

## Assessment of Standards Efforts, April 2006 - Temporary Matrix

Freedom of Movement							
#	Action	Aug-05	<u>Comments August 2005</u>	Nov-05	<u>Comments November 2005</u>	Apr-06	<u>Comments April 2006</u>
<b>All communities are able freely to exercise rights to social, cultural and religious expression, including attending ceremonies and access to relevant sites.</b>							
3.1.1	Majority community leaders show public support for the ability of all communities to exercise these rights and actively discourage and respond to acts that are counter to social, cultural and religious expression.	Green	<p>Municipal officials have condemned all known security incidents that relate to the minorities. On 4 April, the President of MA of Mitro condemned the act of Serbian extremists; on 26 April, a Declaration by youth organizations, political parties and other organizations in Pristina condemned the killing of a KLA member and the attack on the offices of the "ORA" party; on 3 May, municipal authorities condemned an arson attack on a deserted house in Rahavec/Orahovac; on 11 May, the Municipality of Viti/Vitina condemned an explosion in a deserted house in Kllokot; and on 17 May, the Pres of the municipality of Istog/Istok condemned the murder of a Bosnian. As regards active outreach to the communities, see 4.7.1.</p> <p>A few majority community leaders, for example, in Noverberde/Novo Brdo, Kamenice/a and Kline/a, are prepared to show public support for the communities to exercise their social, cultural and religious rights. In Viti/Vitina, support has been expressed, but only under pressure from UNMIK. [OCA]</p>	Green	<p>Generally incidents are condemned. A murder case which occurred on 27 August, in Strpce/Shterpce, Gjillan/Gnilane Region, where two Kosovo Serbs were found dead and two injured, was widely condemned by central level authorities. On municipal level condemnations are sometimes still prompted by UNMIK. In Vushtrri/Vucitrin 2 stoning incidents occurred, the municipality responded promptly, in Podujeve/o prompt action was taken by LCSC on alleged intimidation of an Ashkali. In Lipjan/Lipljan the local authorities did not condemn the murder of two K/Serbs originating from LI municipality (in Strpce/Shterpce). An attack on the K/Serb KPS Regional Commander, which occurred on 28 September in Kac/qanik, was widely condemned. MCYS Minister publicly supports reconstruction activities, including Orthodox sites. MEST reports more active role of majority leaders in publicly supporting all communities (without giving specifications). MLGA Minister regularly visits minority communities and IDPs in Kosovo, encouraging their return. Minister LGA has requested UNMIK to facilitate dialogue with Northern Municipalities. (DCA)</p>		

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3.1.2	Ensure the ability of all people, regardless of ethnicity, displacement, or gender, to participate in religious and cultural ceremonies through the provision of safe transport.	Green	<p>In the reporting period, safe transport has been provided to those who wished to participate in religious and cultural ceremonies and no major incidents have been reported.</p> <p>During first five months of 2005 (Jan-May), CivPol provided 372 escorts (approx. 75/month) who accompanied 1596 individuals (approx. 320/month) to attend social/cultural/religious events. Only 2 security incidents were reported during this period.</p> <p>Where Orthodox cemeteries are in majority areas, safe transport is provided by UNMIK Police, primarily, when visits take place on the South side of Mitrovice/Mitrovica. No notable changes since the last period of evaluation. [OCA]</p>	Green	<p>During the reporting period, safe transport has been provided to those who wished to participate in religious and cultural ceremonies and no major incidents have been reported. During August to October, CivPol provided 259 escorts (1645 individuals) to attend social/cultural/religious events. (Aug 108 escorts, 1138 ind., including 10 escorts for 898 school children, this form of regular escort is not provided since 10 Aug, September 74 escorts, 348 ind., October 77 escorts, 159 ind.). One murder case occurred during this period; on 27 August, in Strpce/Shterpce, two Kosovo Serbs were found dead and two injured. Two stoning incidents are reported in Vushtri/Vucitrin Municipality on 26 and 27 August. (UNMIK Police) PISG in conjunction with UNMIK arranges for transport for minorities involved in cultural activities sponsored by MCYS. (DCA)</p>		
3.1.3	Municipalities exercise responsibility under Section 3, Regulation 2000/45 to maintain graveyards and draw up legislation to govern use, maintenance and procedures regarding 'Go-and-See Visits'.	Yellow	<p>Some Municipal Assemblies have approved regulations on the maintenance of cemeteries. Most Municipalities have drafted, or are in the process of drafting, legislation for the maintenance of cemeteries. A few examples are, Gjilan/Gniljane, Istog/g, Kline/a, Gjakove/Dakovica, Suhareke/Suva Reka and in Shterpce/Strpce. Municipalities that have not yet, or are still in the process of drafting up legislation are, Prishtine/Pristina, Obiliq/c, Viti/Vitina, Decan/e, Malisheve/o and Mitrovice/a, whilst Peja/Pec is reviewing its position on drafting legislation. [OCA]</p> <p>The Orthodox cemetery in Peja/Pec town has been completely desecrated and turned into a garbage dump. Almost all gravestones have been defaced and bodily remains have been taken from their resting places. In Viti/Vitina, some K-Croat Catholic cemeteries have been desecrated. It is likely that these desecrations in Peja/Pec and Viti/Vitina happened over a longer time than the reporting period.</p>	Yellow	<p>Maintenance of graveyards through municipal budget in Prizren, Gjakova/Djakovica, Prishtine/Pristina, Fushe Kosove/Kosovo Polje and Gjilan/Gniljane, where fencing of church and graveyard was supported in Zheger/Zegra. In Dragas/h and Peja/Pec MAs have adopted a decision for maintenance. In Istog/k and Kline/a maintenance in cooperation with other agencies. No action in Malisheve/o, Suhareke/Suva Reka and Deqan/Decani, Obiliq/c Lipjan/Lipljan, Glogovc/Glogovac, 6 Municipalities in GN region, with exception of GN Municipality, and the 6 municipalities in MI region, in Mitrovice/a South municipal workers are reluctant to clear the cemetery. Podujeve/o did one cleaning action upon request of IDPs.</p>		
<p><b>Military and police escorts are no longer needed; members of all ethnic communities have access to safe and public transportation.</b></p>							

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3.2.1	The PISG at all levels will engage in a program of tolerance building and community dialogue initiatives in order to foster and rebuild trust and confidence between the communities. These efforts will also include planning medium and longer-term reconciliation and inter-ethnic dialogue strategies.	Green	Government funded program on inter-ethnic dialogue ("Stabilization Through Accomplishment of Rights and Tolerance") implemented by the Association of Kosovo Municipalities (AKM) in cooperation with CARE Int. ongoing. The program runs throughout 30 November 2006. See 4.7.1 The following municipalities/villages are actively engaged in dialogue and tolerance building initiatives. In Livadice, Podujevo/o Municipality, the community signed a declaration to engage in tolerance building and dialogue. In Obiliq/c municipality CARE International is engaged. In Lipjan/Lipljan, the relevant authority takes actions following pressure from UNMIK. Gjilan/Gnjilane municipality issues monthly information bulletins, and in all languages. [OCA]	Green	Generally municipalities participate in initiatives organized by UNMIK or NGOs. Vushtrri/Vucitrin municipality is actively participating in NGO and UNMIK lead initiatives, in Prishtine/Pristina supports an initiative in Rural North, Fushe Kosove/Kosovo Polje municipality participates in dialogue in two villages. Rahovec/Orahovac, Peja/Pec, Kline/a, Istog/k, Suhareka/Suva Reka, Gjilan/Gnilane, Ferizaj/Urosevac are engaged in initiatives. No involvement in 5 municipalities in Mitrovice/a, Obiliq/c, Lipjan/Lipljan, Prizren, Decan/Deqan, Gjakova/Djakovica and Dragas/h (where DCA reports that there is no need for such action). (DCA) MLGA tried to establish contact with Northern municipalities to start a dialogue initiative, no response received. (MLGA)		
3.2.2	An effective and transparent mechanism for addressing communities' needs regarding security arrangements, including escorts, and for consultation with communities regarding changes in security arrangements.	Green	All Municipalities have established LCPCs and most of them are meeting on a monthly basis, addressing security arrangements, including military/police escorts and any other security issues that may need attention. [OCA] Many LCPCs have established working groups on issues such as freedom of movement, riot prevention, illegal woodcutting, and domestic violence. In addition, UNMIK chairs weekly meetings on security. As to the KSAG, the situation remains unchanged.	Green	All LSCS (former LCPCs) are established, with exception of Zubin Potok. Since the handover of chair from UNMIK to local authorities several municipalities report lower frequency and lower quality of meetings (e.g. Suhareke/Suva Reka). Prishtine/Pristina and Obiliq/c not meeting over reporting period (OB since handover of chair). Malisheve/o, Zvecan/Zveqan, Mitrovice/a do not meet regularly. (DCA) On 16 August MLGA issued an Administrative Instruction No 05/2005 on the Use and Management of Municipal Public objects, regarding permission of usage of public buildings in consultation with minority representatives and police. (MLGA) OCRM assessment: YELLOW		
3.2.3	Activities which contribute to addressing freedom of movement concerns and promotion of freedom of movement also discussed within crime prevention councils (see point 5.1 in Sustainable Returns and the Rights of the Communities and their Members Implementation Plan).	Green	There has been extensive dialogue with IDPs in an effort to increase the levels of freedom of movement for minority communities. This effort is being spearheaded in many municipalities by working groups on freedom of movement that have been set up under the LCPCs. As well, Neighborhood Watch Groups have been under consideration at Security Group meetings in some municipalities and are likely to be established in appropriate locations. More concrete initiative to promote freedom of movement expected by municipalities. Positive developments to be noted in Leposaviq/c, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Prizren, Kline/Klina and Vushtrri/Vucitrin. [OCA]	Yellow	Generally level of initiatives to promote freedom of movement should be increased. E.g. LCSC Decan/Deqan meets regularly but does not discuss how to improve security. A decrease in quality and quantity of LCSC meetings has been reported since the handover of the chair to municipal authorities in several municipalities. (DCA) More activities which contribute to addressing freedom of movement concerns and promotion of freedom of movement need to take place. MLGA assessment: GREEN		

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3.2.4	Humanitarian bus service operates effectively and provides service where there is both demand and need from a security standpoint.	Green	<p>The humanitarian bus operates without problems carrying approximately 35,000 (predominantly ethnic Serb) passengers per month, who pay a nominal fare. The FoM train carries approx. 30,000/month and is multi-ethnic, and also has a nominal fare.</p> <p>The humanitarian transport services continue to provide a vital means of public transportation for Kosovo minority communities. Essentially it is one of a limited means of reliable and safe mode of transportation for these communities. The number of passengers carried during the reporting period has registered modest increases during the summer season. This reflects a seasonal tendency as the demand for non-scheduled/non-regular additional trips increases. The Freedom of Movement train complements the humanitarian transport services. As a consequence of further negotiations with their Macedonian counterparts to start a passenger railway service between Skopje and Prishtine/Pristina, a tentative agreement was reached in early July to commence the first service in December 2005. This will be preceded by further bilateral meetings prior to the December date. This development is expected to register an increase in the number of passengers using the FOM trains. There are plans to start a similar venture with Serbian Railways that will extend the existing service to Belgrade. [OCA]</p>	Green	The UNMIK humanitarian bus service continues to provide essential transportation services for minority communities, including Kosovo Albanian communities living in the predominantly Kosovo Serb populated locations North of the river Ibar, e.g. Leposaviq/c. (DCA)		

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3.2.5	<p>Attempts made to start integrated public transport. Kosovotrans should hire minority drivers and open experimental lines. Minority operators to be issued licenses without undue delay and function on equal terms. Support also given to private companies operated by ethnic communities. <i>Targeted Action:</i> OCA and Ministry of Transport develop a plan that could be implemented within the next 6 months to expand substantially (double or more) the number of routes and frequency of transport options for minority communities and between minority communities.</p>	Yellow	<p>The TWG -comprised of OCA, ORC, MTC, MLGA, KTA and a representative of a K-Serb transport company -- has developed a plan to begin integrating the transport system, which includes experimental lines initially in the Pristina area (and subsequently to be expanded over a wider area) to connect minority and majority areas. The plan has been approved by the Govt and will be subsidized for the first months (as a pilot project) by PISG. The Prishtine/Pristina public transport company "Trafiku Urban" has agreed that 50%of the staff (drivers and conductors) on these buses will be from minority communities.</p> <p>The MTC has reported the commencement of four (4) experimental lines (6 months duration) during week commencing 4th July 2005. The services are reported to cover the Prishtine/Pristina, Mitrovica/e, Prizren, and Gnjilan/e regions. Kosovotrans and a private transport entrepreneur are the principal operators. The MTC's action contradicts the recommendation of the Technical Working Group on freedom of movement. As a consequence, the TWG has requested that</p> <p>MOTC engage in more consultations to ensure a more reliable assessment of the pilot projects, especially in the monitoring and evaluation processes. The expectations that the pilot project would create additional employment for minorities, as conditionality for the award of the project, have not materialised. The MTC is expected to explain the reasons why, especially as it had sole responsibility for awarding the contracts. The TWG has recommended, and KTA has agreed, that it will incorporate a rider clause in offering tenders that would make the sale of Kosovotrans conditional on a guarantee of the continued employment of minorities. There has been no further or concluding information from KTA on the issue of minority employment in post-privatised Kosovotrans. After the PISG issued an administrative directive, the MTC published competitive tenders for the licencing of an additional 5 Technical Control sites in minority locations. A total of 18 applications were received and 5 additional non-operating administrative licenses were awarded. However, the process of award will be in two phases. The first phase, (the current) is termed the Administrative phase, whereas the most successful applicants are identified during the evaluation of the tender documents. The second phase will involve inspection of the facilities, after which those complying with the standards stipulated will be finally endorsed and awarded an operating license. [OCA]</p>	Yellow	<p>The MTC provided information on the establishment of a set of inter-urban Experimental Lines. A deadlock created since the establishment of these lines in June 2005, to commission an observer mechanism, in order to monitor the experimental processes, is recently reported to have been overcome (Nov 05). It is expected that the experimental processes will proceed along the guidelines of recommendations initially submitted by the Technical Working Group on Transport.</p> <p>A final decision from the KTA on current and future employment of minorities in 'Kosovotrans', especially post privatisation, is still pending. Minority transport operators are being encouraged to participate in public transportation. The MTC has indicated desire and willingness to assist potential minority transport operators whenever the situation arises.</p> <p>Applications for technical control sites in minority areas were reviewed, but did not meet the technical requirements.</p> <p>UNMIK continues to monitor the process. (DCA)</p>		

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3.2.6	Incidents in which freedom of movement is obstructed or threatened are addressed effectively and promptly, including through prosecution of alleged perpetrators (see below) and proactive public awareness campaigns to support freedom of movement and tolerance actively supported by PISG leaders.	Green	<p>PISG have reacted to condemn all incidents against freedom of movement when informed about them. These incidents have been reported to the law enforcement agencies (CivPol and KPS) and investigated. [MLGA] On 6th of July the PM, Minister of MLGA and Presidents of Municipalities have signed a declaration calling for implementation of democratic standards in Kosovo's society, rule of law, sustainable returns, respect of property rights. [MLGA] On 2 &amp; 10 June 2005, UNMIK Police's Crime Information and Analysis Unit carried out surveys which found that over 80% (89% on 2nd and 82% on 10th June) of those interviewed (242 and 238 respectively) travelled outside their areas of residents. The 2 June Survey found that 10% used escorts; on 10 June the figure was 20%. Those interviewed for 2 June survey were 65% Serbs; and for 10 June 73% Serbs. A survey dated 18 July 2005 carried out by Crime Information and Analysis Unit found that 93% of those interviewed (469 total) travelled outside their areas of residence. 12.7% used escorts. Among the individuals spoken to, 53% were Serbs. 64% of the individuals spoken to felt they can travel safely in the Province.</p> <p>The percentage of people who assessed their travel as safe rose during the reporting period from 68.5% of those surveyed in the 2 June report, to 78% of those surveyed in the 12 August report. [CivPol]</p> <p>Regular military escorts are no longer required by KFOR, based on joint risk assessments conducted by UNMIK Municipal Representatives, UNMIK Police and KFOR (at the Brigade Commander level).</p> <p>The number of KFOR escorts and other fixed positions has been reduced to below the level prior to March 2004. Guarding and escorts went from 50 before 17 March 2004, to a high of 133 in the immediate aftermath, to 17 fixed positions and no regular escorts as of 10 August 2005.</p> <p>The number of security escorts continues to decrease. In certain municipal locations, minority communities are still hesitant to send their children to school without appropriate and adequate security escorts. Notwithstanding the relatively improved environment, there are specific areas in Kosovo where freedom of movement cannot be entertained without security escorts. [OCA]</p> <p>In most municipal locations, the main requests for security escorts are for children. Nonetheless, there are still areas where security escorts are needed because of the threats to minority communities.</p>	Green	<p>Generally PISG condemn incidents. On 18 November 2005, UNMIK Police's Crime Information and Analysis Unit carried out a survey which found that 83% of those interviewed (538 individuals) travelled outside their areas of residents. The Survey found that 4% used escorts. Those interviewed were 55% Serbs. 69% of the individuals spoken to felt they can travel safely in Kosove. [CivPol]</p> <p>Regular military escorts are no longer required by KFOR, based on joint risk assessments conducted by UNMIK Municipal Representatives, UNMIK Police and KFOR (at the Brigade Commander level), since 10 August KFOR stopped to provide regular escorts.</p>		
<b>Public employees from minority communities are able to work in majority areas without difficulties.</b>							

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3.3.1	Transport service for public employees is provided until freedom of movement is fully in place.	Yellow	<p>There were no reported/recorded incidents of intimidation or violence during the period in question and no reported resignations because of transport.</p> <p>Public employees travelling to and from Prishtine/Pristina continue to do so in private vehicles, and by limited transportation provided by PISG Ministrie. There is also limited transport provided by OCA, for minority Civil Servants coming to work in Pristina from the Gnjilane/Gjilan Region, via Gracanica, and from outlining K/Serb enclaves in and around the Pristina Region.</p> <p>With excessive demand, and limited space available on the OCA services, there is overcrowding daily, and a tendency for passengers to rush for the limited space available in the buses, which is unsafe. Some municipal authorities provide transport for their minority staff members, depending on the levels potential security threats; others do not, and expect their employees to use public or private transport to work. However, there were no reported/recorded incidents of intimidation or violence or resignations during the reporting period. [OCA] On case by case demand, transport to the workplace is provided by the municipalities.</p>	Green	<p>Hardly any escorts are provided for minority civil servants to their workplace, most use private transport. 4 municipalities provide transport (Obiliq/c, Rahovec/Orahovac, Kline/Klina, Gjilan/Gnilane), as does MCYS. In Prishtine/Pristina minority employees do not work in the City Hall. One MA member in Istog/k and one K/Serb employee in Ferizaj/Urosevac receive escorts, in Zubin Potok and Leposavic/Leposavic KPS escorts provided for K/Albanians, in Skenderaj/Srbica and Zvecan/Zveqan UNMIK provides transport for minority employees. In Mitrovica/a most minority employees have work place where they live. (DCA)</p>		
<b>The number of crimes specifically related to movement by minorities (e.g. stoning incidents) is significantly reduced and infrequent.</b>							
3.4.1	Such crimes at all levels of seriousness are systematically investigated and the perpetrators are sanctioned.	Green	<p>All known incidents in the reporting period (including 5 in July) have been or are being investigated. No arrests have been made. Sanctions will depend on the prosecutions and decisions brought by the court.</p> <p>In Gjilan/Gnjilane, KPS Community Police are actively seeking to identify stone throwers.</p>	Green	<p>7 incidents reported. Two stoning incidents against K/Serbs in Albanian dominated areas reported in Vushtri/Vucitrin, on 26 Aug against a train, on 27 Aug against a private bus. Five incidents against K/Albanians in K/Serb dominated areas (on 26/08, 15/09 and 5/10 in Mitrovica/a on 08/09 in Zveq/can, and on 16/10 8km SSW of Prishtine/Pristina. (UNMIK Police).</p>		
3.4.2	Community policing initiatives systematically focus on such incidents.	Green	<p>Community policing is developing gradually, with the KPS focusing on returns locations and other sensitive areas. Examples of this are Svinjare village, Obiliq/c town, and Kline/a municipality.</p> <p>It is too early to assess community policing's effect upon tolerance and understanding. Nonetheless, it is an ambitious programme that has generally been well-received by the communities.</p> <p>In Shterpce/Strpce the KPS community police unit was downsized and will not fully operate. In Suva Reka, community policing has been taken over by the KPS.</p>	Yellow	<p>Most CPI's are mixed or international. Positive impact assessed in Prishtine/Pristina Rural North, Istog/k, Kline/a, Ferizaj/Urosevac, Svinjare, Vushtri/Vucitrin, increasingly positive impact in Peja/Pec, Gjakova/Djakovica, Decan/Deqan, no to very limited impact in Obiliq/c, Lipjan/Lipljan Prizren, Suhareke/Suva Reka, Dragas/h. Gjilan/Gnilane the initiative is internationally driven and not accepted by minority leaders. Zvecan/Zveqan MCO has requested establishment of CPI in three K/Albanian villages. (DCA)</p>		

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3.4.3	Political leaders encourage all Kosovans to cooperate with police in solving such crimes.	Green	See 4.5.3 and 2.1.4. On 6th of July the PM, Minister of MLGA and Presidents of Municipalities have signed a declaration calling for implementation of democratic standards in Kosovo's society, rule of law, sustainable returns, respect of property rights.[MLGA]	Green	D/PM and Minister LGA visited the Strpce/Shterpece municipality immediately following the incident on 27 August and encouraged municipal authorities and citizens to closely cooperate with the police in resolving and preventing incidents of this kind. (MLGA)		
3.4.4	The Ministry of Education prepares and all primary and secondary schools in Kosovo implement an initiative specifically addressed to increasing tolerance and appreciation for diversity by students, and to discouraging involvement by school children in harassment and stoning activities.	Green	At central level, the Ministry of Education's school curriculum includes the teaching of tolerance and understanding of all communities. In Vushtrri/Vucitrn, the Crime Prevention Council is working with the schools to educate students and prevent stonings.	Green	Specific initiatives to encourage tolerance continued through MEST. (MLGA) Elements of Human Rights and Tolerance are part of the curriculum. No evaluation at class room level was carried out. (DCA)		
<b>Political leaders, without prompting, condemn and take actions against acts of violence against ethnic communities</b>							
3.5.1	The leaders of the majority communities make timely public statements condemning such crimes. Ethnic community leaders avoid making public statements that would raise tensions and discourage other members of their communities from making such statements.	Yellow	Most municipalities condemn acts of violence against the minorities. Examples of this are, Fushe Kosove/Kosovo Polje, Shtime/Stimlje, Kamenice/a, Novoberde/Novo Brdo, Viti/Vitina, Mitrovice/a, Zvecan. However, few municipalities do need prompting from UNMIK, including Prishtine/Pristina, Obiliq/c, Lipjan/Lipljan, Ferizaj/Urosevac and Viti/Vitina. One example of this occurred in Pristina, where on 8 May shots were fired at Kosovo Serbs in Gazimestan, but this was not condemned by the Municipal authorities.	Green	see 3.1.1. Generally incidents are condemned, sometimes after prompting by UNMIK on municipal level, with the exception of Lipjan/Lipljan after the murder of two K/Serbs (in Strpce/Shterpece) originating from LI and Kacacanik, where an attack on K/Serbs was not condemned in September. In Vushtrri/Vucitrin two stoning incidents occurred, the municipality responded promptly, in Podujeve/o prompt action was taken by LCSC on alleged intimidation of an Ashkalia. (DCA)		
3.5.2	Central level majority and ethnic community leaders proactively engage with Municipal and local authorities in responding to such incidents.	Green	This is happening. See sections 1.1, 2.1 and 5.1.	Green	see 3.1.1.		
<b>Meetings of the Assembly and its Committees are conducted in all official languages.</b>							
3.6.1	Language units are established and are functioning effectively for the Assembly and all its Committees.	Green	Language units are established and functioning effectively for the Assembly and its committees.	Green	No changes reported. (DCA)		
<b>Official Municipal and Ministry documents are translated in a timely manner into all official languages.</b>							

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3.7.1	The PISG has developed and implemented a system to monitor whether all official documents are translated in a timely manner into all official languages. Each municipality will designate a focal point (or unit depending on size of municipality) that is responsible for language compliance, and who will report to the responsible Ministry (or office) on a quarterly basis.	Yellow	<p>MPS has a language unit with 7 staff, MoH has a focal point designated, but the translations are still delivered with delays, efforts are mostly ad hoc and can not deal with the real problems like poor quality and/or lack of resources. In MEST, the focal point has been appointed but is hardly effective as language compliance is far from satisfactory in that Ministry. [OCA]</p> <p>Designation of focal points started to take place in municipalities mostly performed by CEO or Directors of General Administration. In the majority of municipalities Chief Executive Officers and/or Administration Directors are responsible structures. In Lipjan and Skenderaj/Serbica, however, municipal assembly secretariats are responsible for overseeing the implementation of the policy. These municipal structures report directly to the monitoring unit of the MLGA, whilst at the Central level the MPS is responsible for overseeing of the language policy. [MLGA]</p>	Green	The authority tasked to monitor language compliance for the central level institutions is the MPS. The MLGA monitors the language compliance by the municipalities within their own competences. Municipalities are reporting on a quarterly basis. For delegated powers, the respective line ministries are in charge of the monitoring of language compliance by the municipalities (MTC for traffic signs, MEST for educational facilities, MoH for health institutions, MCYS for theatres and alike). Within the municipalities, the CEOs are the legal language compliance focal points, however in some municipalities the CEO appointed specific officials (e.g. Director of Administration). (MLGA) According to DCA assessment, 12 such specific focal points have been appointed.		

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3.7.2	In cases when official documents are not translated or are not translated in timely manner, due to negligence or wilful non-compliance, the responsible authorities are identified and remedial action is taken.	Yellow	<p>Good examples of adequate and timely documents translation and interpretation into official languages were achieved in Gjakova/Gjakovica, Kamenice/Kamenica/ Istog/Istok, Prizren, Kline/Klina. The number of municipalities taking action against negligence and non-compliance has increased from 2 in the last reporting period to 6 (Viti/Vitina, Mitrovice/Mitrovica, Lipjan/Lipljan, Podujeve/Podujevo, Fushe Kosove/Kosovo Polje and Vushtrri/Vucitn) in this reporting cycle, though these remedial actions have been ad hoc in some of these cases.</p> <p>Kamenice/Kamenica in particular has established constant municipal vigilance ensuring provision of texts in all languages. Many of the 24 municipalities reporting have not reported on a language compliance system and as such have not taken remedial actions against negligence and non-compliance. Three (3) central Ministries (MH, MPS and MEST) reported on this point. Signs of improvements in translation of documents were reported, particularly with regard to translation of important official documents. In MH, no remedial actions were taken against officials providing translation of internal documents in Albanian language only. [OCA] . MH has an established translation unit, as well as contract with a company regarding translation of voluminous materials. Statistics of the MH, provided to MPS show a good language compliance.[MLGA]</p>	Yellow	<p>Podujeve/o noted positive development, where CEO has reprimanded municipal officials, who had failed to provide adequate translation, in Dragas/h corrective action is taken, whereas Rahovec/Orahovac reports on improvement but claims shortage of staff as reason for not undertaking corrective measures. In Prizren corrective action is reported following requests of MCO/LCO. Generally little remedial action is reported. In Leposavic/q and Zubin Potok documents are in Serbian only, in Zubin Potok official documents from the municipal assembly are translated by UNMIK, no remedial action reported. Viti/na reports progress in translation of documents, in Novo Brdo/Novoberde around 60-70% of documents are translated, Suhareke/Suva Reka approx 40% of documents are translated.) In Decan/Deqan return related documents are translated. 14 municipalities report that most to all documents are translated, 12 report partial translation, 4 report no translation of official documents (Glllogovc/Glogovac, Malisheve/Malisevo, Leposavic/Leposavic, Zvecan/Zvecan). In some UNMIK staff still provides translation (Zubin Potok, Zvecan), 15 municipalities report the need for additional staff. MCYS sufficient staff for translation of documents. MCYS, MoH, MEST report no sanctions in case of non compliance. (DCA)</p>		

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3.7.3	<p>Adequate language units are established and are functioning effectively in all Ministries and Municipalities.</p> <p><i>Targeted action:</i> All municipalities are equipped with sufficient simultaneous translation equipment to meet their needs and language units are adequately staffed so that frequent meetings can be held with translation.</p>	Yellow	<p>Most municipalities have established functioning translation units, albeit still understaffed, ineffective and of poor quality in some cases. Generally - language units have been established everywhere as needed (Green). However, staffing is not entirely adequate because they are not well enough trained or there are too few staff for the workload. (Yellow). Equipment needed is still not in place everywhere. (Yellow). Quality of translation and interpretation is often poor. (Red) More specifically:</p> <p>11 municipalities have fully functioning language units, 12 have established and partially functioning language units. 7 municipalities have not yet established language units (Obiliq/c, Malisheve/Malisevo, Shtime/Stimlje, Glogovc/Glogovac, Leposavic/q, Zvecan and Zubin Potok).</p> <p>3 municipalities are using simultaneous translation equipment and 3 others have acquired the equipment but have yet to use it in practice.</p> <p>24 municipalities do not have this equipment.</p> <p>In Vushtrri/Vucitrn, minority staff members continue to refuse to be part of the translation unit; despite this the Municipality translates official documents into the language of minorities and delivers them to enclaves.</p> <p>Most of municipalities expressed concerns over the low capacity available to deal with the backlog of documents required to be translated. For example, Obiliq/c will have one translator as of 1 July; Rahovec/Orahovac, Novo Berde/Novo Brdo and Lipjan/Lipljan have only one interpreter each.</p> <p>Another serious concern expressed was a poor quality of translation as most of the staff employed are not qualified and/or trained for this job. Most of translators hired are majority employees speaking a minority language. Positive examples as to the quality of translation services are Prizren, Kamenica, Fushe Kosovo/Kosovo Polje, Peja/Pec – municipalities that have managed to engage native speakers for the job. Central level: Language units established and functioning only in MCYS and MPS whilst in MEST and MoH, the unit is not yet fully effective as their outputs are not satisfactory. (e.g. in MEST, many of the Permanent Secretary's Announcements, decisions made by senior officials as well as contracts are only in the Albanian language. The may be due in part to the fact that MEST has 3 Albanian-English interpreters but only 1 Albanian-Serbian interpreter.</p>	Yellow	<p>MLGA has established a Department for Language Compliance to monitor and report on language compliance policy in municipalities, to ensure municipalities have sufficient resources, to process and request complaints, to establish a warning and sanction system. (MLGA)</p> <p>Language units established, in some municipalities only 1 staff. Newly established (but not fully operational) in Skenderaj/Srbica.15 Municipalities report good to fully functioning units, 3 partially and 10 not established units (just 1 (or several) staff hired or appointed as translators). 15 municipalities claim understaffing of language units.</p> <p>6 municipalities have simultaneous translation equipment, 3 use it regularly (Prishtine/Pristina, Prizren, Peja/Pec), 2 partially (Gjillane/Gniljane, Ferizaj/Urosevac), the equipment in Dragas/h is not operational, 24 no simultaneous equipment. UK government approved project, PISG will contribute 300.000 Euro, MoU under preparation. Kacanik and Kline/a are awaiting approval of additional posts through MFE. Translation by UNMIK (e.g. Leposavic/q, Zubin Potok). In Mitrovica/a K/Serbs complain about inadequate translation in CC, in Leposaviq/c quality of translation poor. MCYS, MoH,MLGA, MPS language units established, additional staff required. MAFRD no language unit but one language assistant to translate Engl-Alb. MEST, MLGA provides translations for municipalities upon request. MoH language unit does not provide adequate services (lack of staff, delays, quality). (OCA) MCR no language unit. (OCRM)</p>		

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3.7.4	Resource implications for language compliance are evaluated through a thorough process, and sufficient funding is dedicated in municipal and ministerial budgets to ensure language compliance.	Yellow	<p>Many have cited pending requests for additional staffing posts submitted to MFE as main reason for non-compliance (FK/KP, Lipjan/Lipljan, Rahovec/Orahovac, Kline/a, Novo Berde/Novo Brdo, Kacanik.) This problem cannot be resolved by municipalities and there is clearly a need for a central level decision followed by the MFE approval for creation of additional posts for interpreters/translators.</p> <p>On the positive side the PISG, together with the British office, have drafted a project proposal that will provide equipment to all municipalities and ministries which require the equipment. The cost is approx. 900,000 euros. The Government has not yet allocated 300,000 euros to add to the 600,000 that the British Government offers to finance the procurement of translation equipment for the municipalities. MFE is still trying to identify where to get this 300,000. The Office of Community Affairs has been approached by MFE as one of the options. It has to be noted that, in 2004, both OCA (1.2 million) and MPS (1.5 million) requested funding for similar projects. MPS was given the funds out of the Mid Year Review. [OCA] Info was provided by UNMIK.</p>	Yellow	Staffing shortage remains a challenge, some municipalities are awaiting approval for (additional) posts from MFE. MPS reports progress was undertaken in the use of the existing language unit. MCYS reports sufficient funding for language compliance is made available. MoH translation outsourced on ad hoc basis. MAFRD no budget made available. (DCA) A needs assessment on e.g. staffing needs was carried out by MLGA. (MLGA)			
3.7.5	Implementation of all findings of the Task Force on Language Standards Compliance which are not explicitly provided for in points 7.1-7.4	Yellow	A draft law on Language was passed by the Government in May. Its adoption is still pending in the Assembly.	Yellow	On 10 November the Committee for Public Service, Local Administration and Media (CPSLAM) discussed the draft Law on the Use of Languages and decided to recommend to the Assembly not to adopt the Draft Law on the USE of Language before amendment of the Constitutional Framework (OSCE)			
<b>Municipalities and Ministries provide adequate interpretation and translation services for minorities, including translation of all official documents and interpretation for all</b>								

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3.8.1	The PISG language compliance system also monitors provision of translation services, as does the municipal reporting system ( see point 7.1-7.4).	Yellow	The MLG issued an Administrative instruction making the CEOs responsible for monitoring language compliance in the municipalities and for reporting to the Ministry. However, the quality of the translation is as important as whether it occurs. For example, while translation is provided for Municipal Assembly meetings wherever this is necessary, in Gjilan/Gnjilane, the quality of the interpretation is often so poor that minority representatives can hardly understand assembly discussions. Meetings of mandatory committees (PFC, CC/MC) and BoDs are translated in most cases. Some committee meetings are held in language that all members could follow (Pristine, Peje/Pec). Exceptions are in Viti/na, O/rahovac or Prizren, where a lack of resources often means that there is no translation for meetings. In Prizren only the main decisions/conclusions of BoD meetings are translated, while in Viti-na there is no translation of CC meetings. UNMIK is still providing translation services in Suhareke/Suha Reka, Mitrovica/e, Leposavic/q, Zubin Potog/Zubin, Zvecan, Decan/e. In MH the language unit is still understaffed, and there is an external contract for some translation. It is too early to assess if this solution is a viable one. [OCA] In the majority of municipalities CEO and/or Administ. Directors are responsible structures. In Lipjan/Lipljan and Skenderaj/Srbica, however, municipal assembly secretariats are responsible for overseeing the implementation of the policy. None of municipalities have reported taking of corrective actions due to an infringement of the policy. [MLGA]	Green	See 3.7.1 The authority tasked to monitor language compliance for the central level institutions is the MPS. The MLGA monitors the language compliance by the municipalities within their own competences. Municipalities are reporting on a quarterly basis. For delegated powers, the respective line ministries are in charge of the monitoring of language compliance by the municipalities (MTC for traffic signs, MEST for educational facilities, MoH for health institutions, MCYS for theatres and alike). Within the municipalities, the CEOs are the legal language compliance focal points, however in some municipalities the CEO appointed specific officials (e.g. Director of Administration). (MLGA)		

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3.8.2	In cases when official documents are not translated or are not translated in timely manner, due to negligence or wilful non-compliance, the responsible authorities are identified and remedial action is taken.	Yellow	See 3.8.1.	Yellow	Meetings of Municipal Assemblies and the mandatory committees as well as the Municipal Working Groups on returns are generally translated, however in some cases UNMIK is still providing translation when required (e.g. Skenderaj/Srbica), in Leposavic/Leposaviq the designated translator has reportedly poor knowledge of the Albanian language, in Prizren region 8 municipalities report adequate level of translation, Suhareke/Suva Reka meets minimum requirements and Malisheve/Malisevo no translations are required according to DCA reporting. Improvement in translation services was noted in Podujeve/o and Lipjan/Lipljan. In Gjillane/Gniljane and Novo Brdo/Novo Berde quality of translations is assessed as poor. In some municipalities UNMIK provides translations when no municipal staff is available. MAFRD official documents e.g. laws, policies are distributed in 3 official languages but general interpretation services do not exist. MoH outsources translation services, no monitoring system in place. MEST not all official documents in all languages, progress was reported when a K/Serb political advisor participated in a meeting and translation was provided at his second attendance. MPS does monitor compliance. (DCA).		
3.8.3	Adequate language units are established in all Ministries and Municipalities that have capabilities for all languages used by communities that live in that municipality in a significant number (see point 7.2)	Green	In Prizren, interpretation/translation is provided in Turkish and in Dragash/Dragas it is provided in Gorani/ Bosniak. However, in Prizren Board of Directors meetings held only in Albanian language while decisions are translated in all official languages (but not minutes of BoD meetings). Recently the Municipal Assembly has constituted all party Commission to review the implementation of official language policy in municipality. [OCA] The draft law on languages defines what a significant number means (either 6% or 3% ) The 6% regime grants minority languages the status of official language at the municipal level and it particularly responds to the demands of the Turkish Minority (which is the 1977 SFRY law on Equality of Languages was granted full equality on the local level with the other 2 official languages). The 3% regime offers only certain types of language services to minorities with smaller numerical strength and it is subject to a request by minorities . This threshold would allow, for example, the simple acceptance by municipal authorities of oral or written submissions in a minority language, and response thereto in that language. A procedure which would allow minorities to express their request for services in their languages has been envisaged (Art.12). MLGA reports that there are 59 translators working in the local level. See 3.7.3 for details on the functioning	Green	All municipalities where translation in languages other than Albanian or Serbian is requested report satisfactory level. In Prizren translation in Turkish is available, in Vushtrri/Vuctrin upon request. In Gjilan/Gniljane the Turkish community leader complained about misspelling of names and inadequate translation of documents and in Ferizaj/Urosevac the Roma community requests translation and in Prishtine/Pristina the Turkish request for translation was so far not met. MCYS adequate language unit established, MoH understaffed, however does provide health records in language of recipient. MCR no language unit established. (DCA)		
Personal documents are issued in the native language of the recipient.							

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3.9.1	Adequate staffing and resources are allocated by responsible authorities to ensure that personal documents are translated into the official languages of Kosovo, as well as into the native language of the individual belonging to any of the main ethnic groups.	Yellow	<p>Official documents and personal documents were translated in official languages in 13 municipalities and partially translated in 14 municipalities. Glogovc/Glogovac, Malishevë/Mališevo and Leposavic/Leposaviq are not translating official and personal documents into Albanian and Serbian.</p> <p>Some municipalities reported complaints regarding official documents issued either with personal names misspelled (Albanized) or the place names being only in Albanian (reported by Pristina/Prishtine, FK/KP, Viti-na, Ferizaj/Urosevac, Rahovec/Orahovac). Though a standardized format for the issuance of civil documents (e.g., birth, death and marriage certificates, vehicle registration, driving licences) are issued centrally in both Albanian and Serbian, documents issued by the municipal cadastre office were often filled in only in Albanian.</p>	Green	Progress has been noted over the reporting period, although misspellings and 'albanisation' of names still occur. 17 Municipalities report satisfactory to good level of translation. MoH, MEST report lack of staffing, documents generally issued in language of recipient. MEST language unit established (one S/A and 3 A/Engl interpreters). MCR lack of staff observed. (DCA)		
3.9.2	The PISG language compliance system also monitors issuance of personal documents in the native language of the recipient. (see point 7.1).	Yellow	See 3.7.1. MPS has just started monitoring and has produced the initial results.	Green	MPS is supervising issuance of personal documents. (MLGA) Ministry of Health has issued Information Circular on the use of languages on documents on 26 August 2005, documents generally issued in language of recipient. (OCRM) MCYS reports issuance of personal documents in language of recipient. (DCA)		
<b>Official signs inside and outside municipal and ministerial buildings are expressed in all official languages.</b>							
3.10.1	The relevant authorities ensure that official signs inside and outside all public buildings are expressed in all official languages.	Yellow	<p>Generally there is on-going progress in expressing signs outside and inside municipal buildings in all the official languages and some municipal authorities have taken steps to ensure compliance, though challenges remain regarding other public buildings (for example, schools, street names, etc).</p> <p>12 municipalities comply (40%), 10 partially comply (33%). 8 municipalities are non-compliant (Malisheve/Malisevo, Decan/Decani, Prishtine/Prishtina, Glogovc/Glogovac, Skenderaj/Srbica, Leposavic/q, Zvecan, Zubin Potok).</p> <p>Centrally, recent improvements were reported in expressing signs in all official languages in the 3 reporting ministries. In hospitals administered centrally by the Ministry of Public Health signs inside and outside the buildings appeared in all official languages, though this is not the case in Health Houses, which are administered by municipalities. [OCA]</p>	Yellow	Few changes were reported regarding signs inside and outside public buildings, 12 municipalities fully comply with requirements, 10 partially, 8 not. Improvement in Ferizaj/Urosevac (where signs in 3 languages were installed on public buildings, however street signs in the municipality are in Albanian) and on the Rahovec/Orahovac municipal building. A sign 'municipal administration' was taken from the Decan/Deqan municipal building and not replaced. MCYS, MAFRD, MoH, MLGA all signs in all official languages. MEST reports on signs in Albanian language only in official buildings. MPS improvement with language compliance on signs in MPS. (DCA) In a significant number of Serb schools signs were either not installed or taken off. (MLGA)		

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3.10.2	The PISG language compliance system also monitors official signs. (see point 7.1) .	Yellow	Monitoring systems are in place in only six out of 27 mixed municipalities - Prizren, Fushe Kosovo/Kosovo Polje, Lipjan/Lipljan and Kamenice/a, Obiliq/c and Kline/a. Monitoring systems are present, but not completely functioning in Dragash/s and Podujevo/e. While municipal staff have been identified to take on this function in the municipalities of Istog/Istok and Vushtrri/Vucitrn, no further action has been taken. See also sections 3.7.1 and 3.8.1	Green	MLGA monitoring in municipalities is ongoing. MEST and MTC are monitoring, MoH no official monitoring. No changes reported on Municipal level. (DCA)		
3.10.3	In cases when signs outside public building are not expressed in all official languages the responsible authorities are identified and remedial action is taken.	Yellow	Out of 26 Municipalities reporting, only 8 have said that action is been taken when such cases arise. In MPS there are no cases reported, and in MoH the responsible authority is identified and notified for action. In MESP there are no remedial actions [OCA] According to MLGA five municipalities comply fully with the policy and have named and put the signs in all official languages in the streets, inside and outside the municipal building, in all public places and villages which fall under their responsibility. During the visits in municipalities (13 to 22 June 2005) many of them reported that putting signs in the streets or elsewhere is in the process of being finished. Many municipalities complain that complying fully with the policy of signs is impeded by the lack of finances. [MLGA]	Yellow	Few changes were reported regarding signs inside and outside public buildings, e.g. improvement in Ferizaj/Urosevac where signs in 3 languages were installed on public buildings. Improvement was also noted in Rahovec/Orahovac and Podujevo/o. On the municipal building in Deqan/Decan a Serbian sign "municipal administration" was taken down and not replaced. MCYS all signs in all official languages. MoH, MEST no remedial action taken. (DCA) see 3.7.1 The authority tasked to monitor language compliance for the central level institutions is the MPS. The MLGA monitors the language compliance by the municipalities within their own competences. (MLGA)		
<b>Names of streets, cities, towns, villages, roads and public places are expressed in Albanian, Serbian and any other language of a community that lives there in a significant</b>							
3.11.1	The relevant Ministry establishes a system where the local communities live in significant numbers in a municipality may request names of the streets, cities, towns, villages, roads and public places to be expressed in the language of these communities.	Yellow	Five Municipalities have fully compliant road signs. 19 are partially compliant. Six are non-compliant (Decan/Decani, Malisheve/Malisevo, Kacanik, Leposavic/q, Zvecan, Zubin Potok). The system established is that the communities address their requests to the Community Committee which, in turn, address the Municipal Assemblies. In practice, however, the system does not always work and requests are sometimes disregarded. The draft law on language should address this issue. Immediate action not requested in Action Point. However, out of 26 Municipalities reporting there is discussion (in the form of different commissions) to change to names according to the law in 12 of them, the names of the streets are in the 3 languages in 7 Municipalities, and no compliance in the remaining 7. [OCA]	Green	According to MLGA all municipalities were a local community lives in a considerable number have established multi-ethnic commissions to analyze and consider requests. (MLGA)		

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3.11.2	The PISG language compliance system monitors names of streets, cities, towns and villages, roads and public places. In cases of violations a system of warnings and sanctions is established and implemented. Non-complying signs and nationalist symbols are taken down by the responsible authorities within a week.	Yellow	<p>The CEOs need to report to MLGA on compliance with language law and regulations. As regards the display of nationalist symbols, this still continues in many places -- e.g., the Albanian flag in front of public buildings and statues erected to commemorate KLA fighters. In Prishtine/a, in May, a huge banner was hung from a building opposite UNMIK HQ naming 50 persons, most with Serbian names, as murderers or collaborators with the former regime. It was removed by the KPS, rehung, and removed a second time. Then, on 10 June, a similar banner was hung from the same building. It was, however, removed within 2 hours by the KPS after the intervention of the Prime Minister and the people responsible were detained. This represents considerable progress as it took almost 2 weeks for the first banner to come down. The following Municipalities reported that they are not aware of a monitoring system: Prishtine/a, Podujeve/o, Suhareke/a, Peje/Pec, Ferizaj/Urosevac, Lipjan/ljan, Rahovec/Orahovac, Skenderaj/Srbica, Vushtrri/Vucitrn, Obiliq/c, Viti/na, Leposaviq/c, Novoberde/o, Zvecan, Zubin Potok. (15 out of 25 reporting); Municipalities with ad-hoc monitoring system: Mitrovice/a, and Kline/a (2);</p> <p>partial compliance in Prizren, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Istog/k, Kosovo Polje/Fushe Kosovo, Shtime/lje, Shterpce/Strpce, Gjakove/Djakovica (7); In Kamenica, names of streets, squares etc. respond to the wishes of ethnically mixed population. However, they are apposed in one language (original) only in order to avoid dispute over the transcriptions.</p> <p>In Glogovc/Glogovac compliance with signs very poor ('Drenas'). [OCA] Parking signs were put up throughout Prishtina, installed in majority language only. Municipality promised replacement.</p> <p>In the majority of municipalities CEO and/or Administ. Directors are responsible structures. None of municip. have reported taking of corrective actions due to an infringement of the policy.</p> <p>A multi-ethnic commission is working on naming all the streets in Ferizaj/Urosevac and will finish in a month time.</p>	Yellow	<p>No changes reported, e.g. Albanian flag still flying on many public buildings, statues to commemorate KLA fighters in many municipalities. Parking signs in Prishtine/Prishtina were not changed and still appear in Albanian language only, a big picture of Adem Jashari is still hanging in the centre of town. In Deqan/Decani road signs have been changed. Glogovc/Glogovac town still has poor language compliance (Drenas), the three northern municipalities (Leposavic/q, Zubin Potok and Zvecan) as well as Malisheve/o and Kacanik/Kaqanik do not comply with requirements for road signs and signs on public buildings, progress was reported in Ferizaj/Urosevac (see above). (DCA) see 3.7.1</p>		

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3.11.3	In cases of violations a system of warnings and sanctions is established and implemented.	Yellow	<p>MoTC is monitoring language compliance of the names of roads and street signs. MoTC also allocated a budget for special equipment concerned with maintenance of road signs.</p> <p>On the municipal level, the CEO -- together with the Municipal Standards Coordinator, is responsible for language compliance.</p> <p>Nonetheless, there are an enormous number of signs that are either not in compliance with the law or that have been defaced.</p>	Yellow	<p>Street names compliance slightly improved, 9 municipalities fully comply (Peja/Pec, Vushtrri/Vuctrin, Gjilan/Gnilane partially in last assessment), 14 partially, 7 do not. Some municipalities report the word 'street' in three languages, but the name in Albanian only, e.g. Istog/k, Decan/Decani. Improvement was noted in Rahovec/Orahovac and Podujeve/o. Many municipalities report defacing and delay in the cleaning of signs, with the exception of Suhareke/Suva Reka and Fushe/Kosove/Kosovo Polje, where defaced signs were cleaned, Kacanik and Strpce/Shterpce claim the lack of budget as reason for non improvement with road signs. In Prishtine/Pristina town street signs are in Albanian only. Some municipalities report the use of unauthorized names, e.g. Drenas for Gllgovc/Glogovac. In Deqan/Decan the ex-monastery road has been renamed Skenderberg Road. Municipalities are also concerned about defaced signs on main roads, which fall under responsibility of MTC. (DCA) MTC reports (on 25 Aug) that 650 signs were placed, covering 60-70% of Kosovo. Northern Kosovo could not be covered, 104 signs which had mistakes (misspelling in Serbian language) have been adjusted. Repairs to damaged signs were undertaken, the process is ongoing. (MTC)</p>		