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Qeveria -Vlada-Government

MINISTRY OF HEALTH/MINISTARSTVO ZDRAVSTVA/MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Report on National Health Accounts 2020

Prishtina,

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Foreword

National Health Accounts constitute a process whereby countries monitor the flow of money in their health sector, looking at different perspectives of health financing. The World Health Organization is coordinating efforts at the global level to carry out such assessments for each country.

National Health Accounts provide basic information to the development of data-driven analysis and policy formulation, enabling an understanding of the resources and use of all funds (public, private and donor contributions) in the health sector.

National Health Accounts must be useful for the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders in understanding the dynamics of health expenditures in the country and improving the overall regulation of the health sector. Such information, accompanied with quality improvements and access to other health statistics, should form the basis for monitoring the health system performance.

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List of abbreviations

MoH	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kosovo
HUCSK	Hospital and University Clinical Service of Kosovo

WHO	World Health Organization
HAPT	Health Accounts Production Tool
KAS	Kosovo Agency of Statistics
PHC	Primary Health Care
SHC	Secondary Health Care
THC	Tertiary Health Care
WB	World Bank
CBK	Central Bank of Kosovo
MFMC	Main Family Medicine Center
FMC	Family Medicine Center
FMA	Family Medicine Ambulance
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
HIF	Health Insurance Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NA	National Accounts
HBS	Household Budget Survey
FS	Revenues of Health Care Financing Schemes
HS	Financing Schemes
HP	Health Care Providers
HC	Health Care Functions
HK	Capital Account

1. Introduction

This document aims to summarize all health expenditures, including health expenditures of the public and private sectors, and all donations during 2020, and feed them in the relevant software designed by the WHO, in order to reflect as clearly as possible the health sector funding in the country.

The document was compiled by the Interdepartmental Commission for the reporting of National Health Accounts:

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- Mrs. Vjosa Kalaja, Ministry of Health;
- Mr. Ragip Hyseni, Ministry of Health and
- Mrs. Kosovare Murseli, Ministry of Health.

The Commission in question drafted this report with the assistance and cooperation of the WHO Office in the Republic of Kosovo and with the expertise of WHO consultants. The Health Accounts Production Tool (HAPT) software, the default WHO module for all reporting countries, was used to develop the Report. Unless otherwise specified in the table, all amounts used in this report are in *EUR* currency.

The Report intends to give detailed information on public and private health expenditures for citizens of the Republic of Kosovo and beyond, as well as information on the Kosovo health system in general, including the services it provides, as well as data on human resources in the health system.

This report's specific objective is to use the HAPT software to align our method of reporting expenditures with that of the WHO. See the footnote in this phrase for further information on this reporting method (WHO health accounts system).¹

¹ Health Accounts System according to WHO:

https://score.tools.who.int/fileadmin/uploads/score/Documents/Optimize_Health_Service_Data/SHA2011/System%20of%20Health%20Accounts_2017.pdf

2. Methodology

Despite persisting issues with the development of appropriate professional capacities, the Kosovo health financing analysis has continued with the preparation and drafting of the Report on National Health Accounts for 2020 using the following methodology:

For the drafting of this Report, various sources of data were used, such as the Reports on the Department of Budget and Finance of the Ministry of Health, Reports on donations from the Department of European Integration and Policy Coordination of the Ministry of Health, Reports of the Treasury of the Ministry of Finances on budgets of MoH, HIF, HUČSK and Municipalities; Macroeconomic reports of the Ministry of Finance, data of the Kosovo Agency of Statistics, data on health expenditures of other departments, data of the Central Bank of Kosovo, etc.

It was decided to use the Household Expenditure Survey, a survey that the Kosovo Agency of Statistics conducts on a periodic basis, as the most suitable data source for the private sector. The only expenditures that were estimated using assumptions were those coming from the private sector, sometimes known as out-of-pocket payments. All other expenditures, unlike out-of-pocket payments, are current.

The following methodology was used to estimate these expenditures: the percentage of household expenditures health on health to total household expenditures (obtained from the Household Expenditure Survey - from the Kosovo Agency of Statistics) was multiplied by the nominal value of private consumption (or final consumption of households) obtained from the National Accounts published by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics. For more information see the formula below.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Out – of – pocket payments} \\ &= \frac{\text{Household expenditures on health}}{\text{Total household expenditures}} \\ & \times \text{Nominal value of private consumption} \end{aligned}$$

Also, specific expenditure in the category of out-of-pocket payments have been divided based on disaggregated data obtained again from the Kosovo Agency of Statistics. This assessment is based on the methodology developed by the consultants engaged by the WHO to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Health in Kosovo.

There are two restrictions or, more accurately, clarifications to this methodology:

- a) As previously indicated, estimation of out-of-pocket payments is a projection because, unlike other expenditures, which are based on current data, out-of-

pocket payments are based on rounded data (with no decimal point), where each extra figure might drastically alter the total amount.

- b) This point relates to out-of-pocket payments once more, especially the fact that the data from the Households Expenditure Survey 2017 - from the Kosovo Statistics Agency were used in 2020. It should be noted that it rarely happens that the structure of expenditures changes substantially over the years. A special exception is made for years when public health is subject to drastic changes, as in the case of the COVID-19 pandemic, which started at the beginning of 2020 and continued into the following year and made it impossible to record out-of-pocket household payments, which are supposed to be significant compared with previous years.

It is worth noting that not only Kosovo, but many other countries do not conduct the Household Expenditure Survey on annual basis.

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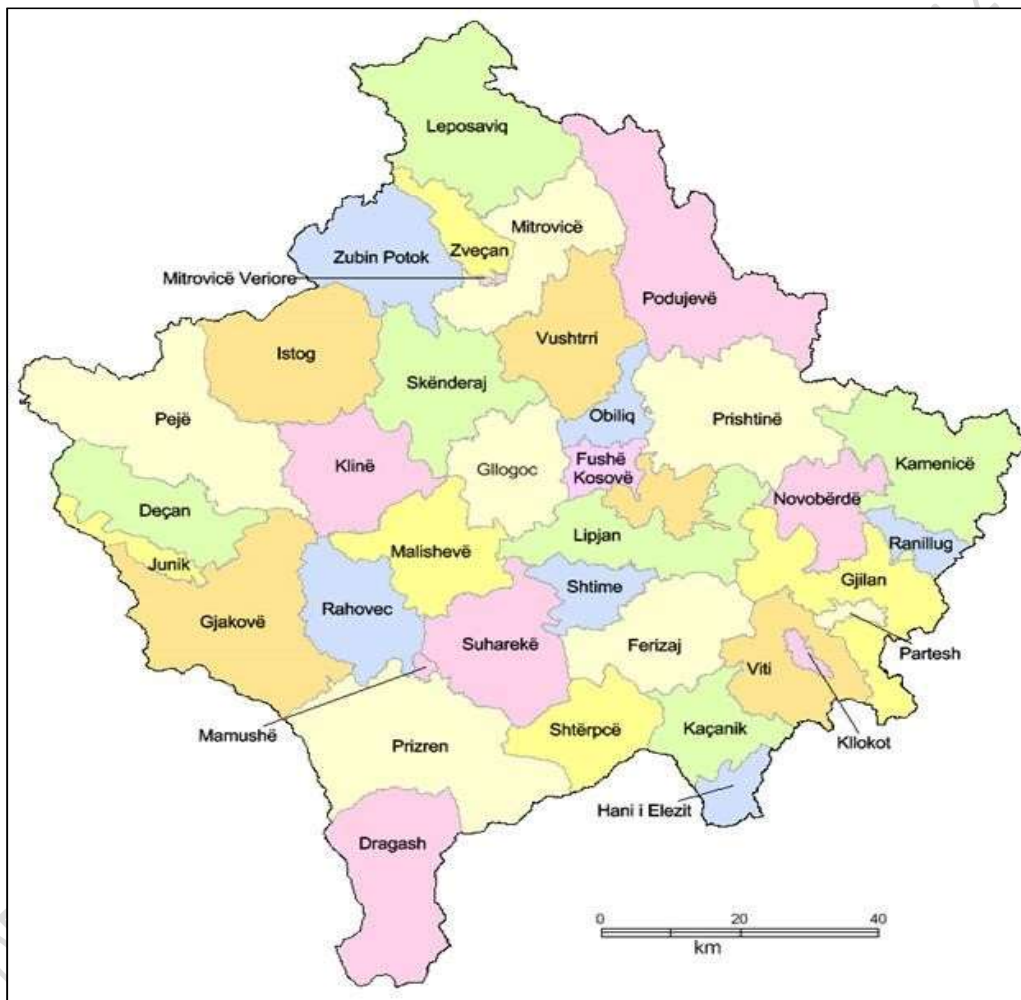
3. Kosovo demographics

The Republic of Kosovo has a surface area of 10 905.25 km². It is located in the south-eastern part of Europe, bordered by Albania in the south-west, Montenegro in the north-west, Serbia in the north-east and Macedonia in the south.

Administrative division of Kosovo

Currently in Kosovo there are 38 municipalities with 1,469 settlements organized according to the laws of the country (KAS, Kosovo in Figures 2020).

Figure 1. -Administrative division of Kosovo.



The total resident population in 2019 was 1,782,115. The average age was estimated to be 30.2 years. The percentage of the population living in rural areas is 61.7%. The percentage of the population living in urban areas is 38.3% (2011). The population density was 163.42 inhabitants per km² (December 31, 2019). The average life

expectancy in Kosovo is estimated to be 76.7 years, for men 74.1 years, and for women 79.4 years.

The resident population of Kosovo, for the period January 01-December 31, 2020, increased by 16,071 inhabitants, and is 1,798,186 (KAS, 2020).

Table.1 - Population by age groups

Age	Share in %
0 - 14 years old	24%
15 - 64 years old	67%
65 and older	9%

Source: KAS, Population Estimation, 2020

Figure 2. -Life expectancy at birth – 2011 (KAS, 2021)



Population Pyramid

The population pyramid presents the population structure by the year of census, age and sex. Until the last census of 2011, results were presented based on the concept of residential and non-residential population, while the census of 2011 did not include the population living outside Kosovo for more than 12 months. It should also be noted that the population census did not cover the following municipalities: North Mitrovica, Zvecan, Zubin Potok and Leposaviq. In 2011, the Municipality of Mitrovica was not divided into the municipality of South and North, but the population of the northern part did not participate in the census. Therefore, due to the change in methodology, we have a disproportion with the total number of the population compared to previous years.

Figure 3- Population pyramid - 2020 (KAS, 2020)

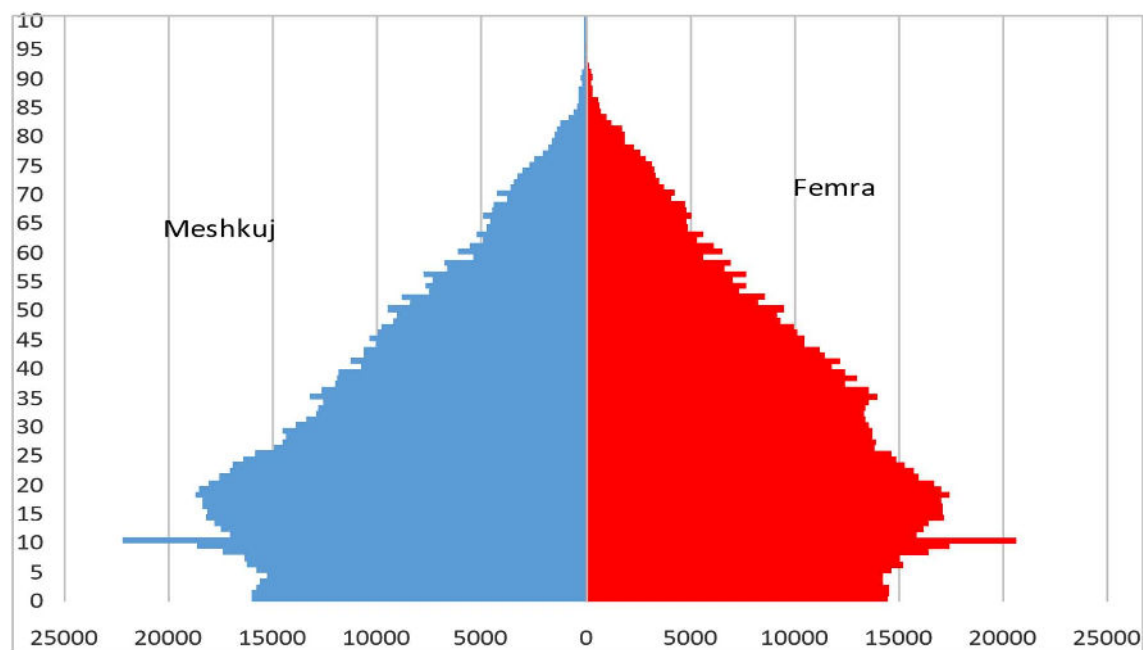


Table 2.- Total estimated population of Kosovo for 2020

No.	Municipality	Total estimated population (31 December 2019)	Natural increase (2020)	Balance of migrations (2020)	Total increase for 2020	Total estimated population of Kosovo for 2020 (31 December 2020)
1	Deçan	42.244	261	-25	236	42.480
2	Gjakova	93.740	470	124	594	94.334
3	Glllogoc	60.525	687	-67	620	61.145
4	Gjilan	76.271	428	446	874	77.145
5	Dragash	33.983	-2	-34	-36	33.947
6	Istog	40.923	226	32	258	41.181
7	Kacanik	34.420	332	-80	252	34.672
8	Klina	40.076	403	11	414	40.490
9	Fushe Kosove	38.960	408	580	988	39.948
10	Kamenice	27.823	55	70	125	27.948
11	Mitrovice	68.840	489	2	491	69.331
12	North Mitrovica	12.043	-53	4	-49	11.994
13	Leposaviq	13.207	-51	46	-5	13.202
14	Lipjan	57.413	511	4	515	57.928

15	Novoberde	7.121	8	29	37	7.158
16	Obiliq	17.899	263	56	319	18.218
17	Rahovec	56.414	471	162	633	57.047
18	Peja	98.141	397	63	460	98.601
19	Podujeva	81.514	791	-283	508	82.022
20	Prishtina	216.870	1543	368	1911	218.781
21	Prizren	193.123	1227	231	1458	194.581
22	Skenderaj	52.372	533	-191	342	52.714
23	Shtime	27.031	307	111	418	27.449
24	Shterpce	6.670	-40	-9	-49	6.621
25	Suhareka	57.203	671	321	992	58.195
26	Ferizaj	105.116	998	172	1170	106.286
27	Viti	47.507	404	-15	389	47.896
28	Vushtrri	62.026	609	290	899	62.925
29	Zubin Potok	6.648	16	0	16	6.664
30	Zvecan	7.336	-45	-1	-46	7.290
31	Malisheve	56.046	890	325	1215	57.261
32	Junik	6.364	9	10	19	6.383
33	Mamushe	5.834	33	7	40	5.874
34	Hani i Elezit	10.013	79	-2	77	10.090
35	Gracanice	12.186	-9	53	44	12.230
36	Ranillug	3.785	-50	2	-48	3.737
37	Partesh	1.726	-29	2	-27	1.699
38	Klllokot	2.702	12	5	17	2.719
Total		1.782.115	13.252	2.819	16.071	1.798.186

4. Health system financing in retrospect

The Republic of Kosovo has many needs and priorities, which need financing from the state budget, in order to ensure the economic and social development of the Kosovar society. The budgetary possibilities of the country cannot meet all the needs/requests for funding, and this mirrors the lack of a real strategy for the purposes of financing the public health sector, in retrospect.

The limited budget of the public health sector, causing a serious discrepancy between the needs of the citizen/patient, forces households to bear the cost, primarily for medications and consumables (out-of-hospital medicines), as well as for health services, in cases where these services are not provided in the public sector.

In order to address all the issues brought to light by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the Ministry of Health has asked the government and donors for additional financial support.

The program for treatment outside public health institutions (in the country or abroad), managed with FIH means has continued, with the aim of providing health services to citizens, for those services that are not provided in the public health system.

Since these means, dedicated by the state for the TOPHI program, are still not enough for all the needs of citizens for health services; therefore, a number of citizens seek treatment abroad, spending considerable amounts of financial means, which unfortunately, at the moment we are not able to register, nor can we make an objective assessment, which could have been used for the purposes of this report; in addition to the Household Survey conducted periodically by KAS.

This fact can explain the differences in the estimation of out-of-pocket expenses (OOP) between the reports of the national health accounts and those of international institutions.

The expenditures of the Ministry of Health during the last decade have had the following movements.

Table 1. - Expenditures in the Ministry of Health for 2010 - 2020, by economic categories (in EUR)

Economic category	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Wages and salaries	8,222,716	7,436,352	8,050,649	8,313,972	7,940,750	7,652,757	52,854,734	44,408,183	42,527,654	38,827,166	32,868,160
Goods and services	27,154,586	10,175,832	34,337,304	29,507,959	24,676,108	9,166,585	36,324,871	38,332,671	29,167,678	29,397,827	27,626,773
Utility costs	83,183	157,332	155,408	183,802	183,845	196,571	3,739,731	3,388,643	3,871,062	3,292,171	3,354,697
Subsidies and transfers	1,731,449	1,929,033	11,016,744	14,364,873	9,935,261	9,716,570	9,683,042	4,763,603	2,841,184	2,206,483	2,955,421
Non-financial assets	14,165,306	6,454,579	4,999,345	5,213,494	7,146,481	4,990,190	8,807,593	8,628,310	8,897,476	6,158,817	7,999,286
Total expenditures	51,357,239	26,153,128	58,559,449	57,584,100	49,882,445	31,722,673	111,409,971	99,521,409	87,305,055	79,882,464	74,804,338

**This table shows the expenditures according to the economic categories of the Ministry of Health for the period 2010-2020.*

Table 2. – Expenditures in HUCSK for 2015 - 2020, by economic categories (in EUR)

Economic category	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Wages and salaries	64,029,760	62,736,817	58,242,230	51,586,625	51,294,776.17	49,882,132
Goods and services	52,779,078	40,972,359	13,659,911	13,049,585	10,812,241	27,286,586
Utility costs	2,120,297	3,756,559	3,617,547	2,060,463	3,351,393	3,482,745
Subsidies and transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial assets	7,092,604	16,697,379	9,473,831.71	3,856,439	3,772,213	5,490,853
Total	126,021,739	124,163,113	84,993,519	70,553,112	69,230,624	86,142,316

** This table shows the expenditures according to the economic categories of the HUCSK for the period 2015-2020.*

Table 5. – Expenditures in PHC for 2010 - 2020, by economic categories (in EUR)

Economic category	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Wages and salaries	44,199,382	42,348,732	40,971,614	39,296,553	39,363,941	38,276,205	34,381,291	31,133,814	30,963,725	29,881,861	25,385,411
Goods and services	22,357,630	7,860,596	7,666,861	6,228,039	5,794,995	5,859,230	5,465,355	6,199,678	6,020,434	4,972,348	4,465,575
Utility costs	1,379,296	1,451,808	1,396,815	1,407,892	1,452,879	1,477,955	1,319,799	1,455,494	1,406,139	1,412,824	1,390,091
Subsidies and transfers	2,039,446	1,255,284	1,024,825	714,106	685,918	794,023	961,902	1,075,243	837,048	866,047	796,735
Non-financial assets	6,741,846	8,485,716	6,230,629	4,594,592	3,997,867	4,841,654	7,036,755	5,822,963	6,085,427	6,477,587	4,895,421
Total	76,717,600	61,402,137	57,290,744	52,241,181	51,295,600	51,249,067	49,165,102	45,687,192	45,312,774	43,610,666	36,933,233

* In this table, we notice that the budget allocated for primary health care (PHC) has had an increasing trend over the years, mainly in the Salaries and Wages category for capacity building with health staff; taking into account the large increase in spending on goods and services in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

➤ As for the expenditures of other public sector departments for health for 2020, see the table below.

Table 3. – Expenditures of other departments of the public sector for health, in 2020 (in EUR):

Institution	2020	2019
Ministry of Justice	1,103,599	130,879
Ministry of Defense	667,635	
KAPS	16,857	
ANSA	39,025	
Ministry of Internal Affairs	310,601	25,723
Total expenditures	2,137,717	156,603

* In this table we see that other ministries also spend on health mainly in terms of prevention and primary care:

Table 4. –Expenditures for the Health Insurance Fund for 2020, by economic categories (in EUR):

Economic category	2020	2019
Wages and salaries	327,527	357,960
Goods and services	294,288	269,304
Utility costs	17,091	22,217
Subsidies and transfers	7,999,984	8,699,979
Non-financial assets	153,687	61,804
Total expenditures	8,792,577	9,411,265

*** In this table we notice that the budget allocated (according to Law on Budget) for the Health Insurance Fund is mainly for the category of Subsidies and Transfers for MTOPHI.*

- The following table summarizes the total expenditures in the public sector during the period 2010-2020. This table shows that public sector health expenditures during this period experienced a 2.5 times higher increase (from over 111 million in 2010 to over 272 million in 2020).

Table 5. –Public sector expenditures for health, 2010-2020 (in EUR):

Institution	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Ministry of Health	51,357,239	26,153,128	58,559,449	57,584,100	49,882,445	31,722,673	111,409,971	99,521,409	87,305,055	79,882,464	74,804,338
HUCSK	126,021,739	124,163,113	84,993,519	70,553,112	69,230,624	86,142,316					
Municipalities (PHC)	76,717,600	61,402,137	57,290,744	52,241,181	51,295,600	51,249,067	49,165,102	45,687,192	45,312,774	43,610,666	36,933,233
HIF	8,792,577	9,411,265									
Donations	7,761,394										
Other ministries	2,137,717	156,603	1,237,309								
Total expenditures	272,788,266	221,286,245	202,081,021	180,378,393	170,408,669	169,114,056	160,575,073	145,208,601	132,617,829	123,493,130	111,737,571

** This table shows health expenditures funded directly by the government grant.*

Whereas, the following table summarizes the expenditures, or financing of the health system, from the public and private sector. This table also explains the step-by-step methodology of how private health expenditures are calculated, or rather - estimated - according to the methodology proposed by the WHO. This table clearly shows that health expenditures, as a ratio to nominal GDP, increased during the period in question.

Table 6. -Public GDP, and % of GDP for health (total) 2015-2020 (in million EUR)

#	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Data source and additional explanations
Nominal GDP	6771.6	7,056.20	6,671.50	6,356.50	6,037.30	5,674.40	Source: years 2015-2019: KAS
Final consumption of households	5718.0	5,621.20	5,296.10	5,009.00	4,910.50	4,803.70	Source: years 2015-2019: KAS
Private expenditures on health (% of final household consumption)	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	Source: KAS
Private expenses	188.3	168.64	158.88	150.27	147.31	144.11	Calculation = Final consumption of households (LLK) x Private expenditures in health (% of final consumption of households (ABEF)) + Health insurances
Public expenses	272.78	221.29	202,09	180.38	170.41	169.11	Current data from Table 8.
% of GDP for public health	4.00%	3.20%	3.00%	2.80%	2.80%	3.00%	Calculation = Total Public Expenditure on Health/Nominal GDP
% of GDP for private health expenditures	2.8%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.40%	2.50%	Calculation = Total Private Expenditure on Health/Nominal GDP
% of GDP for health	6.8%	5.60%	5.40%	5.20%	5.30%	5.50%	Calculation = (Total Public Expenditure on Health + Total Private Expenditure on Health)/Nominal GDP

5. Health system financing in 2020

The year 2020 has been a challenging year for the whole world, and in particular for our country, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Only health expenditure, or how the health system will be financed in 2020, is the sole subject of this section. The public sector's data is shown first, followed by the private sector's data.

Before revealing information on public and private sector expenditures, it is important to provide information about the overall state of the economy in our country. The real GDP decreased by 5.3 percent in real terms for the year 2020, while the nominal GDP decreased by 4.0 percent, according to the official figures of the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS). Total investment and export of services were the factors (from the GDP expenditure method) that contributed to this real decrease, although real consumption and export of goods saw satisfactory increase.

In 2020, health financing was still mostly sourced from the Republic of Kosovo's budget, own source revenues and from borrowing from the World Bank. Own source revenues in Primary Health Care are used to partially finance the implementation of capital projects for municipal health.

The reform of the health system, during 2015 has enabled the separation of the HUCSK from the Ministry of Health, as an independent budget organization, while in 2019 the Health Insurance Fund was also divided as an independent BO.

5.1. Public sector

The public health sector in Kosovo consists of all health and administrative institutions which are dependent on the state budget to conduct their activities, including various government departments and executive agencies of departments which have the task of monitoring the implementation of legality in the sector.

Before all the data on public spending are displayed, several tables are compiled; Table: loans belonging to the MoH - by economic categories, as well as donations received from the MoH which have passed through the state budget divided by economic categories. For more see the tables below.

Table 7. -Loans in MoH, by economic categories

Economic category	Amount
Wages and salaries	316,575
Goods and services	11,541,910
Utility costs	-
Subsidies and transfers	53,908
Non-financial assets	10,125,856
Total	22,038,248

* Loans that have passed through the state budget.

Table 8. -Donations, by economic categories

Economic category	Ministry of Health	HUCSK	HIF
Wages and salaries	10,725	15,380	
Goods and services	818,640	9,646	10,061
Utility costs			
Subsidies and transfers			802
Non-financial assets	597,386		39,435
Total	1,426,752	25,026	49,496

* Loans that have passed through the state budget.

Table 9. -Donations received by health institutions

Donor	Amount
Donations to HUCSK as Capital Investments	2,598,861
Donations to HUCSK as Goods and Services	5,159,032
Donations to MoH as Goods and Services	3,500
Total	7,761,394

* Donations received from health institutions that have not passed through the state budget.

The following table shows the expenditure data by the public sector, broken down by economic categories as well as the relevant budget organization. It can be seen that the main spender is the HUCSK, followed by the municipalities, and the MoH etc. Total expenditures from the public sector for 2020 were over EUR 272 million.

Table 10. -Summary: The structure of expenses for the main public spenders (with donations), for 2020

Economic category	MoH	HUCSK	Municipalities	Fond	MoJ	MIA	MoD	KAPS	ANSA	Donations	TOTAL
Wages and salaries	8,222,716	64,029,760	44,199,382	327,527	933,398	17,714	78,558	16,857	31,879		117,857,790
Goods and services	27,154,586	52,779,078	22,357,630	294,288	105,645		293,501		7,146	5,162,532	108,154,407
Utility costs	83,183	2,120,297	1,379,296	17,091		178	21,060				3,621,105
Subsidies and transfers	1,731,449		2,039,446	7,999,984	64,556	292,709					12,128,145
Non-financial assets	14,165,306	7,092,604	6,741,846	153,687			274,516			2,598,861	31,026,820
Total expenditures	51,357,239	126,021,739	76,717,600	8,792,577	1,103,599	310,601	667,635	16,857	39,025	7,761,394	272,788,266

* This table summarizes all health expenditures from the public sector and donations.

5.2. Private sector

The private health sector consists of private health institutions, licensed by the Ministry of Health to provide health services, within the Law on Health and bylaws that regulate this area.

Services offered in the private sector are hospital-day and inpatient services, outpatient specialist services, laboratory and imaging diagnostics, outpatient and inpatient rehabilitation physiotherapy, etc.

These expenditures are based on an estimate, which is made according to the methodology suggested by the WHO. For more details on how the estimation was done, see the methodology chapter and the table above named: GDP, and % of GDP for health (total) 2015-2020 (in EUR million). The database for this estimation is the National Accounts 2008 - 2020 and Household Budget Survey (2017) by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics.

Table 11. –Citizens' out-of-pocket expenditures for health disaggregated by subcategory, 2020:

Service / expense	2020	2019
Medications	116,224,024	114,256,224
Pharmaceutical products other than medication	45,172	44,407
Medical equipment and other aids	27,620	27,153
Outpatient public health services	2,634,554	2,589,948
Outpatient private health services	15,963,152	15,692,879
Public dental services	1,528,555	1,502,675
Private dental services	5,790,157	5,692,124
Medical tests, laboratory, public radioscopy (Roentgen)	2,132,943	2,096,830
Medical analysis, laboratory, private radioscopy (Roentgen)	7,951,070	7,816,450
Public hospital services	1,352,874	1,329,968
Private hospital services	5,183,639	5,095,875
Accommodation, food, ambulance transport in Kosovo	158,969	156,278
Health services abroad	11,269,652	11,078,844
Accommodation, food, ambulance transport abroad	1,222,840	1,202,136
Traditional medicine	-	-
Other medical services	54,748	53,821
Total	171,539,970.0	168,635,610

* The table above shows that most of the (private) out-of-pocket health expenditures go to medicines (over EUR 116 million) as well as to Outpatient private health services (almost

EUR 16 million). The third category with the most expenditure is that of health services abroad with over EUR 11 million.

The data below are current, and are provided by the Central Bank of Kosovo and the Kosovo Agency of Statistics, regarding voluntary health insurance in our country. This data is part of the calculations in the table above, but only offers another perspective with additional data.

Table 15.–Expenditure for voluntary health insurance, 2020

Gross written premiums from "Accident and health" insurance	Written premiums
Year 2020	16,720,116
Year 2019	19,600,812

**This table shows the premiums paid by the citizens of Kosovo for accident and health insurance policies in private insurance companies.*

Table 126. –Total expenses for health in 2020

Economic category	MoH	HUCSK	Municipalities	Fond	MoJ	MIA	MoD	ANSA	Donations	Out-of-pocket money	Private Health insurance	TOTAL
Wages and salaries	8,222,716	64,029,760	44,199,382	327,527	933,398	17,714	78,558	31,879	-	-	-	117,840,934
Goods and services	27,154,586	52,779,078	22,358,062	294,288	105,645	-	293,501	7,146	5,162,532	171,539,970	16,720,116	296,414,924
Utility costs	83,183	2,120,297	1,379,297	17,091	-	178	21,060	-	-	-	-	3,621,106
Subsidies and transfers	1,731,449	-	2,039,446	7,999,984	64,556	292,709	-	-	-	-	-	12,128,144
Non-financial assets	14,165,306	7,092,604	6,741,846	153,687	-	-	274,516	-	2,598,861	-	-	31,026,820
Total	51,357,240	126,021,739	76,718,033	8,792,577	1,103,599	310,601	667,635	39,025	7,761,393	171,539,970	16,720,116	461,031,928

* This table summarizes all health expenditures in Kosovo for 2020, divided by economic categories of expenditures and by their sources.

6. Conclusions and recommendations

- The conclusions of the Report on National Health Accounts for 2020 are listed below:
 - When the public sector does not supply health services, the expense of health is pushed into the citizen's pockets due to a lack of health insurance, particularly for medications and consumables (out-of-hospital medicines).
 - The only expenditures for which estimates were based on assumptions were those of the private sector, or as they are called out-of-pocket payments, as they are based on rounded data (no decimal point), because each additional number might drastically alter the total amount.
 - All other expenditures, other than out-of-pocket payments, are current, and estimation of them did not include any assumptions; and
 - In the 2020 report, as well as in the previous one, there is a lack of updated information from the institutions responsible for health.

- The recommendations of the Report on National Health Accounts for 2020 are listed below:
 - The Ministry of Health and the Government should establish a mechanism that will reduce the level of out-of-pocket expenditures. Two recommendations from the committee in question are:
 - Update of the essential list of medicines; and
 - Regulation of medicines' prices through legal acts.
 - The Health Insurance Fund's operation should be an inter-institutional priority, as it will lower the amount of out-of-pocket expenditures and lessen the population's poverty due to high health costs.

7. Annexes – Charts from HAPT software

Annex 1 – HAPT Table: Total health expenditure from all levels of funding

Select type of data source:

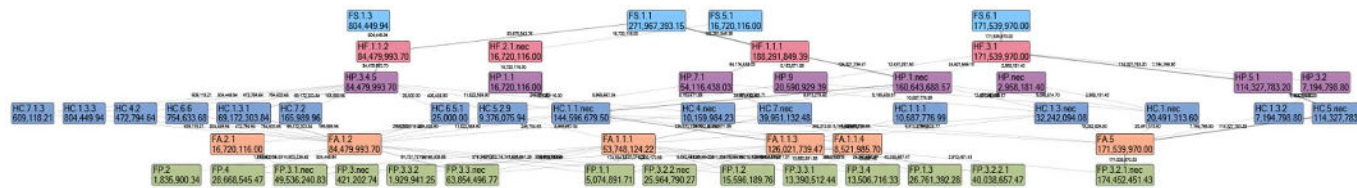
All

FY2020/2020

Select accounts:

General

Total expenditure amount: 461,031,929.09 Euros



FY2020/2020

Total expenditure amount: 265,010,449.32 Euros

All

General



Annex 3 – HAPT Table: Total health expenditure from private insurance companies

Select type of data source:

Insurance

Select data source:

All

Select accounts:

General

FY2020/2020

Total expenditure amount: 16,720,116.00 Euros

FS.5.1	16,720,116.00
HF.2.1.nec	16,720,116.00
HP.1.1	16,720,116.00
HC.1.1.nec	16,720,116.00
FA.2.1	16,720,116.00
FP.3.1.nec	16,720,116.00

Annex 4 – HAPT Table: Total health expenditures from out-of-pocket payments

Select type of data source:

Miscellaneous

Select data source:

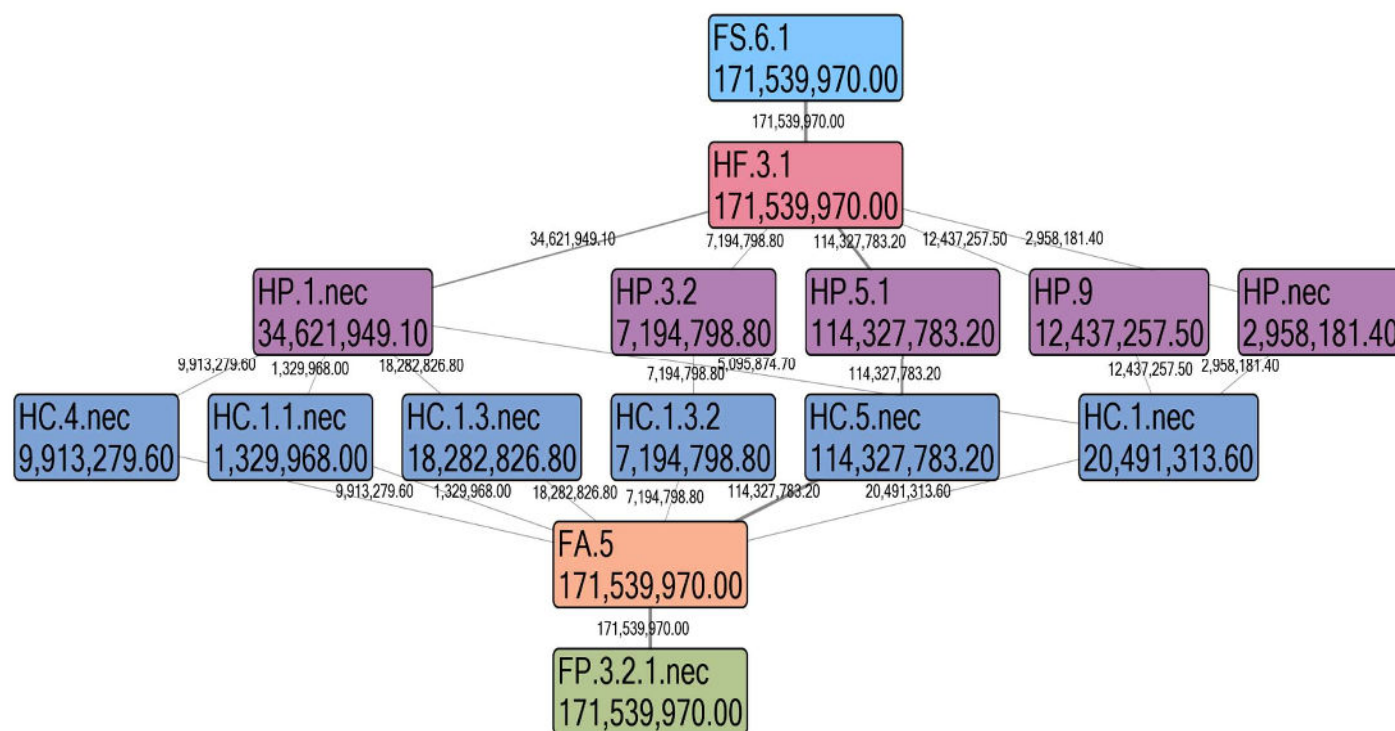
All

Select accounts:

General

FY2020/2020

Total expenditure amount: 171,539,970.00 Euros



Annex 5 – HAPT Table: Total health expenditures financed by donors

FY2020/2020

Select type of data source:

Donor

Select data source:

All

Select accounts:

General

Total expenditure amount: 7,761,393.77 Euros

