

## Analysis of Development of Accounting System in Kosovo

By Mustafa ÜÇ<sup>a†</sup> & Artir MALIQI<sup>b</sup>

**Abstract.** This research aims to describe the Kosovo's accounting regime by comparing its previous and present status which is developed a lot during recent years. The developments occurred because of the need to track and record accounting information in an efficient way toward the purpose of decreasing the violation of government regulations and increasing the consciousness of accountants in this field. Therefore it is crucial for the accounting system to function in an appropriate way, because it is directly related to the economical development and good organization of the financial market in the state of Kosovo. Since the state is still passing through the period of transition, many changes have occurred on the principles of the accounting system. The methodology used while making this research is the semi-structured interviewing. By this method the literature of Kosovo was reviewed and the results and findings are based on consultations with business firms, professionals at the field of accounting and also books related to accounting development. The final results obtained through this research clarify the situation of development of the accounting system in Kosovo and it explains that there is a huge difference between the previous and current accounting performance which is highly noticeable and that the present status is satisfactory.

**Keywords.** Accounting regime, Economy, Kosovo, Accountancy.

**JEL.** M41, M51, M20.

### 1. Introduction

The word "Accounting" has its origin from Italian language from the word "Contare" which means making calculations, counting and keeping records. Accounting has a very important role on directing and controlling an economic system of the country, and nowadays an appropriate accounting information is crucial for all the physical or juridical persons in order to run an economic entity and manage their money in an efficient way, it also plays an important role on administration and decision making field of an economic entity (Binaj & Kalemi, 2006). One of the theories that ascertain the definition of accounting is: "Accounting is the art of recording, classifying and summarizing in a significant manner and in terms of money, transactions and events which are in part at least, of a financial character, and interpreting the results thereof" (American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 2014).

The accounting system of the state of Kosovo has struggled a lot with the previous violent regime, therefore the state entered into crisis since the years of

<sup>a†</sup> Epoka University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business Administration, Tiranë, Albania.

+355-67-207-5658 ✉ muc@epoka.edu.al

<sup>b</sup> Epoka University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business Administration, Tiranë, Albania.

+355-67-344-1315 ✉ amaliqui@epoka.edu.al

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1990's when the Serb regime begin to shut down factories, layoff many employees and the number of investments decreased. And then after the year of 2000 the state entered into the period of transition where a lot of economic entities emerged because of need to fulfill many gaps in the field of business, industry, agriculture etc. As the development of the economy took place and also the globalization of the economy stage initiated, these influenced a need to find an accounting system based on the international standards that best fits with the current situation of the state by managing the accounting information in professional manners.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the development of accounting in Kosovo. Therefore right after the introduction part it passes on the second chapter which explains the general and economic situation in Kosovo in the past and nowadays. The third chapter deals with issues like development of accounting in Kosovo, accounting profession and accounting regulations by describing briefly the importance and contents of them. On the fourth chapter are included research findings, associated with theory and contribution part related to the topic. The last part of the paper is conclusion and contains a summary restating the intention of the research.

### **2. General View of Kosovo and Economic Perspective**

The state of Kosovo has passed through different regimes until it achieved to declare the independency on 17 February, 2008. Although the population of this state had to deal with many crude and inhumane situations they always work toward the principle of developing the economy, science and technology, which would become one of the tools for achieving a political system of welfare and peace.

Therefore after the period of the Albanians under the Ottoman invasion, the history continues with the Serbian eager on the invasion of Kosovo's lands (called as "holy lands" by Serbs), because of its geostrategic position, natural resources, fertile lands and also favorable climatic conditions (Akademia e Shkencave, 1999). The interest of Serbs did not stop even with the act of establishment of the new social formation known as Yugoslavia on the year of 1918 whose leader was defined to be Josip Broz Tito who led the partisans' victory. It was formed by the south nations including the Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, Albania, Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro which publicly declared its status on general equality and freedom of all citizens. Some features the Yugoslavia relied on were the country's neutral status and its regional mixture and decentralization on the issues of decision making. However the establishment of Yugoslavia in general was seen as violate and non-historical deed, because it was established based on the military and political force and not on the willingness of the population living on these lands. And based on the Serbian approach it took the direction of the creation of heterogeneous states, comprising of populations of different traditions and cultures which was a real contradiction based on the history, ethnicity and different realities of the populations living on this region (Jeffries, 1993).

Just after the collapse of Yugoslavia, Serbia and Montenegro declared the new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which was now composed of 44% of the area and 39% of population of the previous formation of Tito. Their regime was a very strict toward the purpose of persecuting the population of Kosovo in order to leave them with the choice of leaving the state. Therefore they started applying their plans they made a long time ago, on dispatching the local population and populating it with the population coming especially from Serbia and Montenegro. The most significant acts that describe their real purposes were the act of removal of the autonomy of Kosovo in the year of 1989 and also the removal of the constitution of

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the state established in 1974. So by realizing these two contradictory actions on June 1990 Serbs clearly occupied Kosovo (Elsie, 2011). Under this regime the economy entered into crises which would not end until the end of the war in the year of 1999. After the 2000's a system of public regulations was estimated as a crucial act in order to define the rights, duties and obligations of the citizens, so that the state institutions started to be established which were mostly based on the international rules and regulations because the state entered under the surveillance of the United Nations (*Institucioni i shoqërisë bashkëkohore*, 2006).

The economy faced a very deep transformation. So that one of the primary difficulties that the government dealt with was the privatization and the creation of the new working places that was very hard to be achieved because many factories by thousands of workers had been closed long time ago. Therefore as the economy was in its initial stages of development the Globalization influenced a lot, so many regulations were made on the economical system and also a lot of changes were made on the political structure in order to achieve an economical growth, and all of this was based on the new world wide globalization program. Therefore in order for the state to become an open economy it entered into the agreement of central European free trade agreement (CEFTA)<sup>1</sup> in June, 2007, and it helped the economy because many barriers were eliminated and it gave access to more than 30 million consumers. It also entered in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB) (*Ministry Of Foreign Affairs*, 2014).

As a fact that should be taken into consideration while evaluating the development of the economy in the state of Kosovo is that, the economy of Kosovo is highly impacted by the remittances, this impactation is described easily by looking at the remittances share in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which is around 14% on the last years. So the inflow of them has contributed to the softening of the deficit of the state (Petreski, & Jovanovic, 2013). The state has a very strategic geographical position which offers a huge market expansion on the region of the South-East Europe. The aim of the economical system now are to increase the export and decrease import which would lead the state toward a surplus on its GDP level, also to increase the competition which would make the market more efficient and attractive. Based on the transition that the state passed through this last decade, the economical development is satisfactory but needs a lot of improvement (*Institucioni i shoqërisë bashkëkohore*, 2006).

### 3. Literature Review

#### 3.1. Development of Accounting in Kosovo

The development of accounting in Kosovo is mostly affected by the international rules and regulations. Therefore it is needed to look back in history of the accounting emergence in order to understand better the current level of development of accounting in Kosovo.

According to some evidences the process of keeping the data of economic activities has emerged since the early civilization, because of the need of people to keep elementary records of the actions they undertook. As the renaissance affected many areas of life all over the world, such as literature, science and art, it also

<sup>1</sup>CEFTA is an agreement originally signed by the countries of the Visegrad group (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic) on 21 December 1992 and effective since July 1994. Later on Slovenia (1996), Romania (1997) and Bulgaria (1999), Croatia (2003) joined CEFTA. When those countries became members of the EU they subsequently left the CEFTA. The Agreement contains provisions relating to trade in industrial and agricultural products, technical barriers to trade, rules of origin and customs cooperation and the new trade issues such as strengthening cooperation in trade in services, investment, public procurement and intellectual property rights.

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affected on the development of accounting. The factors that influenced the most on its development were the economical, political, cultural and social development of the state, therefore it can be said that it is somehow directly related to the evolution of the society (Jakupi, 2013).

The initial stages of development of accounting in Kosovo were during the socialist time under the Yugoslavia regime. It was based on provisions of International Accounting Standards (IAS). A situation that harmed a lot the accounting profession was the act of removal of the constitution of the state, as a result of which there were left only a few small trading companies on the market. Now focusing on the development of Accounting in Kosovo on the recent years, taking into consideration the period after 2000's, accounting started to develop on that way that the previous knowledge and experience was taken into consideration but not to be used as a tool for future development. Therefore by this assumption many activities initiated in order to train accountants based on the international standards. Accordingly after a while the government of the state established the rules and regulation of accounting based on International Accounting Standards (IAS), which have contributed to the progress and coordination of financial reporting worldwide. The first authority that deals with issuance of the Kosovo's Accounting Standards (KAS) known as standards setter and supervisor on the field of accounting was the Council of Kosovo in Standards of Financial Reporting (CKSFR)<sup>2</sup> which was then replaced with the Kosovo's Financial Reporting Council (KFRC). CKSFR until now has issued 18 KAS which are all in accordance with IAS (Asllanaj, 2010).

However, it can be said that the progress that Kosovo realized towards the implementation of international accounting standards are crucial for continuous economic development taking into consideration the stability of the country and the global economy in general (Ministry of Finance, 2014).

### 3.2. Accounting Profession

Globally, accounting profession has an important function in making organizations more responsible and accountable in the pursuits of sustainable growth. There is a saying that "Nothing happens until someone sells something. After that sale, accounting takes over as the basic activity of business" (Webster, 2004).

Therefore it can be said that accounting as a profession is a system that collects, processes, analyzes, measures and records the financial information of an organization and report the same to the decision makers in order to help the users of this information to make important decisions in the best possible way (Osmani & Jakupi, 2012).

In broad terms, accounting involves the recording of assets, liabilities and equity. These data are one of the most important information to the business activity of a company, because they help on the process of making the right business decisions and also help on the process of controlling the business activity of a company. But the accounting information is also used by some subjects outside of the company, such as: business partners, creditors of the company and also state tax authorities. It is very important to mention that the information should be correct, objective and presented in time. Therefore that just by depending on this information there can be seen a true picture of the state of wealth and success of the company. In broad terms it can be seen that accounting as a profession includes: the collection and arrangement of accounting information, classification of

<sup>2</sup> CKSFR is established on 29 October 2001, it is a private institution which has the competences to make contracts. It is an institution that issues accounting standards in accordance with international accounting standards (IAS).

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accounting information into business book keepings, and also the reporting process and construction of the accounting reports. But in a narrow sense accounting deals with the collection, classification, accounting of necessary data in order to give information about the current situation and the changes that has taken place on the wealth of the company (Jakupi, 2013). As mentioned before accounting information should be properly prepared and presented also because it is used also by internal users such as: leadership of the company, owners and entrepreneurs and also employees. And by the external user such as: shareholders, creditors, tax authorities and government units. But there are also some indirect users of this accounting information such as: syndicates, financial analysts, stock markets, professional accounting organizations, legislative units, economic journalists, economic chambers etc (Needles, Powers, & Crosso, 2011). As every profession, accounting profession also has its own divisions, it is divided into: financial accounting, cost accounting and managerial accounting. Financial accounting deals with the process of preparing and reporting the balance sheet and statements of economic entities. Cost accounting is a subdivision of the managerial accounting which is related with assignment and addition of products costs, it is also related with processes or services, in order to help management to find solutions for specific problems. Managerial accounting uses the financial and economic information to plan and control most of the activities and also support the process of managerial decision making of the entity. It is a process of identification, measure, collection, analysis and interpretation of financial and non-financial information, that is used by the management to plan, evaluate, and control the internal division of the economic unit serving on the process of decision making (Binaj & Kalemi, 2006).

While describing the accounting as a profession it is also an important aspect to focus on the subjects that takes into consideration accountants in Kosovo, in order to see how they work and how they become certificated accountants. Therefore it is vital to mention the association in Kosovo that deals with the issues of establishing specific programs for certificating accountants and standards of accounting with accordance to the International Accounting Standards (IAS), it also deals with the assignment and implementation of international standards on accounting education is known as Society of Certificated Accountants and Auditors in Kosovo (SCAAK)<sup>3</sup> which is a part of International Federation of Accountants (IFA) and it has also paired with Royal Netherlands Institute of Registered Accountants (Royal NIVRA)<sup>4</sup>. SCAAK includes two different categories involving certificated accountants and certificated auditors. The constraints in order to be a member of SCAAK are as follows:

- Success in the examination of certified accountants;
- At least three years experience in accounting and auditing practice under the guidance of a qualified mentor (advisor) or a registered employer at SCAAK;
- The promise to obey the professional rules of conduct of SCAAK.

Whenever a person gains the membership then he/she becomes a member of accounting and auditing profession in Kosovo (SCAAK, 2014).

### *3.3 Accounting Regulation*

According to the economic condition, the state of Kosovo is ranked as a state in transition. But the period after 2000's has been recorded as a positive progress on

<sup>3</sup> SCAAK represents the accounting and auditing profession in Kosovo, and guides its members in accordance with the IFAC Code of Ethics, rules and principles of conduct for its members, and also certificates the qualified accountants and auditors.

<sup>4</sup> Royal NIVRA is a statutory professional organization. There are more than 13.000 registered accountants employed in the professional practice.



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the development of the economy, even a slight increase on the exports has been made during this period and it can be attributed mostly to the strategic geographical position of the state located on the Southeast Europe which location also enabled the state to become an integrated economy on the region, therefore new opportunities to expand the market abroad are available. Therefore the actual intention of the state is to increase the economic competition abroad and this intention is planned to be reached by increasing the exporting capacity in order to reduce the actual trade deficiency (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2014).

But in order to reach this the government is developing one of the most important tools of the economy, it is developing the accounting system of the state. It is very important because many companies and corporations by operating outside the borders of the country they face a lot of different financial reporting systems of other countries which cause a major problem to them to operate efficiently into these markets and thereby uncertainties rise which than become a hinder for a healthy development of the economy of the country (Williams et al. 2011). In order to help the development of the economy and also the accounting system the state set some standards of accounting (Tyl et al. 2014). Being aware of the fact that these standards were set immediately after the war there was a lack of many things that needed to be a part of the accounting standards so on 29 April, 2004, the Board of Kosovo on Financial Reporting Standards (BKFRS) that was a professional, public and independent organ was established in accordance with the legislation of the state. After this act, the accounting system of Kosovo became a part of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)<sup>5</sup> (Binaj & Kalemi, 2006). The BKFRS made the decision to enter into the IASB on the year of 2001. So the decision was to become a part of international accounting standards which until 31 December, 2006, included:

**Table 1.** *International Accounting Standards in power until 2006*

1. Presentation of Financial Statements;	26. Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans
2. Inventories	27. Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
7. Cash Flow Statements	28. Investments in Associates
8. Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	29. Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
10. Events after the Balance Sheet Date	31. Interests in Joint Ventures
11. Construction Contracts	32. Financial Instruments: Presentation
12. Income Taxes	33. Earnings per Share
16. Property, Plant and Equipment	34. Interim Financial Reporting
17. Leases	36. Impairment of Assets
18. Revenue	37. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
19. Employee Benefits	38. Intangible Assets
20. Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Gov. Assistance	39. Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
21. The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	40. Investment Property
23. Borrowing Costs	41. Agriculture
24. Related Party Disclosures	

**Source:** Ministry of Finance, December (2006).

<sup>5</sup> IASB is a private independent organization established on 29 June 1973 from an agreement of different professional accounting organizations from Australia, Canada, France, Germany, England, Ireland and USA. The IASB objectives are the harmonization and improvement of accounting principles, formulation and publication in interest of general accounting standards in the presentation of financial reports etc.

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And the latest change that happened on the system of accounting in Kosovo was the replacement of Council of Kosovo on Standards of Financial Reporting (CKSFR), which was never fully functional, with the Council of Kosovo on Financial Reporting (CKFR) in the year of 2011. Therefore it is functioning well and it is showing progress on the field of accounting in the state of Kosovo (Ministry of Finance, 2014).

### 4. Research Design

#### 4.1. Research Method

The purpose of this research is to analyze how the accounting has developed in the state of Kosovo through years. In order to obtain proper information on the development of accounting, accounting profession and accounting regulation in Kosovo, the method used to collect information from the persons involved in accounting in Kosovo is a qualitative research based on semi-structured interviews.

The semi-structured interview is a form of qualitative research form. On this type of interview the interviewer or the researcher formulates a list of questions that are going to be asked to the interviewee, these questions are open questions, and they are all going to be asked during the interview but there is a slight of flexibility because while the conduction of the interview other questions also can be added that are not even included on the list of questions formulated before (Bryman & Bell, 2011).

#### 4.2. Data Collection

To conduct this interview, in total, 7 participants were selected, who are deeply involved on the field of the accounting and are highly informed and active on this aspects so that they are well informed about the issues related to accounting. The categorization of the participants:

- Two accountants who are keeping the accounting information for many firms;
- One registered accounting expert;
- Two approved accountants who have their own agencies and keep the accounting information of many different firms;
- One registered accounting expert and also approved accountant of the field of academy;
- One accountant involved on the field of business.

The participants were selected based on the information taken from Society of Certificated Accountants and Auditors in Kosovo (SCAAK), and also from recommendations that some participants made for others. It was hard to make interview face to face by everyone contacted, in this context some of the interviews are made by telephone conversations. The interviews are audio recorded. The time that took for an interview to be conducted was approximately half-hour for an interview. On the Appendix 1 is given the list of questions asked to the participants during the interviews. This type of research does not usually provide exact statistical results but it mostly describes the issues in general view.

#### 4.3. Research Findings

##### *IFRS affect on the accounting in Kosovo*

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) affected positively the development of accounting in Kosovo, they are standards that guide to an effective accounting system and by this ensure the achievement of correct, real and on time of accounting information and balance sheets for the firms operating in Kosovo which is the main purpose of these standards. Thus the state is following every change that occurs on these standards because they are going to affect directly the accounting in Kosovo. They affected also on the compilation of the Kosovo's

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Accounting Standards (KAS), therefore as a result of the harmonization of the IFRS with the KAS now in Kosovo there are 18 standards applying (there were 19 but one is withdrawn), the application of these standards in Kosovo is obligatory since the year of 2011. However it is still not satisfactory comparing with the region because there should be much more standards applicable into the accounting system, for example in Croatia there are 32 standards of accounting that are among with the world level in which there are in total 41 standards applicable from which 32 are in power, after Croatia there is Serbia with 31 standards, then Macedonia with 29 then Albania with 14 (+1 standard for the Small or Medium Enterprises (SME)).

Many institutions are depending on IFRS, for example the financial institutions like banks, insurance companies and central bank are required to prepare financial statements based on IFRS. Therefore for business organizations, the financial statements should be prepared in accordance with IFRS or KAS as the requirement of Law No. 04/L-014.

### *Large business (2 out of 3):*

Annual turnover (net): >€4,000,000;

Gross assets at balance sheet: >€ 2,000,000;

Average number of employees during the financial year: >50.

Should apply IFRS/IAS in preparation of financial statements.

### *Medium business (2 out of 3):*

Annual turnover (net): >€2,000,000 and < € 4,000,000;

Gross assets at balance sheet: >€ 1,000,000 and < €2,000,000;

Average number of employees during the financial year: >10 and <50.

If registered as sh.p.k. (LLC) or J.S.C. should apply IFRS/IAS in preparation of financial statements.

As a result of only these few standards applied in Kosovo there is an occurrence of different forms of preparation of balance sheets and financial statements, therefore it is an obstacle on the development and on the globalization of the market on an international level.

### *Main purpose of usage of accounting information*

Unfortunately there in Kosovo there is not a proper accounting system, because it is mostly relying on the tax administration, therefore there is not a proper financial accounting developed. There is a lack of a high quality accounting plan as well, which is highly requested by the international standards in order to avoid problems with the registration of financial evidences meaning of recording of transactions or other economic activities. Through some analyzes it is seen that the primary users of financial statements are shareholders/owners who want to see the performance of the businesses and also information about their financial position, also in order to make an internal control of the businesses and be informed of the due payments of obligations and taxes assigned by Tax Administration of Kosovo (TAK). Other users of the accounting information are the banks, lenders, creditors, prospective investors, customers, employees, government, employees and in a very few businesses mostly on the shareholding companies there is the accounting information available to the public as well.

### *Firms' application of the accounting system*

The most of the firms in Kosovo do not conduct a proper accounting system into their businesses, some of the reasons are that there is a delay on the presentation of the financial statements, there are also some forms that has entered by the law on 2011, which should be fulfilled by the firms but 3 years has passed and they are still not obligatory to be submitted to the TAK, it is not obligatory also the stock registration, therefore it means that the state do not rely on the financial statements but exclusively in taxes. There is a slight difference while comparing



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the large, medium and small firms. The difference is that the small firms with an annual turnover of less than €50,000 do not conduct a proper system of accounting, they do not even have an accountant employed mostly because of a high cost of developing a proper accounting information, therefore because that they try to maintain by themselves the accounting information they face difficulties due to software or lack personnel with appropriate knowledge and skills on this field, therefore they are able just to prepare their purchase and sales book. In total approximately 90% of the small firms do not conduct a proper accounting system. In the other hand medium size firms but especially the large firms with an annual turnover of more than € 2,000,000; with more than 10 employees and the ones with more than €2,000,000 value of assets develop a regular system of accounting in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Kosovo's Accounting Standards (KAS).

### *Finding qualified staff in accounting profession*

There are many qualified persons operating on the field of accounting in the state of Kosovo but the education that is given in the schools is not satisfactory on this aspect. The certificated and registered experts of accounting are attributed mostly to the Society of Certificated Accountants and Auditors in Kosovo (SCAAK), there are only few of them and comparing with the number of registered firms that are currently operating in Kosovo, their number should be increased in order to develop a much more effective accounting system. For the beginners and also for the professionals in order to develop their accounting skills there are many opportunities in Kosovo starting from the SCAAK trainings, and also the private agency's of accounting. The professional accountants certificated from SCAAK are obligated to fulfill a 40 hours of participation into the seminars which are organized at least four times a year with the main purpose of the presentation of the financial statements and also to present the changes that occur on formulating them, the professionals should fulfill these hours in order not to lose their status of the certified accountant.

### *Sufficiency and appropriateness of regulations and implementations of these regulations*

The state of Kosovo is still very new and a developing country, but the accounting laws exist and as they exist it is easily to state that also the accounting regulations exist. The laws composed of the accounting regulations are sufficient and appropriate for the state of Kosovo, the problem is on the observance of these rules and regulations, thus the regulations are appropriate except the law on the financial accounting which does not exist and it is needed. For this issue it can be concluded that the accounting in Kosovo can be developed easily and positively if the existing rules and regulations starts to be applied and respected firstly by the government institutions and then also by the firms operating in Kosovo.

### *Future perspective on the development of accounting in Kosovo*

On these issues there is optimism from the accountants' perspective that the accounting will develop accordantly with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and will reach a desired status in just a few years. Accounting as a profession has suffered a lot until the years of 2006, after these years it has developed a lot, but for an appropriate and a satisfactory development there is a need to develop the technology and IT accordingly. However the majority of the respondents are optimist and are supporting the idea that the accounting system is in the right way and that there is a need of empowerment on the aspect of applying the existing laws in order for the system to function efficiently, and according to them this is the only way to achieve the desired level of development of the system of accounting in the state of Kosovo.

### 5. Conclusion

The primary information given on this paper explains the accounting emergence, what is accounting, its history, the users of the accounting information and its importance in developing an efficient economic system in the country and then it focuses on the specific issues related to the accounting in Kosovo. The analyzes of the development of accounting in Kosovo conducted in this research paper are important on the generation of historical data which are crucial in developing an overview of the status of the accounting system before, now and where it is going to be in the future. It describes the stages that the state has passed through on 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>th</sup> century and how the regimes affected the accounting in Kosovo that struggled for many years. The positive phase on the field of accounting and of the economy overall initiated immediately after the year of 2000 (after the war). Therefore the adaptation of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) which occurred after this year's contributed on the establishment of rules and regulations of accounting that are now applying and in power. Improvements on the accounting system came also as a result of the institutions and private agencies that established for the purpose of certificating and training the interested people in the field of accounting. The progress of the accounting as a profession and also the establishment and selection of the accounting regulations by the authorities of the state are given and shown in this research. In addition a table that describes the international financial reporting standards that the accounting regulation in Kosovo is based is prepared and given. The methodology used in order to prepare the research design is the semi-structured interview, in which participants of different professional titles on the field of accounting were selected. It was very helpful on understanding how the accounting has developed a lot on the last decade and that the future perspective of the most of the accountants is that by making the law more rigorous and strict that would compel firms to respect and implement these rules and regulations established by Kosovo's Accounting Standards (KAS) in accordance with IFRS and also by the development of technology will lead the development of accounting into a desired state of development in the state of Kosovo.

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