

“Position of minorities in majority municipalities” -16.02.2010

Moderator: Good day everyone, and welcome to Media Center in Caglavica. Today’s debate on subject **“Position of minorities in majority municipalities”** is being organized u Media Center, with support of Kosovo foundation for open society. Today’s debate panelists are Ronald Hugjemstra, Head of the Unit for the rights of communities in the International Civilian Office, Raif Elezi, Deputy Minister of Local Government, Numan Balic, head of parliamentary group for the integration of the Kosovo Assembly, Bashkim Ibis, executive director of the Center for International Integration and Zoran Marinkovic, former president of the Committee for the communities in Vitina. In the name of Media Center, I wish a special welcome to members of the Assembly of Kosovo, Dragisa Miric and Vladimir Todorovic, as well as to Sasa Djokic, the president of Serbian Democratic Party of Kosovo and Metohija. As I said at the beginning of debate, the subject is “Position of minorities in majority municipalities” and first, I would like to hear Zoran Marinkovic, who comes from Vitina, a community where Serbs are minority. His exposure, I think, would be the best as an intro to this debate. Mr. Marinkovic, please.

Zoran Marinkovic: I would like to thank Media Center for organizing a debate on this subject, because we all know that everyone is dealing with north of Kosovo, they are dealing with decentralization. But no one knows how minorities feel after implementing the law of local self-government, where is stated that in any municipality that doesn’t have more than 10% of the minority community, minority community can’t have their own representative in municipality. So the state of minorities in municipalities where major community are Albanians is very hard because they lost all those municipality institutions that have supported them until now, and made effort for the minorities to survive in that municipality. For example, until now, we had local offices for communities, that are now abolished. We had vice-president of municipality, which is also abolished. Also now we don’t have a vice-president in Assembly, nor the delegate. Until now we had department director. We lost everything. According to this new law, we are left without political representative, which will be aggravating for the minorities in municipalities. So, we are in very tuff situation, but we hope that the government and the Prime Minister Thaci himself will find a compromising solution so that minorities can have its own political representative in municipality, and that way enable us to survive. In the law its self, I think it is article 54-61, law for self government, which says that minorities must have more than 10% to automatically get their political representative in the municipality, the vice-president of community. What we do not understand is, are those who internally displaced or displaced in Serbia, Monte Negro, counted in those 10%. Second, we can’t legally determine are there 10% or not, because popularity has not been counted yet. This way, minorities are under a lot of pressure, because if minorities who live there cannot survive, why would we even talk about returning. If we cannot survive here, how will those who need to come back feel about it. Thai influences returning process. This is it for the beginning. Thank you very much.

Moderator: Thank you Mr. Marinkovic. Mr. Balic, you have a word. I hope and I’ll try to say couple of key words. With taking in consideration that I’m dealing with this question for years,

and I am in the middle of events that are connected to national rights, I would call that nationality, people who consider themselves nationalists, which are in a small number and which live in Kosovo, those were mostly state-building nations, nationalities in Former Yugoslavia, but now they are formulated separately. If it was about Bosnians, Roma, and Egyptians... they were asked for their real name. First they were "non Albanians", then they were "Serbs", then they were "the rest", so many formulations were tried, and now they are formulated as minorities. I think that "national minority" is not in the Constitution. In Constitution of Kosovo, in the laws of Kosovo no minorities are mentioned. So from the very beginning, the title of this conference should be different. And all of us should feel like we are talking about nations, about people who were something, and they should be. I also want to mention that there is progress, that there are signs of moving forward, that many questions were solved, some of them with laws, some with changing the law. But, despite all of that, unfortunately, they are people, citizens, nationalities, who still didn't fulfill their rights. Then, the blame and responsibility, I would blame on those that had the key power until recent, until two years ago. The responsibility number one is on international representatives. Responsibility number two is on the government of Kosovo, because the name its self says that it is the government of Kosovo, and that is should be responsible for all citizens and nations in Kosovo. And of course, our responsibility, my responsibility, the responsibility of my community, the subject they represent, representatives of Serbs, all other communities, Kosovo Serbs, and of course the government in Belgrade, that influences, or it tries to solve some things, but many of them obstructing, and disturbing. But, I must be very clear, putting the blame only on Belgrade government is absolute defect, political myopia and refusing of taking own responsibility on this very difficult question. Let us go back to laws. Regarding the laws that my friend Marinkovic had mentioned, we were dealing with that for a long time. We have two problems: we have written laws, from which are, I would say, rewritten, some of them were rewritten good, but some of them bad. Obviously those who were copying form the internet, has done very bad job, so we have some legal solutions that are not right. One of the bad solutions is matter of excluding from the law places for communities or community offices that are excluded with law for local self government, if I'm wrong, do not mind, I'm not a legalist. We need everything to be clear, and everything must be clear. We are calling on listings. We didn't have listings since 1981 actually 1991, so those assumptions, who ever made them, internationals or some our institutions which are dealing with those numbers, but they are simply not true. We don't know which municipality has 10%, and which doesn't in Pec, before war, there were Muslims, Bosnians, Serbs, Monte Negros, Roma, and others, they made third of the popularity there, 32-33%. Now, our boss of municipality is questioning this, and says, you don't make 10%, thinking about other communities. Who gives him the right to just exclude 20% of population? It is not unclear to us, it is very clear. Bosnian, Serbian, Monte Negros, Roma and Egyptians, citizens that were scared away from Kosovo and live in thousands in Luxemburg, Swiss, Scandinavia, Serbia, Bosnia, none of them gave away their Kosovo citizenship. They are citizens of Kosovo. 80% of them never got the citizenship of Luxemburg, Germany...any state. Who gave the right t himself to exclude those people? We can take, as

criteria, those data from 1981 and 1991 until new listing is done. The problem is the law implementation. They are already written, but we have a huge problem in implementing them. In last 2, 3, 4 years, there were steps forward. Previous government, like this one, has shown willingness to work with communities, they visited the places where they live, but that is not enough. Government has to be practical and concrete; it has to be very clear. The budget systems must be changed in places where those communities live. The budget that ministry is dealing with must be bigger, which finally has to **depersonalizirati i deklinizirati**. People from every community must be put there, that will work for Kosovo government, who will work for Egyptian, Roma, Serbs, Bosnians, Greeks, Bulgarians, and all other who live in Kosovo, and it has to be the ministry that will give for its people. Our people are unemployed, huge numbers of citizens were put on „displace“ program. We have the subjective syndrome, people say: „there is no life in Kosovo“. We don't have where to go back, what we are going to do in Kosovo. Who will live there with Albanians? I want to say that this is like nerve on the teeth, and when the dentist touches the nerve, the patient jumps' from the chair.

There are subjective responsibilities, there are objective responsibilities. Our job is to convince those people there. But government's responsibility is to give them jobs, to invest in their careers, to solve many questions. At the end, i will give you data that concerns these two problems. Unfortunately, the biggest number of formulations that i mentioned, for implementing the law that concerns the realizing the right from are of employment, investing, area developing, developing administration on all languages, providing personal documentation, making ID, and numberless questions that we dealt with in parliament, commission for civil rights is showing that they are significantly behind of what they could have done, giving the documentation to people, getting jobs, to be equally present in municipalities, public services, police, courts, government, parliament, in all other places. So, the stories about positive discrimination are not right. If Roma have **Hadzimerdzana** in parliament, than they should dance and sing with that. Sorry, but we need to solve the question of 50 000 Roma, Egyptian, Ashkali on Kosovo, and not only on Hadzia, or if Numan is in the parliament, then the problem of Bosnians, Goren people is solved. In Pec these days, for the second time, the law of self government was violated. According to law of self government the chef or the president of the municipality had to call for votes. Major, Mr. Berisha, on the first meeting so the assembly had to call for voting for the vice-president from the other community. According to law, the vice major must have the majority of votes from that community. He broke the law, he simply adopted that with proclamation. We reacted and asked for voting. Then he saw that he made a mistake, so on last meeting he tried to fix it, but he broke another law. The voting was done, but during voting it was obvious that one voted for Major will, and other two were against. The result of voting was 2:2. The Assembly said that the will of Major was adopted, even if the law says that the majority of one community must vote for vice Major. So from four present, three of them must vote. It was 2:2, a vice was not elected. But, Major gave himself the right to say that he used the authority of the Major so that his voice can decide on it. It cannot be the winning vote no ones, and it cannot happen that no one's vote is above the law.

Bashkim Ibishi: Thank for the invite to gentlemen in Media Center. I will connect to the topic of Mr. Marinkovic and Mr. Balic, which I respect because we want to talk about all communities, without the difference of where they are. Relying on the Kosovo Constitution and the laws in the constitution, what I wanted to say is that I totally agree that the Constitution its self is the biggest normative act of Kosovo, it talks about nations of Kosovo, not about minorities. I would say that the law about protecting people who belong to them, even though it was adopted from the parliament its self, and in context of Ahtisari plan, it is not visible how that law and plan is being implemented. That is one segment, which is about representatives and representing other identities, as well as functioning community advice office, which is like consultative group for Kosovo president. As for representing the community, I want to say that the main element in all this is law about decentralization, and that is the main law in municipalities where decentralization was implemented, and we are talking where there are minority communities. The only address that communities could go to talk, and have an office, was the representatives in municipalities and representatives for return. According to some analysis, it is a fact that law about decentralization still is not implemented whole. The way for reconstruction of these offices must be found, as well as representatives for return. Should there be reconstruction, so that those two persons could work harmonized as one office. The law about all of that must be found, we need a base of laws, and they should be absolutely identical, like director for education, for health, sport and culture. When I say that, mostly it is also about constructing a budget, because municipality offices for communities, where decentralization was implemented, don't have operative budget, only for salaries and some other minimal things.

You were saw that last week commissar for human rights from **Europe Assembly**, was in public visit in Kosovo. And during that visit, he had comments for camp in Mitrovica, he said it is sad, and he called those camps a shame. According to indications that exist, that would be the biggest priority, that relocation of those people must be in South part, and that a solution must be found. According to analysis and facts that we have, in existing plan, in middle plan must be talked about that. But in municipality budget, example Mitrovica, there is no money. Other question which I want to point out, indicating responsibility of municipalities, which is the problem avoided many times, is violent return. Big number of people, minorities, had to go away from Kosovo. And what happened? Those people are victims of certain politics, like visa liberalization and offer to Kosovo to be part of European Union. To be a part of EU, Kosovo will have to sign the contract of violent returning of people. Ministries that have to do with it are closing their eyes before that. We have work, to violently bring them back for other countries without conditions for living. I would finish with this, you may ask questions now.

Raif Elezi: Thank you. Hello to all of you, to members of Assembly of Kosovo, to media, and thank you for the invitation for this debate. I am Raif Elizi, and I am vice minister in the ministry for administration for self government, and I come from Bosnian community. The topic kind of came its self, law its self and implementation of law. I must say that the law about local self government is one of basic laws for self government, and it was signed by the president of

Kosovo 20 February 2008, and its implementation started with Constitution of Kosovo 15 Jun 2008. The law is based on European map of European self government, which gives full autonomy to the municipalities. One of the laws is from Ahtisari package; I must say that 119 people voted for him in parliament of Kosovo, and at least 24 from minority communities. I don't want to say that the law was brought with Ad Hock procedure, which can be confirmed by people present on this debate. Implementation started 15 Jun 2008, and by the law, the municipalities had to make inner organization, they had to make a change of the statute. Ministry for administration of local self government has to overlook the implementation of law. I can say that during 2008, it looked through fingers of municipality structures, because in short time period, from the UNMIK Regulation 2000/45 through Regulation 2007/30 they had to implement the law. Like Mr. Marinkovic said, but it is not completely true, law has several levels for promoting and protecting community rights. Then we have the law which says that in municipalities which have 10% of minority community, we have position of vice representative for communities, which has power to stand against act of municipality Assembly if it is against rights and interests of communities; even if such act is sent to Kosovo court. And again, we have vice Major for communities. The mechanism of choice, Mr. Balic had explained, he just didn't say that election for vice Major for communities is being done when every Member of Parliament vote, and two conditions are met: to have the majority of all present, and to have majority of minorities. At the end, we have office for communities. Law did not predict the existence of any of the Directorate, and no office for the community; because it believes that it is a direct impact on the internal structure of municipalities. However, immediately after the implementation of the application of the law on local government, saw that the question of the office remained somehow hovers in the air and the ministry in cooperation with the OSCE, with the ICO worked on this problem and as a result we have a signed letter from the Minister for Local Government Mr. Ferati, which in some way, because the ministry had no right to order the municipalities, in some way suggested that such a form of municipalities representing minority communities there, and it exists to this day. And what is more interesting, since still there is no legal solution to the existence of the office, during one operation between the Ministry of Local Government, ICO, a prime office and several relevant subjects and ideas to bring the level of government a regulation that will regulate the legal statute of the office of minority communities and I think that will give the legal basis for existence. As for the ministry, the ministry is trying to make it is to its legal jurisdiction. As Pec municipality, which was mentioned by Mr. Balic, Ministry of Local Administration has a role to monitor the work of each session of Municipal Assembly, among other things. In addition, he supervised the first or second meeting of the Municipal Assembly of Peja, when one illegally, was elected deputy mayor of the community, the Ministry responded, and probably will, after a report from this second session, the ministry again respond to the official act or municipal official letter authorities in Pec. I do not know if I included everything but so far that is it. Thank you.

Ronald Hugjemstra: Thanks for the opportunity to talk about the status of minorities in the majority of municipalities. Generally speaking, we can see that minorities are given and have

certain guarantees for the participation of municipal authorities. Warranties are specified in the law local government as well as in various other parts of the legislation. If you go through the various mechanisms that exist at the municipal level, we see that we have a deputy mayor for community, which has the power to advise the Mayor, to advise on issues related to minority communities. If you go through the various mechanisms that exist at the municipal level, we see that we have a deputy mayor for community, which has the power to advise the Mayor, to advise on issues related to minority communities... Especially it has unique authority to send the complaint directly to the Constitutional Court regarding the violation of rights related to the community. Within the Assembly have a board for the community to which you are also aware, as well as representation on the boards of the Policy and Finance. Municipal offices for the community on which the previous panelists said, it is true that those without formal legal basis, however, it connects to the issue of ICO considers very important. Each municipality has its own configuration of the majority and minority communities, and it is important that each municipality identify a suitable solution that would guarantee the rights of all communities in the municipality. As such, the fact that there is no definition of the municipal office for communities in the municipalities does not mean that there is no reason for their existence. There is sufficient legal basis in the law on local government and we are currently working with various agencies of the Government in establishing a clearer legal basis for the legal issue. At the municipal level, also, many other bodies are involved in community rights, such as municipal councils and municipal security working group to return. At the central level have bodies that affect the rights of minorities at the local level, and can only mention the Committee for the rights of communities of interest in the Assembly, the Office of Community Affairs in the Prime Minister, Council advisory boards and of course the Ministry of Communities and Returns. It is true that more can be done to ensure effective implementation of laws on community rights and interests, and such. Law enforcement on the use of language. But it is a process and we are confident that this process will lead to effective results. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you very much for the exposure. Do any of you have a comment or reply. Mr. Marinkovic is reported for word. Here

Zoran Marinkovic: I mean, it was very nice to listen to what is theoretically what the story is the law and what is implemented in practice. Firstly, I would like to say that the back of UNMIK Regulation 2007/30 provides for the vice president for community and the Community Office. Also, released the handbook OSCE still November 2007. so it is recommended that municipalities should do their statutes, which provide the local office and vice president of community. Unfortunately, in most municipalities we do not have 10% minorities, but all below 10%, and this is a problem, because the majority of municipalities in Kosovo to stay without all of these institutions related to the community. There is a committee of community, however, by the municipal authorities, by the Assembly and by the municipal administration committee for the community is still marginalized, and never until now could not work in its true extent. First,

the Communities Committee is established as the last thing that is established in the municipality of political bodies. It happens to be no established in some municipalities. Committee for the community always has problems.

Moderator: Now we move on to questions of journalists. Here

Marijana Simic - Radio KIM: I have a question for Mr. from the ICO's. Do you have information or a plan that will be the newly formed Serbian municipalities opened offices for minority communities? How is it regulated and how it is in general provided some your plan? And for Mr. from the Ministry of Local Government: What are your last contacts with the new municipality of Gracanica, where on the plan are you now working with them? Ronald Hugjemstra: Our position is that all municipalities in Kosovo should invest adequate efforts to ensure the rights of non-majority communities living in the municipality. As such, the basic rules and principles that apply to all other municipalities in Kosovo, also applied for the new decentralized Municipality to some extent that they have adequate levels of non-Serb community living in that territory, the territory of the municipality. The paper, which is going to develop a strong basis for the existence of the office for the community would also be done. But we would encourage municipalities to take into account the fact that there are events in the area and they have a responsibility to all communities living in the municipality.

Raif Elezi: As you know, the Ministry of Local Government together with the ICO was largely responsible for the decentralization process and in the process of decentralization, the creation of new municipalities. I would question extended not only to the municipality of Gracanica, if you do not mind, but the council Klokot and Ranilug, because for us in the ministry there is no difference between the three municipalities. Most of those present know that after the November elections created the conditions for the establishment of new municipal authorities and the Ministry provides daily support, both in terms of advisory and in practical terms. That on which we are currently working and what is most important is to prepare the documentation for the construction of new municipal buildings. I do not know whether they are present to meet, but in cooperation with the European Commission issued a decision that all three new municipal grant for 700,000 Euros for the construction of municipal buildings. We are working on providing a variety of advisory and assistance on all the things in which the newly elected mayors think they have a need for our assistance. In everyday life we touch with the municipal government structures, and at least once a week a representative of the ministry with a higher level, I think from the office of the ministry, the visits to these new municipalities.

Dragisa Miric: Good day everyone. Hello reporters, greeting the Chairperson. I have a question for the Deputy Minister for Local Government. As we know before the war were 220,000 Serbs in Kosovo. This law has no displaced Serbs here. What are we to do with the displaced persons?

Raif Elezi: I think the question was not sent to the right address. With these problems are mainly engaged in the ministry for the community and return, and the Ministry of Local Government, as

I said that I come from minority communities, is in frequent contact and support in every respect as much as the Ministry of Communities and Returns required of us. What we know, where I take active part in the process of two major projects in terms of return. The process of return and reintegration of 1 and 2 the first leads UNDP, other leading Danish Association for Refugees. Funded by the European Commission and the Government of Kosovo and I hope that this process until sometime April 2010 finish. And in many major rallies, where they took part representatives of the highest authority in Kosovo, was sent to appeal to all people to freely express their will to return. Normally, each return is linked to financial allocations, and within the budget that the Government of Kosovo has, together with the European office and to all donors, to the extent that they are able, first of all financial opportunities.

Mirjana Marinkovic : Question for Mr. Balic. You said that one of the essential items list. When the minority respond to the census, conducted by the Kosovo government that would improve their situation in local government and how to improve? Numan Balic: This is one of the important issues that deal with the Kosovo and international institutions, and follow it, of course, and representatives of Serbia, Kosovo Serbs and representatives of Serbs, Bosnians and all communities living in Kosovo. All of us care to finally put an end to all these manipulations and to resolve this issue. Since the obvious presence of speculation regarding the number and challenge which can get the community regarding the possible number of inhabitants. Here I am forced to say one very important fact that is concerned, too, and international offices, respectively, ICO's office, relating to a municipality in Kosovo, where I directly addressed to them, and with aspects of population. Pretprošle the municipality of Istok contested the right choice for deputy mayor for community, apparently because there does 10% of people from other communities. Before the war was close to 23%, so close to ¼, the largest number of people from the municipality of Istok, such as the number of Serbs, Montenegrins, Bosnians, Roma, Egyptians. They were evicted and driven out of Kosovo, and of those who were evicted or driven out of Kosovo most of them still have their property and their homes, especially in rural areas Banja, Dobruša ... until Osojane and villages regardless of whether they are Bosnian, Serbian or Roma, either. We appeal in this case to conduct a census, which would help in resolving these matters. No, that speculates the number or use a very dubious assessment, I must say politicized assessments, which, unfortunately, many officers and many civil servants working for municipalities, and they predict how it is now the Serbs, Bosnians, Gorani, etc.. Well tell us that there 3.8% or 4.1% and we were before the war was 10 or 11%, and all have their houses and their estates. The real answer to all this would be only a good deal of the Kosovo authorities, the authorities in Belgrade who are interested parties, international mediators who would react the right way, not like last year in the case of the East, when I delivered the letter and asked the office of the ICO Meeting with Mr. Feith about the issue, and it was not, no it is not treated at all. You are not here, and that's it. So, make a list that would solve this issue, and that would enable them, my countrymen who are in Luxembourg, Sweden, Switzerland, anywhere, their houses were there, their parents are there, they have not received citizenship, they are residents of Kosovo. Opportunity to these people in the Sandzak, Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia and

Western Europe, all enrolled as citizens of Kosovo. To do this, need a big effort, it takes the participation of our communities. However, the key problem here is that the Government decides in Pristina, advise or pressure these is our international friends, the Government in Belgrade also solve things or made major moves in chess, and bypasses the lower part, but sometimes, mostly Kosovo Serbs, and almost completely representatives of Bosnians, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians, who used very often omitted from the key issues that concern their indentifying, inventory and settlement of legal matters, or omission from the law. Another important thing about the law on self-government and laws from Ahtisaari's package, which of course I would not call it the Lord is the Lord. Therefore, the laws of that famous pack, not through adopting a healthy parliamentary law and procedure, but hidden of deputies. Neither deputy had no right to bile, but were allegedly formed ad hoc committee, because someone pushed from the outside and those of our, and they are a month or two voted for 20 or 30 of the law in the package. I suggested that the law on local self-government, in addition to existing municipalities that have passed - 6 for the Serbs, 2 of the Albanians and 1 for the Turks, to include 3 more municipalities - 2 for Bosnians and Vitimirice I Racane and 1 for Bosnians and Gorani in Dragash. This one is not considered, and our requirements. This is a question for the government and the ministry and the public: What is with the requirements of Bosnians and Gorani, but 4 years for these 4 municipalities, which was sent to all addresses in Pristina in Brussels and everywhere? We still have no answers, whether those municipalities approved or not approved. If we do not give, then let us say "do not give," to know. Thank you.

Journalist: Because, today we talk about the position of minorities, in example, other communities of Serbs, Bosnians, Turks in the municipality in which the minority interest me what is the situation with the use of their language, are there problems there? I have a question for Mr. Balic, primarily for Marinkovic.

Zoran Marinkovic: I have two calls was president of the Committee for the Association of Municipalities of Vitina, and one of the tasks for the Committee for the community to check how to respect the use of official language minority communities and letters. I can tell you that it is very bad. Why? Because the workers themselves to minority communities, who work in such. Municipality itself, using the internal documents that circulated between one to the other workers, including one to the other departments, therefore, all are in Albanian. Also, the official documents that come from the central level for workers, the municipal administration, are also only in Albanian. It is a big problem respecting the two figures, in terms of street names. If you have a board that says: Street, mocking, street, and go under the street name of the street in Albanian, for example. "Fljakaj janarit. That would translate meant "the January fire. We are aware that the name can not be translated, the name is one for all languages, but if the name "fljakaj janarit" in Albanian, the same should be written and the January fire. Similarly, "UÇK" in Serbian would be translated as "OVK". These are cosmetic changes. Also, the municipal boards at the entrance there is the name of the Albanian and Serbian, but when you enter in the

names of officers at the door of the Serbian does not exist. This would mean that there is a problem.

Numan Balic: Only a few more sentences, given that this is largely a question, there are a lot of data. Central administrative bodies - the Government and ministries, in general, respect the laws of the regulation, translation, administration, correspondence and everything else. There is absence of translation, but mostly it was good. The municipalities have the shift and the situation is better but not good enough, regarding the documentation, which receive patients in hospitals, in public services, Medical facilities. There are shifts and good things, documents related to the PTK, KEK and other public services, but there are very shortcomings of some social institutions, various solutions of social income, then solutions to educational institutions... I still have the problem that many citizens are unable to obtain documentation, solutions, decisions, sentences, anything in your language. Example, very often one gets a decision on prison sentences, and got him in a language not understood, and should go to jail. You know, this is not at all pleasant. Do not forget - personal documentation. ID cards and documents, which were until recently taken in Pec and Prizren, in those communities where they live and other communities: Bosnians, Turks and others, it was horrifying problem about writing their names, write about the Turkish spelling in the municipality of Prizren, in preparation other documentation for the Bosnians. Then to regulate the rights of citizenship from the aspect of administrative applications in Pec and Istok, where they had to pay the people who live there, but fifty years the fees for naturalized citizenship. There were many examples, but this I tried to give you thick, about the possible response shift, but still, major shortcomings in this area.

Bashkim Ibisi: Regarding the application of certain laws and what the previous speaker, Mr. Balic mentioned, I would just like to mention a fact, regarding the Roma community in the municipality of Prizren. They comply with the legal norm to obtain specific documents in their native language. At the level of Kosovo, there are communities that do not understand Albanian or Serbian, but the fact is that the law is not applied over them. It is important to indicate yet another fact, which is related to the education of all communities, regardless of their native language. Yes, there is a constitution, is that there is a law on primary education. We will soon have a law on compulsory education in secondary schools, however, as regards the Serbian community; at least, as I sent, there is no curriculum. And for the Roma community, the same thing means. On the one hand, there is a large dose of certain reserves, about one hand, people cannot cultivate their own language, on the other hand, you do not understand the majority language. This is the paradox.

Raif Elezi: If you allow, I would like to include on the official use of language. I think that the Constitution, no law on languages, and with it there is a secondary by-law the administrative guidelines on the use of language that are extremely good way given the decision on the use of official languages. What are Mr. Balic, Marinkovic and Bashkim said, I agree with that, and I think that is the responsibility of all political representatives, especially from communities that live in the territory of a municipality, then the civilian sector to this question constantly circulates

and raises the higher level. I personally, now I speak as a member of the minority community, in daily contact with members of my minority community, in a cultural way, do not accept documents that are not in their native language, as in Prizren, in addition to Albanian and Serbian, and Bosnian and Turkish, the official language of the municipality of Prizren. I want to re-stressing, it is certain that there are problems in the official use of language, but sometimes we have to be objective and to bear part of the blame on him. We can return the document without crying, explaining that you do not understand the language and that it is not in our language.

Moderator: Because there are no more questions by reporters whether any of the panel at the end wants to say something to add?

Numan Balic: I would say some of the facts that are important and the question, the key question - what in the case of law enforcement, and what is the responsibility of the citizens of these communities and their representatives, who mentioned Mr. Elezi? I have one fact that says: After which Mr. Berisha in Pec mayor violated the law, and before that I have personally warned that it does not work, he still did it. And after that it happened, the deputy chairman of the Assembly, which, as our colleague said, the international representative, has the right to notify the Constitutional Court, but the question is when will the court respond and how will adjudicate? And how will that his appeal considered and will ever be considered? And how many hundreds and thousands of complaints that have been written and which are either poorly treated or never returned. This is one. And second, our Vice President of our Assembly, Mr. Medjedovic, in agreement with us, presented to the public as a violation of the law and what happened. After him came envoys from the mayor, please, journalists, this is remembered, as should be the mayor of a small think. And it was these friendly envoys warned to watch out what works, because to lose a job. Imagine, sir international representatives, the Deputy President of the Assembly who received the votes of the people and by those votes, it threatens first one municipality will lose their jobs. On which planet can you find that? Therefore, it is not enough that our citizens are cultural, so to say - please do not violate our laws. And these are sent here envoy and said "if you keep you'll lose your job. This is considered very important, and I said to the Mayor saying that when you send these people back, to know that he will not get there, 5, but 500 people, to tell him what you think. Thus, between the prescribed laws and ways for their correction is a thorny and difficult path. And otherwise committees that are mentioned here and all that, I have to say, the legal chaff that someone invented the Committee for the rights and interests of the community. Well, who are still alive from the boards and committees for the community, and who still keeps a trace of the kind of committee for security, and people are killed in the middle of the afternoon. I, who still takes care of many bodies which were formed, and on our committee for the community, where we submitted 100 complaints, and the President of the Assembly didn't give us the pleasure, nor heads in the Assembly and Government, to come talk to us. Well, pretty please, do not talk much to people who know about what you do not know. Thank you.

Moderator: this would complete today's debate. Thank you all for your participation.