

COUNTRY ASSESSMENT

FEDERAL REPUBLIC

OF

YUGOSLAVIA

COUNTRY INFORMATION AND POLICY UNIT

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COUNTRY BRIEF
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

<u>Contents</u>	Paragraph
I <u>INTRODUCTION</u>	1.1
II <u>GEOGRAPHY</u>	2.1
III <u>HISTORY</u> Up to end of Kosovo war	3.1
IV <u>POLITICAL SITUATION</u> <u>Legal and political framework</u> <u>Serbia since the Kosovo War</u> <u>Montenegro</u>	4.1 4.3 4.11
V <u>ECONOMY</u>	5.1
VI <u>HUMAN RIGHTS: GENERAL</u> <u>Judiciary</u> <u>Freedom of Political Opinion</u> <u>The Media</u>	6.1 6.7 6.16
VII <u>HUMAN RIGHTS: SPECIFIC GROUPS</u> <u>Race/Nationality</u> <u>Hungarians and Croats in Vojvodina</u> <u>Muslims in the Sandzak</u> <u>Other Ethnic Groups</u> <u>Mixed Ethnicity, Vojvodina etc</u> (but not Kosovo) <u>Freedom of Religion</u>	7.1 7.2 7.6 7.8 7.11 7.14

continued

Contents continued

Paragraph

	Women	7.18
	Children	7.22
	Homosexuality	7.26
	Military service: Amnesty etc	7.28
VIII	OTHER ISSUES	
	Citizenship	8.1
	Freedom of Movement	8.3
	Repatriation	8.4
IX	KOSOVO SUPPLEMENT	9.1
X	ANNEXES	
	A - CHRONOLOGY	
	B - POLITICAL PARTIES	
	C - PROMINENT PEOPLE	
	D - ABBREVIATIONS	
	E - BIBLIOGRAPHY	

I INTRODUCTION

1.1 This assessment has been produced by the Country Information & Policy Unit, Immigration & Nationality Directorate, Home Office, from information obtained from a variety of sources.

1.2 The assessment has been prepared for background purposes for those involved in the asylum determination process. The information it contains is not exhaustive, nor is it intended to catalogue all human rights violations. It concentrates on the issues most commonly raised in asylum claims made in the United Kingdom.

1.3 The assessment is sourced throughout. It is intended to be used by caseworkers as a

signpost to the source material, which has been made available to them. The vast majority of the source material is readily available in the public domain.

1.4 It is intended to revise the assessment on a 6-monthly basis while the country remains within the top 35 asylum producing countries in the United Kingdom.

1.5 The assessment will be placed on the Internet at the following address, (<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/ind/cipu1.htm>). An electronic copy of the assessment has been made available to the following organisations:

Amnesty International UK

Immigration Advisory Service

Immigration Appellate Authority

Immigration Law Practitioners' Association

Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants

JUSTICE

Medical Foundation for the Victims of Torture

Refugee Council

Refugee Legal Centre

UN High Commissioner for Refugees

II GEOGRAPHY

Location & Climate

2.1 The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), which comprises the two republics Serbia and Montenegro, lies in south-eastern Europe. The FRY is bordered to the north by Hungary to the east, by Romania and Bulgaria; and to the south by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania. Montenegro, to the south-west, has a coastline on the Adriatic Sea and the FRY's inland western border is with Bosnia and Herzegovina and with Croatia. The province of Kosovo occupies the south-west portion of the Republic of Serbia and Vojvodina occupies the northern part. Belgrade is the capital of the FRY, as well as being the capital of the Republic of Serbia. Podgorica, formerly known as Titograd, is the capital of the Republic of Montenegro. [1]

2.2 The climate is continental in the hilly interior and Mediterranean on the coast, with steady rainfall throughout the year. The average summer temperature in Belgrade is 22 C (71 F), the winter average being 0 C (32 F). [1]

Population, Language & Religion

2.3 The territory of the FRY has an area of approximately 102,173 square kilometres (approx. 39,449 sq. miles). Official estimates (based on the last official census on 31 March 1991) indicate a total population of about 10.5 million (mid-1995) with over 9.7 million living in Serbia. Of the total population 63% are Serbs and 17% are ethnic Albanians, most of whom live in Kosovo, where they account for well over 90% of the province's population of about 2 million. The remaining 20% are made up of various minority groups including Bosniak Muslims, Croats, Hungarians and Roma. The principal language is Serbian (sometimes known as "Montenegrin" in Montenegro, and formerly known as Serbo-Croat). It is written in a Cyrillic script. Other languages, most notably Albanian and Hungarian, are also spoken in the FRY. [1]

III HISTORY

3.1 A summary of the complex history of Yugoslavia before the Second World War has not been attempted for the purposes of this assessment but may be found in Europa Eastern Europe Survey if required. (ref. Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States 1999, Fourth

Edition) However, some historical context is provided in the following brief history of the region from 1945 onwards.

3.2 On 29 November 1945, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia was declared. Josip Broz "Tito", leader of the Communist Partisans during the war, became President and remained in power until his death 35 years later. In 1946, a Soviet style constitution was adopted, establishing a federation of six republics: Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia, Macedonia, Montenegro; and two autonomous provinces, Vojvodina and Kosovo. Further new constitutions followed in 1953, 1963 and 1974. These reflected political and social changes such as the move away from a command economy and the introduction of "socialist self-management" after the 1948 break with Moscow. With the 1963 Constitution, the country's name was changed to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY). After Tito's death in 1980, his responsibilities were transferred to the collective State Presidency. The position of head of state rotated annually between the Presidency's eight republican and provincial members. [1]

War in the Balkans 1991-1996

3.3 After Slobodan Milosevic became President of Serbia in 1989, relations between Serbia and the other republics and provinces began to deteriorate. In 1990, Milosevic moved to consolidate Serbia's power and his own by abolishing the autonomy of Kosovo and Vojvodina. In June 1991, after political relations with Serbia had broken down, the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia declared their independence. The Federal Army entered Slovenia in response, but was soon forced to retreat after a relatively unsuccessful campaign. Macedonia then declared its independence in September 1991 and Bosnia-Herzegovina followed suit a month later. In December 1991, the Federal President Stipe Mesic declared the old SFRY non-existent. [1]

3.4 The Federal Army retreated from Slovenia via Croatia, where it backed local Serb militias fighting against Croatian forces. The Serb-Croat conflict continued until an UN-sponsored cease-fire came into effect in January 1992, at which point Croatia was recognised by the EC. UN peacekeepers were deployed to monitor the cease-fire. Nearly one-third of Croatia was occupied by the "Republic of Serbian Krajina". [1]

3.5 The Bosnian civil war began in March 1992 when the Bosnian Serb delegates of the Assembly in Sarajevo walked out and declared their own republic based in Pale. The conflict drew in

Bosnian Muslims, Serbs and Croats and was to last for nearly four years. [1]

3.6 In April 1992 The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) was declared, consisting of the only republics now remaining from the SFRY, Serbia and Montenegro, and a new constitution was adopted. [1]

3.7 In January 1995, the Croatian government announced that it would not renew the UN mandate in March 1995. A re-armed and re-trained Croatian Army took back most of the Serb occupied territories in two operations in May and August 1995. In November the same year, the Dayton Peace Accord brought peace to the region. [1]

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

3.8 The FRY was only officially recognised by member states of the European Union on 9 April 1996. However the international community does not recognise the FRY as the sole successor state to the former Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia. Accordingly, the FRY still is not permitted to take the Yugoslavia seat in the UN, nor to participate in the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) or other international organisations and financial organisations. [2] During December 1999, the four Yugoslav successor states, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia sought international backing to further isolate the FRY by forcing its expulsion from the UN. [3]

Kosovo

3.9 Under the 1974 Constitution, both Kosovo and Vojvodina enjoyed considerable autonomy, and had representation at Federal level which in practice equalled that of the republics. Kosovo was permitted to use the Albanian language and the administration in Pristina was largely composed of ethnic Albanians. Although ethnic Albanians (aka Kosovars) formed the overwhelming majority of the population (over 90%), Serbs living in Kosovo disapproved of the power granted to them, claiming that it undermined their own cultural identity.

3.10 Serbs and ethnic Albanians both claim Kosovo as the cradle of their respective civilisations and provide their own accounts of the region's history in order to justify their claims. Two historical events are of particular importance to the consciousness of their respective ethnic identities. For the Serbs, it was their battle at Kosovo Polje in 1389, which they lost to the Ottoman Turks, effectively

ending the independent Serbian kingdom based in Kosovo. For the ethnic Albanians, it was the foundation of the ethnic Albanian League of Prizren in 1878, which began the Albanian national revival movement and also took place in Kosovo.

3.11 By the early 1980's, ethnic Albanians had become deeply discontented about the discrimination they suffered from the Serb authorities and with the lack of economic development in Kosovo. They began to demand full republican status and widespread nationalist agitation led to a series of violent clashes with the Serbian authorities during the spring of 1981. There followed several years of almost continuous civil unrest, accompanied by the migration from Kosovo of many Serbs and Montenegrins, both for economic and political reasons.

3.12 When President Milosevic came to power in September 1987, the level of repression towards Kosovan Albanians escalated sharply. In 1989-90 Serbia introduced constitutional amendments which stripped Vojvodina and Kosovo of their autonomy. [4] The Serb government forced the Kosovo Assembly to approve the amendments to the Serbian Constitution, thus abolishing the autonomous status of the region.

3.13 The removal of Kosovo's autonomy in 1990 began a period of increasing Serb repression of the ethnic Albanian majority. Serbs and Montenegrins had been encouraged to settle in Kosovo (with little success) and Belgrade's long term policy seemed to be to exert political, economic and psychological pressure on Kosovars to emigrate. [4] This included routine harassment by the police, the dismissal of 15,000 ethnic Albanians from official positions and the closure of all Albanian language schools. These moves provoked widespread social unrest, which met with brutal retribution and a number of ethnic Albanians were killed by Serb forces during this time.

3.14 The government's decision to change the school curriculum, with teaching in Serbian only, and history from a completely Serbian viewpoint, led to a boycott of state schools by Kosovars. They started to operate a virtually parallel society, with people contributing to a separate social welfare and education system through a local tax collected by the Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK). Kosovars boycotted Serbian elections and, in 1992, they elected their own Republic Assembly and Government. The parallel education, health and political system was deemed illegal by the FRY authorities and was frequently used as a pretext for the continued systematic abuse of the human rights of Kosovars.

Armed conflict

3.15 By 1994 the situation had become very tense with growing reports of armed resistance from Kosovars and a large Serbian special police and military presence in the region. The situation escalated with the emergence of the Kosovan Liberation Army (KLA) or Ushtria Clirimtare e Kosoves (UCK in Albanian) which carried out a series of murders of Serbs during 1996 and 1997. In January 1998, the KLA announced its intention to achieve independence for Kosovo.

3.16 From late February 1998, Serb special police force actions increased in areas known for their KLA presence. Three villages in the Drenica area were attacked, killing at least 28 people. This incident was a watershed in the Kosovo conflict, with thousands of ethnic Albanians who had been committed to the non-violent politics of their political leader Ibrahim Rugova joining the KLA. The KLA enjoyed some success for a while and established "no-go" areas across large tracts of western Kosovo during the Spring. But by July, the security forces had extended their operations to reclaim the "liberated zones" and KLA resistance eventually faltered against a series of co-ordinated attacks that included the use of heavy armour and artillery.

3.17 In the ensuing months, Serb forces systematically destroyed towns and villages and farmers' crops and livestock to drive out the ethnic Albanian population and discourage any return. There is evidence that the Serb forces carried out widespread atrocities, including mass rapes and summary executions, with the majority of victims being civilians. Within months, at least 250,000 ethnic Albanians had been displaced or fled abroad, with an estimated 35,000 particularly at risk of exposure to the elements. The Council for the Defence of Human Rights and Freedoms reported that 1,934 ethnic Albanians, including women and children, were killed in Kosovo during 1998 and more than 40,000 homes were destroyed. ^[5] The KLA also committed serious violations of international law, including the taking of hostages and extrajudicial executions. ^[6]

Kosovo Verification Mission

3.18 In September, the UN Security Council demanded an immediate cease-fire in Kosovo, the withdrawal of Serbian troops, access for humanitarian aid and meaningful negotiations (Resolution 1199) for the peaceful resolution of the conflict. On 16 October, Milosevic agreed to a cease-fire, the partial withdrawal of Serbian forces and the presence of a 2,000 strong OSCE Kosovan Verification Mission (KVM). The KVM's role was to verify maintenance of the cease-fire, monitor force movements, assist the return of refugees, supervise elections and help in the forming of elected

self-administration bodies and police forces. [1] [7] The Serbs also issued a unilateral statement of principles governing their approach to negotiations with the Kosovo Albanians.

Rambouillet

3.19 The cease-fire was scantily observed and fighting between Serb and KLA forces quickly escalated until the discovery on January 15 1999, of the massacre of 45 ethnic Albanians at the village of Racak. This event appeared to galvanise the West into pushing the protagonists towards a political solution. [8] The six country Contact Group (USA, UK, France, Germany, Italy and Russia) summoned the two sides to negotiations at Rambouillet, France. After more than 2 weeks, the protracted negotiations reached a “provisional” accord which provided for a form of limited autonomy for Kosovo. Further talks began in Paris on 15 March but were suspended because the talks' chairmen, Robin Cook and Hubert Védrine, concluded that the Serbian side was not negotiating in good faith. The ethnic Albanians had signed the peace accord on 18 March but the Serbs refused to do so.

NATO bombing

3.20 Despite Serbian commitments made during the peace negotiations, Serb forces continued to operate in Kosovo with increasing brutality towards ethnic Albanians. On 24 March 1999, after repeated warnings, NATO launched air strikes against military targets in Serbia and Serb forces in Kosovo. Serb militia activity escalated in Kosovo, systematically forcing the ethnic Albanian population from their homes, sexually abusing women and abducting and executing men. [5] [9] Within days, ethnic Albanians began to arrive in Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in huge numbers. In addition to those who made their own way, the Serbs expelled thousands of people by special “refugee trains” to Macedonia. [10]

Refugees

3.21 During April and May 1999, international agencies, governments and a special humanitarian task force from NATO called AFOR began to construct dozens of camps for refugees. Some 444,600 refugees fled to Albania; 244,500 to Macedonia and 69,900 to Montenegro. Because of the political pressures on the Macedonian government, more than 90,000 ethnic Albanians were airlifted to 29 countries for temporary safety. The UK accepted 4346 on the Humanitarian Evacuation Programme.

3.22 Nato continued intensive bombing of targets in Serbia and Kosovo for 78 days, until on June 3, FRY accepted a peace plan requiring the withdrawal of all forces from Kosovo and the entry of peacekeepers under a UN mandate. The international peacekeeping force, known as KFOR, entered Kosovo on June 12, followed the next day by UNHCR and other humanitarian forces. Despite appeals by NATO and UNHCR to be patient, refugees began to flood back into Kosovo, with 600,000 returning within 3 weeks of the end of the conflict.

Information about Kosovo since the conflict provided in a separate section at [chapter IX](#).

IV POLITICAL SITUATION

Legal Framework

4.1 Under the 1992 Constitution, federal legislative power in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) is vested in a bicameral Federal Assembly, comprising the 138 Chamber of Citizens (the members of which are directly elected), and the 40 member Chamber of Republics (comprising 20 representatives each from Serbia & Montenegro). Executive power is held by the Federal President who is elected by the Federal assembly and responsible for proposing the Federal Prime Minister. ^[1] Slobodan Milosevic, leader of the SPS party, has been President of the FRY since 23 July 1997.

4.2 Republican legislative power is vested in the respective (directly elected) republican assemblies of Serbia and Montenegro. Each republic has its own elected President as well as its own government. The Serbian and Montenegrin Presidents propose Prime Ministerial candidates who are then elected by the respective assemblies. ^[1] The Serbian province of Vojvodina has an elected assembly. The assembly of the province of Kosovo was dissolved by the Serbian government in 1990. Since June 1999, Kosovo has been directly administered by the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), [chapter IX](#). ^[1]

Serbia - since the Kosovo War

4.3 Until October 5 2000, FRY was dominated by Slobodan Milosevic, who controlled the country through his role as President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) (a dual arrangement proscribed by the federal Constitution) and his domination of other formal and informal institutions. As a key element of his hold on

power, Milosevic effectively controlled the Serbian police, a heavily armed and well-paid force of some 100,000 officers that is responsible for internal security. [2]

4.4 Following the war over Kosovo and the NATO campaign against the FRY, some opposition parties combined to form the Alliance for Change, a movement which organised a series of large scale rallies demanding elections and Milosevic's resignation. From the end of the Kosovo war, the US and EU states sought to bolster democratic forces in the FRY and substantial aid was been promised for Serbian reconstruction following democratic change in Belgrade. Heating oil was promised to several Serb towns controlled by opposition parties. This was partly intended to strengthen the campaign to oust Milosevic, by demonstrating that further aid would be forthcoming if he was removed. [22] However, for several months, the oppositions efforts were undermined by a lack of unity.

4.5 In the early part of the year, an opposition movement called Otpor began to gain in strength and profile. A large student based resistance movement, Otpor demanded political change and gained support from all age groups. Despite constant harassment from the regime, Otpor helped to organise large scale protests, street marches, distribution posters and leaflets, and concerts in support of the opposition.

4.6 In April 2000, a law passed by the FRY parliament gave Milosevic's allies control over the upper house, allowing him to change the constitution. This move allowed Milosevic to run for a second term as President and he called for early elections to be held on September 24 2000. [21] Despite an initial call from the Serbian Renewal Movement to boycott the elections, many opposition parties put aside their differences and united as the Democratic Opposition of Serbia (DOS), a coalition of 18 parties. DOS put forward a single presidential candidate, Vojislav Kostunica. [101]

4.7 The election took place on 24 September. The results, announced on 27 September, were disputed by both Milosevic and Kostunica, with both sides accusing the other of fraud. Although the regime's results showed Kostunica leading with 48 per cent of the votes compared with Milosevic's 40 per cent, this was still less than the fifty per cent required by the constitution for an outright win and would mean the election going to a second round. The opposition's results had Kostunica at 55 per cent and Milosevic with 37 per cent of the votes. [102] The opposition demanded

a recount and immediately called for further protests and the instigation of strike action until their demands were met. The opposition's results conformed with those produced by the Serbian Radical Party (which was a coalition partner of Milosevic) and independent domestic monitors.

4.8 On October 5, following several days of protests, large crowds of opposition supporters stormed the parliament building and effectively installed Kostunica as president. Milosevic did not order the army to intervene. During the strikes following the election results the police displayed restraint and during the mass rally held on October 5, the police were seen to hand over weapons and join the crowds. [100] On October 7, Milosevic appeared on television, admitted defeat in the elections and congratulated Kostunica on his victory.

4.9 With many of Milosevic's allies still holding key positions within the Serbian government an agreement was made with the newly elected president Kostunica, to form a transitional Serbian government until December 24 2000 when further parliamentary elections will take place. [103]

4.10 The EU oil embargo and flight ban were lifted following the change of government; a move followed by the United States which lifted its oil embargo and flight ban in recognition of Yugoslavia's new leadership. [103]

Montenegro - since the Kosovo War

4.11 With its population of just 600,000, Montenegro may be seen as the junior sister republic to Serbia within the FRY. Milosevic has sought to exploit the relative size of Serbia's population and economy compared to that of Montenegro. Despite this, Montenegro has made progress in its democratisation process and is now a multi-party, multi-ethnic parliamentary democracy under the leadership of President Milo Djukanovic. The OSCE broadly endorsed the Presidential elections in 1997 and the parliamentary elections in 1998. [2] [23]

4.12 In the months following the crisis in Kosovo, the Montenegrin government began to demand more autonomy and to move away from the federal control of the Milosevic regime. [2] [14] [24] In August, Djukanovic called for the federation structure to be revised into a confederation, and for the federal governing bodies to be dissolved. He also asserted the Montenegro authorities' right to control the army on its soil and to establish its own currency.

4.13 In November, Montenegro introduced the German Deutschmark as a parallel currency to the Dinar. Milosevic responded then with a partial economic embargo, which later became a full economic blockade. [25] This was followed in December by a stand-off between the Federal army and the Montenegrin police at Podgorica airport. Although, this ended quickly and peacefully, the move was seen as a warning from Milosevic. [2] [26] When Djukanovic agreed with the Albanian government to open the Montenegro / Albania border in March 2000, Milosevic's response was to move some of his forces to set up two checkpoints about 2 km from the border. [2] [27] [28]

4.14 Djukanovic has talked of calling a referendum on independence for Montenegro if the Federal Government does not address his proposals for a new relationship between the republics. However, Western leaders have urged caution for fear that an early move to force independence could divide the country's population and lead to instability. [2] [29] [30] The US and EU have provided substantial financial aid to Montenegro. (see [chapter V](#))

4.15 Seeking to consolidate the move away from Milosevic's Federal control, Djukanovic chose to boycott the elections held on 24 September 2000. With the opposition securing control of the Federal Presidency, this tactic has backfired, leaving Montenegro represented only by Milosevic's Socialist allies in the Federal Parliament. Legally, Kostunica is obliged to offer the premiership to one of Milosevic's allies, which might push Montenegro towards independence. However it is likely that this difficulty will be overcome and Kostunica has indicated his willingness to open negotiations towards a looser, more equal federation. [104]

V ECONOMY

Serbia

5.1 Following the formation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) in 1945, Tito's Federal Government established a soviet style collective agricultural and industrialised economy. This was modified in 1950 with the introduction of self-management for the state-owned industries. The SFRY's economy was based chiefly on industry (including mining), agriculture and tourism. However, following a period of serious economic decline during the 1980s and the highly destructive break up of SFRY in 1991, all sectors of the FRY's economy were in a state of crisis from its inception in 1992. [1]

5.2 With its reconstituted borders, FRY lost access to most tourist areas, thus depriving it of much needed foreign currency from tourism. The economy also suffered severely as a result of UN-imposed trade sanctions during the war in Bosnia and its exclusion from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in June 1992 and from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in December 1992. ^[11] FRY's gross domestic product, based on figures from all sectors of the economy, declined significantly in the period 1990-1996. As a result of the UN trade sanctions, the deprivation of foreign investment and poor economic strategy during the 1970s and 1980s, FRY experienced hyper-inflation, which was eventually controlled by the introduction of a new unit of currency. The suspension of UN sanctions following the Dayton Agreement in December 1995 failed to stimulate growth significantly and high levels of unemployment and underemployment remained.

5.3 With the corruption and economic mismanagement of the Milosevic regime, the FRY economy continued to decline in the latter part of the 1990s. Additional taxes were imposed and a major devaluation in 1998 was followed by renewed inflation. Following events in Kosovo, new economic sanctions were imposed by the EU and the FRY continued to be excluded from international financial institutions. The NATO bombing also impacted upon the economy. According to an estimate by the German Bundeswehr University in Munich, industrial and infrastructure damages caused by the bombing amount to some 18 billion Euros.

5.4 It is believed that the economy is operating about 50% of the level in 1989. The government has often resorted to printing cash to pay pensions and wages, in order to stave off social turmoil and it is estimated that money supply has grown by 60% in 1999. Average monthly salaries have halved to around \$39 from about \$80 a year ago. ^[32] The cost of food and utilities alone for a family of four is estimated to be \$120 per month. Unemployment and underemployment remain high, reaching at least 60 percent. ^[2]

5.5 The bomb destruction of power transmission sources, storage and oil refineries has put heavy pressure on fuel and heating supplies. Some towns such as Nis and Pirot, which are run by opposition parties received fuel aid from the EU 'Energy for Democracy' programme during the Winter. Milosevic's response was to delay these deliveries through excessive bureaucracy at border crossings and to levy a 20 per cent sales tax.

5.6 Following the accidental bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, China has also provided some financial aid to Serbia. There are around 100,000 Chinese people living in Serbia and there have been reports that citizenship will be granted to a further 40,000 who are beginning to arrive in the country. This is thought to be a tactic to secure Milosevic votes or a product of his wife, Mira's obsession with Chinese communism. The move has angered officials in Vojvodina, where 350,000 people are unemployed. [2] [33] [34] [35] [36]

5.7 Following the change of government, the EU lifted the oil embargo and flight ban, which had been imposed on FRY. The United States followed this by lifting its oil embargo and flight ban, which had been in place since 1998. At a European Union summit in Biarritz a package of emergency aid worth 175 million dollars was approved mostly for food, medicine and fuel to help the Serbs to prepare for the coming winter. Europe had already set aside 4.5 billion German marks for the renewal and development of Serbia should the Yugoslav leadership and nation decide to take the path towards democracy and co-operation with Europe. The Japanese government has also resolved to grant an additional ten million dollars to be earmarked for humanitarian assistance. [103]

[104] [105]

Montenegro

5.8 The Montenegrin economy is in transition from a Communist system to a market-based system. The republic's tourism-dominated economy suffered as a result of the NATO air campaign against Serbia. Although Montenegrin sites were largely unscathed, tourist activity fell sharply. The government estimated that the economy contracted by 13.8%, tourism fell by \$60m and industry declined by \$75m. Exemptions exist in relation to Montenegro for most EU sanctions. Unemployment rose significantly to about 35.8 per cent. GDP per capita is estimated at \$937 for the year. [2]

5.9 In November the Deutschmark was introduced as a parallel currency. There are also plans to privatise a number of state businesses, including telecommunications and electrical companies. [2] [37] Sanctions were imposed by Serbia in February this year which banned the export of food products to Montenegro. After Montenegro had received \$20 million credit from Germany in March, Serbia closed the border for all goods and allowed only coal, steel and aluminium to cross **from** Montenegro. The government has been forced to import from Slovenia and Croatia which is

considerably more expensive. [38] [39]

5.10 Western governments are providing substantial financial backing to Montenegro. A Montenegrin diplomat told the BBC that up to half of Montenegro's GDP now comes from foreign aid, some from EU and some from the US. [40] Foreign aid from the United States has been increased to \$44 million, with a further \$37 million planned for further this year. [38] [39]

5.11 Smuggling has been a key element of the Montenegrin economy for centuries and remains so. [41]

VI HUMAN RIGHTS: GENERAL

(This section has not been updated since the April 2000 assessment, as the impact of the change in government is still unclear)

Judiciary

Serbia

6.1 The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary. However, in practice, Federal and Serbian courts are largely controlled by the Government and rarely challenge the will of the state security apparatus. The Milosevic regime effectively controls the judiciary and respects the country's legal framework only when it suits its immediate political interests. Serbian authorities frequently deny fair public trial to non-Serbs and persons whom they believe oppose the regime. Judicial corruption is also widespread. [2]

6.2 The court system comprises local, district and supreme courts at the republic level, as well as a Federal Court and Federal Constitutional Court, to which republic supreme court decisions may be appealed. There is also a military court system. The Federal Constitutional Court rules on the constitutionality of laws and regulations and relies on the constituent republic authorities to enforce its rulings. [2]

6.3 The Federal Criminal Code of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia remains

in force. Considerable confusion and room for abuse remain in the legal system because the 1990 Constitution of Serbia has not yet been brought into conformity with the 1992 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Under federal law, defendants have the right to be present at their trial and to have an attorney represent them, at public expense if needed. The courts must also provide interpreters. The presiding judge decides what is read into the record of the proceedings and both defendant and prosecutor have the right to appeal the verdict. [2]

6.4 Although generally respected in form, defence lawyers, especially those representing minority clients, have filed numerous complaints about flagrant breaches of standard procedure, which they believed undermined their clients' rights. Even when individual judges admitted that the lawyers were correct, the courts ignored or dismissed the complaints. Many legal scholars have expressed concern over the Act on Lawyers, passed on July 1998, which they believe restricted the freedoms of lawyers. [2]

6.5 Since 1998, republic-level judges no longer have mandates for life and are required to seek office periodically through election. Local observers fear that this provision makes judges functionaries of the regime, easily removed if they do not co-operate. Three judges were dismissed in December 1999, the first for his membership in an intellectual group of economists known as G-17 Plus, which is highly opposed to Milosevic's policies. The other two, a supreme court judge and a municipal court judge were members of a non-government union of judges. [2] [42]

Montenegro

6.6 The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary and the government respects this provision in practice. The judiciary provides citizens with a fair judicial process. However, there is a backlog of cases, the system suffers from a lack of resources, and minor corruption remains a problem. There are no reports of political prisoners. The court system consists of local, district and supreme courts at the republic level. There is also a military court system under the control of federal authorities. [2]

Political rights and freedom of political opinion

Serbia

6.7 Federal and Serbian Constitutions provide for the right of citizens to change their government. However, in practice they are prevented from exercising it by the Milosevic regime's domination of the mass media and manipulation of the electoral process. The regime also sought to undermine the effectiveness of the opposition leadership of most major cities through its control of funding. The 1997 Presidential elections were seriously flawed, involving widespread fraud. Earlier in the same year, electoral rules and districts were changed to the ruling coalition's advantage. A fraud, which followed the 1996 municipal elections, perpetrated mainly through the judicial system, led to protracted street protests until the correct results were reinstated.

6.8 During the past year, the Serbian government continued to take repressive measures against all citizens who challenged or criticised its authority. [43] With the poor state of the FRY economy, and the fact that the ruling SPS party continues to dominate and control state industry and commercial enterprises, many FRY citizens are reluctant to associate openly with opposition groups for fear of economic reprisals, such as dismissal. Also, laws regarding conspiracy, threats to the integrity of government and state secrets are so vague as to allow easy abuse by the regime.

6.9 Federal and republic level constitutions provide for freedom of peaceful assembly and association, but the Serbian and Federal governments restrict this right. During the Kosovo conflict, an edict was issued prohibiting gatherings and demonstrations, which remains in force even though the state of war was lifted in June 1999. US State Police abuse against those publicly demonstrating against the government were a common occurrence throughout the year. [43]

6.10 There were numerous incidences of the Serbian authorities seeking to prevent the expression of anti-government views. Many of the rallies and protest marches organised by the Alliance for Change were violently dispersed by police acting in a brutal manner. The following represents a small selection of examples of government repression.

6.11 On June 21, Serb refugees from Kosovo demonstrated in Belgrade - the leaders were sentenced to 30 days in jail. On July 2, four opposition activists in Novi Sad who were part of the League of Social Democrats of Vojvodina were detained for handing out leaflets advertising an anti-government rally. On July 6, police in Uzice banned an anti-government demonstration and used force to prevent the erection of a sound system. On the same day in Leskovac, police beat and used tear gas on some 2,000 protesters who had assembled at a police station to call for Milosevic's

resignation and the release of a local television broadcaster. The broadcaster was detained and sentenced to 30 days imprisonment. [2] [12] [13] [44] On September 29 in Belgrade, police used batons and water cannons to disperse 30,000 demonstrators, many of who were injured or arrested. On October 13, thirty young men attacked anti-government protestors in Belgrade. On October 14, police in Nis beat antigovernment protesters. On November 9, police attacked and beat student demonstrators in Belgrade. [2] [16] [24] [45] [46] [47]

6.12 There were fewer incidents in the early part of 2000, while the Alliance for Change campaign was suspended, but recently there have been reports of physical attacks on activists by groups of well-organised men "in black leather jackets", who frequently disrupt opposition gatherings as these are resuming. [48] As noted in paragraph 4.6 chapter IV above, there were several murders or possible assassination attempts during the year which may have been politically motivated.

Montenegro

6.13 The Montenegrin Constitution provides citizens with the right to change their government peacefully, and citizens exercise this right with respect to republic institutions, but not with federal-level institutions. In 1998, President Djukanovic became the first president popularly elected in free and fair elections. The government enjoys the support of a multi-ethnic coalition in the republic assembly. [2]

The Media

Serbia

6.16 Federal law provides for freedom of speech and of the press. However, the Serbian and Federal Governments severely restricted this right in practice. A decree issued in 1998 effectively allowed press censorship, which reflected a recognition of the threat to the regime of the free flow of information and ideas on issues related to the situation in Kosovo and the possibility, at that time, of a conflict with NATO. It later passed a new information law, which allowed private citizens or organisations to bring suit against media outlets for printing materials not sufficiently patriotic, or "against the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of the country." Media outlets can also be fined for publishing items of a personal nature without the consent of the individual

concerned i.e., political cartoons etc. The rebroadcast of foreign news programs, including the BBC and the Voice of America was banned. Media organisations, which do not comply with the new law, are subject to exorbitant fines, payable at 24 hours notice. [2]

6.17 In June 1999, the FRY Parliament passed an amendment to the law on the Yugoslav Army that granted the Minister of Defence “broad powers” over information and telecommunications for “the need of defence” and reconstruction. During the “State of War” the Serbian Information Ministry and a special military Office of Information and Morale sought to control editorial content and commentary by providing the media with regular guidance that included “approved adjectives” and terms of use in the printed media. Special censors were deployed to printing houses and high taxes were imposed on the newsprint available to independent newspapers. [2]

6.18 Television and radio stations, including the independent city radio in Nis and STV Negotin, remained closed during the year, as a result of the regime’s manipulation of confusing regulations governing frequency allocations. The deliberate vagueness of the relevant laws is often utilised to penalise or close down independent electronic media outlets. Independent radio and television stations are often harassed bureaucratically. Violence and intimidation are also employed and the premises of many stations have been ransacked and their staff beaten. In April 1999, unidentified assailants murdered Slavko Curuvija, publisher of the independent Belgrade tabloid. [2] [49] [50]

6.19 Although there were some independent television and radio stations operating throughout the country, their broadcasts typically could not be received beyond the major cities. The only network covering the entire country is the Serbian State Television and Radio Network RTS, the official voice of President Milosevic, the only station received by an estimated one-third of the population of Serbia. When the NATO campaign started in March, the government took additional steps to close down any remaining independent stations that refused to fall in line with pro-government programming.

6.20 B92, the main source of independent news in Belgrade since its founding in 1989, was shut down in late March 1999. Police detained the editor in chief for questioning and confiscated some of the station’s broadcasting equipment. It was back on the air in April, but under a pro-Milosevic management. The opposition owned company was re-opened under the name B2-92. In March

2000, the government claimed that station B2-92 owed £800,000 for the use of TV and radio frequencies, a debt its owner said was 'non-existent'. In the same month, it was reported that four other local stations had been closed down. Further crackdowns to the media are expected in the run-up to local and federal elections towards the end of the year. [2] [51]

Montenegro

6.21 The Constitution provides for freedom of speech and of the press, and the republic government generally respects this right in practice. During the last year, the government continued to take steps to encourage a freer press by allocating more frequencies to independent radio stations and reducing the fees charged to them. During the war, Montenegrin authorities and media outlets resisted pressure from the Milosevic regime and military authorities to stop broadcasting Western news programming. However, in apparent response to the pressure, authorities cut back the nearly continuous rebroadcast of Western newscasts. Montenegrin authorities resisted VJ demands to take over control of government television towers and rebroadcasts of Western newscasts resumed after the war. [2]

6.22 The media enjoy a level of freedom comparable to other states in transition. Although much of the press tends to support Djukanovic, this largely reflects the anti-Milosevic feeling prevalent in media circles in Podgorica. Independent newspapers such as Monitor have repeatedly published articles critical of Djukanovic without repercussions and the opposition press publishes freely. The independent TV sector is less well developed, but there appear to be no legal or political obstacles to development. State TV and radio stations are working with the BBC and other respected international organisations to develop their capacity. [23]

6.23 The Montenegrin government directly impeded free speech in one instance when it ordered the radio station Radio Free Montenegro to stop transmitting on October 20, because it had not reached an agreement on broadcasting location and frequency with the Economic Ministry. The editor of the station claimed that this move was a political decision by President Djukanovic to stifle pro-independence views. The station was permitted to broadcast again in November. [2]

6.24 The VJ also pressured publishers not to print materials that it judged to have a negative influence on the war effort. Uniformed and armed VJ members met with publishers to complain about stories and broadcasts they found objectionable. The VJ accused two independent journalists of “impeding the fight against the enemy”, forcing them to flee the country until after the war. The VJ also detained international journalists on a regular basis. [2]

6.25 The Serbian Government has installed a transmitter on a VJ military facility for a new program called Yugoslav TV within Montenegro’s border. The signal from the transmitter jams certain Montenegrin TV broadcasts. The use of radio frequencies on Montenegro territory is issued by the Montenegrin Government and no request for a permit has been put forward for the broadcasting of Yugoslav TV. [52]

VII HUMAN RIGHTS: SPECIFIC GROUPS

This section has not been updated since the April 2000 assessment as the impact of the change in government is still unclear.

Race/Nationality

Serbia

7.1 While Federal and republic-level laws provide for equal rights for all citizens, regardless of ethnic group, religion, language, or social status, and prohibit discrimination against women, in reality the legal system provides little protections to such groups. As a result of the Balkan wars in the last 10 years, FRY has a total refugee population of between 700,000 and one million, the largest in Europe.

Hungarians and Croats in Vojvodina

7.2 Of the 26 different ethnic groups in Vojvodina, Hungarians constitute the largest minority, accounting for approximately 17% of a total population of 2.4 million, while the Croats represent approximately 3.7%. Vojvodina had enjoyed autonomous status within the old SFRY, but this was

removed under the 1992 constitution of FRY. Nevertheless, Vojvodina retained its provincial assembly and the great variety of ethnic minorities are all represented by their own political parties and organisations. The largest of these is the Democratic Community of Vojvodina Hungarians (DCVH). With a Serb majority in the province, the republican authorities are more tolerant of manifestations of cultural autonomy in Vojvodina than they were in Kosovo. [1]

7.3 The situation in the Vojvodina became tense following the influx of large numbers of ethnic Serb refugees to the FRY, 150,000 of whom were from the Krajina region of Croatia. Estimates suggest that Vojvodina accommodate up to half of FRY's total refugee population. In the mid 1990s there were signs that opposition was increasing among the inhabitants of Vojvodina and in 1996 a total of 17 political organisations signed a Manifesto for Vojvodina Autonomy, calling for the province's autonomous status to be restored. [1] [53]

7.4 Both the Hungarian and the Croat communities in Vojvodina are subject to discrimination, in terms of access to employment in certain official and public capacities, and low level harassment. These groups have begun to receive some police protection from the undisciplined element of Serb refugees and have some access to their own schools and TV programmes. However, the Serb authorities in Belgrade still restrict the use of Hungarian as an official language. During 1999, Vojvodina Hungarians complained that the Government was eroding the principle of minority language education during the year, by banning foreign books and moving Hungarian schools far from the Hungarian population. Vojvodina Croats reported no progress during the year on their demand for a separate curriculum in schools or programs in the media in the Croatian language. [2] [43]

7.5 On July 1st 1999 Police in Novi Sad arrested 4 members of the opposition League of Social Democrats of Vojvodina (LSDV) for distributing leaflets about a demonstration in Uzice. More recently, on April 8th 2000, police detained opposition activists in the Vojvodina town of Zrenjanin as they handed out leaflets protesting at 'strong arm tactics' by local Milosevic supporters. A LSDV councillor had been abducted shortly before a key assembly session and returned only after the council had already voted to strip the mandate of two other opposition leaders. Over 1000 people took to the streets in protest. [54] [55] At the last congress of the LSDV, its leader made the demand that Vojvodina should be given the status of a republic. The ruling SPS party dismissed the claim as meaningless on the basis that the LSDV only have 6 of the 120 seats in the assembly.

Muslims in the Sandzak

7.6 The Sandzak is an area that straddles the Serbia/Montenegro border. Of its 11 municipalities, 6 are in Serbia and 5 in Montenegro. It has a population of about 400,000 of which Bosniak Muslims make up 54% and Serbs and Montenegrins the remainder [56] The Muslim population has been subjected to repression by the Serb minority over recent years, though this was more intense in the early 1990s. The repression has been backed by a state-sponsored propaganda campaign which, in an effort to destroy it as the legitimate voice of the Sandzak Muslims, portrays the main Muslim political party, the Party for Democratic Action (SDA), as an anti-Serb and separatist organisation. As with Vojvodina and formerly Kosovo, the Serb authorities limit the teaching of non-Serb culture and history, and have blatantly removed Muslims from official duties and public institutions. Attempts by the FRY authorities to ethnically cleanse the Sandzak of its 200,000 Muslims at the height of the Bosnian conflict in 1992, resulted in large numbers fleeing the area.

7.7 Although overshadowed by the Serb actions in Kosovo, there were reports of discrimination and police harassment against Muslims in the Sandzak. [43] Sandzak Muslims were sometimes arrested on false or exaggerated charges, ranging from unlawful possession of firearms to wilfully undermining the country's territorial integrity. [2] In the latter part of 1999, elements within the Sandzak political scene put forward a Memorandum calling for the area to be given autonomous status, though this made little impact on the Podgorica and Belgrade administrations. There was some concern that the move might give Milosevic a pretext for renewing his repression in the area [56] or destabilising Montenegro and fears that Sandzak could be caught up in a war between the two republics.

Ethnic Albanians in Serbia

7.8 There are no upto date figures on the numbers of ethnic Albanians living in Serbia. But estimates suggest that there likely to be about 70,000 ethnic Albanians living in the municipalities of Presevo, Bujanovac and Medveda close to the Kosovo border, about 5,000 in Belgrade and other much small communities throughout the Republic. Ethnic Albanians are generally subject to harassment and discrimination, which escalated during the war in 1999, when shops owned by ethnic Albanians were destroyed and employees of public utilities and large companies were dismissed on spurious grounds.

7.9 The situation in the Presevo Bujanovac and Medveda municipalities, known as the Presevo Valley, is more complex. Ethnic Albanians form the majority of the population in this area. Although disadvantaged (compared to Serbs) in relation to employment, political representation, education and other areas, the ethnic Albanians showed a high degree of integration and cooperation with the Serb population and authorities until last year. Unlike the ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, those in Presevo did not boycott the Serbian elections or institutions. Despite disadvantageous electoral rules, ethnic Albanians control the local administration in Presevo and share power in the other two municipalities.

7.10 About 20 ethnic Albanians were killed in the Presevo area during the Kosovan conflict, 15,000-20,000 left the area and many houses were destroyed, despite this it seemed that the ethnic Albanian population would be prepared to remain within FRY. However, a series of violent incidents since December 1999 (with both Serb and ethnic Albanian victims), the emergence of the UCMPB (thought to be a KLA/UCK off-shoot, whose name, in Albanian, derives from the initials of the main towns of the area - Medvedje, Presheve and Bujanovac) and the deployment of increased numbers of Serb forces have led to heightened tensions and instability in the area.

7.11 UNHCR report that about 6,000 ethnic Albanians have crossed into Kosovo since June 1999. These refugees reported that they fled in order to escape fighting in the area or persecution from FRY forces. It is likely that many fled for fear of what might happen if the conflict escalated or for economic reasons.

7.12 It is estimated that between 1,900 and 7,000 ethnic Albanian prisoners, are still being held in poor conditions in Serbian prisons. Often their release can only be secured by the payment of large ransoms by the prisoners' families. In December, police arrested Teki Bokoshi, an ethnic Albanian defence lawyer who is defending many Kosovar Albanians detained in Serbian jails. [2] The Humanitarian Law Foundation of FRY has said that 16 ethnic Albanians from Orahovac were sentenced to 3 years in prison by a judge in Nis on 27 March 2000. No witnesses or evidence were produced in support of the case. [57] [58] [59] [60] [61][130,131,132]

(see [chapter IX – Situation in South East Serbia](#))

Roma

7.13 There is no official discrimination against the Roma population. Roma have the right to vote and there are two small Roma parties in Serbia. However, prejudice against Roma is widespread. Local authorities often ignore or condone societal intimidation of the Roma community. Skinheads and police occasionally violently attacked Roma during the year. [2] [43] On December 31, 3 bombs exploded in a gypsy settlement in Bujanovac in South East Serbia. It is likely that this attack was part of the same phenomenon of Roma being targeted by ethnic Albanians in Kosovo. [62]

Mixed Ethnicity

7.14 Members of ethnically mixed marriages and their children have suffered abuse throughout the dissolution of the former Yugoslavia and its aftermath. While a child's ethnicity is determined by that of the father, partners of different ethnic background have been pressurised into supporting their own ethnic groups. Generally, people of mixed ethnicity may have difficulty being accepted by any ethnic community and may be very isolated.

Montenegro

7.15 Montenegro has a notably good record on pluralism when compared to its neighbours. It remains the only place in the region where refugees from Kosovo of every ethnicity (Serbs, Roma, Albanians and others) were accepted. At one point after the war, refugees made up 20% of the population of Montenegro, though this has dropped now to 10%. [61] Although Serbs/Montenegrins predominate, there are substantial Albanian and Bosniak Muslim populations and the different groups live in relative harmony.

7.16 The government has committed itself to policies of ethnic inclusion. Ethnic Albanians, who make up about 7% of the population, are guaranteed representation in the Montenegrin government and the Minister for Ethnic Minorities is Albanian. Ethnic Albanians or Muslims hold several other ministerial positions. [2] [23] In January, the government began a pilot programme in ethnic Albanian communities, which devolved extensive authority, including taxation to locally elected officials. However, societal discrimination against minorities persists and there were some reports of abuses committed by federal VJ troops stationed in the republic, including harassment and intimidation of

Muslims in the Sandzak region of the republic. [2]

Freedom of Religion

Serbia

7.17 The law in both FRY and Serbia provides for freedom of religion. However, in practice both the Government and the legal system provide very little protection for the religious rights of minority groups. There were several reported incidents of violence against the Muslims in Sandzak and the Hungarian and Croat minorities in Vojvodina, though these were as much on the basis of ethnicity as religion.

7.18 There is no state religion, but the Government gives preferential treatment, including access to state-run television for major religious events, to the Serbian Orthodox Church to which the majority of Serbs belong. Tensions between the Church elders and the Milosevic regime intensified during the year as religious leaders such as Bishop Artemije repeatedly opposed government policies. In early June, the Holy Synod called for the resignation of Milosevic and the Patriarch Pavle called the government's policies "criminal".

7.19 A new piece of republic legislation to regulate the actions of religious communities is reported to be under consideration, but has not yet been published. The Minister of Religious Affairs, Milovan Radovanic, was quoted as saying, "through its agencies, the State needs to prevent the activity of destructive and totalitarian religious sects, diverse psycho-organisations, commercial cults and other organisations with asocial influence on the society and family". Observers believe that this law could provide the pretext of legitimacy for the regime to impose even harsher restrictions on the practice of other religions besides the Serbian Orthodox Church. [2]

Montenegro

7.20 The law provides for freedom of religion and the government generally respects this right in practice. Prompted in part by the increasing drive for political independence, an autocephalic Orthodox Church was established in Montenegro in the late 1980s. The Church, which is not recognised by any existing Orthodox community, has claimed holdings of the Serbian Orthodox Church in Montenegro, which has rejected these property claims. The authorities have balanced the

two churches without becoming provoking conflict but there have been reports of violence between the two factions. Seventh Day Adventists and Jehovah's Witnesses are also registered religions in the republic. Their followers have reported some difficulties with persons believed to be loyal to the Serbian Orthodox Church. Government recognition of the Orthodox Church of Montenegro has been criticised by the Serb authorities. [2]

Women

Serbia / Montenegro

7.21 There are no legal restrictions on the participation of women in government and politics, and women are active in political organisations. However women are under-represented in party and government positions, holding less than 10% of ministerial-level positions in the Serbian and federal governments. [2]

7.22 The traditionally high level of domestic violence still persists. The few official agencies dedicated to coping with family violence have inadequate resources and are limited in their activity by social pressure to keep families together at all costs. Few victims of spousal abuse ever file complaints with the authorities. The Centre for Autonomous Women's Rights in Belgrade offers a rape and spousal abuse hotline and sponsors a number of self-help groups. The Centre also offered help to refugee women (mostly Serb), many of whom experienced extreme abuse or rape during the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. [2]

7.23 Women do not enjoy status equal to men and relatively few women obtain upper level management positions in commerce. Traditional patriarchal ideas of gender roles, which hold that women should be subservient to the male members of their family, have long subjected women to discrimination. In some rural areas, particularly among minority communities, women are little more than serfs without the ability to exercise their rights to control property and children. However, women legally are entitled to equal pay for equal work and are granted maternity leave for 1 year, with an additional 6 months available. Women are active in political and human rights organisations. Women's rights groups continue to operate with little or no official acknowledgement.

7.24 Although Serbia is a known source, transit and destination country for women and girls

trafficked to other parts of Europe for forced prostitution, there is very little information available. There are laws that could be used to prosecute traffickers, although apparently there is little government interest in addressing the problem. [2]

Children

Serbia

7.25 The state attempts to meet the health and educational needs of children. The educational system provides 8 years of mandatory schooling. Economic distress has spilled over into both the education and health care system, adversely affecting children. [2] Scarce funds have been deployed on police and security rather than education and health and the education system is in a state of collapse. Since January, over 50% of teachers have been on strike for an increase in their salaries, which are only \$50 per month. Striking teachers risk losing their jobs and are being replaced by undergraduates. The NATO air strikes damaged many schools and the year ended without the curriculum being completed. Illiteracy is growing, with 9.5% who have never been to school and 25% dropping out of elementary school. Only 5.5% of the population are university graduates. More than 60 Belgrade university professors lost their jobs in 1998 following the enactment of a law allowing the dismissal of academics on political grounds. It is thought that it will take 20-30 years to restore the country's school and university system. [64]

7.26 The country served as a source, transit and destination point for trafficking of girls for forced prostitution. [2]

Montenegro

7.27 The government attempts to meet the health and educational needs of children, but insufficient resources at times impede this goal. The education system provides 8 years of mandatory schooling. When refugees began arriving from Kosovo in 1998, the republic government initially refused to extend this educational benefit to Kosovar Albanians. However, after having consulted with and received promises of assistance from international organisations, it was agreed that displaced children could attend schools. Although ethnic Albanian children have access to instruction in their native tongue, the government was criticised for not developing a curriculum in which they could learn about their own culture and history.

7.28 The country served as a transit point for trafficking of girls for forced prostitution. [2]

Homosexuality

Serbia

7.29 Homosexuality is not mentioned in any law or in the constitution of Serbia except when the age of consent is concerned (18 for homosexuals and 14 for heterosexuals). Despite this, there are several forms of discrimination. Police stations hold files on gays and lesbians, with their photographs and fingerprints. These are collected through raids of gay meeting points or through blackmail of gays and lesbians the police are already aware of, as well as through methods such as phone tapping or interception of mail. If a person is discovered at work to be homosexual, the usual outcome is dismissal and possibly being reported to the police. [65]

7.30 There were suggestions that homosexuals, particularly those belonging to their own human rights organisations, had joined the ranks of the Belgrade regime's "certified enemies", after Dejan Nebrigic who headed a gay and lesbian rights association was found strangled in his apartment. [66]

Military Service

Serbia

7.31 Military service is compulsory for men between the ages of 18 and 27 and lasts for 12-15 months. Military service for women was introduced in 1993. However, a citizen who does not wish to participate in military service (on the basis of religious or other valid conscientious objection) may participate in civilian national service or in the Yugoslav army without the use of weapons, though this does not apply during a state of war. Those granted conscientious objector status can do either, unarmed military or civilian service and are required to serve for 24 months - twice the length of armed service.

7.32 Draft evasion is covered by both the Military Code and the Federal Criminal Code. The Criminal Code provides for the following terms of imprisonment on conviction:

- Failure to answer a recruitment call: in peacetime max. 1 year; during war or threat of war: 1-10

years

- Hiding inside the country with the intent to evade recruitment: in peacetime 3 months to 5 years; during war or threat of war 5-20 years
- Going abroad with the intent to evade recruitment: in peacetime 1 - 10 years; during war or threat of war 5-20 years
- Desertion and not returning within 30 days in peacetime: 6 months to 5 years; during war or threat of war 5-20 years.
- Desertion and leaving the country: in peacetime minimum 1 year; during war or threat of war 5-20 years.

7.33 A state of war was declared from 24 March 1999 - 23 June 1999. Punishment for offences during the war period is as under state of war and the Criminal Code applies. [67] In addition, a law passed in October 1998 stated that draft dodgers would forfeit their right of inheritance. [2]

7.34 There was no general mobilisation during the Kosovo war but a large percentage of young men were either drafted or summoned by individual calls. Thousands of young men avoided military service during the war, many of them fleeing abroad to Hungary and other countries. Unofficial sources suggest that between 20,000 and 24,000 cases are pending. Technically, they face the above penalties but as yet, there is no reliable information as to how the law is being implemented in practice. [68]

Amnesty

7.35 The Federal Parliament passed a law in June 1996 granting an amnesty to those who evaded the draft or deserted the armed forces prior to 14 December 1995. It did not apply to professional soldiers and officers. Press reports indicated that some 12,000 men for whom prosecution for draft evasion already had started benefited from the law.

Ethnic Albanians in Kosovo

7.36 The requirement for military service was not universally enforced in relation to ethnic Albanians from Kosovo, perhaps because the FRY authorities did not want to train a possible force for rebellion. Leaders of the ethnic Albanian and Sandzak Muslim communities maintained that forced military service was a means of inducing young men to flee the country. Of approximately 100,000 draft evaders living abroad at the start of the year, 40% were estimated to be ethnic

Albanian.

Protests in Kraljevo

7.37 In the Southern town of Kraljevo, reservists have demonstrated against being called up for military service again, saying that those who have already served should be exempt from further military duty. 20,000 men from the area were mobilised during the Kosovo war. 200 reservists protested against the draft notices they had received. The call-ups came amid fears of a possible new conflict in Montenegro. [69] [70] [71]

Montenegro

7.38 During the conflict in Kosovo, the FRY Government attempted to draft Montenegrin citizens into the VJ for service in Kosovo. These notices largely were ignored or protested against by the Montenegrin populace. As a consequence, there were reports that VJ troops broke into houses of young Montenegrin men and forcibly conscripted them. However, such efforts were largely ineffective since some 14,000 Montenegrins ignored the conscription orders and under the law were permitted to remain at liberty pending judicial action. The military courts also issued arrest warrants for draft resisters in Podgorica, including Minister of Justice Dragon Soc and Deputy Prime Minister Novak Kilibarda in April. There was no action taken to arrest these government officials. [2]

7.39 To counteract the draft, the government implemented an “obligatory working duty”, which possible recruits could cite as a reason why they could not enter into military service. Others simply ignored the draft notices and risked being called up before a military tribunal. The republic government also defied VJ draft orders and the republic police refused to hold resisters in jail. In November, the Montenegrin assembly passed a law granting amnesty to persons who evaded the draft from June 1998 to June 1999. Some 14,000 are expected to receive amnesty as a result of the legislation. [2]

VIII OTHER ISSUES

(This section has not been updated since the April 2000 assessment, as the impact of the

change in government is still unclear)

Citizenship

8.1 Many inhabitants of the Serbia - Montenegro who were born in other parts of the former Yugoslavia, as well as large numbers of refugees, have not been able to establish their citizenship in the FRY, leaving them in a stateless limbo. In January 1997, a new citizenship law was enacted which when fully implemented is expected to affect adversely the rights of many people living in FRY, including those born in other parts of the former Yugoslavia, refugees and citizens who migrated to other countries to seek work or asylum.

8.2 The UN Special Rapporteur for the former Yugoslavia noted in 1997 that the new law would give the Ministry of Interior almost complete control over the granting of citizenship. The government served notice that it plans to limit severely the granting of citizenship to refugees from the conflicts in Bosnia and Croatia. The government also plans to revise the eligibility status of large numbers of people; refugees who have been granted citizenship since 1992 may stand to lose their FRY citizenship if they have acquired the citizenship of a former Yugoslav republic. Muslim residents of Sandzak who fled to Bosnia in 1992 and 1993 may not be permitted to return to Serbia, particularly if they obtained Bosnian passports in the interim. [2]

Freedom of Movement

8.3 The Constitution provides for freedom of movement and the Government makes passports available to most citizens. However, many inhabitants of Serbia who were born in other parts of the former Yugoslavia, as well as large numbers of refugees, have not been able to establish their citizenship in the FRY, leaving them in a stateless limbo. The Government has also been very slow to issue passports to refugees. Ethnic Albanians have encountered problems obtaining and renewing of passports and are sometimes called for interrogation by state security officers before passports are issued. [2]

Repatriation

8.4 In August 1996, the FRY and Croatia signed an agreement normalising relations between the two countries. Both pledged to allow the free and safe return of their refugees and to ensure that returnees would retain control of their possessions or receive fair compensation for lost property. There have not, however, been a significant amount of returns to date. ^[72]

8.5 The FRY authorities imposed travel restrictions in November 1994 that made it more difficult for returnees (including voluntary) to re-enter the FRY. In particular, the FRY made it clear that asylum seekers abroad would not be re-admitted unless or until a bilateral readmission agreement was in force. The Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and Sweden have signed bilateral readmission agreements with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, allowing for the return of FRY citizens who had been refused asylum to FRY territory. Despite the agreement, several persons returned by Germany in December 1996 were rejected at Pristina airport. The UN Special Rapporteur reported that several hundred failed asylum seekers had been detained, either upon or following arrival in the FRY, and have been subjected to physical abuse by the Serbian police. ^[11] There have been no enforced removals to FRY from the UK since the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Ogata Sadako, requested the UK to cease doing so in March 1998. There has, as yet, been no substantive progress towards the implementation of a re-admission agreement between the UK and FRY.

KOSOVO SUPPLEMENT

Contents:

Paragraph

1.	<u>Introduction</u>	1.1
2.	<u>Post conflict Kosovo - general situation</u>	2.1
3.	<u>Political situation</u>	3.1
	<u>Table showing UNMIK areas of responsibility</u>	
4.	<u>Security position</u>	4.1
	<u>Mitrovica</u>	4.4
	<u>Situation in South East Serbia</u>	4.8
	<u>Legal system / Judiciary</u>	4.11
5.	<u>Economy and infrastructure</u>	5.1
6.	<u>Human rights: specific groups</u>	
	<u>Ethnic minorities</u>	6.1
	<u>Serbs</u>	6.3
	<u>Croatian Serbs and Bosnian Serbs</u>	6.6
	<u>Roma</u>	6.7
	<u>Gorani</u>	6.11
	<u>Muslim Slavs</u>	6.15
	<u>Turkish</u>	6.17
	<u>Croats</u>	6.20
	<u>Mixed marriages</u>	6.21
	<u>Kosovo Albanians from “minority” areas</u>	6.22
	<u>Religion</u>	6.23
	<u>Political freedom</u>	6.26

continued

Contents continued:

Paragraph

	<u>“Draft evaders” and “deserters” from former KLA / UCK</u>	6.29
	<u>Media</u>	6.30
	<u>Women</u>	6.32
	<u>Children</u>	6.33
7.	<u>Freedom of movement</u>	7.1

Introduction

1.1 Although a part of FRY, Kosovo is administered on an interim basis by the UN. For ease of reference, issues related to Kosovo have therefore been dealt with in this separate supplement.

Post conflict Kosovo - General Situation

2.1 On 9 June 1999, FRY signed an agreement requiring the withdrawal of all forces from Kosovo and the establishment of an international security presence under a UN mandate. An interim civil presence, the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) was established shortly after. Within weeks, over 800,000 of the million or so ethnic Albanians who left Kosovo had returned. Urgent work began to help hundreds of thousands of people to rebuild their homes and find access to food, water and electricity before the onset of the harsh winter. Fearing revenge attacks, more than half of the 200,000 population of Serbs and Roma left the province in the following months. ^[73] ^[74]

2.2 Kosovo is administered by UNMIK in cooperation with UNHCR, OSCE and the EU; and in consultation with the local population via the Joint Interim Administration Structure (JIAS). Following municipal elections on 28 October 2000, local politicians will assume a greater role in the administration of the municipalities. The eventual relationship between Kosovo and FRY remains uncertain. It is also unclear how current events in FRY and the evolving political situation there will impact upon Kosovo.

2.3 Although there has been a reduction in criminal activity over the past year, levels of violent crime remain high in Kosovo. Despite the efforts of KFOR and UNMIK police, there is evidence of continuing violence, discrimination, harassment and intimidation, mostly directed against non-Albanians. Much work has been done to establish the civic structures (police, judiciary, legal system etc) and to rebuild the physical infrastructure of the province. Water, electricity and heating supplies have improved over the past year but are still unreliable. Much reconstruction has taken place but many destroyed homes have yet to be rebuilt.

2.4 During the course of the year, there have been a series of violent clashes between Serbs and ethnic Albanians in the northern town of Mitrovica. The town is divided along ethnic lines by the

river Ibar, with the Serbs in the northern part and the ethnic Albanians to the south. There have also been reports of violent incidents between Serbs and ethnic Albanians in parts of Serbia close to the Kosovo border. ^{[75] [76] [77] [78]}

Political situation

3.1 Under UN Security Council Resolution 1244 ^[77], UNMIK is responsible for implementing the international civil presence with KFOR assuming an overriding role in matters of security. UNMIK is led by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General (SRSG), Bernard Kouchner. The organisational structure of the administration is now arranged in three distinct "pillars", run by the following organisations respectively: Civilian Administration - UN; Institution Building - the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE); and Reconstruction – EU. A fourth pillar, for Humanitarian Affairs and run by UNHCR, closed in July. ([see table below](#))

3.2 In the initial stages of the mission, the involvement of the local population in the official administration was limited to their participation in various advisory bodies, the highest being the Kosovo Transitional Council (KTC). However, parallel self-proclaimed civil and military structures also exercised authority, despite their lack of legitimacy. The parallel government of Ibrahim Rugova, elected President of Kosovo in unofficial Kosovo Albanian elections in 1992 and 1998 was still in existence, though it remained largely dormant. But it was the self-proclaimed "Provisional Government of Kosovo (aka the Interim Government of Kosovo)" under Hashim Thaci, the former political leader of the KLA, that exerted the most control. When the FRY forces withdrew in June 1999, the Provisional Government of Kosovo quickly established administrative structures in most municipalities, drawing heavily on the power and prestige of the KLA.

3.3 The KLA was officially disbanded on 20 September, giving rise to the Party for a Progressive and Democratic Kosovo (PPDK, now evolved into the Democratic Party of Kosovo), a political party headed by Thaci. Many former KLA fighters were absorbed into the newly formed Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC/TMK) a civil emergency service headed by former KLA commander Agim Ceku.

3.4 On 15 December 1999, the PPDK, LDK (Democratic League of Kosovo) and LBD(United Democratic Movement) agreed to disband all self-proclaimed parallel structures and co-operate with a Joint Interim Administrative Structure (JIAS) under the auspices of UNMIK. After initially boycotting the JIAS, the Serb National Council, the principal organisation representing Kosovan

Serbs, agreed in April to take part as observers. The Serb community is divided in two distinct camps. The more moderate element, based largely in Gracanica, wish to work with the JIAS to ensure that Serb interests are represented in the evolving UN led administration. The more “hard line” element, mostly based in Mitrovica, suspect UNMIK of favouring the ethnic Albanian community and of condoning what they see as the gradual drift towards an independent Kosovo.

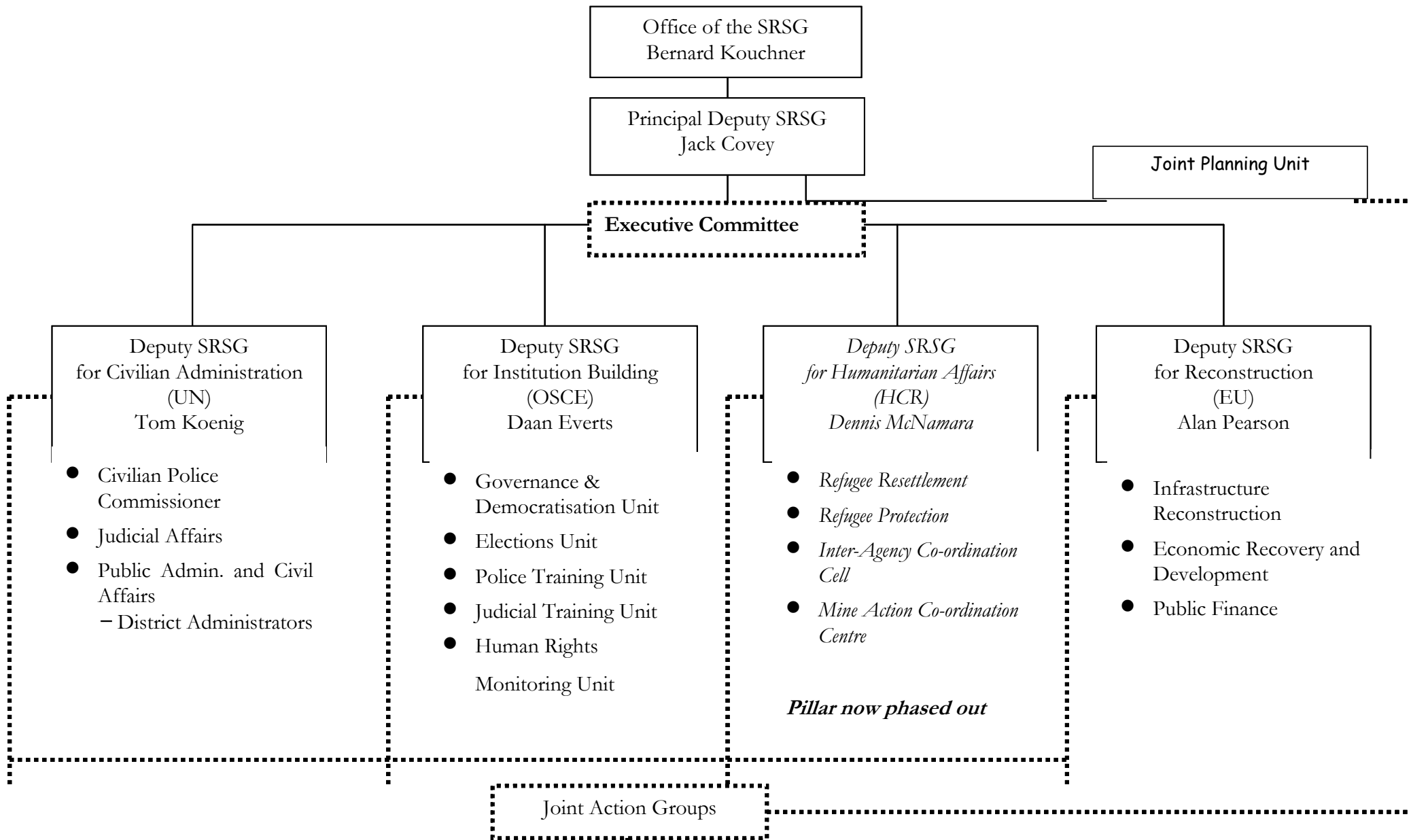
3.5 The JIAS is comprised of 19 departments, each co-directed by an UNMIK international official and a local person. Municipal administrative boards headed by UNMIK municipal administrators govern locally. An Interim Administrative Council (IAC) defines policy and recommends regulations and amendments to laws. The IAC is composed of a member of each of the three Kosovo parties represented at Rambouillet above, one Serb, four international members and two observers – one local, one international. The SRSG, Dr Kouchner, serves as executive and legislative chair, with the right to veto all council decisions. The KTC has been expanded and will continue to serve as the highest advisory body of Kosovo representatives to UNMIK

3.6 Civil registration has been completed in preparation for municipal elections on 28 October, with nearly one million names placed on the civil registry. A proportional representation system with open lists will be used. The elections will lead to a greater role in government at municipal level for local politicians, though the UNMIK administration will retain overall control. The elections have been boycotted by the Serb community, but it is likely that some posts will be offered to Serbs and other ethnic minorities in order to achieve a balanced representation.

3.7 The main political parties contesting the election will be the LDK, PDK and AAK (Alliance for Future of Kosovo). Polls suggest that the moderate LDK are likely to do best in the elections, with the KLA - based PDK and AAK coming second and third respectively. All ethnic Albanian parties are united in their desire for an independent Kosovo. The AAK are the only party campaigning on addressing local issues rather than looking back to past achievements. The run up to the election has given rise to increased levels of politically motivated violence, particularly directed at prominent members of the LDK. ^{[75] [79][107]}

3.8 Encouraging signs of inter-ethnic political dialogue emerged after 40 representatives of Kosovo Serb and Albanian communities met in Airlie, Virginia USA, at a conference convened by the US Institute of Peace from 21-23 July. The conference produced the unanimously supported Airlie Declaration in which all participants agreed that building democracy in Kosovo was the highest priority and that free elections were essential. The conference participants committed

themselves to a “pact against violence”, which would promote tolerance, prevent negative exploitation of ethnic issues and enable physical integration and political participation by all residents of the province. [107]



Security / policing situation

4.1 Policing in Kosovo is being undertaken by a combination of KFOR troops, UNMIK civilian police and local Kosovo Police Service (KPS) officers. There are approximately 50,000 KFOR personnel (42,500 troops) in the province. ^{[80][127]} UNMIK police are nearly up to strength with 4197 of the 4700 complement now in place and have assumed full responsibility for criminal investigations throughout the province, though they still rely upon KFOR support. To date there have been 245 graduates of the academy training the KPS, with a similar number currently being trained. ^{[76] [107][124]}

4.2 The figures for serious crime have dropped significantly over the past year (the murder rate is down from 50 per week in July 1999 to 3 per week in September 2000) However, KFOR and the UNMIK police have been unable to prevent attacks on minorities and certain categories of the ethnic Albanian population. Since 1 January 2000, UNMIK police have investigated more than 200 murder cases, 1309 cases of assault, 314 cases of arson, 82 cases of rape and sexual assault, 7,322 cases of theft and burglary and 186 grenade attacks. ^{[75] [76]}

4.3 The distinction between ethnic killings and “ordinary” crime is often blurred, with elderly Serbs being targeted as much for their property as their ethnic origins. “Ordinary” crime has flourished in Kosovo and there is evidence that the province has become a major centre for trafficking of drugs and women for prostitution. ^[81] Ex KLA elements are suspected of involvement in much of the criminal activity. ^[82] In many areas the local population is reluctant to report crimes because of lack of faith in the authorities’ ability to deliver positive results or fear of reprisals against them.

Mitrovica

4.4 The worst violence seen in Kosovo this year has taken place in the ethnically divided city of Mitrovica. The city is divided by the river Ibar, with about 9,000 Serbs controlling the north bank and more than 90,000 ethnic Albanians living on the south side. The presence of 2,000 Albanians in the north, living under great pressure to leave from extremist Serbs (as 8,000 already have), adds to the tension. Violence swept the city after a rocket attack on a UNHCR bus killed 2 elderly Serbs in the south of the city on 2 February 2000. Revenge attacks left 2 ethnic Albanians dead and soon afterwards grenades at two Serb cafes injured 25. Others died in a series of clashes and shootings across the city.

4.5 A curfew was introduced in the city and a large KFOR presence installed at the bridge across the Ibar. Ethnic Albanians held a series of mass protests against the partition of the city. The most dramatic of these was a march from Pristina to Mitrovica by a crowd estimated at about 70,000 people, which had to be kept at bay by KFOR using tear gas. Further demonstrations by both ethnic Albanians and by Serbs have required the intervention of KFOR troops with several injuries sustained. The city has continued to be a flashpoint and there were further incidents of inter ethnic violence in June and July. The few ethnic Albanians who have returned to the northern part of the city have required an armed escort.

4.6 Analysts have varied in their interpretation of the ongoing friction; attributing it to ingrained resentment between the two communities, agitation from Belgrade or a struggle for control over the nearby Trepca mines – currently inactive but once the main source of Yugoslavia’s mineral wealth. [78] [80] [83]

4.7 In August, UNMIK assumed responsibility for and subsequently shut down the Zvečan lead smelter, (part of the Trepca mining complex) because of concerns about high levels of lead pollution. Together with KFOR, UNMIK is developing a comprehensive strategy to reinforce the influence of the international community in the entire northern (Serb-dominated) part of Kosovo. UNMIK hope that their success in assuming control over the Zvečan smelter and subsequently cultivating the confidence with the facility’s Serb workforce may provide a platform for gradually securing the support of the population of the northern part of the province. [107]

Situation in South East Serbia

4.8 There has been tension in the Presevo Valley area of South East Serbia near the Kosovo border since the beginning of the year. There has been a series of violent clashes between Serbian police and a new ethnic Albanian militia group called the Liberation Army for Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac (UCMPB), after the main towns in the area. Clashes have also taken place in the 3 mile exclusion zone outside the Kosovo border around the town of Dobrosin. There appears to have been a build up of Serb forces in the area, though Serb authorities maintain that these are just regular army exercises.

4.9 The UCMPB, have vowed to defend the valley, which they refer to as Eastern Kosova. About 10% of the 70,000 ethnic Albanians living in the area have already fled into Kosovo. KFOR has sent troops to the Kosovo border and has warned both sides not to attempt to destabilise the

area. In particular, there are concerns that the UCPMB may be seeking to provoke the Serb forces and draw Nato into a conflict beyond Kosovo's borders.

4.10 Tension in the area has remained high during the year, with intermittent reports of violent clashes between the UCMPB and Serb Security forces. There has been no significant outflow of ethnic Albanians from the area during the Summer months. (see [chapter VII, paragraph 7.8, Other Ethnic Groups](#)) [60, 69, 107,130,131,132]

Legal system / Judiciary

4.11 It has taken UNMIK time to establish an effectively functioning independent judicial system. The climate of revenge made it difficult to recruit impartial judicial personnel and to maintain an ethnic balance in the judiciary. However, recent appointments have brought the numbers of judicial personnel almost to target levels. These have included several members of ethnic minority groups and seven international judges (to be increased to 12). It is hoped that these appointments will remedy concerns that the courts have shown bias in their treatment of ethnic minorities. [2,57A,84,107,131]

4.12 The shortage of judicial personnel available, together with a lack of support staff, basic office equipment and accommodation, have been key factors in the relatively low number of successful prosecutions since UNMIK has been in control. However, increased human and material resources provided to the judicial system have resulted in greater levels of activity. In the months of March and April, 307 persons were tried in district, municipal and minor offence courts, whereas over 350 were tried in May alone and it seems likely that the trend will continue.

4.13 In addition, the effectiveness of the judicial system has been enhanced by the provision of guidance to courts on applicable law, including international human rights standards, and translation and interpretation support services.

4.14 While praising the achievements of the JIAS Justice Department, OSCE's review of Kosovo's Criminal Justice System (February – July 2000) (not available at time of printing) highlights a number of concerns, including:

- Evidence of bias by the courts against Kosovo Serb defendants
- Confusion as to which law should be applied
- Lack of a legal framework to challenge illegal detentions
- Need for enhanced protection for vulnerable groups

As noted above, UNMIK has already taken action to address some of these concerns.

4.15 The penal system now has eight detention establishments at its disposal with a capacity of 830 places (340 in use at the end of August). The justice system suffered a setback when 15 Serb detainees escaped from the detention facility in Mitrovica on 2 September, of whom 13 remain at large. An overhaul of the security arrangements at the centre has been undertaken.

[107,128]

Economy and infrastructure

5.1 The economy inherited by UNMIK had been reduced to near collapse by 10 years of deliberate neglect from Belgrade and there was no administrative structure to build upon. The economy before the conflict had a substantial agrarian sector, which continues to support a large percentage of the population. Although about 50% of Kosovo's farm assets were destroyed as a result of the conflict, thanks to NGO project support, the wheat harvest this year was higher than recent pre-conflict harvests. Key industries were mining, metallurgy and related manufacturing enterprises, particularly centred around the Trepca mine complex which is currently inactive. Remittances from relatives abroad were and continue to be an important source of income. [2]

5.2 The UNMIK administration has an annual budget of approximately of £184m, of which, 47% is contributed by donors, with the rest being raised through tax and licence revenues. In addition there are nearly 340 international non-governmental organisations (NGO's) active in Kosovo, undertaking various projects in the province. The EU expects to contribute £221m to work in Kosovo this year. The Deutschmark is the working currency of the province.

5.3 The economy of Kosovo is now dominated by the presence of the NGOs and other international organisations and their highly paid staff. For Kosovo Albanians, unemployment runs at about 65% [129] and salaries are very low (the average public service employee earns about £90 per

month). Most Kosovo Albanians with language skills seek jobs as interpreters for international organisations, which has led to a shortage of language teachers at schools. Lawlessness in the province has provided fertile ground for a thriving black market. ^[86]

5.4 Of UNMIK's budget, 40% is spent on social benefits and health and 28% on education. This has enabled the provision of basic services. Pensions are now provided for people of over 70 years old, though these amount to only £10 per month. A regulated social assistance system has been introduced, targeted at up to 50,000 families from vulnerable groups. Centres for Social Work, located in almost all municipalities, are responsible for selection of around 250,000 remaining beneficiaries of food aid. (UNMIK RP) Most schools and hospitals have been reopened, though facilities are sometimes basic and access for ethnic minority groups is problematic (see [paragraph 6.1](#) below).

5.5 The health services are capable of providing satisfactory primary care. But some conditions requiring more complex or long term treatment are beyond current resources. These include: cancer (requiring radiotherapy or chemotherapy); heart surgery; intraocular surgery; severe and chronic mental illness; hormonal dysfunctions; and HIV/AIDS. ^[129]

5.6 With extensive reconstruction works, there have been significant improvements in the physical infrastructure of the province. The basic utilities of power and water are beginning to recover, though the supply is not yet wholly reliable. Communications have been improved: an international postal service now operates 3 days a week and the telephone network has been expanded. Transport links are being developed but remain overburdened, leading to delays on main routes. Pristina airport has been upgraded and it is hoped that it will be able to remain open throughout the winter.

5.7 It is estimated that the task of clearing Kosovo of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) will be complete by December 2001. Casualties from mines and UXO have decreased significantly as a result of mines awareness training and a change in strategy that has increased the rate at which cluster bomb units are cleared. ^[88]

5.8 Shortage of accommodation continues to be acute with many people living in temporary accommodation or living in cramped conditions with relatives. As well as those who have found work with the UN or EU, many have moved out of their homes to rent them to foreigners at inflated rates. This has increased pressure on accommodation, particularly in Pristina where the

population has doubled since the war with the influx from devastated villages.

5.9 An estimated 83,000 residential units are in need of essential repairs or reconstruction. With the international assistance pledged, it is estimated reconstruction of all housing stock will take at least 3 years. UNMIK have set an ambitious target of 20,000 units in 2000 at a cost of E150m. They estimate that including emergency shelter assistance and building by Kosovans themselves, proposed reconstruction could rehabilitate about one third of damaged housing by end of year. [90] [91] [92] UNMIK provides temporary community shelters for those with no alternative accommodation. 4000 people are currently living in these shelters, which have a total capacity of 7,500.

HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

Ethnic minorities

6.1 UNMIK / KFOR is committed to preserving Kosovo as a multi ethnic society; and to protecting the rights of ethnic minorities and the safe return of refugees. However, despite the best efforts of UNMIK and KFOR, certain minority groups continue to suffer harassment, intimidation, arson, looting, eviction and physical attack, sometimes resulting in death. It is assumed that the perpetrators are radical ethnic Albanians seeking revenge and/or pursuing the aim of a wholly Albanian state. Before the conflict, ethnic Albanians made up over 90% of the population of Kosovo. The percentage is even higher now, as large numbers of the ethnic minority population, particularly from the Serb and Roma communities, have fled from Kosovo. Those who have remained have tended to concentrate in mono-ethnic areas. The number of incidents of violence against minorities has decreased in recent months but this may in part be due to the fact that many have left. [76] [93]

6.2 In addition to attacks on ethnic minorities and their property, these groups have suffered in many less visible ways. There is a reluctance among the majority population to give evidence against those responsible for these crimes. Because of threats received many of the majority population are afraid to associate with minorities in any way, refusing to serve them in shops etc for fear of reprisals. Minorities in the province face isolation and serious restrictions on their freedom of movement. Very few have jobs and most are heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance for survival. Many also face obstacles to accessing health, education and other public

services, most of which are run by ethnic Albanians. In the current climate it can be dangerous to speak Serbian or even to speak Albanian with a Slavic or Roma accent in public. [76]

Serbs

6.3 Ethnic Serbs have been the principle targets for ethnically motivated attacks. Estimates vary as to how many have left the province, but it is likely that less than half the 200,000 who lived there before the conflict now remain. The influx of returning Albanians has increased the pressure on Serbs etc to leave. Most of the remaining Serbs have collected in the northern part of the town of Mitrovica, the municipalities of Leposavic, Zupin Potok and Zvecan to the north of the province, and Strpce in the South, where they form the majority of the population.

6.4 There have been many high profile attacks on Serbs over the past 16 months. Recent incidents include a number of murders including a 67 year old woman killed in a drive by shooting and an elderly man shot while tending to his cattle in Gnjilane. Other attacks included the shooting of a Serbian Orthodox priest and his two assistants in Klokot; the burning of Serb homes in Orahovac and Vitina ; and mortar attacks in Velika Hoca and Grazdevac. During August, Serb children were the victims of two violent incidents: in Obilic handgrenades were thrown at a group of children playing basketball; and in Lipljan, two Albanian men were arrested after their car ran into a group of Serb children leaving one dead and three injured. Of the 193 murders recorded between 2 January and 16 September 2000, 48 were Serbian. [93,117]

6.5 Many remaining Serbs, some of them elderly and alone, are subject to constant verbal and physical harassment, often by children who are immune to prosecution. In some areas they are terrorised to leave their homes and rely upon 24 hour protection from KFOR and deliveries of food and other essentials from aid agencies. Travel in some areas is only feasible with an armed escort. Where medical conditions require hospital attendance, there have been concerns about patient safety and the quality of treatment, where it is available at all. A high proportion of Serbs were formerly employed by state run institutions and are now without jobs. [76] [84]

Croatian Serbs and Bosnian Serbs

6.6 Serb refugees from Croatia and Bosnia who were located in Kosovo following the Balkan wars in the early 1990s suffer from the same difficulties as the Kosovan Serbs, but with the added disadvantage of being already displaced and foreigners. As Serbs who are also foreigners, this group is particularly vulnerable. UNHCR has been assisting with their voluntary repatriation to Serbia and Montenegro, though many have already left the province.^[76]

Roma

6.7 Kosovo Roma have been targeted as a group because they are seen as having collaborated with Serb mistreatment of ethnic Albanians during the conflict. Allegations that some Roma took part in criminal acts with Yugoslav forces or opportunistic looting seems to have blackened name of innocent others. Many have fled from Kosovo to Serbia, Montenegro or Macedonia and those who remain have tended to move to Roma enclaves. Some estimates suggest that a community that once numbered 100,000 to 150,000 in the province has been reduced to about 10,000.^[2]

6.8 Some Roma families are well integrated with their neighbours and do not wish to be separately identified, but this may depend on a denial of their ethnic origins. In general, living and security conditions continue to be precarious for many Roma and access to vital services such as health and education is often difficult. There have been reports that Roma in Serb dominated areas are increasingly less accepted as the communities have become polarised and the need has arisen to make room for further Serb arrivals. Although there have been no recent reports of group departures, displacement continues and levels of tension and hostility remain high. In the period 2 January 2000 to 16 September 2000, 12 Roma were murdered and the Roma community has frequently been targeted for rocket and grenade attacks. A recent rocket attack left four persons injured including one child.^[123]

6.9 Roma are not a homogenous or cohesive group – they are made up of various groups with different allegiances, linguistic and religious traditions. Many have a settled rather than nomadic lifestyle but most have occupied a marginalised position in Kosovar society. A detailed account of the various Roma groups is provided in the UNHCR report on ethnic minorities.^{[76] [84]}

6.10 Following discussions with the various Roma communities, a Joint Platform for Action was adopted and endorsed by the IAC and KTC in April. This seeks to promote the full and active participation of Roma in Kosovo society.

Gorani

6.11 The Gorani community consists of persons of Slav ethnicity from the Gora region who, unlike Serbs, follow Islam. The overall Gorani population is estimated at 10,000 - 12,000. They are a distinct group from the Muslim Slavs described below. Despite their shared religion, their relationship with Albanians has not always been easy because of their ethnic and linguistic links with Serbs.

6.12 The Gora region comprises 18 geographically linked villages within Dragash municipality inhabited by Gorani. The region was largely unaffected by the conflict in terms of damage to housing. Many Gorani live in peace with their ethnic Albanian neighbours, but there have been reports of house burnings and intimidation against Gorani. A prominent Gorani man was murdered on 10 February (7). In January the Gorani community in the village of Vraniste issued a statement saying that unless the UN police protected them from KLA harassment, they would find a way of defending themselves or leave the province. [76] [94]

6.13 Most Gorani were previously employed in the public service sector and many are now unemployed. Most villages have dropped the Serb school curriculum in favour of instruction in Bosniak, the language of Bosnian Muslims. There have also been reports of difficulties in access to medical facilities. Initiatives to encourage dialogue between the Gorani and ethnic Albanian communities are being developed.

6.14 Small numbers of Gorani live in other parts of Kosovo where they experience few problems, apart from those living in the southern part of the town of Mitrovica, who try to maintain a low profile.

Muslim Slavs

6.15 This group consists of Serbo-Croat speaking Slavs who are associated with the "Muslim nationality" created within the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Their remaining population is estimated at about 35,000. Although many describe themselves as Bosniak, this

does not necessarily mean that they, nor their ancestors come from there, but rather that Bosnians are seen as successors to the old Muslim nationality group. In reality, these communities originate from a variety of regions, including modern-day Bosnia, Sandzak and even Macedonia. Although some are dispersed within towns, most live in predominantly Muslim villages. Within the Muslim community, there is a distinct group of Torbesh / Torbesi found mainly in Prizren and Orahovac/Rahovec areas.

6.16 Muslim Slavs experience harassment and intimidation from ethnic Albanians in some areas, particularly the south part of Mitrovica town, largely in connection with their language. In other areas such as Prizren where there is a large community of about 25,000, they live peacefully with the Albanian population, but their language makes them appear different and limits their access job market. They have some access to education in their own language but more school hours are conducted in Albanian. A Torbesh family of four was murdered in their own home on January 12 and the attack was condemned by all sectors of society, with 10,000 Muslims attending a protest in Prizren central square. This was the most serious incident reported but violence, harassment and discrimination has led to significant displacement. Some reports have suggested that about 40,000 (over half of the original population in Kosovo) have left the province in recent months. Between January and September 2000, 8 Muslim Slavs were murdered. [76] [95] [123]

Turkish

6.17 The long established Turkish community continues to use Turkish as its mother tongue, though most members also speak Albanian and Serbo-Croat. They are politically organised, represented mainly by the Turkish Democratic Union, though their participation in the elections is limited owing to divisions within the community.

6.18 The Turkish community enjoys access to primary and secondary education in mother tongue. Some elements of the Turkish leadership have rejected UNMIK's proposals designed to ensure the use of the Turkish language in municipalities where the community reside and continue to demand the reinstatement of Turkish as the third official language (as recognised by the 1974 Constitution of Kosovo, which was repealed in 1989).

6.19 Many members of the Turkish community left for Turkey during the conflict and some

of these are now returning. There have been some reports of low level harassment in north Mitrovica from Serbs but in general there are no significant security problems for this group.

[76,107]

Croats

6.20 The Croat community in Janjevo, Lipljan / Lipjan municipality remains stable with about 450 persons. There are generally good relations with the Roma and ethnic Albanian population, but they experience a sense of insecurity and are concerned about the education available for their children. In Vitina / Viti almost the entire Croat population of 450 left for Croatia in a single movement organised by the Croatian government in October 1999. For the few that remain, relations with the local ethnic Albanian population appeared to be reasonably friendly. However, the small Croat population remaining in Letnica/Letnice, in Vitina / Viti recently complained to UNHCR that they are constantly harassed and marginalised by their Catholic Albanian neighbours. [96, 111]

Mixed marriages

6.21 People of mixed ethnicity or in mixed marriages can face security problems as well as discrimination. Those in mixed marriages with people from ethnic minorities face the same difficulties as those groups, particularly where one partner is a Serb. Sometimes ethnic Albanians who are married to Serbs are considered "worse than Serbs". Unlike other minority groups, mixed families are unable to resort to the relative security of mono-ethnic enclaves and are often excluded from all communities. This is particularly problematic as vital services are often provided on the basis of ethnicity. [75, 76, 97, 111, 112]

Kosovo Albanians from "minority" areas

6.22 Kosovar Albanians are in the overwhelming ethnic majority in the province and are generally not subject to persecution from non-state agents on the basis of their ethnicity. However, there are some parts of Kosovo, particularly in the north of the province, where Serbs are in the majority and ethnic Albanians may be subject to harassment and persecution. These areas include the northern part of the town of Mitrovica – i.e. north of the river Ibar; the northern municipalities of Leposavic, Zvecan and Zubin Potok; and the southern municipality of Strpce. [75] [97]

Religion

6.23 Religion in Kosovo is often inextricably linked to ethnicity. Most ethnic Albanians are Sunni Muslims, but there is a Catholic minority who live mostly in the Southern and Western parts of the province. Serbs are almost exclusively Serbian Orthodox Christians.

6.24 Most ethnic Albanians are not strongly identified with their religion and their animosity towards Serbs is essentially on the basis of ethnicity, with the difference in religion a coincidental factor. However, Serbian Orthodox churches held symbolic significance and over 80 have been destroyed in retaliation for the mosques destroyed by the Serbs. UNMIK have taken steps to ensure that all religious communities could worship safely and deployed extra security at Orthodox religious sites. Nevertheless, there have been concerns for the safety of Orthodox priests and many have been forced to relocate.

6.25 It is estimated that some 70,000 Kosovar Albanians are Roman Catholic. Generally, they tend to be wealthier, better educated and better connected abroad than many of their Muslim neighbours. There is no evidence of Catholic Albanians being persecuted specifically on religious grounds, but there are certain areas within Kosovo where they may have come under suspicion of collaboration with the Serb regime (see below). Such suspicion was fuelled by the fact that Catholic Albanian villages suffered relatively little damage during the conflict. A high number of Catholic Albanians feature in reported cases of harassment against ethnic Albanians. Recent reports indicate that the Catholic church may be growing in strength in Kosovo. ^[2,75,84,98,117,118]

Political freedom

Those accused of involvement with the previous Serb administration

6.26 There have been reports of ethnic Albanians being the targets of harassment and violence in retribution for alleged association or collaboration with the Serbian regime. In some cases such accusations may be based on little more than the fact that a person had done business with Serbs in the past or that his house was not targeted by Serb forces. It is possible for people who have had no significant involvement with the Serbian regime to become victims on this basis. This phenomenon has been exacerbated by the local press by publishing inflammatory

articles on the subject. ^[75]

6.27 Individuals have also been targeted for disobeying laws and directives from the self proclaimed authorities. In particular, there appears to be a campaign in place to deter people from buying Serb property or doing any kind of business with Serbs. Publicity material warned that anyone doing so would be held accountable. There have been several cases of ex-Serb houses and businesses bought by ethnic Albanians being bombed and of violent personal attacks. Also, failure to pay unofficial "taxes" can bring violent reprisals. ^{[2] [75]}

Those who have been outspokenly critical of the former KLA and the former Provisional Government of Kosovo, and supporters of political parties not aligned with these groups.

6.28 There have been reports of harassment, intimidation and violent attacks by extremist elements allegedly associated with the former KLA directed at supporters of the rival LDK party and others expressing moderate views. The LDK, led by Ibrahim Rugova has always advocated a peaceful, moderate approach and has been critical of the violence perpetrated by ethnic Albanians following the conflict. Politically motivated attacks on LDK members have increased in recent months during run up to the election. The most serious of these was the murder of a member of the Istok LDK presidency, whose body was discovered on 5 August in Srbica. Since then at least 3 other LDK members have been the target of shooting incidents and a LDK office was bombed. Journalists who have published critical statements about the violence directed towards Serbs and other minorities and the activities of the Provisional Government have also been attacked, threatened or harassed.^[107]

"Draft evaders" and "deserters" from the former KLA / UCK

6.29 UNHCR and Amnesty International have stated that persons who refused to join the KLA or who deserted during the conflict may face protection concerns in Kosovo. The only known incidents of this kind are one case of abduction, though the men were subsequently released, and one where a student was denied university admission because his father had not fought for the KLA. However, it is possible that other cases have gone unreported. Generally, it is difficult to separate this category from those who are suspected of collaborating with the Serbs, or those who are unsympathetic to the KLA cause. ^[75, 97, 99, 116]

Media

6.30 With the establishment of UNMIK, the OSCE set up a Department for Media Affairs, which is responsible for promoting openness, fact-based reporting and providing access to the media for a broad spectrum of political views and information for all ethnic groups. By the end of the year there were five daily newspapers and two weeklies with a broad circulation. The print media has often acted irresponsibly, publishing articles which could incite violence against political personalities and listing names and addresses of individuals who allegedly collaborated with the Serb regime. UNMIK have made regulations to allow legal action to be taken against media outlets that tolerate irresponsible journalism. Action was taken against *Dita* following that daily's publication of names of Kosovo Serbs it accused of war crimes. Warnings were issued to the newspaper *Rilindja* and the women's magazine *Kosovarija*, both of which published the names of alleged war criminals.

6.31 The only Serb newspaper is now published in northern Kosovo and distributed in Serbian enclaves. There are radio stations, which broadcast in Albanian, Serbian, Turkish and Bosnian and a limited television service. [2,75,107]

Women

6.32 The comments about the position of women in Serbia / Montenegro section apply also to those in Kosovo. If anything, the ethnic Albanian community is even more patriarchal. Under the UNMIK administration, the same protections in terms of equal opportunity and maternity leave laws also apply. The lack of job opportunities for women in the province has reinforced the traditional culture in which women remain at home. Previously, the cost of education in the Kosovo (provided on a private basis as part of the ethnic Albanian parallel administration) made families reluctant to send girls to school, as the prospect of future employment was slim. UNHCR has established the Kosovo Women's Initiative to fund and organise efforts to promote women's issues. Previously, the Women's Forum was the largest women's organisation in the province. It is an arm of the LDK and only provides support to the ethnic Albanian community. Kosovo has become a major source and transit point for the trafficking of women for prostitution. A safe house for victims of trafficking has been set up in order to provide them with physical assistance until they are repatriated to their country of origin. [2,107]

Children

6.33 Since the end of the conflict, schools have reopened under UNMIK administration. Working in collaboration with local authorities, UNMIK aims to ensure that children from all ethnic groups receive free and universal education. However, as noted above, access to education has been problematic for some minority groups. Extensive damages to many schools, lack of educational materials, power and heating problems have, hindered the education of many children.

6.34 Economic problems also affected the health care system and the health situation has remained poor for children. High infant and child mortality and increasing epidemics of preventable diseases have resulted from poverty leading to malnutrition, poor hygiene and inadequate public sanitation. As noted above, the province has been a source of trafficking of girls for prostitution. [2,107]

Freedom of movement

7.1 As noted above, many people from ethnic minorities have limited freedom of movement because of security fears, some requiring escorts or special deliveries to access basic supplies. A FRY government office in Pristina continues to issue FRY passports, though there have been some reports of intimidation towards people who avail themselves of this service. UNMIK have begun issuing travel documents on a limited basis and this service is likely to be expanded soon.

[2]

ANNEX A

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS: 1992 - OCTOBER 2000

1992 Remainder of EU States recognise Croatian and Slovene independence. Bosnia and Herzegovina declares its independence from Yugoslav Federation. Armed clashes between Bosnian Muslims and Serbs follow declaration. Bosnian Serbs declare establishment of their own republic, effective from date of international recognition of Bosnia. Referendum on independence held in Bosnia. Majority of Muslims and Croats in favour, although majority of Serbs boycott referendum. The Federal assembly of the newly-established Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), consisting of Serbia and Montenegro approves a new constitution. 20,000 people attend anti-war demonstration in Belgrade. Further anti-government demonstrations occur, led by opposition alliance, DEPOS.

Elections to a 130 seat Kosovo Assembly in May are declared illegal by Serb authorities. The Government of the self-declared Republic of Kosovo, under the leadership of President Dr Ibrahim Rugova, is prevented from sitting by Serbian security forces. State of emergency in Kosovo is revoked in August. Federal and Republican Presidential and Parliamentary elections take place in December. Both Federal President Dobrica Cosic and Serbian President Milosevic are re-elected. Moderate Federal Prime Minister Milan Panic is ousted in vote of no confidence.

1993 DEPOS begin boycott of Serbian Assembly. SPS form new government lead by Nikola Sainovic. Momir Bulatovic is re-elected as Montenegrin Republican President in second ballot in January. Bulatovic's DPMS and Milosevic's SPS form new Federal Government, under Federal Prime Minister Radoje Kontic. Cosic is removed from office following vote of no confidence. Anti-government demonstrations follow, leading to arrest of Montenegrin coalition government leader, Milo Djukanovic, and his wife, in June. Both are released in July. Evidence indicates that they were tortured while in detention. Pro-Milosevic Zoran Lilic is appointed as Federal President. Elections to the 250 seat Serbian National Assembly in December leaves SPS without an outright majority.

- 1994** First session of new Serbian Parliament fails to elect President. SPS form coalition government with New Democracy (ND). Serbian parliament elects government headed by Prime Minister Mirko Marjanovic. Milosevic supports international peace plan and publicly announces decision to cut political and economic ties with Bosnian Serbs. Borba newspaper is placed under FRY government control. Nationalist parties hold demonstration in protest over Milosevic's support for Dayton agreement.
- 1995** FRY government passes a decree granting advantageous loan terms to Serbs and Montenegrins settling in Kosovo. In Serbia the Democratic Party, Democratic Party of Serbia and Serbian Radical Party sign an electoral co-operation agreement. Man shot dead and five wounded in Kosovo by Serb policemen. Vojislav Seselj is jailed for 20 days for causing a disturbance in Kosovo. His sentence is later increased to 60 days.
- 1996**
- April** In April the death of an ethnic Albanian student in Serbia sparks massed protests in Kosovo, with reprisal attacks against Serbs leading to several deaths. Dragoslav Avramovic is removed from post of Governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and chief negotiator with IMF, following his criticism of Federal and Serbian economic policies. LDK leader Rugova announces ethnic Albanian boycott of federal parliamentary elections in November. Zajedno opposition group (comprising SRM, DP, DSP and Civic Alliance of Serbia) emerges.
- October** The UN Security Council officially lifts all sanctions against FRY. Following a complaint by the SPS after the second round of Serbian municipal elections in November, SPS-dominated municipal courts annul most opposition victories. Mass demonstrations follow.
- December** Radio B92 and Radio Indeks, are closed by Serbian Ministry of Transport and Communications on the grounds that they are broadcasting without valid licence. Both resume broadcasting, although B92 is still officially classified as illegal. The Ministry of Internal Affairs bans further anti-government demonstrations after

previously peaceful protests become violent. OSCE report upholds opposition election victories.

1997

February Municipal election results reinstated by Serbian National Assembly. Patriarch Pavle leads Belgrade Sveti Sava march. Leader of National Movement for Liberation of Kosovo, Avin Klinaku, arrested.

March Serbian Minister of Information presents draft media law allowing State more extensive coverage than private media.

April Second draft of Serbia's media law diminishes restrictions on private media outlets. Serbian deputy Interior Minister, General Badza Stojicic, is assassinated in Belgrade.

July Milosevic formally assumes FRY Presidency. Serbian Parliamentary and Presidential elections announced for 21 September.

August In Montenegro, President Bulatovic's faction of the DPS elects its own Main Board, Executive Board and 3 party Vice Presidents.

September Attacks on 12 Kosovo police stations: KLA claims responsibility.

October Kosovo student demonstrations broken up by police using tear gas, water cannon and truncheons. Albanian attack on Kosovo police station leaves one Albanian dead. Gypsy boy is beaten to death in Belgrade. Djukanovic wins second round of Montenegrin Presidential election by 5,500 votes. Trial begins of 19 Albanians charged with KLA membership and terrorism. Albanian student demonstration passes off peacefully in Pristina.

November FRY Telecommunications Ministry bans new Sandzak station, Radio Sjenica, on the grounds that it lacks proper licence. An Albanian SPS deputy in the FRY Assembly is shot and wounded. The KLA claims responsibility. 2 Killed, others wounded, during 2 nights of armed clashes including Kosovar Albanian attack on Serb police

station.

December Adem Demaci sends PKK appeal to KLA to call three-month cease-fire to give a chance to negotiated settlement. Rugova announces parallel elections for 22 March 1998.

1998

January The Council of Europe condemns Serbian repression of the ethnic Albanian population in Kosovo, after security forces had used violence against protesting students in the province in late December.

February The UN further relaxes international sanctions against the FRY, in recognition of its support for the continuing peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

March International arms embargo is imposed on FRY, in response to a major offensive by Serbian forces against the separatist insurgents of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) - up to 80 Kosovars die, some civilians. The Serbian Prime Minister, Marjanovic, announces the establishment of a coalition Government comprising 13 SPS members, four from the Yugoslav United Left and 15 representatives of the SRP, including Seselj, who becomes a deputy Premier.

April The leadership of the 'Republic of Kosovo' Rugova and the DAK, refuse to negotiate with the Serbian President, Milutinovic, reiterating that it will only deal with the federal authorities, and with foreign mediation.

May Milosevic meets Rugova in Belgrade; the US-brokered meeting is followed by the opening of negotiations between delegations from the two sides in Pristina. President Milosevic appoints Bulatovic the federal premier, having dismissed Kontic the previous day (the federal Government had lost a confidence vote); Djukanovic, the President of Montenegro, immediately declares the administration to be illegal. In elections to an enlarged, 78-seat Republican Assembly in Montenegro, For a Better Life, an alliance led by Djukanovic's DPMS, gained an outright majority (42 seats); Bulatovic's Socialist People's Party

of Montenegro won 29 seats.

June The Contact Group threatens the use of force to bring about an end to the fighting in Kosovo and the withdrawal of Serbian troops, which are allegedly attacking civilians. Fighting and attempts at mediation by the international community continue throughout July and August. The new Republican Assembly withdraws all 20 Montenegrin members of the upper Chamber of Republics in the Federal Assembly and replaces them with delegates loyal to Djukavovic, to ensure that President Milosevic could not command the two-thirds majority necessary for constitutional amendments.

July A new Montenegrin Government is appointed, headed by Filip Vujanovic and comprising representatives of the DPMS, the People's Party of Montenegro and the Social-Democratic Party of Montenegro. Milosevic announces that fighting in Kosovo will end, but reports of continued violence, including massacres of civilians and the fall of KLA strongholds, persisted throughout August.

September Yugoslav Airlines (Jugoslovenski Aero-transport - JAT) banned by the EU from flying to its member countries. UN Security Council Resolution 1199 demands an immediate cease-fire in Kosovo, the withdrawal of Serbian troops, unrestricted access for humanitarian aid and meaningful negotiations. The following day NATO forces are placed on stand-by for possible air strikes.

Serbian Government announces the end of military activity in Kosovo and promises amnesty to any remaining KLA members and agrees to establish multi-ethnic Interim Executive Council in the province. There are reports of a new Serbian offensive, in which ethnic Albanian civilians including women and children have been massacred.

October International community issues ultimatum that military force will be employed against FRY unless UN demands met by 27 October. Following intense negotiations between Milosevic and US envoy, Richard Holbrooke, Milosevic agrees to the presence of a 2,000-strong OSCE 'verification force' (the KVM).

The KVM are to monitor implementation of the Security Council's demands, and to NATO surveillance flights in FRY airspace; in return, Serbia would retain sovereignty over Kosovo pending negotiations on autonomy for the province. Serbian National Assembly approves controversial legislation further restricting media freedom. NATO suspends threat of air strikes after President Milosevic agrees to accelerate withdrawal of Serbian troops from Kosovo.

- November** Talks beginning on 25th result in the "Pristina Declaration".
- December** Six Serbian schoolboys killed in a cafe on 14th. 30 ethnic Albanians killed, 12 more wounded, attempting to cross illegally into Yugoslavia from Albania with large quantities of arms, also on 14th. Fighting around Pudujevo, north Kosovo, on 22nd - 27th leaves 9 ethnic Albanians dead.
- 1999**
- January** Eight Yugoslav army conscripts kidnapped by KLA on 9th, released on 13th in return for ethnic Albanians held by Serbs. 45 ethnic Albanians killed during a security operation in Racak on 15th; approximately 2000 people displaced from Racak itself and a further 3300-3500 from surrounding villages. 24 ethnic Albanians killed in Rugovo by Serbian police on 29th.
- February** Peace talks begin in Rambouillet on 6th. Bomb in Pristina kills 3 people on February 6th. Bomb explodes in Urosevac on 13th, forty arrests made. Fighting around the village of Vucitrn, 16 miles n/w of Pristina, causes 9000 people to flee to neighbouring villages. Sylejman Selimi appointed commander-in-chief of the KLA.
- March** Peace talks reconvened in Paris on 15th, ethnic Albanians sign peace accord on 18th. Talks suspended on 19th, due to Serb intransigence. KVM depart Kosovo on 20th. Violence reaches Pristina on 22nd. Holbrooke announced on 23rd that last ditch talks with Milosevic have failed to produce an agreement and NATO bombing commences.
- April** NATO continue their series of air attacks on targets in the FRY throughout the

month. 460,000 ethnic Albanian Kosovar refugees flood into Albania and Macedonia this month. On April 26 EU foreign ministers approve an embargo on oil and refined products to Yugoslavia.

May Throughout May, NATO forces continue air attacks against targets in FRY. On May 7 bombers mistakenly hit the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, killing four Chinese nationals and injuring 20 others. On May 16, Yugoslav troops seize 150 male Kosovo refugees as they try to flee to Albania and Bosnia via Montenegro. Anti-war demonstrations erupt in two towns in southern Serbia May 17. The UN International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia on May 27 announces the indictment of President Milosevic and four other senior Serb leaders on charges of war crimes against humanity.

June On June 3 Milosevic accepts peace plan from EU and UN envoys. Yugoslavia and NATO sign Military Technical Agreement on June 9. NATO secretary announces formal halt to the bombing campaign on June 10. Between June 11-13, K-For troops enter Kosovo. June 20, Yugoslav forces complete withdrawal from Kosovo, many ethnic Serbs leave and ethnic Albanians return to Kosovo. The first major anti-Milosevic rally since the end of the NATO air campaign held in Cacak on June 29. Attended by 10,000 people and led by the Alliance for Change, an umbrella opposition group.

July Bernard Kouchner, appointed head of the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). Preliminary results of a UNHCR survey of the destruction inside Kosovo released on July 8 found high levels of damage to housing, widespread food shortages, the contamination of water supplies and a serious lack of health facilities. 14 Serb farmers shot dead at a village south of Pristina on July 23. At an EU donor conference on July 28 reports that economic support will be provided for Montenegro, whilst Serbia to receive humanitarian aid only. Anti-government protests continue throughout the month.

August Mounting violence towards Serbian's by ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, forcing thousands of Serbs to flee the capital Pristina. On August 5, Montenegro put

forward proposal to abolish the federation and replace it with an Association of the States of Serbia and Montenegro, a loose “commonwealth”. On August 12, President Milosevic brings in new ministers in a government reshuffle to shore up his power base. A rally held on August 19 in Belgrade is attended by over 100,000 anti-Milosevic protesters. The rally is marred by opposition disunity.

September Violence flares in Mitrovica on September 10, when Serbs and Albanians clash in shootings and grenade attacks, which leave dozens injured, including 15 French soldiers. A grenade attack on September 28 on a market south of Pristina leaves two Serbs dead and 40 wounded. The Alliance for Change launches a concerted campaign against Milosevic, which opens with a series of simultaneous rallies in 32 cities and towns, including Belgrade.

October Violence between Serbs and ethnic Albanians continues during October in Kosovo. Mass rallies are held throughout the month in Belgrade and other towns and cities across Serbia. Representatives of Milosevic’s Serbian Socialist Party and Montenegro’s ruling anti-Milosevic Democratic Party of Socialists meet on October 25 to discuss the future relationship between Serbia and Montenegro.

November The post-war “ethnic cleansing” of Kosovo’s Serb population continues throughout November as armed ethnic Albanians roams the province kidnapping and murdering the dwindling minority population of Serbs. Montenegro moves further towards independence from Serbia on November 2 when it adopts the German Mark as its official currency. On November 9 the Serb police attack and beat a number of student demonstrators marching in Belgrade.

December The Yugoslav army seize control of Montenegro’s main airport on December 8 for “security reasons”. The standoff ends peacefully and flights resume on December 9. China announces on December 9 that it will give aid to FRY to help rebuild its infrastructure destroyed by NATO bombing.

2000

January On January 5, the Deputy Prime Minister of Montenegro calls for a referendum on

independence from Serbia. Sixteen anti-Milosevic parties draw up a unified strategy calling for early elections and street protests. Zeljko Raznatovic (aka. Arkan) war crimes suspect and long term ally of President Milosevic is murdered on January 15.

February On February 7, FRY defence Minister Pavle Bulatovic becomes the latest high ranking victim of the spate of mafia-style killings. Milosevic is re-elected as President of the Socialist Party of Serbia. On February 14, the EU suspends their ban on commercial flights to FRY. A series of violent clashes takes place in the ethnically divided town of Mitrovica, in which 5 ethnic Albanians are killed, and many people including peacekeeping troops sustained injuries. On February 21 a crowd of 60,000 ethnic Albanian marchers attempts to cross the bridge over the Ibar to the Serb held north side of the town. Kfor troops deploy tear gas to restore control. It is suggested that the unrest is being fuelled by Milosevic backed influences. NATO announces plans to increase the troop presence from 30,000 to 37,000. On February 29, a UN worker is shot and wounded by ethnic Albanians while driving near Presevo.

March On March 3, Serbia tightens its blockade on Montenegro. 1000 ethnic Serbs in Kosovo protest in Gnjilane against the murder of a Serb doctor. FRY authorities step up action against independent media in Serbia, destroying equipment and issuing large fines. On March 14, 2,000 army reservists protest against their call-up. On March 15, US Kfor troops conduct raids in eastern Kosovo to close down bases used by the UCMPB, an ethnic Albanian rebel group active in Serbia.

April Ethnic Serbs in Kosovo (Gracanica) agree to join Joint Interim Administration Structure (JIAS) as observers. On April 14, the Alliance for Change opposition parties stage a rally in Belgrade, attended by 100,000. A law passed by the upper house in the Serbian parliament paves the way for Milosevic to change the constitution to allow himself to run for a further term as President. Ethnic Serbs clash with KFOR.

May May sees an escalation in demonstrations and protest marches. The closure of the non-state owned Studio B and radio station B2-92 brings out over 10,000

demonstrators, leading to violent clashes between the police and protestors, some of whom are badly injured. Milosevic's government claims that the youth group Otpor and the SPO are responsible for the death of the Vojvodina provincial government chief. A Serb court in Nis on May 22 sentences 143 ethnic Albanians to a total of 1,632 years in prison for terrorism. It is claimed that the sentences had been imposed "only because they were ethnic Albanians". Goran Zugic, senior security advisor to President Djukanovic of Montenegro, is killed on May 31 outside his home. His murder is subsequently laid at Milosevic's door by the opposition. In Kosovo, the detention of AAK leader Haradinaj by Russian troops provokes protests.

June

On June 4 Serb leaders withdraw from the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo in protest at the killing of Serb civilians by Kosovan Albanian extremists during April and May. UK troops seize 67 tonnes of ammunition and weapons in Kosovo on June 15. Milosevic accused of trying to kill opposition leader Vuk Draskovic, who was shot on June 16. Vuk Draskovic suffers a head wound and insists that the attack was carried out by Serbia's state security. On June 29 the Serb ultra-nationalists in Milosevic's ruling coalition refuse to support a new anti-terrorism law which was reportedly aimed at curbing dissent and any opposition to the Milosevic regime. The draft law threatened prison terms of at least five years for 'acts' that threaten constitutional order. Kosovo Serb leaders withdraw from JIAS in protest at killing of Serb civilians by ethnic Albanian extremists. 67 tons of weapons and ammunition discovered and seized by UK troops.

July

July 6 the Yugoslav legislature approve constitutional changes that give Milosevic the potential to govern until 2009. Under previous rules the Yugoslav President was elected by the legislature for only one term. The constitution is also altered to make the upper house of the legislature, which has considerable veto powers, directly elected. On July 26 Serb journalist, Miroslav Filipovic is sentenced to seven years imprisonment by a military court for reporting allegations of army atrocities within Kosovo during 1999. He is convicted of espionage and spreading false information. Milosevic announces on July 27 that presidential,

federal and legislative elections to be held early on September 24. In Kosovo, further clashes between ethnic Serbs and KFOR / UNMIK police – one policeman taken hostage. Kosovo census and voter registration completed. 40 representatives of Serb and Albanian communities meet in Airlie, Virginia, USA and support pact against violence.

August Two UK police officers seconded to OSCE and two Canadians are arrested and accused of spying on August 3 just after crossing the Montenegro border. The Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO) risks splitting the opposition vote on August 6 when it proposes its own candidate for the September elections, although polls show that the SPO candidate, Vojislav Mihailovic, had not even appeared on pollsters' lists. On August 13, Bernard Kouchner, head of UMIK, calls for the "first free democratic and well controlled election" to be held in Kosovo. The date for the election is set for October 28. Ethnic Serb children are killed and injured in two separate attacks.

September Milosevic calls the elections earlier than anticipated. Many of the opposition parties unite under the Democratic Opposition of Serbia (DOS), with their presidential candidate Vojislav Kostunica, from the Democratic Party of Serbia. The run-up to the elections on 24 September sees an escalation of persecution of Otpor members and the few independent media outlets. Otpor members are arrested on site for wearing Otpor T-shirts or putting up opposition posters. There are reports of beatings at some police stations.

October Milosevic claims that Kostunica did not achieve more than 50 per cent of the votes needed for an out-right win and that a second round is required. Kostunica's calls for a general strike and continued street protests until Milosevic steps down. Large numbers of workers strike and huge demonstrations in the streets. On October 5 the demonstrators lay siege and gain entry to the parliament building. The police give little resistance with a number joining with the demonstrators. Milosevic, on October 7, admits defeat on television and admits Kostunica's victory in the elections. With many of Milosevic's allies still holding important posts within the Serbian government, Serbian elections are

called for 23 December.

ANNEX B MAIN POLITICAL PARTIES

SERBIA

Alliance of Peasants of Serbia Party:	Founded in 1990 originally as Peasants Party of Serbia. President Milomir Banic.
Civic Alliance of Serbia:	Contested elections in 1996 in an opposition alliance, known as Zajedno. Leader Vesna Pesic.
Democratic Party (DP):	Formed in January 1990, it is one of the two leading opposition parties making up the three members of the Zajedno opposition coalition. Supports free media, market economy, democracy, and was previously supported by Bosnian-Serb leadership. President is Zoran Djindjić.
Democratic Party of Serbia (DPS):	Formed in July 1992 by a breakaway, and more nationalistic, faction from the Democratic Party. Supports the full transformation to a democratic society. Led by Vojislav Kostunica.
Democratic Union of Albanians:	Founded 1990, President Ali Ahmeti.
Democratic Opposition of Serbia (DOS):	Formed in August 2000, a coalition of 18 opposition parties, in response to early elections being called by Milosevic. Led by President Vojislav Kostunica.

Liberal Party:	Favours a free market economy, founded in 1989. Leader Predrag M. Vuletic.
New Democracy (ND):	Formally part of the opposition group, Depos. Now junior member of ruling Coalition. Business orientated with little electoral support. President Dusan Mihailovic.
Nikola Pasic Serbian Radical Party:	Founded in 1995 following a split in the Serbian Radical Party. President Jovan Glamocanin.
Otpor (translates as Resistance):	Although not a political party, Otpor were the most publicly anti-Milosevic organisation, which gained support from all levels of society. Formed in October 1998, initially as a student resistance group.
Party of Democratic Action:	Party of ethnic Albanians, founded in 1990. Leader Riza Halili.
Party of Serbian Unity:	Ultra Nationalist, party leader was Zeljko Raznjatovic "Arkan". Commander of the 'Tigers' paramilitaries. Holds no seats in parliament.
People's Assembly Party:	Founded in 1992 as Democratic Movement of Serbia (Despos), a coalition of four parties and a party faction; reconstituted as a political party and renamed in 1995. President Slobodan Rakitic.

Preševo-Bujanovac Democrat Coalitions:

Serbian Liberal Party:

Leader Nikola Milosevic.

Serbian Radical Party (SRS):

Founded in 1990 by Vojislav Šeselj. Hard left national party, which had a paramilitary wing known as the 'White Eagles'.

Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO):

Founded in January 1990 and was one of the two main members of the coalition Zajedno. Favours a multiparty democracy, a market economy, reintroduction of the monarchy and freedom for the media, and has a nationalist dimension. President is Vuk Draskovic.

Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS):

Formed in July 1990 from the League of Communists of Serbia and the Social Alliance of Serbia. Nationalist in outlook. Led by President Slobodan Milosevic, Secretary General Gorica Gajevic.

The Yugoslav United Left (JUL):

An alliance of 23 Left-wing organisations. Formed in July 1997. Now part of the governments' left coalition led by Milosevic's wife, Mirjana Markovic.

United Radical Party of Serbia:

Leader Slobodan Jovic.

Yugoslav Green Party:

Founded 1990, open to all citizens regardless of national, religious or racial affiliation. Leader Dragan Jovanovic.

MONTENEGRO

Democratic Alliance of Montenegro:

Democratic Party of Montenegrin Socialists (DPMS):

Name changed from League of Communists of Montenegro in 1991; supports continued federation; division within the party emerged in mid-1997. Chair. Milo Djukanovic.

Liberal Alliance of Montenegro:

Pro-independence party. Leader Slavko Perovic.

Party of Democratic Action – Montenegro:

Slav Muslim party affiliated to the PDA of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Leader Harun Hadzic.

Social-Democratic Party of Montenegro:

Socialist People's Party of Montenegro:

Leader Momir Bulatovic. Pro – Milosevic party.

People's Party of Montenegro:

Chair Novak Kilibarda.

KOSOVO

Alliance for the Future of Kosovo (AAK)

Party founded by key ex-KLA figure Ramush Haridanaj

Albanian Democratic Movement:

Founded in 1998 by former members of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo, ethnic Albanian party; Chair Redzep Cosja.

Christian Democratic Party (CDP):

An Albanian party with close links to the LDK. The party is led by Mark Krasniqi, formerly with the Parliamentary Party of

Kosovo. The CDP advocates more extreme methods, but has less maximalist aims than the LDK. This party also boycotts Serbian elections.

Democratic Reform Party of Muslims:

Party of left-wing ethnic Muslims. President Azar Zulji.

Lbd (levizja e Bashkuar Demokratike) – United Democratic Movement

Coalition, headed by Rexhep Qosja - on good terms with KLA and contains many ex-LDK. Member of JIAS.

Includes the following parties:

LDSH (Levizja Demokratike Shqiptare)

Albanian Democratic Movement

PPK (see below)

Albanian Unification Party PUKSh/

UNIKOMB

Albanian Liberal Party PLSH

Albanian National Party PLSH

Greens

Albanian Republican Party PLSH

LDK (Democratic League of Kosovo aka Democratic Alliance of Kosovo DAK):

Founded December 1989. In September 1991 the party held an unofficial referendum on independence, which had an overwhelming vote in favour. Unofficial elections were held in May 1992 in which the chairman, Dr Ibrahim Rugova was elected President of the Republic (of Kosovo). The party has boycotted every Serbian and Federal election since the Kosovo "elections". Member of JIAS.

LKCK (Levizja Kombetare per Clirimin e Kosoves) - National Movement for the Liberation of Kosovo	KLA - based party, considered the most radical political force in Kosovo.
LPK (Levizja Popullore e Kosoves) People's Movement of Kosovo:	Underground movement which spawned KLA, now mainly of historical interest.
PBD (Partia e Bashkimit Demokratik-Democratic Union Party):	KLA - based party but key figures such as Thaci not members
PDK (Democratic Party of Kosovo) Formerly PPDK (Party for a Progressive and Democratic Kosovo):	Party established following the demilitarisation of the KLA, headed by Thaci. Member of JIAS
Parliamentary Party of Kosovo (PPK):	Political wing of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA).
Party of Democratic Action of Kosovo and Metohija (PDA-KM):	Party of ethnic Muslims affiliated to the PDA of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Chair Numan Balic.
Central Liberal Party of Kosovo (PQLK)	Small party. President, Naim Maloku
Serb Resistance Movement:	Ethnic Serb group, led by Momcilo Trajkovic.
Turkish Democratic Union:	Party representing interests of ethnic Turks.

SANDŽAK

Lista for Sandzak:

A coalition of five ethnic Muslim political parties based in Sandzak, including the PDA-S.

Party of Democratic Action of Sandzak (PDA-S):

A Muslim party, aligned with the Bosnian PDA, and advocates autonomy for the Sandzak region. Chairman, Sulejman Ugljanin.

VOJVODINA

Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians:

Advocates autonomous status for Vojvodina. Founded in 1993 following split in DZVM. Chair Jozsef Kasza.

Coalition Vojvodina:

Leaders Dragan Vasejinov and Nenad Cenak.

Democratic Hungarians: (Demokratska zajednica Vojvodjanskih Madjara – DZVM) Community of Vojvodina

Founded in 1990 and supports interests of ethnic Hungarian minority in Vojvodina. Chair Sandor Pal.

Democratic League of Vojvodina:

Reform Democratic Party of Vojvodina:

Founded in 1992; President Ratko Filipović.

ANNEX C PROMINENT PEOPLE

Agani, Fehmi	Moderate leader, former Vice President of LDK
Artemije, Radosavljevic	Bishop, Head of Serb Orthodox Church in Kosovo, moderate
Balic, Numan	Bosniac member of Transitional Council (KTC).
Bashota, Sokol	Member of KLA political directorate.
Blaku, Rifat	Vice President of PPK.
Bokan, Dragoslav	Ultra-nationalist politician. Serb paramilitary leader.
Brovina, Flora	Kosvar human rights activist, political prisoner in Serbia April 1999
Buja, Rame	Member of KLA political directorate, former member of LDK.
Bukoshi, Bujar	Founder member of LDK with Rugova but since have become rivals. Also bitter rivals with KLA. Prime Minister of parallel Government 1991.
Bulatovic, Momir	Youngest Montenegro Party Chief, later elected President of Montenegro.
Ceku, Agim	Former KLA commander, now heads Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC). Has been cited for war crimes when in Croatian army. Supervised demilitarisation of KLA.
Clark, Wesley	Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (NATO).
Cook, Robin	British Foreign Secretary and joint chairman of the Rambouillet/Paris peace talks.
Cosic, Dobrica	Influential Serbian nationalist writer seen as spiritual father of Serbs. President of FRY from 1992-93.
Demaci, Adem	Leader of the Parliamentary Party of Kosovo until 1998. Relatively moderate, has been critical of Thaci. Influence declining.
Djindjic, Zoran	President of Democratic Party (DP).
Draskovic, Vuk	Charismatic Serbian opposition leader, from nationalist to liberal.
Dukanovic, Milo	President of Montenegro.
Hajrizi, Mehmet	Former LDK leader now in LDSH. Member of Transitional Council.
Haliti, Xhavit	KLA finance specialist
Haridinaj, Ramush	AAK leader, ex-KLA commander
Haxhiu, Baton	Editor of newspaper <i>Koha Ditore</i>

Holbrooke, Richard	US Special Envoy.
Hyseni, Hydajet	Leading figure in LBD
Izetbegovic, Alija	Founding leader of the Muslim Party of Democratic Action (SDA). Elected President of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina after multi-party elections in 1990. Presided over Bosnia's declaration of independence and war.
Ivanovic, Oliver	Leader of Serb National Council, Mitrovica
Kavaja, Burhan Ethnic	Albanian Head of Trepca mine, imprisoned after miners' strike of 1989.
Kostunica, Vojislav	President of FRY.
Kosumi, Bajram	Leader of PPK.
Kouchner, Bernard	Special Representative of the Secretary General - Head of UNMIK.
Krasniqi, Mark	Leader of Christian Democratic Party.
Lilic, Zoran	Former President of FRY (from 1993). Took instructions from Milosevic. Now Deputy PM.
Mahmuti, Bardyl	President and founder of PBD(Partia Bashkimit Demokratik - Democratic Union Party).
Markovic, Mirjana	Slobodan Milosevic's wife. Powerful and influential figure. Belgrade university professor. Leader of the JUL.
Mihailovic, Dusan	President of New Democracy (ND), part of ruling coalition in Serbia.
Milosevic, Slobodan	President of FRY.
Mladic, Ratko	General Commander of Bosnian Serb Army from 1992. Previously Commander of Knin Corps. Indicted for war crimes.
Morina, Zef	prominent Christian Democratic Party member.
Qosja, Rexhep	Leader of LDSH and overall leader of LBD coalition. Member of Transitional Council (KTC).
Rakitic, Slobodan	President of Democratic Movement of Serbia (Depos).
Rexhepi, Bajram	Self- appointed major of Mitrovica (PDK)
Rugova, Ibrahim	LDK founder and President, who advocated peaceful resistance. Principal moderate ethnic Albanian figure in Kosovo.
Rev. Sava Janjic	Aka Father Sava and "Cybermonk". Voice of tolerance. Member of KTC.

Selimi, Rexhep	Prominent KLA member.
Selimi, Sylejman	Former Commander in chief of the KLA, appointed February 1999
Seselj, Vojislav	Ultra-nationalist MP who commanded paramilitary unit during the war. Milosevic named him his favourite politician and helped him create his party. Later jailed him. Now Deputy PM of Serbia.
Shala, Blerim	Editor of magazine "Zeri". Member of KTC.
Shala, Shaban	Founder member of PBD.
Sherifi, Bilall	Close associate of Thaci.
Shukriu, Edi	Member of LDK presidency.
Solevic, Miroslav	Kosovo Serb activist.
Surroi, Veton	Publisher of "Koha Ditore" newspaper. Politically independent. Founder of the PPK, but has been critical of all parties.
Tahiri, Edita	Close associate of Rugova, key LDK figure.
Thaci, Hashim	Key political leader associated with KLA. Now PPK. Was PM of Provisional Government.
Trajkovic, Mocilo	President of Kosovo Serbian Resistance Movement (SPO) Critic of Milosevic, would like to see partition of Kosovo. Member of KTC.
Védrine, Hubert	French foreign minister and joint chairman of the Rambouillet/Paris peace talks.
Vllasi, Azem	Ethnic Albanian Kosovo Party leader. jailed in 1989 after Milosevic pledged to arrest him at mass rally. Released in April 1990.

ANNEX D ABBREVIATIONS

DOS	Democratic Opposition of Serbia
EU	European Union
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
IAC	Interim Administrative Council
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
JIAS	Joint Interim Administration Structure
JNA	Former Yugoslavia Peoples' Army
JUL	Yugoslav United Left Party
KFOR	Kosovo Force
KLA	Kosovo Liberation Army (aka UCK)
KPC	Kosovo Protection Corps
KPS	Kosovo Police Force (police force with local officers)
KTC	Kosovo Transition Council
KVM	Kosovo Verification Mission
MUP	Serb Special Police
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PPDK	Party for a Progressive and Democratic Kosovo
SDS	Serbian Democratic Party
SFRY	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
SPS	Socialist Party of Serbia
SRSG	Special Representative of the (UN) Secretary General
TMK	Albanian abbreviation for KPC
UCK	Ushtria Clirimtare e Kosoves (Albanian for KLA)
UCMPB	Ushtria Clirimtare e Medvedja, Presheve Bujanovac
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIP	United Nations International Police
UNMIK	United Nations Mission in Kosovo
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VJ	FRY Army

ANNEX E

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