deviated towards personal attacks and divisive narratives, leaving less room for a constructive and informed discussion on the policy alternatives offered.

T7

During the 29 days of the electoral campaign, T7 had nearly two hours of election chronicles dedicated to the activities of political entities and nearly 70 hours of television debates.

Election chronicle

In T7’s election chronicles, coverage of political entities and candidates for prime minister has been more focused on the main parties, while smaller entities have had a minimal presence.

- LDK received the most coverage with 27 chronicles for the political entity and 26 for the candidate for prime minister.
- PDK had 26 chronicles for both the political entity and the candidate for prime minister.
- AAK-NISMA has received 25 chronicles for the political entity and 21 for the candidate for prime minister.
- LVV had 24 chronicles for the political entity and 20 for the candidate for prime minister.
- The Coalition for the Family has received 7 chronicles for the political entity and 4 for the entity’s leader.
- IRDK - New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo has had 3 chronicles about the political entity and none about the entity’s leader.
- The Egyptian Liberal Party has had 2 chronicles for the political entity and none for the entity’s leader.
- Yenilikçi Türk Hareket Partisi and the United Roma Party of Kosovo each had 1 chronicle for the political entity and none for the entity’s leader.



While candidates for MPs have been broadcast on 28 occasions, none of whom are women.

In T7’s election chronicles, women candidates were not mentioned at all.

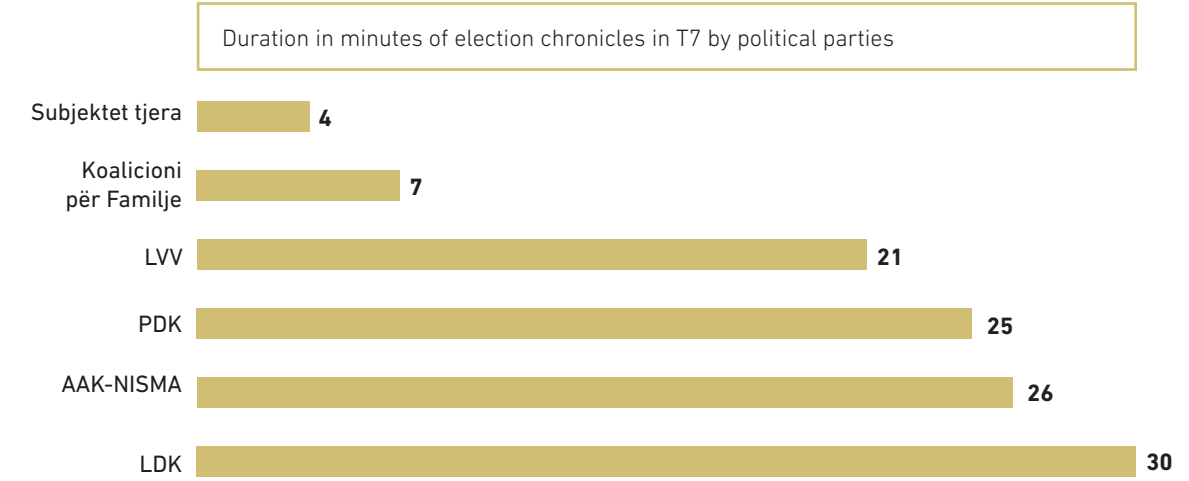
- AAK-NISMA received the most coverage for male candidates.
- PDK had 6 mentions of male candidates.

- LDK had 5 mentions of male candidates.
- The Coalition for the Family has received 5 mentions for male candidates.
- LVV had 3 mentions of male candidates.

In terms of television space in minutes, LDK leads with 30 minutes, followed by AAK-NISMA with 26 minutes, PDK with 25 minutes, LVV with 21 minutes each, the Coalition for the Family with seven minutes, and minorities⁶ with four minutes together.

⁶ IRDK - New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo, United Roma Party of Kosovo, Egyptian Liberal Party, Yenilikçi Türk Hareket Partisi

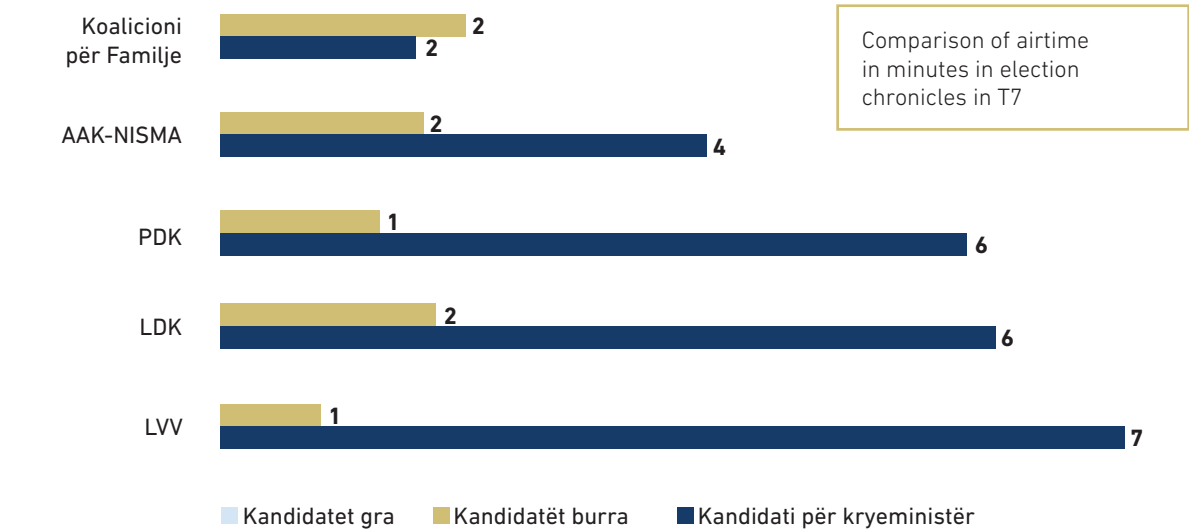
CHART 26 Duration in minutes of election chronicles in T7 by political entities



The candidate for prime minister from LVV, Albin Kurti, is the candidate with the longest airtime in T7 with a total of 7 minutes, followed by the PDK and LDK candidates, Bed-ri Hamza and Lumir Abdixhiku with 6 minutes, Ramush Haradinaj from AAK-NISMA with 4 minutes and Eman Rahmani from the Coalition for the Family with 2 minutes.

While the candidates for prime minister had 25 minutes of space in the election chronicles, the other candidates for MPs had only 8 minutes. In T7, no female candidates were featured in the election chronicles.

CHART 27 Comparison of airtime in minutes in election chronicles in T7



Television debates

T7, during the period 11 January-8 February, has conducted 55 television debates. Of these, 42 debates were shows presenting a subject/candidate and 13 debates only with analysts. Of the debates with political subjects, in three cases the party program was presented, while in 21 other cases the program was partially discussed.

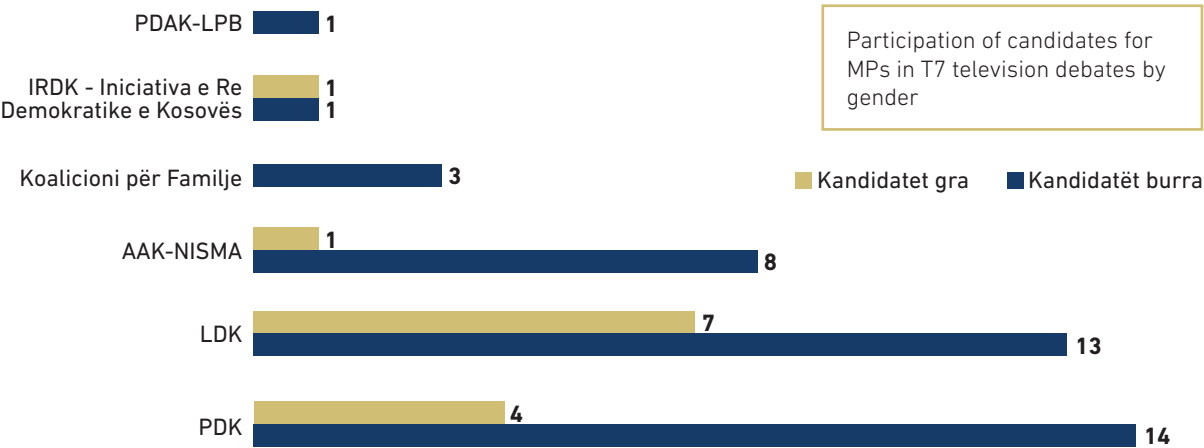
In the T7 television debates, PDK participated in 17 debates, LDK in 15 debates, AAK-NISMA in seven debates, the Coalition for the Family in two debates, the New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo (IRDK) and PDAK-LPB in one debate each. The Vetëvendosje Movement has

refused to participate in the debates conducted by this television.

A total of 53 candidates for MPs participated in the televised debates, with the largest participation coming from LDK candidates with 20 MPs participating, PDK with 18, AAK-NISMA with nine, the Coalition for the Family with two, IRDK with two and PDAK-LPB with one candidate participating.

Of the 53 participating candidates, 40 were men (75%) and 13 were women (25%).

CHART 28 Participation of parliamentary candidates in T7 television debates by gender



Part of the television debates on T7 were 37 analysts with a total of 124 appearances. Of the 37 analysts, 31 were men with 112 appearances and six women with 12 appearances.

In the Pressing debate held on T7, there was always product placement. During the election campaign, T7 television organized a series of political debates, in which both political analysts and representatives of political entities participated.

In the debates organized with the exclusive participation of political party representatives, the discussions were characterized by a more fair and constructive approach. The representatives had the opportunity and the nec-

essary space to present their governing programs and elaborate on their political platforms in front of the public.

On the other hand, in debates organized only with political analysts, public discourse has been mainly dominated by criticism of the party that has held power for the past four years. This approach has often negatively affected the quality of discussions, shifting the focus from objective and comprehensive analysis to subjective comments and polemics.

In general, in these debates with analysts, the main attention has been paid to the daily developments of the election campaign, while the programs and platforms of political parties have been treated superficially and without in-depth analysis.

KANAL 10 (CHANNEL 10)

During the 29 days of the electoral campaign, Kanal 10 had nearly four hours of election chronicles dedicated to the activities of political entities and nearly 70 hours of television debates.

Election chronicles

In Kanal 10's election chronicles, coverage of political entities and candidates for prime minister has been focused mainly on the main parties, while smaller entities have had a minimal presence.

LDK received the most coverage with 29 chronicles for the political entity and 28 for the candidate for prime minister. **PDK** had 28 chronicles for both the political entity and the candidate for prime minister. **AAK-NISMA** has received 27 chronicles for the political entity and 23 for the candidate for prime minister. **LVV** had 25 chronicles for both the political entity and the candidate for prime minister. **Coalition for Family** has received 6 chronicles for the political entity and 4 for the entity's leader. **The Egyptian Liberal Party** had 2 chronicles for the political entity and none for the entity's leader.

Paraqitja e kandidatëve për deputetë sipas gjinisë

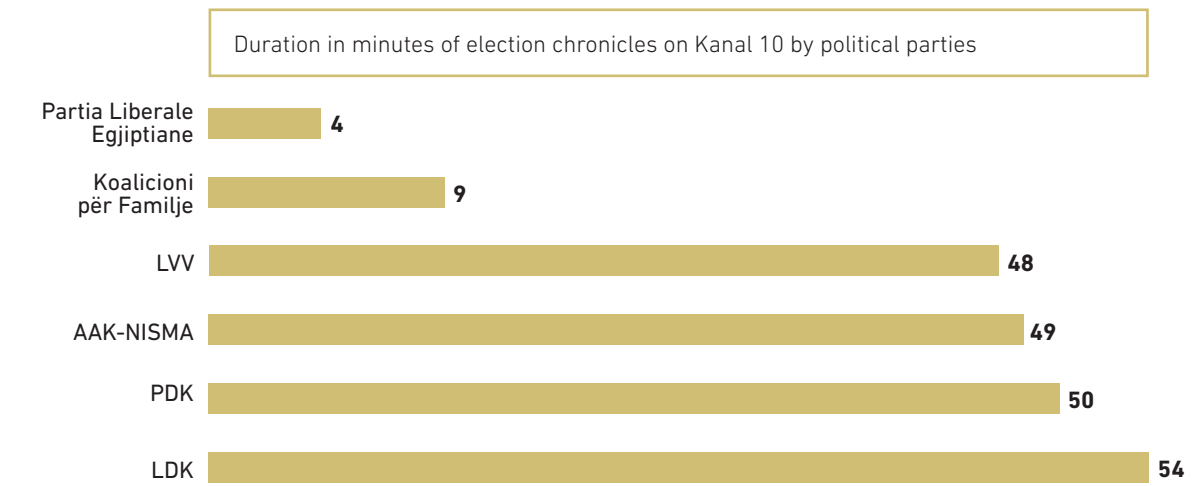


In Kanal 10's election chronicles, the number of parliamentary candidates mentioned by gender shows uneven coverage, with male candidates significantly dominating over female candidates.

- **AAK-NISMA** received the most coverage for male candidates, with 36 mentions, while for women there were only 4 mentions.
- **LDK** had 13 mentions of male candidates and none of female candidates.
- **PDK** had 12 mentions of male candidates and none of female candidates.
- **Coalition for Family** received 7 mentions for male candidates and none for female candidates.
- **LVV** had 8 mentions for male candidates and 4 for female candidates.
- **The Egyptian Liberal Party** had 2 mentions for male candidates and none for female candidates.

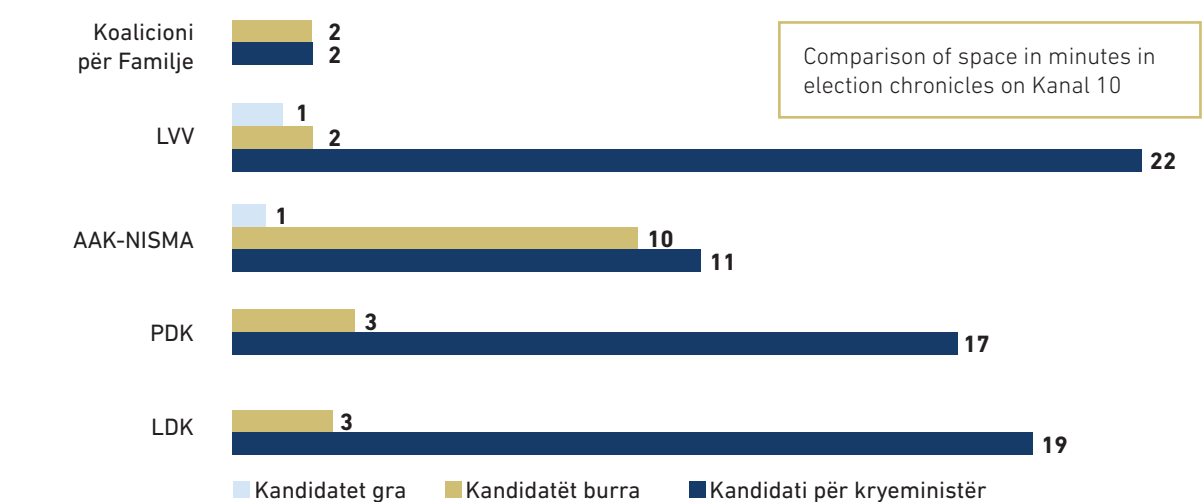
In terms of television space in minutes, LDK leads with 54 minutes, followed by PDK with 50 minutes, AAK-NISMA with 49 minutes, LVV with 48 minutes, the Coalition for Family with nine minutes, and the Egyptian Liberal Party with four minutes.

CHART 29 Duration in minutes of election chronicles on Kanal 10 by political parties



The candidate for prime minister from LVV is the candidate with the longest broadcast time on Kanal 10 with a total of 22 minutes, followed by the LDK candidate, Lumir Abdixhiku with 19 minutes, Bedri Hamza from PDK with 17 minutes, Ramush Haradinaj from AAK-NISMA with 11 minutes and Eman Rrahmani from the Coalition for Family with two minutes. While the candidates for prime minister had 71 minutes of space in the election chronicles, the other candidates for MPs had only 22 minutes. Even in terms of the duration of the appearances of female candidates, it is noticeable that they were given much less space in relation to male candidates. Of the 71 minutes that the candidates for MPs were presented, female candidates were presented for only two minutes (9%), while male candidates were presented for 20 minutes (91%).

CHART 30 Comparison of space in minutes in election chronicles on KTV



Television debates

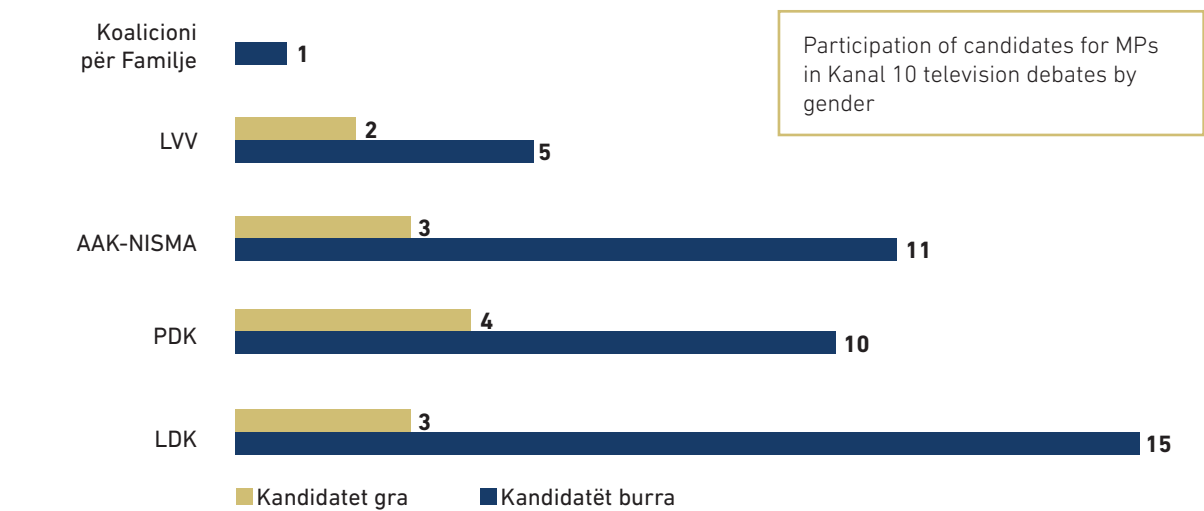
Kanal 10, during the period January 11-February 8, has conducted 60 television debates. Of these, 30 have been shows presenting a subject/candidate (most of them have been presentations within a show of different entities, but without exchange of views between them), 27 have been debates only with analysts, two debates with multiple entities/candidates and one debate. Of the debates with political entities, in 17 cases the party program was presented and in another 19 cases the party program was partially discussed. In the Kanal 10 television debates, LDK participated in 14 debates,

AAK-NISMA in 13 debates, PDK in 11 debates, LVV in seven and the Coalition for Family in one debate.

A total of 54 candidates for MPs participated in the televised debates, with the largest participation coming from LDK candidates with 18 participants, PDK and AAK-NISMA with 14 participants each, LVV with seven and the Coalition for Family with one participant.

Of the 54 participating candidates, 42 were men (78%) and 12 were women (22%).

CHART 31 Participation of candidates for MPs in Kanal 10 television debates by gender



Part of the television debates on Kanal 10 were 20 analysts with a total of 134 appearances. Of the 20 analysts, 16 were men (113 appearances), while four were women (21 appearances).

The election debates on Kanal 10 have been mostly calm. The moderator was ready to intervene in cases where the situation has had the potential to become tense. However, an important exception has been the debate with the participation of candidate Faton Peci from LVV, where the clashes between him and analyst Halil Matoshi escalated into very serious insults, where even after the microphone was stopped several times,

the fierce debate did not stop, and candidate Faton Peci left the studio. This incident stood out as the most tense moment of the debate cycle. Otherwise, the discussions followed a structured format.

Candidates were faced with questions that were largely the same in number and content.

In some cases, there is a lack of in-depth analysis of the political programs of the competing entities, focusing more on criticism of the work of past governments.

There was product placement in two shows.

TËVË 1

During the 29 days of the electoral campaign, Tëvë 1 had nearly 3 hours of election chronicles dedicated to the activities of political entities and over 55 hours of television debates.

Election chronicles

In election chronicles on Tëvë 1, coverage of political entities and candidates for prime minister has been focused mainly on the main parties, while other entities have had a more limited presence.

- LDK** received the most coverage with 29 chronicles for the political entity and 23 for the candidate for prime minister.
- PDK** had 28 chronicles for the political entity and 26 for the candidate for prime minister.
- AAK-NISMA** has received 27 chronicles for the political entity and 22 for the candidate for prime minister.
- LVV** had 24 chronicles for the political entity and 23 for the candidate for prime minister.
- The Coalition for Family** has received 12 chronicles for the political entity and 6 for the entity's leader.

Paraqitja e kandidatëve për deputetë sipas gjinisë

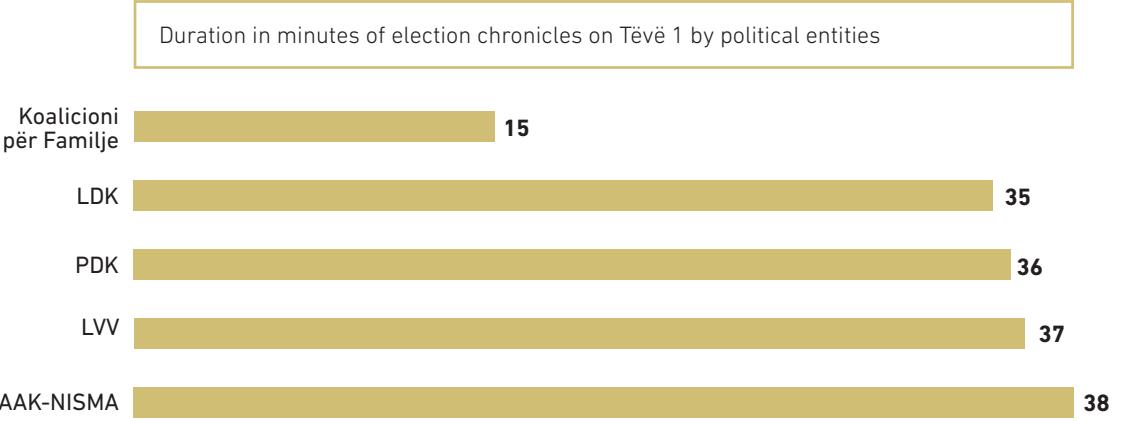


In the election chronicles of Tëvë 1, the number of candidates for deputies mentioned by gender shows a marked dominance of man candidates, while women have had very limited coverage.

- AAK-NISMA** received the most coverage for man candidates, with 18 mentions, while there were no mentions for women.
- LDK** had 11 mentions of man candidates and none for woman candidates.
- The Coalition for Family** had 8 mentions for man candidates and none for woman candidates.
- LVV** had 7 mentions for man candidates and 6 for woman candidates, showing a more balanced distribution compared to other subjects.
- PDK** had 6 mentions of man candidates and none for woman candidates.

In terms of television space in minutes, AAK-NISMA leads with 38 minutes, followed by LVV with 37 minutes, PDK with 36 minutes, LDK with 35 minutes and the Coalition for Family with 15 minutes.

CHART 32 Duration in minutes of election chronicles on Tëvë 1 by political entities

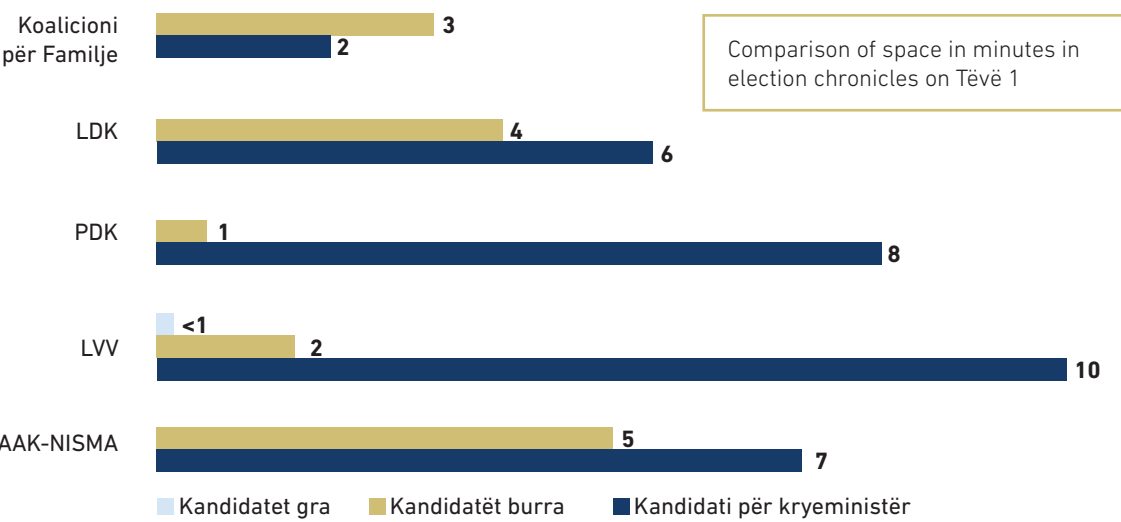


The candidate for prime minister from LVV, Albin Kurti, is the candidate with the longest airtime on Tëvë 1 with a total of 10 minutes, followed by the PDK candidate, Bedri Hamza with 8 minutes, Ramush Haradinaj from AAK-NISMA with 7 minutes, Lumir Abdixhiku from LDK with 6 minutes and Eman Rrahmani from the Coalition for Family with 2 minutes.

candidates for MPs have had only 15 minutes. Even in terms of the duration of the candidates' appearances, it is noticeable that women have been given very little space in relation to the man candidates. On this television, when female candidates have been broadcast in chronicles, they have always only been paraphrased, except once when a female candidate was broadcast for 11 seconds. Of the 15 minutes that the candidates for MPs have been presented, all of this space has been for male candidates.

While the candidates for prime minister have had 34 minutes of space in the election chronicles, the other

CHART 33 Comparison of space in minutes in election chronicles in Tëvë 1



Television debates

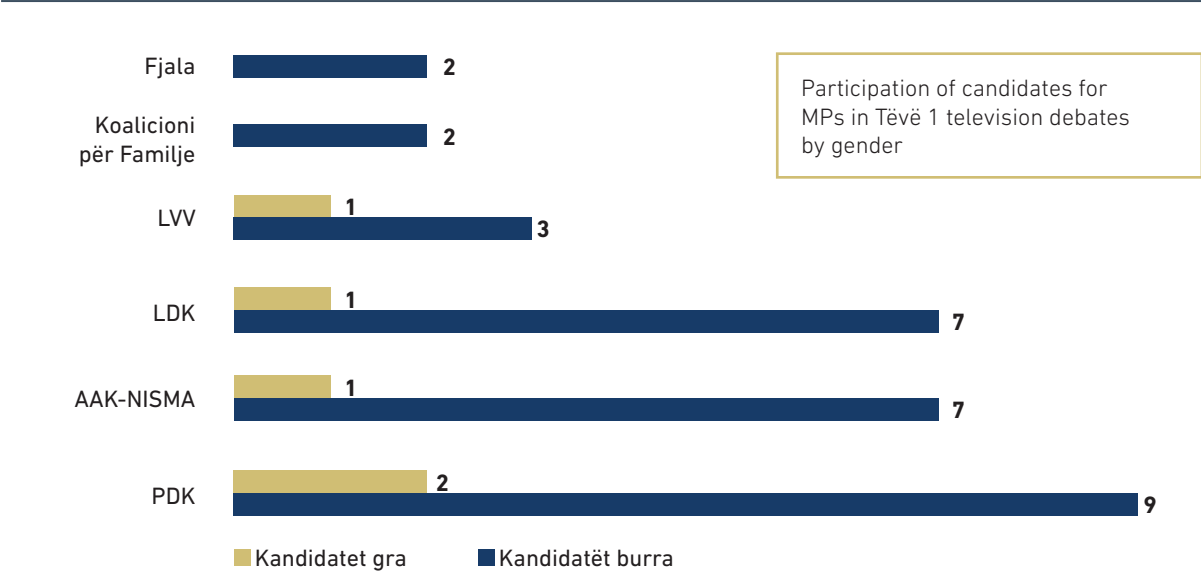
Tëvë 1, during the period January 11-February 8, has conducted 41 television debates. Of these, 28 debates were for the presentation of one entity/candidate, ten were debates only with analysts, two were others, and one debate was between two entities/candidates.

In the television debates on Tëvë 1, PDK participated in ten debates, LDK and the AAK-NISMA Coalition in seven debates each, LVV in four debates, and the Coalition for Family and Fjala in one debate each.

A total of 35 candidates for MPs participated in the tele-vised debates, with the largest participation coming from PDK candidates with 11 participants, followed by AAK-NISMA and LDK with eight participants each, LVV with four, the Coalition for Family and Fjala with two participants each.

Of the 35 participating candidates, 30 were men (86%) and 5 were women (14%).

CHART 34 Participation of candidates for MPs in Tëvë 1 television debates by gender



Part of the TV debates on Tëvë 1 were 20 analysts with a total of 73 appearances. Of the 20 analysts, 18 of them were men (61 appearances), while two were women (12 appearances). Television Tëvë 1 has had extensive coverage of the election campaign, broadcasting numerous debates and analyses by participants of political parties and various analysts. From the start of the campaign on January 11 until election day, shows such as “Këndi i Debatit” (Debate Corner) and “Info Nata” (Info Night) have provided a broad overview of the dynamism of the campaign and its impact on Kosovo politics. Analysts have contributed with assessments on the impact of the campaign on public opinion and the possibility that

political parties will accomplish their objectives if they win. How political party promises affect citizens’ trust and perception as well as the policies of the current government, its influence on the elections and the realization of promises made during the campaign.

Meanwhile, the participating parties have had the opportunity to defend their positions and offer alternatives for the country’s development. They have criticized the current government for its failures rather than offering anything concrete with their programs, however, they have emphasized the need for change.

ATV

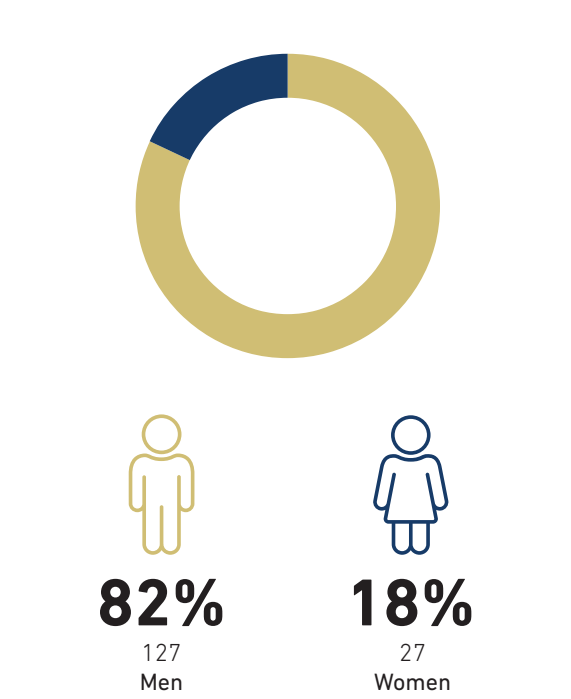
During the 29 days of the electoral campaign, ATV had over six hours of election chronicles dedicated to the activities of political entities and over 48 hours of television debates.

Election chronicles

In ATV’s election chronicles, coverage of political entities and candidates for prime minister has been higher for the main parties, while smaller entities have had minimal coverage.

LVV received the most coverage with 29 chronicles for the political entity and 27 for the candidate for prime minister. **LDK and PDK** each had 28 chronicles for the political entity and 26 for the candidate for prime minister. **AAK-NISMA** has received 28 chronicles for the political entity and 20 for the candidate for prime minister. **The Coalition for Family** had 16 chronicles for the political entity and 11 for the entity’s leader. **IRDK - New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo** had 7 chronicles for the political entity and 3 for the entity’s leader. **The Egyptian Liberal Party and the Serb List** each received 1 chronicle for the political entity and 1 for the leader.

Paraqitja e kandidatëve për deputetë sipas gjinisë



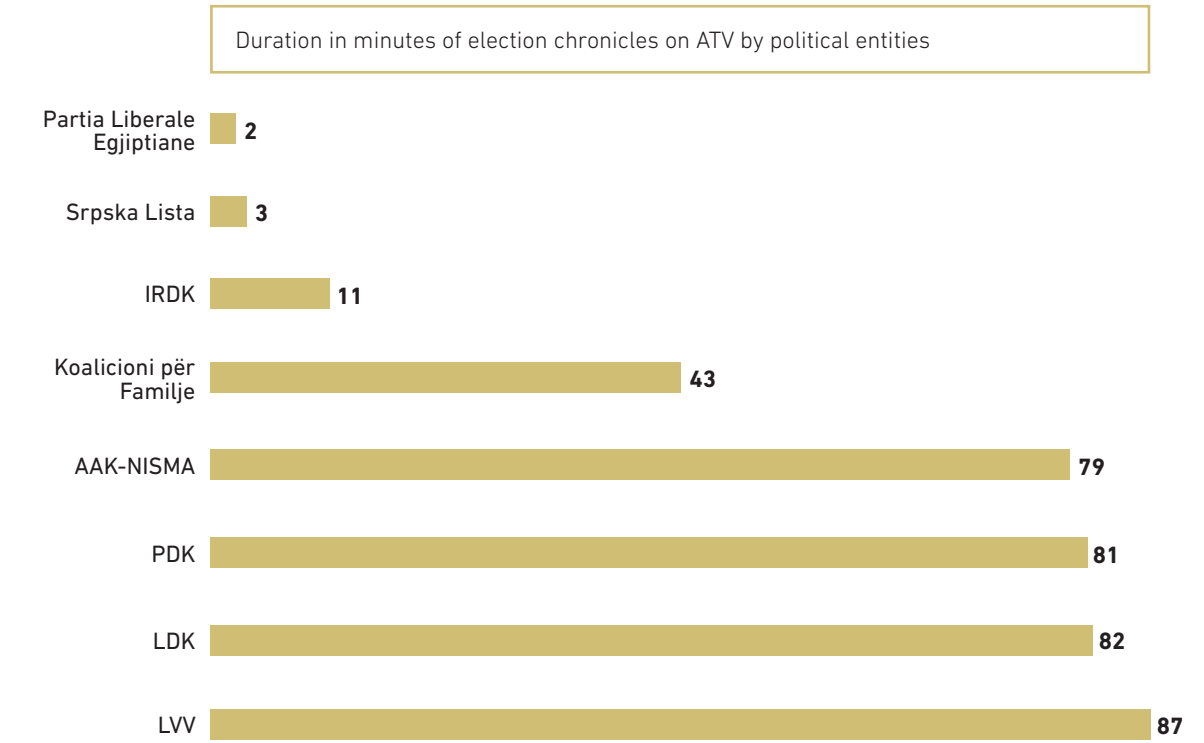
In ATV’s election chronicles, the number of parliamentary candidates mentioned by gender shows uneven coverage, with male candidates significantly dominating over female candidates.

- **AAK-NISMA** received the most coverage for male candidates, with 38 mentions, while for women there were only 8 mentions.
- **The Coalition for Family** had 26 mentions for male candidates and none for female candidates.
- **PDK** had 27 mentions for male candidates and 4 for female candidates.
- **LDK** had 19 mentions for male candidates and none for female candidates.
- **LVV** had 16 mentions for male candidates and 14 for female candidates, showing a more balanced distribution compared to other entities.
- **The Egyptian Liberal Party** had 1 mention for male candidates and 1 for female candidates.

In terms of television space in minutes, LVV leads with 87 minutes, followed by LDK with 82 minutes, PDK with 81 minutes, AAK-NISMA with 79 minutes, Coalition for

Family with 43 minutes and IRDK with 11 minutes, Serbian List with 3 minutes and PLE with 2 minutes.

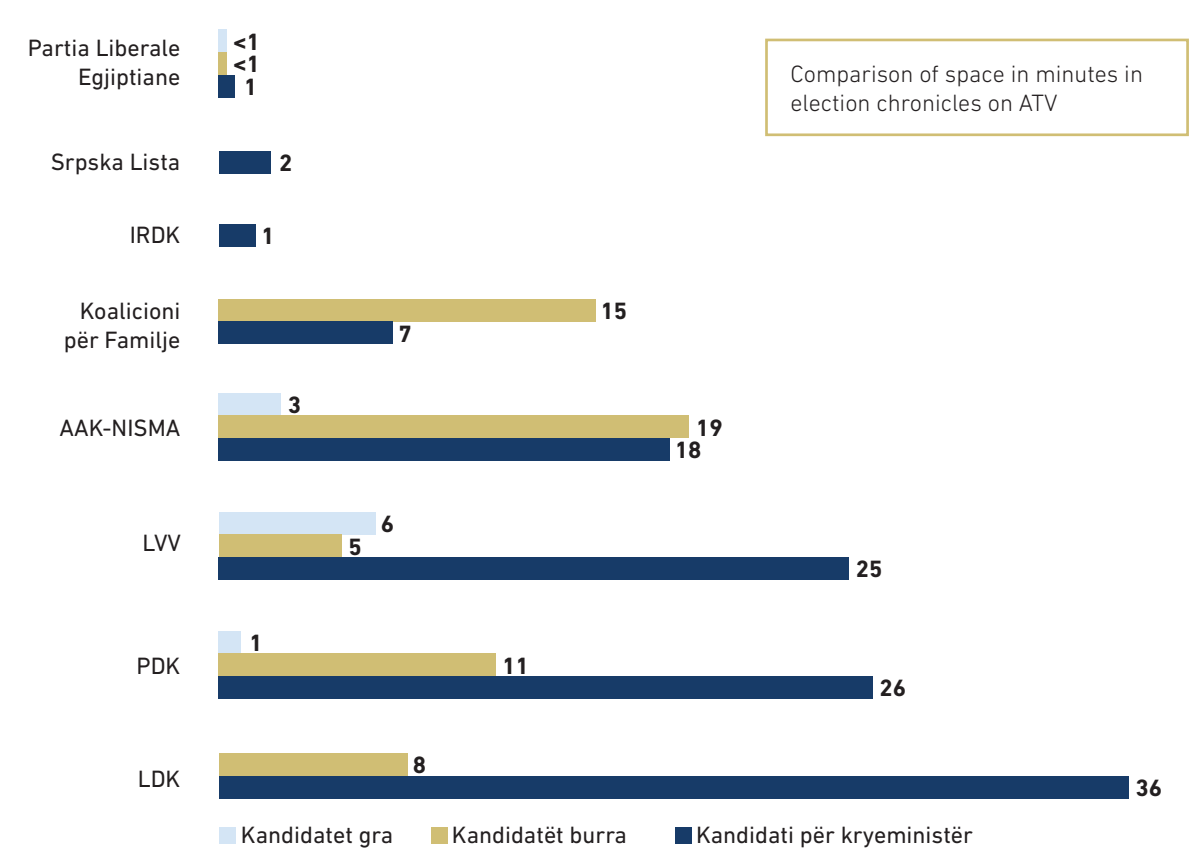
CHART 35 Duration in minutes of election chronicles on ATV by political entities



LDK's candidate for prime minister, Lumir Abdixhiku is the candidate with the longest airtime on ATV with a total of 36 minutes, followed by PDK candidate Bedri Hamza with 26 minutes, Albin Kurti from LVV with 25 minutes, Ramush Haradinaj from AAK-NISMA with 18 minutes, Eman Rrahmani from the Coalition for Family with seven minutes and the three leaders of minority entities with four minutes.

While the candidates for prime minister had 116 minutes of space in the election chronicles, the other candidates for MPs had only 68 minutes. Even in terms of the duration of the appearances of female candidates, it is noticeable that they were given much less space compared to male candidates. Of the 68 minutes that the candidates for MPs were presented, female candidates were presented for only 10 minutes (15%), while male candidates were presented for 58 minutes (85%).

CHART 36 Comparison of space in minutes in election chronicles on ATV



Television debates

AATV, during the period January 11-February 8, has conducted 45 television debates. Of these, 19 were for the presentation of a single entity/candidate, ten debates with analysts only, nine debates with multiple entities/candidates and seven debates between two entities. Of the debates with participants from political entities, in 13 cases the party program was discussed and in nine cases the party program was partially discussed.

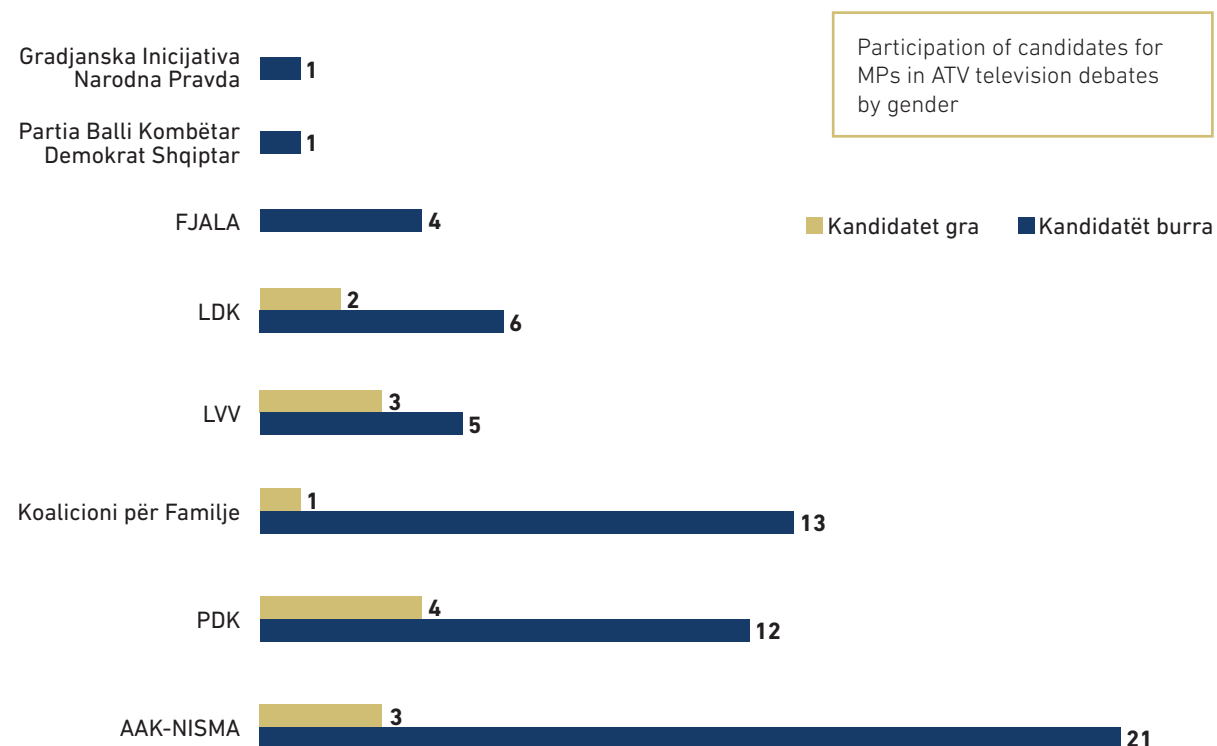
In ATV television debates, AAK-NISMA participated in 20 debates, PDK in 13 debates, the Coalition for Family in 11 debates, LVV in seven debates, LDK in five debates, Fjala in four debates, the Albanian Democratic National

Front Party, the Civic Initiative for People's Justice (Gradjanska Inicijativa Narodna Pravda) and Independent Candidate Fatmir Bytyqi in one debate each.

A total of 76 candidates for MPs participated in the televised debates, with the largest participation coming from the candidates of the AAK-NISMA Coalition with 24 participants, followed by PDK with 16, the Coalition for Family with 14, LVV and LDK with eight participants each, Fjala with four, and the two minority parties with one each.

Of the 76 participating candidates, 63 were men (83%) and 13 were women (17%).

CHART 37 Participation of candidates for MPs in KTV television debates by gender



There were 17 analysts participating in the KTV debates with a total of 47 appearances. Of the 47 analysts, 46 were men (46 appearances), while one was a woman (one appearance).

There was product placement in 16 shows.

During the election campaign period, ATV broadcasted two television shows, where discussions were held with political analysts, experts in various fields and political representatives/candidates. The debates focused on key areas such as the economy, justice, energy, infrastructure and foreign policy, providing a platform for assessing the government's work. Despite the struc-

tured format of the debates, in some cases political representatives used offensive language and continuously intervened interrupting their opponents.

RADIO TELEVISION OF KOSOVO 2 (RTK 2)

During the 29 days of the electoral campaign, RTK 2 had nearly four hours of election chronicles dedicated to the activities of political entities and over 4 hours of television debates.

Election chronicles

In RTK 2's election chronicles, coverage of political entities and candidates for prime minister or entity leaders has been focused mainly on the main parties, while other entities have had a more limited presence.

AAK-NISMA received the most coverage with 44 chronicles for the political entity and 35 for the candidate for prime minister.

LDK had 43 chronicles for the political entity and 29 for the candidate for prime minister.

PDK had 40 chronicles for the political entity and 30 for the candidate for prime minister.

LVV has received 36 chronicles for the political entity and 30 for the candidate for prime minister.

Serb List received 33 chronicles for the political entity and 23 for the entity's leader.

Serbian Democracy (Srpska Demokratija) and **For Freedom, Justice and Survival (Za Slobodu Pravdu i Opstanak)** each had 27 chronicles for the political entity and 20 and 5 for the entity leaders, respectively.

Serbian People's Movement (Srpski Narodni Pokret) had 25 chronicles for the political entity and 19 for the entity's leader.

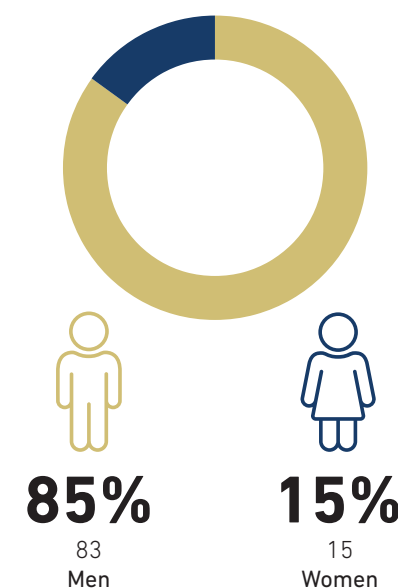
Citizens' Initiative People's Justice (Gradjanska Inicijativa Narodna Pravda) received 17 chronicles for the political entity and 7 for the entity's leader.

Kosovo Serb's Party (Partija Kosovskih Srba) had 9 chronicles for the political entity and none for the entity's leader.

The Coalition for Family has received 3 chronicles for the political entity and 2 for the entity's leader.

Fjala had only 1 chronicle for the political entity and none for the entity's leader.

Paraqitja e kandidatëve për deputetë sipas gjinisë



In RTK 2's election chronicles, the number of candidates for deputies mentioned by gender shows a marked dominance of male candidates, while women have had a very limited presence.

● **Za Slobodu Pravdu i Opstanak** received the most coverage for male candidates, with 15 mentions, while for women there were only 7 mentions.

● **LDK** had 13 mentions for male candidates and 1 for female candidates.

● **PDK** had 11 mentions for male candidates and none for female candidates.

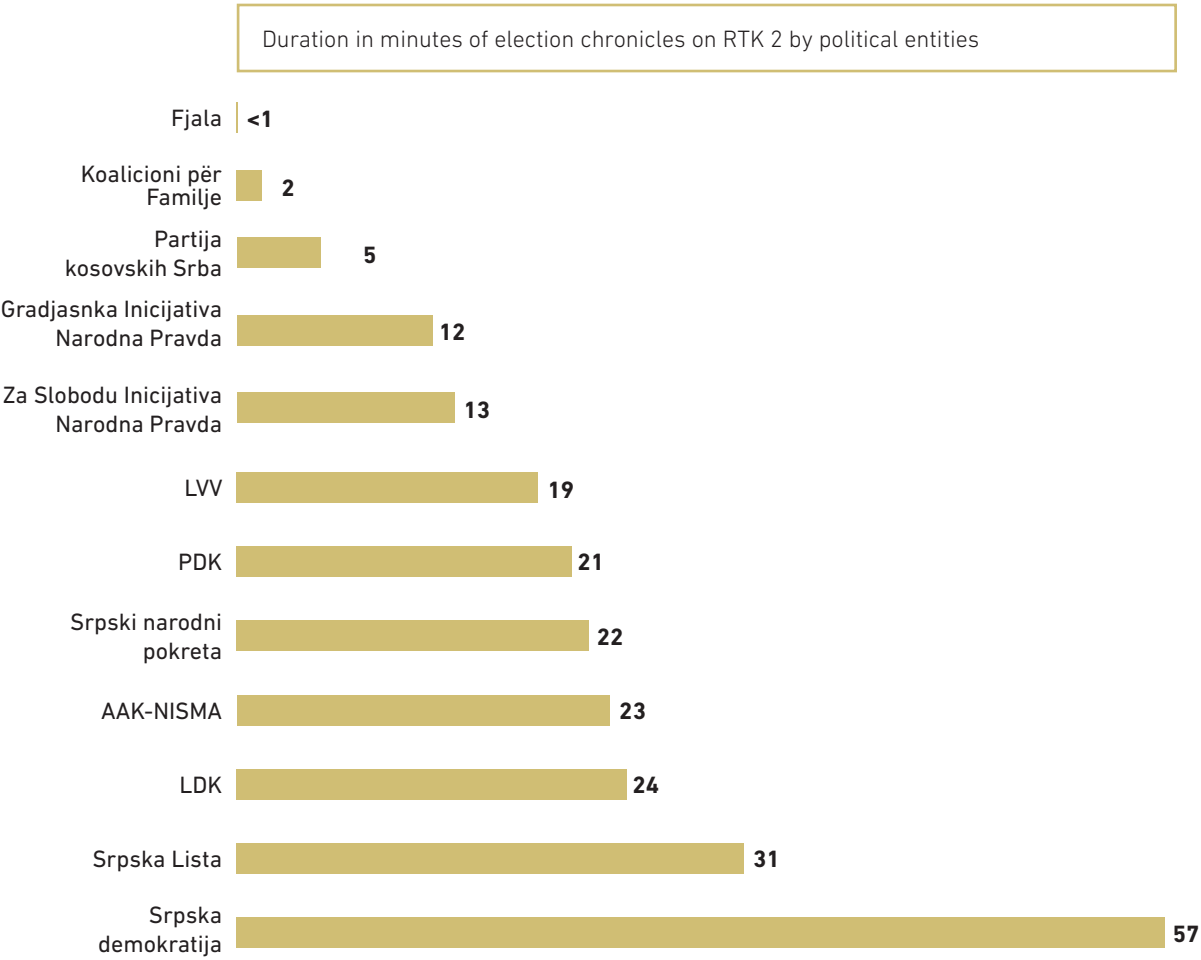
● **Gradjanska Inicijativa Narodna Pravda** had 9 mentions for male candidates and 1 mention for female candidates.

● **AAK-NISMA** had 9 mentions for male candidates and none for female candidates.

- **Srpska Lista** had 8 mentions for male candidates and 2 for female candidates.
- **Srpska Demokratija** had 5 mentions for male candidates and 2 for female candidates.
- **Srpski Narodni Pokret** had 7 mentions for male candidates and none for female candidates.
- **LVV** had 4 mentions for male candidates and 2 for female candidates.
- **The Coalition for Family and Fjala** each had 1 mention for male candidates and none for female candidates.

In terms of television space in minutes, the Serbian Democracy (Srpska Demokratija) leads with 57 minutes, followed by the Serb List (Srpska lista) with 31 minutes, LDK with 24 minutes, AAK-NISMA with 23 minutes, Serbian People’s Movement (Srpski Narodni Pokret) with 22 minutes, PDK with 21 minutes, LVV with 19 minutes, Party for Freedom, Justice and Survival (Za Slobodu Pravdu i Opstanak) with 13 minutes, Civic Initiative for People’s Justice (Gradjanska Inicijativa Narodna Pravda) with 12 minutes, the Kosovo Serbs’ Party (Partija Kosovskih Srba) with five minutes, the Coalition for Family with 2 minutes.

CHART 38 Duration in minutes of election chronicles on RTK 2 by political entities

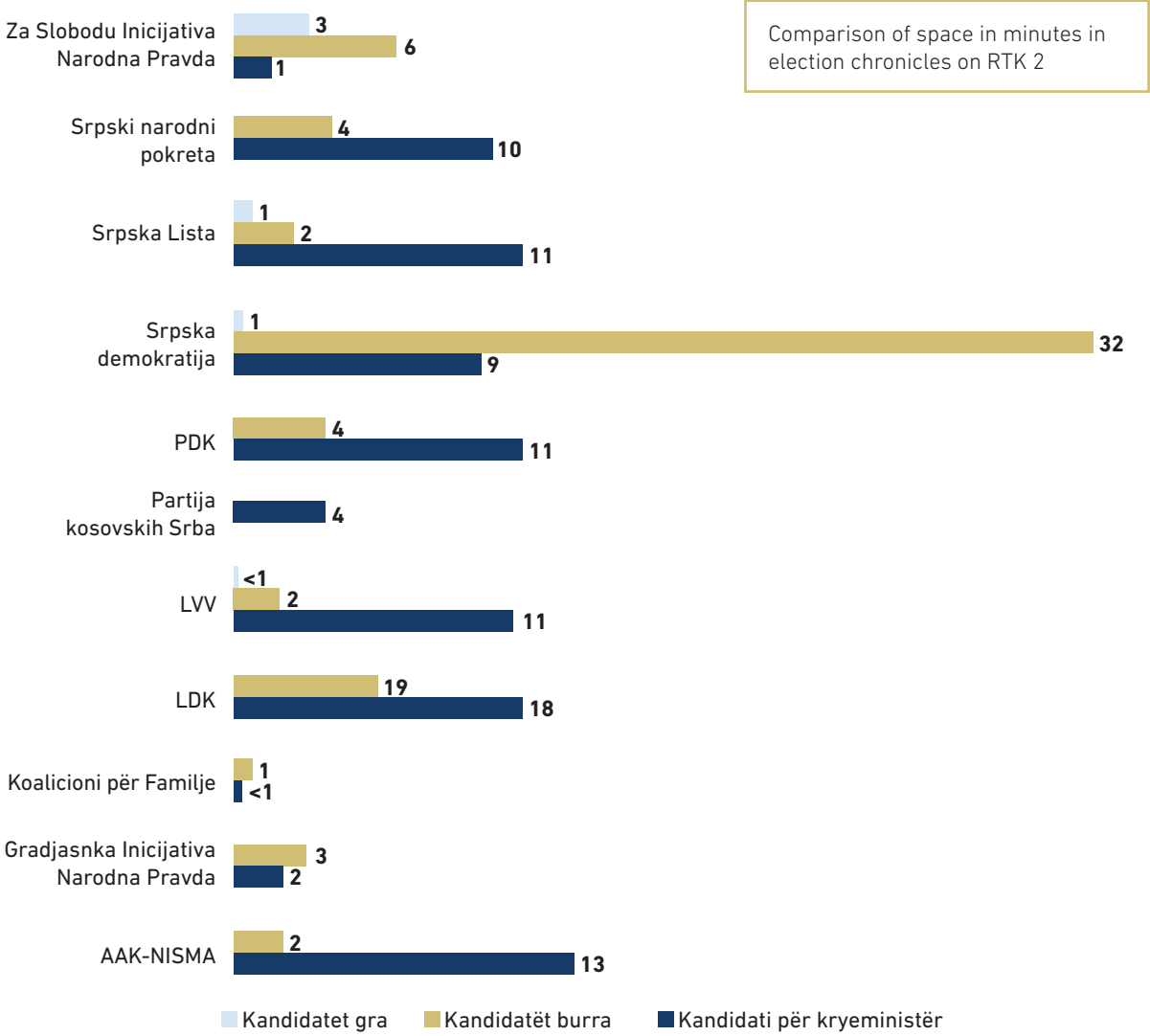


The candidate for prime minister from AAK-NISMA, Ramush Haradinaj is the candidate with the longest airtime on RTK 2 with 13 minutes, followed by the candidates of LDK, PDK, LVV and Srpska Lista with 11 minutes each, Branimir Stojanović from the Serbian People’s Movement (Srpski Narodni Pokret) with ten minutes, Aleksandar Arsenijević from the Serbian Democracy (Srpska Demokratija) with 9 minutes, Aleksandar Jablanović from the Party of Kosovo Serbs (Partija Kosovskih Srba) with 4 minutes, Nebojša Milić from the Civic Initiative for People’s Justice (Gradjanska Inicijativa Narodna Pravda) with 2 minutes and Nenad Rašić from the Party

for Freedom, Justice and Survival (Za Slobodu Pravdu i Opstanak) with 1 minute.

While the candidates for prime minister had 82 minutes of space in the election chronicles, the other candidates for MPs had 66 minutes. Even in terms of the duration of the appearances of female candidates, it is noticeable that they were given much less space in relation to male candidates. Of the 66 minutes that the candidates for MPs were presented, female candidates were presented for only five minutes (8%), while male candidates were presented for 61 minutes (92%).

CHART 39 Comparison of space in minutes in election chronicles on RTK 2



Television debates

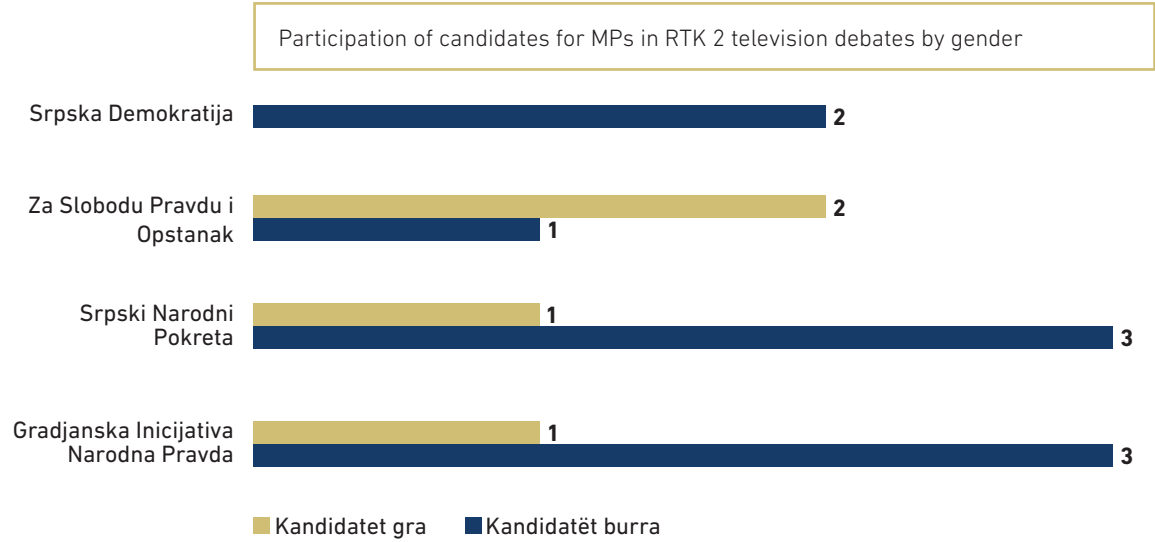
Five television debates were held on RTK 2 during the election campaign. Of these, three debates were with multiple entities/candidates and two were for the presentation of a single entity/candidate. In the five debates held, the programs of the participating parties were presented.

In the RTK 2 television debates, the Civic Initiative for People's Justice (Gradjanska Inicijativa Narodna Pravda) and the Serbian People's Movement (Srpski narodni pokret) participated in four debates each, the Party for Freedom, Justice and Survival (Za Slobodu Pravdu I Opstanak) in three debates and Serbian Democracy (Srpska demokratija) in two debates.

A total of 13 candidates for MPs participated in the televised debates, with the largest participation coming from candidates from the Civic Initiative for People's Justice (Gradjanska Inicijativa Narodna Pravda) and the Serbian People's Movement (Srpski narodni pokret) participated with four candidates each, the Party for Freedom, Justice and Survival (Za Slobodu Pravdu I Opstanak) with three candidates and Serbian Democracy (Srpska demokratija) with two candidates.

Of the 13 participating candidates, 9 were men (69%) and 4 were women (31%).

CHART 40 Participation of candidates for MPs in RTK 2 television debates by gender



TV PULS

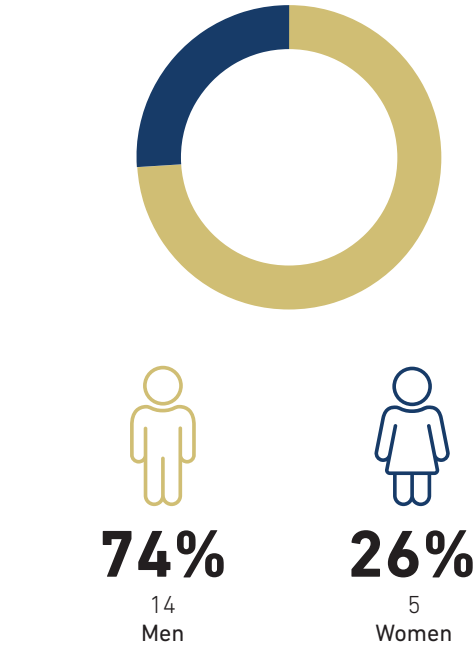
TV Puls had 75 minutes of election chronicles dedicated to the activities of political entities and 45 minutes of election debate.

Election chronicles

In TV Puls' election chronicles, coverage of political entities and candidates for prime minister or entity leaders has been focused mainly on Srpska Lista, while other entities have had a minimal presence.

Srpska Lista received the most coverage with 36 chronicles for the political entity and 17 for the entity's leader. **Za Slobodu Pravdu i Opstanak** had 3 chronicles for both the political entity and the entity's leader. **LVV** had 2 chronicles for the political entity and 2 for the candidate for prime minister. **Srpska Demokratija** has received 2 chronicles for the political entity and 2 for the entity's leader. **Partija Kosovskih Srba and Srpski Narodni Pokret** received 1 chronicle for the political entity and 1 for the entity's leader.

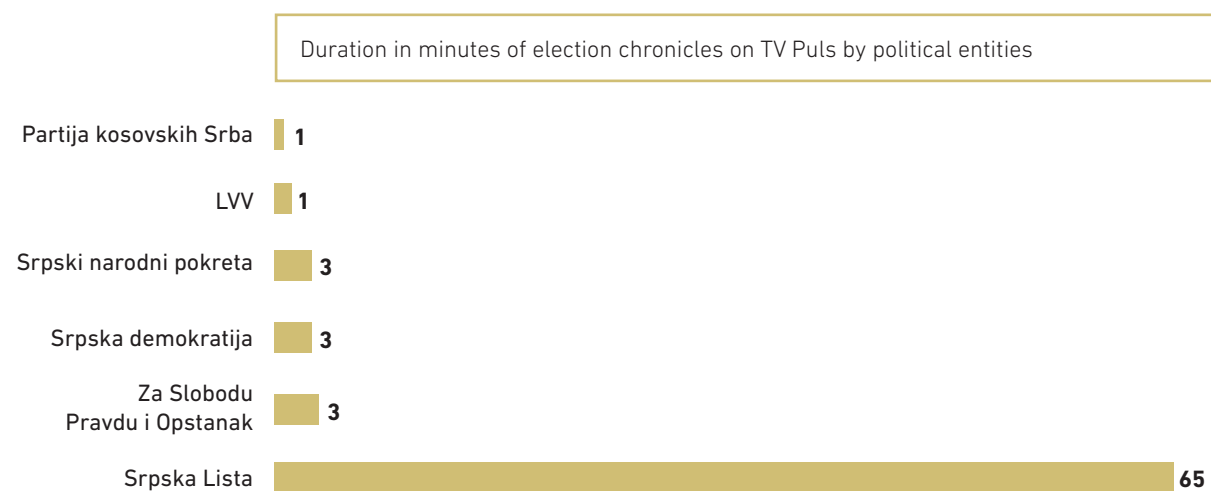
Paraqitja e kandidatëve për deputetë sipas gjinisë



While candidates for MP were broadcast on 19 occasions, 14 of them were men (74%) and five were women (26%). All candidates for MP that were broadcast on TV Puls were from the Serb List (Srpska Lista).

In terms of television space in minutes, the Serb List (Srpska lista) leads with 65 minutes, followed by the Party for Freedom, Justice and Survival (Za Slobodu Pravdu I Opstanak), Serbian Democracy (Srpska demokratija) and the Serbian People's Movement (Srpski Narodni Pokret) with three minutes each, LVV and the Kosovo Serbs' Party (Partija Kosovskih Srba) with one minute each.

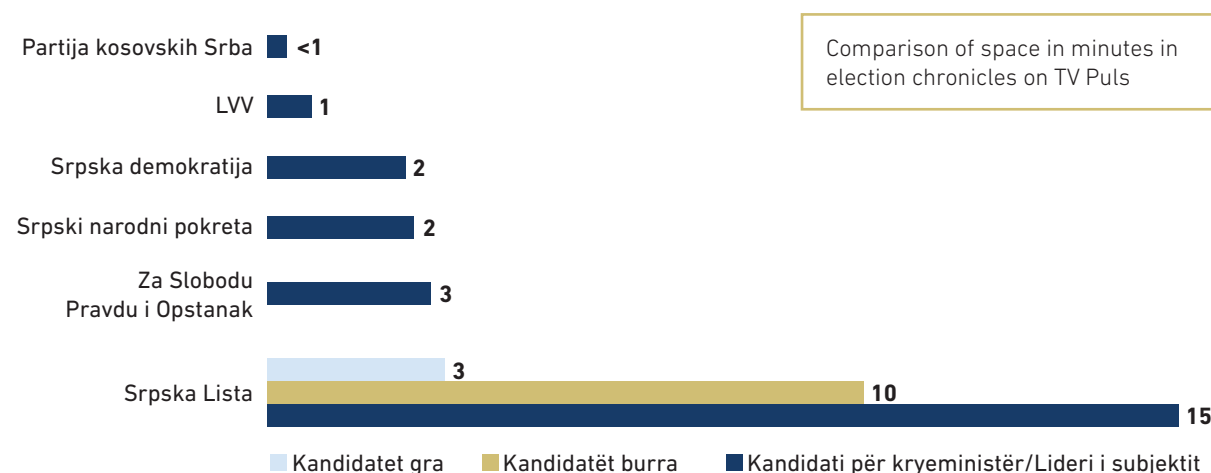
CHART 41 Duration in minutes of election chronicles on TV Puls by political entities



The leader of the Serbian List (Srpska lista), Zlatan Elek is the candidate with the longest broadcast time on TV Puls with 15 minutes, followed by Nenad Rašić of the Party for Freedom, Justice and Survival (Za Slobodu Pravdu i Opstanak) with three minutes, Branimir Stojanović (Srpski narodni pokret) and Aleksandar Arsenijević (Srpska Demokratija) with two minutes each, Albin Kurti (LVV) with one minute, and Aleksandar Jablanović (Partija Kosovskih Srba) with less than a minute.

While the leaders of political entities had 24 minutes of space in the election chronicles, the other candidates for MPs had 13 minutes. Even in terms of the duration of the presentations of female candidates, it is noticeable that they were given much less space compared to male candidates. Of the 13 minutes that candidates for MPs were presented, female candidates were presented for only three minutes (23%), while male candidates were presented for ten minutes (77%).

CHART 42 Comparison of space in minutes in election chronicles on TV Puls



Regarding political debates, TV Puls held only one debate during the election campaign, where the political entity

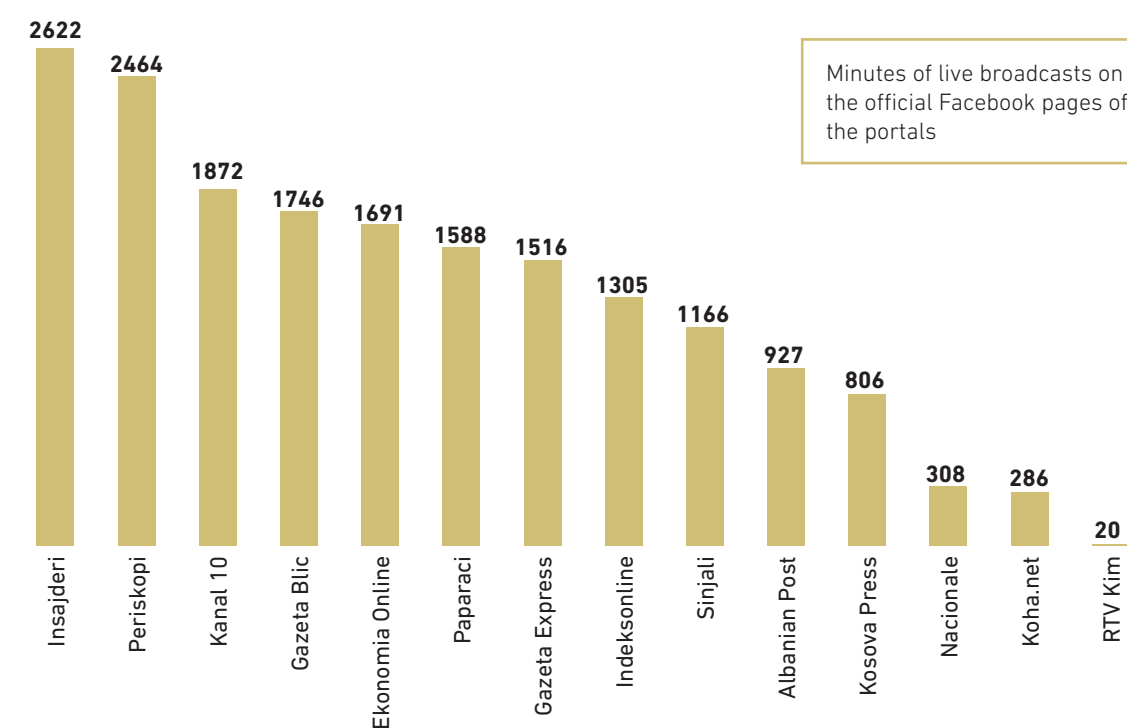
Serbian List (Srpska lista) was presented, with the two candidates Suzana Aleksić and Ivan Zaporožac invited.

LIVE BROADCASTS ON FACEBOOK SOCIAL NETWORK

During the election campaign, 15 official pages of portals on Facebook were monitored (Albanian Post, Ekonomia Online, Gazeta Blic, Gazeta Express, Indeks-online, Insajderi, Kanal 10, Koha.net, Kosova Press, Nacionale, Paparaci, Periskopi, Sinjali, RTV Kim,TV Most). These portals broadcast 18,304 minutes on their official pages, of which AAK-NISMA had 12,353 minutes, LDK 3,322 minutes, PDK 2,264 minutes, LVV 358 minutes and other entities had 7 minutes.

Insjaderi portal is the portal with the longest duration that has broadcast live the activities of political entities during the campaign with 2622 minutes, followed by Periskopi with 2464 minutes, Kanal 10 with 1872 minutes, Gazeta Blic with 1746 minutes, EkonomiaOnline with 1691 minutes and the others together with 7922 minutes.

CHART 43 Minutes of live broadcasts by portals

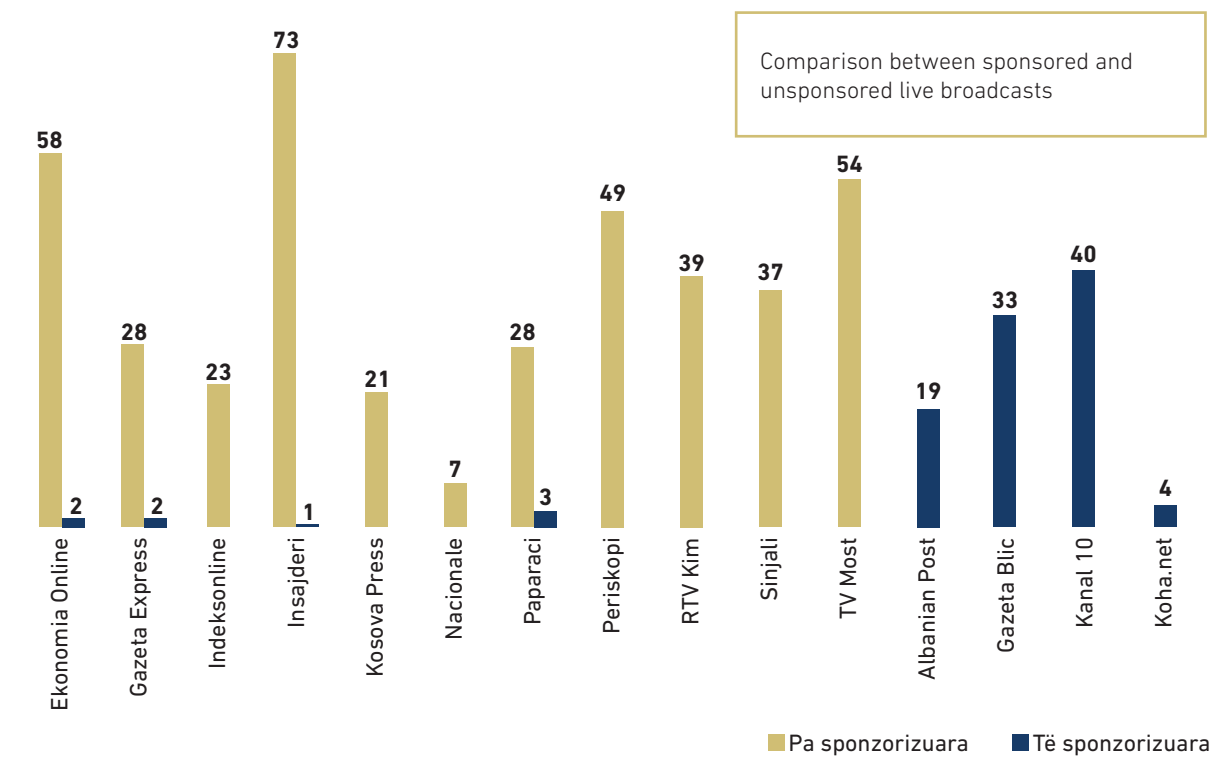


From 521 live broadcasts



only 104 of them were reported to be paid broadcasts by political entities.

CHART 44 Comparison between sponsored and unsponsored live broadcasts



Also, out of the 521 live broadcasts

 **253** of them were shared from the pages of political entities or candidates for prime minister.

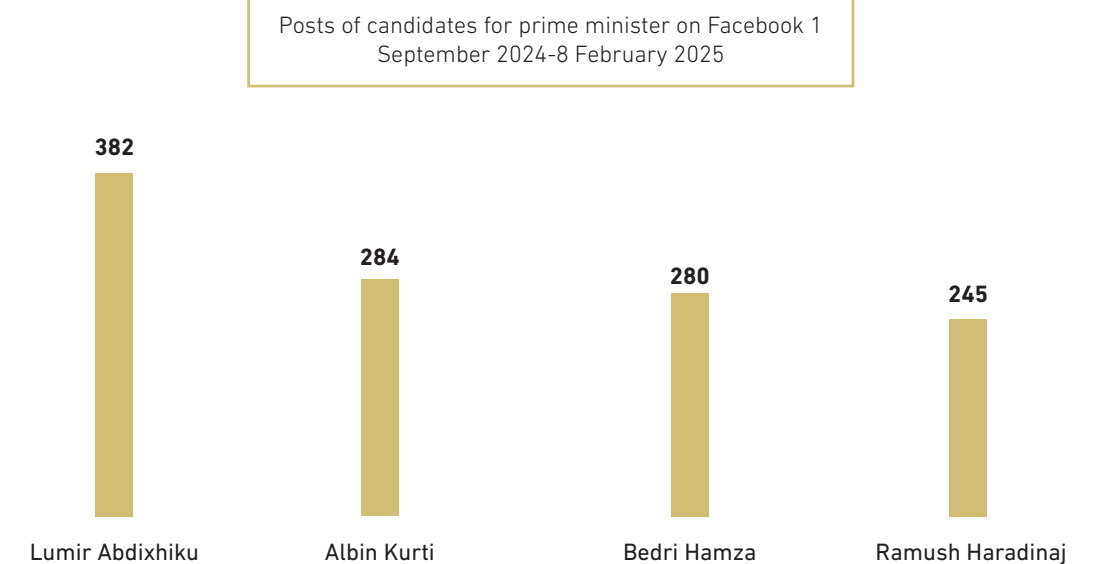
MONITORING THE OFFICIAL FACEBOOK PAGES OF THE CANDIDATES FOR PRIME MINISTER

DNV began monitoring the official Facebook pages of the candidates for prime minister from September 1, two weeks after the announcement of the election date in Kosovo, a period when the intensification of the activities of political entities in Kosovo had already begun.

Kosovo, as well as the candidates for prime minister, had 1191 posts on their pages. The candidate for prime minister from LDK, Lumir Abdixhiku had 382 posts, followed by LVV candidate Albin Kurti with 284 posts, Bedri Hamza from PDK with 280 posts and Ramush Haradinaj from AAK-NISMA with 245 posts.

During this period (September 1, 2024 – February 8, 2025) the leaders of the four major political entities in

CHART 45 Posts of candidates for prime minister on Facebook (September 1, 2024-February 8, 2025)



Monitoring the social network “Facebook” - Lumir Abdixhiku

LDK's candidate for prime minister, Lumir Abdixhiku, has used photo albums and videos as the main means of communication to communicate with the electorate. Out of 382 posts, 188 of them are photo albums while 97 are videos.

Regarding activities, meetings with citizens dominate the LDK candidate's posts, with 113 posts .

Monitoring the social network “Facebook” - Albin Kurti

The candidate for prime minister from LVV has also used photo albums and videos as a main means of communication to communicate with the electorate. Out of 284 posts, 135 of them are photo albums while 80 are videos .

Regarding activities, meetings with citizens dominate the posts of the LVV candidate, with 76 posts. Also during this period, the current prime minister has had 17 posts from the inaugurations of facilities.

Monitoring the social network “Facebook” - Bedri Hamza

The candidate for prime minister from PDK has also used photo albums and videos as his main means of communication with the electorate. Out of 280 posts, 138 are photo albums and 88 are videos.

Regarding activities, meetings with citizens dominate the PDK candidate's posts, with 72 posts, followed by meetings with businesses with 23 posts.

Monitoring the social network “Facebook” - Ramush Haradinaj

The AAK-NISMA prime ministerial candidate has also used photo albums and videos as his main means of communication with the electorate. Out of 245 posts, 127 are photo albums and 73 are videos.

Regarding activities, meetings with citizens dominate the posts of the AAK candidate, with 60 posts, followed by the presentation of candidates for MP with 17 posts.

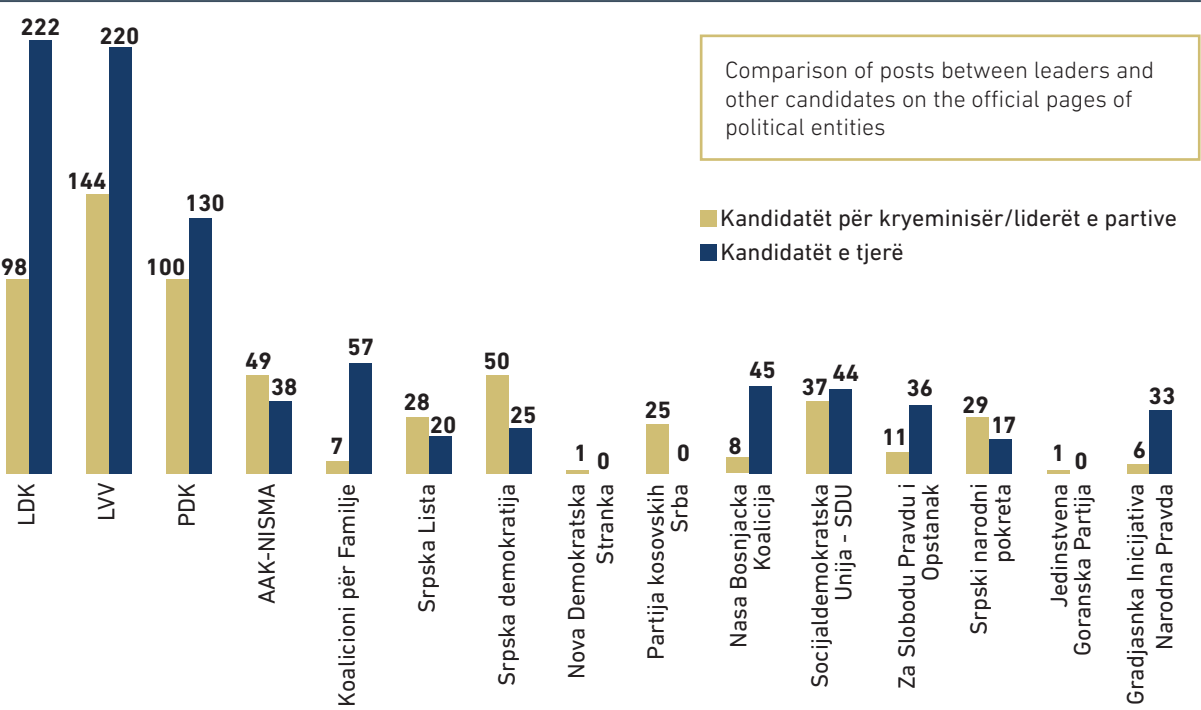
MONITORING OF OFFICIAL FACEBOOK PAGES OF POLITICAL ENTITIES

From January 11 to February 8, the four major parties posted 1,615 posts on their pages. LVV had 403 posts, LDK 341 posts, PDK 249 posts and AAK-NISMA 110 posts, the Coalition for Family 98 posts, while other minority entities had 414 posts.

Even the official Facebook pages of political entities have been used primarily to promote candidates for prime minister/entity leaders.

Of the 1,481 posts for party members, 594 posts (40%) were about candidates for prime minister/party leaders and 887 posts (60%) were for other candidates.

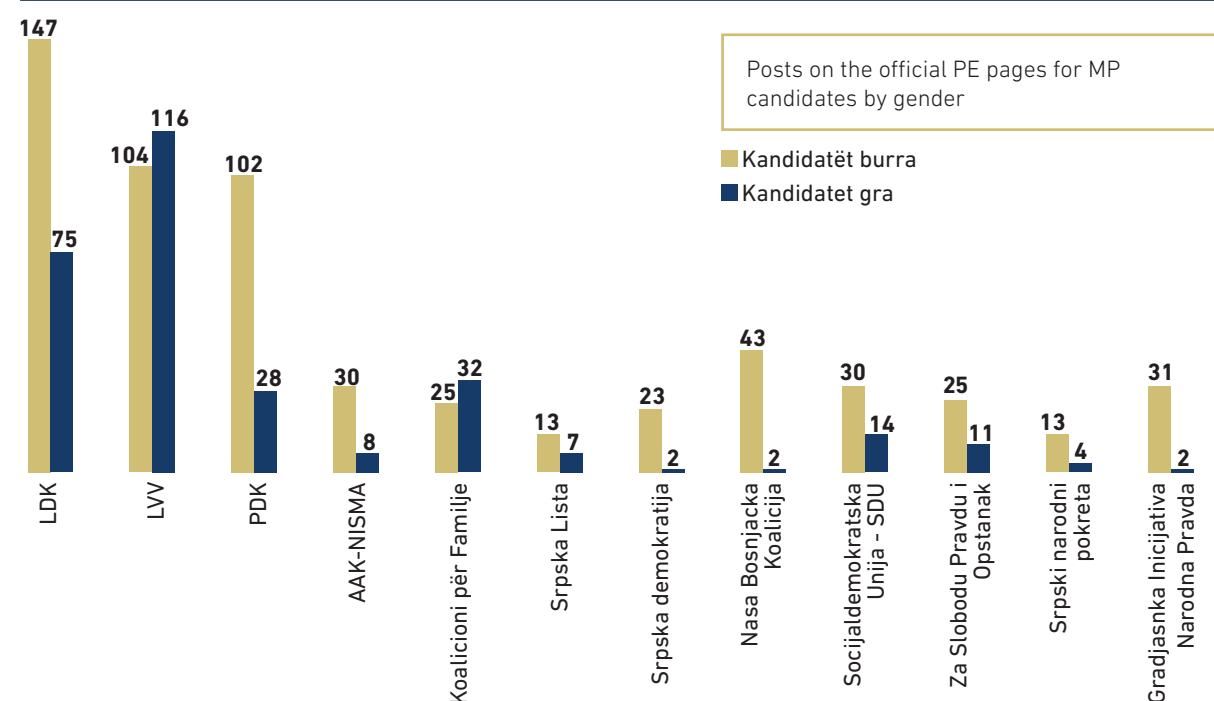
CHART 46 Comparison of posts between leaders and other candidates on the official pages of political entities



Regarding the promotion of other candidates, male candidates also received more space on Facebook than female candidates. Out of 887 posts promoting MP

candidates, 586 posts (66%) were for male candidates, while 301 posts (34%) were for female candidates.

CHART 47 Posts on the official pages of the PE for candidates for MP by gender



NON-FUNCTIONALITY OF THE INDEPENDENT MEDIA COMMISSION DURING THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

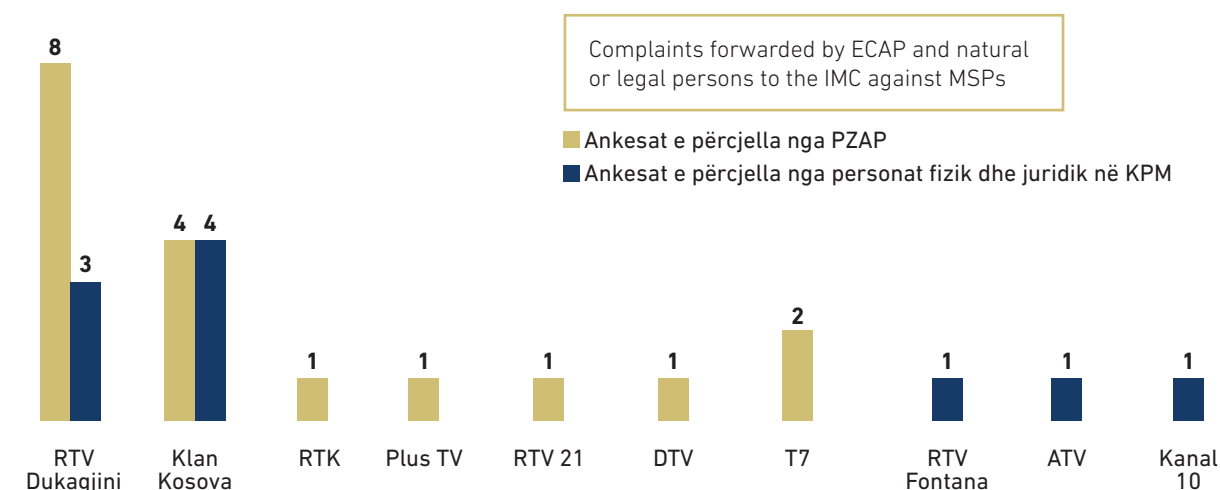
The Independent Media Commission (IMC) continued to be dysfunctional throughout the campaign, largely due to the failure of the Kosovo Assembly to appoint new IMC members in a timely manner, leaving the institution without a quorum even during the election campaign. Due to the lack of a quorum, the IMC was unable to hold meetings to decide on complaints made against MSPs.

Furthermore, during this time, the IMC has also undertaken a process of transitioning to a new website, which has caused delays in the publication of official information.

FOL has requested access to the MSP logbooks, which should have been submitted every Monday for the previous weeks. However, some MSPs have not submitted the logbooks on time, raising concerns about a lack of transparency and non-compliance with applicable regulations.

During the campaign period, the IMC received 28 complaints. Of these complaints, 18 were complaints sent by the ECAP to the IMC, while 10 complaints were made by the public/parties.

CHART 48 Complaints forwarded by ECAP and natural or legal persons to the IMC against MSPs



Mainly, the causes of these complaints have been defamation and incitement of hatred towards political enti-

ties, denigrating and inciting language towards the LGBT community, as well as violation of the Code of Ethics.

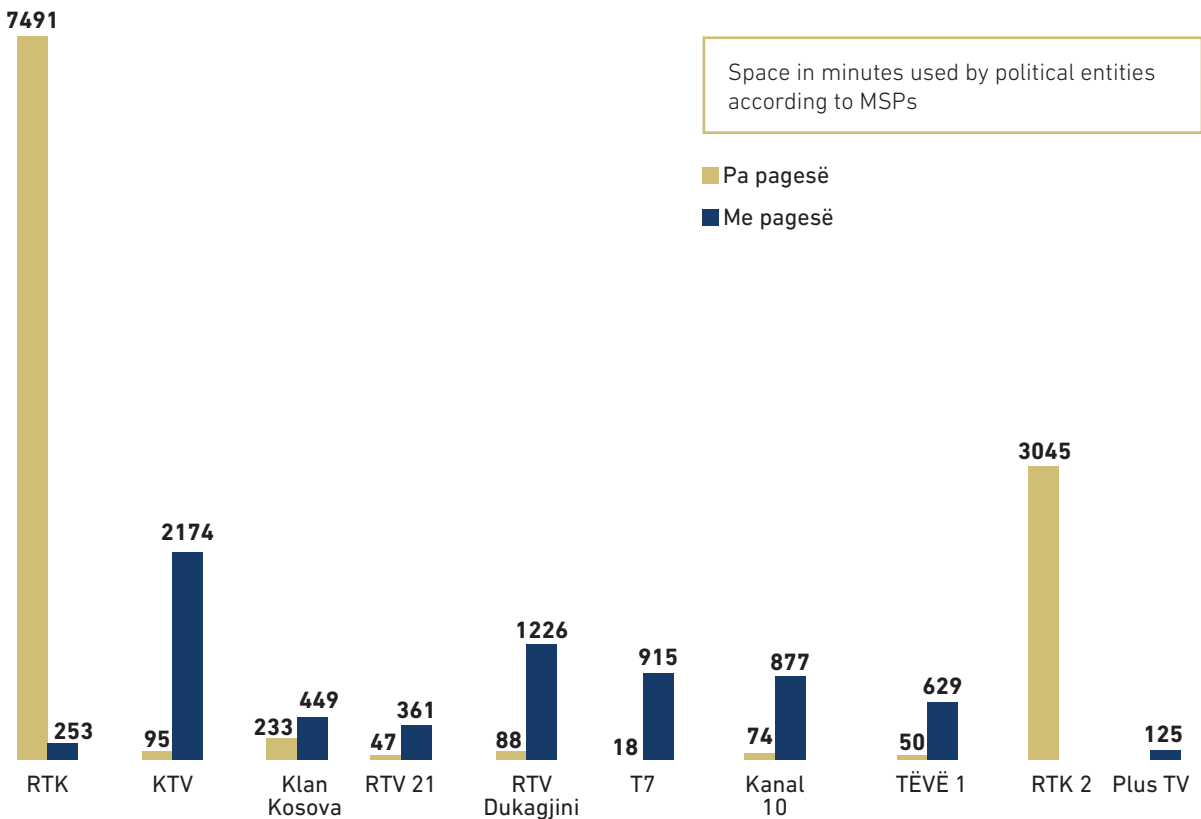
MONITORING OF LOGBOOKS SUBMITTED TO THE IMC BY THE MSPs

According to the logbooks submitted by MSPs during the election campaign, political entities have used 18,150 minutes of television space for advertising. Of these, 11,141 minutes were unpaid and 7,090 minutes were paid.

The largest unpaid space was used on the public broadcaster with 10536 minutes (7491 minutes on RTK 1 and 3045 minutes on RTK 2).

Regarding paid space, KTV had 2,174 minutes of advertising, followed by RTV Dukagjini with 1,226 minutes.

CHART 49 Space in minutes used by political entities according to MSPs



LOGBOOKS SUBMITTED BY RADIO TELEVISION OF KOSOVO 1

From the monitoring of the logbooks submitted by RTK to the IMC, it results that this broadcaster had 7745 minutes of advertising for political entities. Of these, 7491 minutes were unpaid and 253 minutes were paid.

The most unpaid space was used by PDK with 1313 minutes, followed by the AAK-NISMA Coalition with 1301 minutes and LVV with 1156 minutes.

Regarding paid space, only two political entities have advertised on RTK, LVV had 190 minutes of advertising while PDK had 63 minutes.

Also, according to the submitted logbooks, it results that on February 8, 2025, RTK broadcast LVV for a total of 91 minutes of paid space, which is contrary to the law, where within one day the maximum time allowed for a political entity is 90 minutes.

On RTK, the space in minutes offered for advertising during the election campaign by political entities was as follows:

- **LVV** had 1238 minutes of unpaid space and 190 minutes of paid space.
- **LDK** received 1156 unpaid minutes.
- **AAK-NISMA** have used 1301 unpaid minutes.
- **PDK** had 1313 unpaid minutes and 63 paid minutes.
- **The Coalition for Family** received 287 unpaid minutes.
- **Bosnian Coalition (Naša Bošnjačka Koalicija)** has used 180 unpaid minutes.
- **Vakat Coalition (Koalicija Vakati)** has received 180 unpaid minutes.
- **The Turkish Democratic Party of Kosovo (KDTP)** had 217 unpaid minutes.
- **New Democratic Party (NDS - Nova Demokratske Stranka)** has received 194 unpaid minutes.
- **The New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo (IRDK)** had only 67 unpaid minutes.
- **Fatmir Bytyqi** had 76 unpaid minutes.
- **Fjala** has used 63 unpaid minutes.
- **Civic Initiative People's Justice (Gradjanska Inicijativa Narodna Pravda)** received 39 unpaid minutes.

- **Serbian Democracy (Srpska Demokratija)** had 20 unpaid minutes.
- **For Freedom, Justice and Survival (Za Slobodu Pravdu i Opstanak)** has received 5 unpaid minutes.
- **Kosovo Serbs' Party (Partija Kosovskih Srba)** has used 9 unpaid minutes.
- **The Coalition for Family** had 3 unpaid minutes.

LOGBOOKS SUBMITTED BY KOHAVISION

From the monitoring of the logbooks submitted by KTV to the IMC, it results that this broadcaster had 2269 minutes of advertising for political entities. Of these, 95 minutes were unpaid and 2174 minutes were paid.

The most unpaid space was used by LDK with 19 minutes, followed by IRDK and PLE with 17 minutes each.

Regarding paid space, LVV had 1517 minutes of advertising while PDK had 650 minutes.

On KTV, the space in minutes offered for advertising during the election campaign by political entities was as follows:

- **LVV** has used 1517 paid minutes and 9 unpaid minutes.
- **PDK** received 650 paid minutes and 18 unpaid minutes.
- **LDK** had 1 paid minute and 19 unpaid minutes.
- **AAK -NISMA** has used 7 paid minutes.
- **The Coalition for Family** received 16 unpaid minutes.
- **PLE - The Egyptian Liberal Party** has received 17 unpaid minutes.
- **The New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo (IRDK)** had 17 unpaid minutes.

LOGBOOKS SUBMITTED BY KLAN KOSOVA

From the monitoring of the logbooks submitted by Klan-Kosova to the IMC, it results that this broadcaster had 681 minutes of advertising for political entities. Of these, 233 minutes were unpaid and 449 minutes were paid.

The most unpaid space was used by LDK with 98 minutes, followed by PDK with 66 minutes and the AAK-NISMA Coalition with 30 minutes.

Regarding paid space, PDK had 227 minutes of advertising while LDK had 178 minutes. Also, according to the submitted logs, it turns out that KlanKosova, on January 11, 2025, broadcast PDK a total of 124 minutes of paid space, which is contrary to the law, where the maximum time allowed for a political entity within a day is 90 minutes.

In Klan Kosova, the space in minutes offered for advertising during the election campaign by political entities was as follows:

- **PDK** has used 227 paid minutes and 66 unpaid minutes.
- **LDK** received 178 paid minutes and 98 unpaid minutes.
- **AAK-NISMA** had 24 paid minutes and 30 unpaid minutes.
- **The Coalition for Family** has used 20 paid minutes and 25 unpaid minutes.
- **PLE - The Egyptian Liberal Party** has received 13 unpaid minutes.

LOGBOOKS SUBMITTED BY RADIO TELEVISION 21

From the monitoring of the logbooks submitted by RTV 21 to the IMC, it results that this broadcaster had 408 minutes of advertising for political entities. Of these, 47 minutes were unpaid and 361 minutes were paid.

The PDK used the most unpaid space with 32 minutes, followed by the LDK with 8 minutes.

Regarding paid space, PDK had 338 minutes of advertising, while LDK had 15 minutes and the AAK-NISMA Coalition had 8 minutes.

On RTV 21, the space in minutes offered for advertising during the election campaign by political entities was as follows:

- **PDK** has used 338 paid minutes and 32 unpaid minutes.
- **LDK** received 15 paid minutes and 8 unpaid minutes.
- **AAK-NISMA** had 8 paid minutes.
- **The New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo (IRDK)** had 2 unpaid minutes.
- **PLE - The Egyptian Liberal Party** has received 2 unpaid minutes.

LOGBOOKS SUBMITTED BY RTV DUKAGJINI

From the monitoring of the logbooks submitted by RTV Dukagjini to the IMC, it results that this broadcaster had 1314 minutes of advertising for political entities. Of these, 88 minutes were unpaid and 1226 minutes were paid.

The AAK-NISMA Coalition used the most unpaid space with 37 minutes, followed by LDK with 27 minutes.

Regarding paid space, PDK had 508 minutes of advertising, while LDK had 397 minutes and the AAK-NISMA Coalition had 289 minutes.

On RTV Dukagjini, the space in minutes offered for advertising during the election campaign by political entities was as follows:

- **PDK** has used 507 paid minutes.
- **LDK** received 397 paid minutes and 27 unpaid minutes.
- **AAK-NISMA** had 289 paid minutes and 37 unpaid minutes.
- **The Coalition for Family** received 32 paid minutes and 13 unpaid minutes.
- **PLE - The Egyptian Liberal Party** has received 11 unpaid minutes.

LOGBOOKS SUBMITTED BY T7

From the monitoring of the logbooks submitted by T7 to the IMC, it results that this broadcaster had 934 minutes of advertising for political entities. Of these, 18 minutes were unpaid and 915 minutes were paid.

Only PLE used unpaid space on this television with 18 minutes.

Regarding paid space, LDK had 342 minutes of advertising, while PDK had 294 minutes and the AAK-NISMA Coalition had 252 minutes.

In T7, the space in minutes offered for advertising during the election campaign by political entities was as follows:

- **LDK** has used 342 paid minutes.
- **PDK** received 294 paid minutes.
- **AAK-NISMA** had 253 paid minutes.
- **The Coalition for Family** received 26 paid minutes.
- **PLE - The Egyptian Liberal Party** has received 18 unpaid minutes.

LOGBOOKS SUBMITTED BY KANAL 10

From the monitoring of the logbooks submitted by Kanal 10 to the IMC, it results that this broadcaster had 950 minutes of advertising for political entities. Of these, 74 minutes were unpaid and 877 minutes were paid.

The most unpaid space was used by LDK with 34 minutes, followed by the AAK-NISMA Coalition with 29 minutes.

Regarding paid space, the AAK-NISMA Coalition had 347 minutes of advertising, LDK 300 minutes, PDK 183 minutes.

On Kanal 10, the space in minutes offered for advertising during the election campaign by political entities was as follows:

- **LDK** has used 300 paid minutes and 34 unpaid minutes.
- **PDK** received 183 paid minutes and 2 unpaid minutes.

- **AAK-NISMA** had 347 paid minutes and 29 unpaid minutes.
- **LVV** has received 12 paid minutes.
- **The Coalition for Family** received 36 paid minutes and 1 unpaid minute.
- **PREBK** received 8 unpaid minutes.

LOGBOOKS SUBMITTED BY TËVË 1

From the monitoring of the logbooks submitted by Kanal 10 to the IMC, it results that this broadcaster had 679 minutes of advertising for political entities. Of these, 50 minutes were unpaid and 629 minutes were paid.

The most unpaid space was used by LVV with 11 minutes, followed by the Coalition for Family with 9 minutes.

Regarding paid space, LVV had 400 minutes of advertising and PDK had 229 minutes.

On Tëvë 1, the space in minutes offered for advertising during the election campaign by political entities was as follows:

- **LVV** has used 400 paid minutes and 11 unpaid minutes.
- **PDK** had 229 paid minutes.
- **The Coalition for Family** has used 9 unpaid minutes.
- **LDK** received 7 unpaid minutes.
- **IRDK** received 7 unpaid minutes.
- **Fjala** received 7 unpaid minutes.
- **PLE** received 9 unpaid minutes.

LOGBOOKS SUBMITTED BY RADIO
TELEVISION OF KOSOVO 2

From the monitoring of the logbooks submitted by RTK 2 to the IMC, it results that this broadcaster had 3045 minutes of advertising for political entities. All the space used on this television was unpaid.

On RTK2, the space in minutes offered for advertising during the election campaign by political entities was as follows:

- **Bosnian Coalition (Naša Bošnjačka Koalicija)** – 227 minutes.
- **People's Justice (Narodna Pravda)** – 253 minutes.
- **NDS** – 259 minutes.
- **SPO** – 237 minutes.
- **Serbian National Movement (Srpski Narodni Pokret)** – 238 minutes.
- **Vakat Coalition (Koalicija Vakati)** – 227 minutes.
- **SDU** – 227 minutes.
- **PAI** – 172 minutes.
- **YTHP** – 135 minutes.
- **Turkish Democratic Party of Kosovo (KDTP)** – 135 minutes.
- **United Roma of Kosovo (Opre Roma Kosova)** – 128 minutes.
- **PREBK** – 93 minutes.
- **Turkish Democratic Party of Kosovo (KATP)** – 93 minutes.
- **PDAK-LPB** – 215 minutes.
- **PDK** – 16 minutes.
- **LDK** – 16 minutes.
- **LVV** – 14 minutes.
- **Coalition for Family** – 3 minutes.
- **New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo (IRDK)** – 40 minutes.
- **Egyptian Liberal Party (PLE)** – 66 minutes.
- **Kosovo Serb Party (PKS)** – 5 minutes.
- **Fjala** – 2 minutes.
- **AAK-NISMA** – 16 minutes.

LOGBOOKS SUBMITTED BY TV PULS

From the monitoring of the logbooks submitted by TV Puls to the IMC, it results that this broadcaster had 125 minutes of advertising. All the television space was paid and was used by the Serb List (Srpska Lista).

RECOMMENDATIONS

From the findings of this report, DnV offers the following recommendations:

- Ensure that the representation of candidates and political entities is proportional and fair, guaranteeing equal treatment and equal space for all political actors.
- Avoid biased and non-objective news, as well as hate speech in media content, in accordance with professional and ethical principles of journalism.
- Accelerate the process of appointing new members of the Independent Media Commission, so that this institution can begin functioning.
- Increase oversight of traditional and online media that do not comply with professional standards, by implementing clear and effective measures to guarantee accountability and quality of information.
- Ensure that media financing, including political advertising, is transparent and monitored by relevant bodies to avoid the influence of interest groups and political control over media content.
- The IMC should provide clear instructions and training to MSPs regarding the correct way to prepare broadcast logbooks and submit them according to the established rules.



Demokracia në Veprim
Demokratija na Delu
Democracy in Action