

Union Ministry of Human and Minority Rights Support Initiative for Serbia & Montenegro

Law Reform, Reporting and Strategic Plan



Meeting in Serbia and Montenegro



legal order with that of the European Union and the European accession. A separate legislative reform program has been developed and devised for Serbia with 35% of population being minorities, and for Montenegro which has no numeric majority of one ethnic group.

Publications of the project:

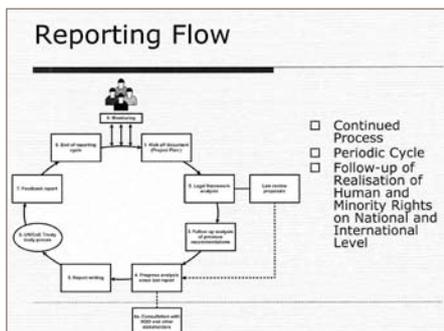
- *Strategy of the Ministry for Human and Minority Rights.* — vision of the Ideal Mandate, the instruments in the each of the priorities defined and tasks identified, planning base analyzing the external situation — political and social context, geographic challenges and internal situation — capacities and resources.
- *Law Reform Programme in the Area of Human Rights — Harmonisation with International Standards. Overview*

continued on page 2 ●●●

EWA CHYLINSKI

In May 2006 ECMI and Danish Institute for Human Rights concluded an extensive advisory project for the then Ministry for Human and Minority Rights of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. The Ministry for Human and Minority Rights was one of the five ministries that jointly constituted the Council of Ministers of the State Union. Since the confirmation of the dissolution of the Union as an outcome of the independence referendum in Montenegro, the competencies of the Ministry were transferred to the Government of the Republic of

Serbia as the Agency for Human and Minority Rights and remained within the Montenegro Ministry of Justice Department for Human and Minority Rights. When designed the project was anticipating such an option and a particular approach to legislative provisions in both republics was provided from the onset. The main goal of the project was to promote the national legislative framework and to produce sustainable mechanism of reporting and follow up of compatibility of regulations with international standards and commitments. The process as such should also contribute to increased compatibility of Serbia and Montenegro



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for the Republic of Montenegro. The overview presents a catalogue of statutes that need to be harmonized; identifies structures necessary for the revolving process of legislative review by problems and gaps through “right-by-right” review. A comparison with the Constitution, national legislation and international standards provides recommendations for improvements

- *Law Reform Programme in the Area of Human Rights — Harmonisation with International Standards. Overview for the Republic of Serbia. As above for Montenegro*
- *Monitoring and Reporting Manual — Implementing Interna-*

tional Human and Minority Right Obligations in Serbia and Montenegro. The Manual presents an outline of an effective reporting system in relation to the United Nations and Council of Europe, an obligation of the signatory countries. Although having met many of the key criteria, there are still structural deficits. The Manual offers recommendations how to address them and how to use reporting mechanism to improve both countries’ record of human and minority rights.

- *Reporting on Implementation of International Conventions in the Field of Human and Minority Rights. Training Materials.*

ECMI Board

In April 2006, ECMI Board constituted itself with new members:

- Chairman Dr Knud Larsen
- Mr. Niels Korsby
- Ambassador Tore Bøgh
- Professor Bertel Heurlin
- Professor Dr Rainer Hofmann
- Mr. Marc Scheuer
- Ms. Caroline Schwarz
- Dr Wolfgang Wodarg

We thank all previous members of the Board for their engagement and various contributions to further development of ECMI academic and advisory capacity.

Kosovo: Mainstreaming Returns Into the Work of the Municipal Government

ULRIKE SCHMIDT

At the end of 2005, on request of UNMIK Office of Returns and Communities and UN Development Programme in Kosovo, ECMI was asked to devise a training programme for Municipal Returns Officers (MRO) throughout Kosovo that would incorporate best practices in the field of minority issues. This project was included in a programme conducted by ECMI to support central and local level institutions in understanding, formulating and effectively implementing policies on minorities and to facilitate dialogue and bridge the gap between government structures and civil society organizations from minority communities for issues relevant to them.

The position of the MRO was created at municipality level to coordinate the returns process of refugees and displaced persons who left the area during Kosovo war and to facilitate reintegration of returnees into local structures. The success of the MROs has been limited due to a lack of understanding of their role and

responsibilities, accompanied by a low level of coordination between them and different actors involved in the returns processes, particularly between local and central government institutions.

When designing the training, ECMI addressed these issues in a two-phased approach: first, identifying problems through interviews conducted with MROs and Municipal Principals across all 30 municipalities in Kosovo and second proposing adequate training. A two days training was conducted in co-operation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in March 2006. It provided the 20 participants (MROs and Municipal Gender Officers from each region in Kosovo, as well as Regional Officers from the Ministry of Communities and Returns) with the necessary information and tools to carry out their mandate. Each of the presentations and modules of the training

addressed one particular aspect of the inclusion of minority aspects into the returns process. Moreover, the interactive units of the

training, also attended by representatives of UNDP and UNHCR, were aimed at facilitating communication between MROs and other municipal, national and international actors involved in meeting minority rights standards in the returns process.

As an additional result of the training, ECMI compiled a list of recommendations for creating an environment for sustainable returns and for efficiently streamlining the minority and the returns work at municipal level.



EU enlargement expertise on minority issues was provided by ECMI in February and July. The February briefing dealt with the compliance of Romania and Bulgaria to universal legal standards in order to assist EU DG Enlargement in forming an EU opinion on the fulfillment of accession requirements. The briefing in July referred once again to Romania and Bulgaria, but also to the progress made by of the Western Balkan candidate states Croatia, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; as well as Serbia, Montenegro, Albania and in addition by Turkey. The EU endorsement of using Copenhagen criteria for the next enlargement round puts the countries under concrete obligations to the *acquis communautaire*.

ECMI and the Kosovo Community Consultative Council Develop a Framework Document for the Protection of the Rights of Communities in Kosovo

ULRIKE SCHMIDT

On 13 January 2006, a memorandum of cooperation was signed between ECMI and the Kosovo Delegation to the Vienna Status Talks, represented by Mr. Veton Surroi, which states that ECMI will provide expertise on minority rights, standards and other technical issues to the **Community Consultative Council** (CCC) of the Kosovo Delegation. ECMI has since been assisting the ethnic community representatives of Kosovo in the formation of their position in relation to the talks on Kosovo's future status. The CCC will enhance the role of communities in the status negotiations, and will eventually be transformed into a permanent body to facilitate inter-community discussion and input into the policy-making process in areas of community interest.

Over the past months, ECMI has facilitated regular meetings of the CCC in Pristina and high-level meetings between the CCC and representatives of different bodies of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG) in Kosovo. In cooperation with the Kosovo Delegation, ECMI has organized three major workshops on community rights protection issues for community representatives and other stakeholders.

The first workshop was held in Durrës, Albania, from 26 to 29 March, with the purpose of discussing community rights protection issues raised during the early stages of final status negotiations in Vienna. It was attended by CCC representatives from all of Kosovo's communities, and the presence of Serbian representatives was regarded as a particularly important development in terms of their participation in the status discussions. The objective of the workshop was to support community representatives in formulating their position on major topics such as the legal entrenchment of human and community rights, community representation, language, culture, education, media, health, freedom of movement, and vital interest, and to develop an approach to community representation for use at the final status negotiations and beyond. The document produced, *Views Expressed by the Kosovo Community Consultative Council Relating to Community Rights*, is open to further adaptation when policy recommendations are developed into more specific legal provisions.



The participants of the workshop held in Cambridge in April 2006

During the second workshop in Cambridge, from 9 to 12 April, the document developed in Durrës was discussed further by legal and constitutional experts from the Kosovo Delegation and CCC representatives. This resulted in a draft *Framework Document for the Protection of Rights of Communities in Kosovo* which includes a comprehensive package of constitutional, legal and policy measures to guarantee the long-term protection of communities in any future settlement agreement. The different thematic working sessions were attended by international experts on universal and European legal protection of minority and community rights. The document covers major aspects of human and community rights protection and provides a solid base for a Special Constitutional Law on Communities as envisaged by communities in Kosovo.

In the third workshop in Thessaloniki, from 19 to 23 July, ECMI brought together leaders from the major political parties and groups in Kosovo with PISG officials, members of the Kosovo Delegation, and senior representatives of all communities in Kosovo, to further advance the Cambridge document. Experts from major international organizations such as the Council of Europe, the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, UNMIK, the European Commission, and others, attended the working group and plenary sessions. The meeting considered more technical, legal drafting proposals for the creation of a Special Constitutional Law on the Protection of the Rights of Communities to be introduced into the Kosovo Assembly. A final report reflects the suggestions made by all workshop participants for the further drafting of the *Framework Document on the Protection of Rights of Communities in Kosovo*. A number of issues discussed relate to the future constitutional arrangements for Kosovo, including the issue of membership of the Kosovo Assembly, and mechanisms for the protection of vital interests. These recommendations were submitted for consideration to the Kosovo Delegation and may be of relevance in the context of the Vienna negotiations, the final status settlement, and Kosovo's new constitution.

The project, including the extensive workshop activities, was made possible by generous funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway.

Furthering Goals of Country integration in Moldova

VALENTINA RIGAMONTI

ECMI organized two seminars related to its activities in Moldova in July 2006.

1. SEMINAR ON "POWER SHARING AND ALLOCATION OF COMPETENCIES BETWEEN CENTRAL AND AUTONOMY GOVERNMENTS IN MOLDOVA"

From 12 to 14 July 2006, ECMI and the Cambridge University Carnegie Project on Resolving Self-Determination Disputes Using Complex Power-Sharing organized the seminar "Power Sharing and Allocation of Competencies between Central and Autonomy Governments in Moldova" in Cambridge. It brought together international experts on power sharing with representatives of the Moldovan central and the Gagauzian autonomy governments. This seminar was a follow up to the Cambridge Seminar of 19-24 November 2005 at which it was decided to establish a technical working group to discuss the future development of the Moldovan-Gagauzian governmental relationship. During this seminar, a number of key issues were identified by both the delegations and the international experts, such as the distribution of competencies between the centre, the autonomous entity and the local authorities; taxation, budgetary allocation and financing autonomy; and exercise of state-wide competencies within Gagauzia.

The discussion during the seminar in July focused on the question of competence distribution between Moldova and Gagauzia with particular attention to the organization of the competencies and the allocation of powers between Moldovan and Gagauzian authorities and legislation. This topic is very important because the existing provisions, such as the Gagauzian Legal Code of 1998, the Law on the Special Status of Gagauzia and Moldovan Constitution are not sufficiently specific in this regard. The participants examined the various areas of competence, from culture to education, and considered the appropriate level of competence or whether a shared competence is required.

At the end of the seminar the Moldovan and Gagauzian delegation



expressed their interest in advancing further the dialogue on power sharing and allocation of competencies and welcomed the continuance of ECMI's assistance in this process. Thus, a new meeting is planned for next fall. The discussion will be focused on the issue of the Gagauzian representation in central bodies and on the question of powers and competencies that remain in central government and which can be exercised in relation to the Gagauzian territory.

2. SEMINAR "STRENGTHENING LINKS BETWEEN CONSTITUENCIES FOR CONSTRUCTIVE CONFLICT SETTLEMENT IN TRANSNISTRIA"

From 20 to 23 July 2006, ECMI organized the Seminar "Strengthening Links between Constituencies for Constructive Conflict Settlement in Transnistria" in Flensburg. This seminar brought together international experts on resolving ethno-territorial conflicts and officials from donor institutions together with representatives of the government and civil society in Moldova and Transnistria to discuss strategies for strengthening links between stakeholders in the conflict settlement process. This seminar provided an opportunity to reflect on the progress in building a constituency for conflict settlement on principles of country reintegration, to exchange opinions and expectations about the role that Transnistrian civil society actors can play in facilitating the process of negotiation, and to draw on the knowledge of international experts and representatives of donor institutions who have been engaged in efforts to

strengthen peace constituencies in other conflict zones.

The seminar was mainly divided into two parts. The first part was devoted to the discussion of new strategies of conflict settlement, such as enhancing the process of negotiation among the Moldovan and Transnistrian authorities and examining at the process of democratization as a mean of conflict resolution. The seminar also provided an important avenue to discuss the internal political developments in Transnistria and the present situation of electronic and print media within the region in comparison with the media situation in Belarus.

The second part of the seminar explored ways to increase the visibility of civil society advocates of conflict settlement within Transnistria and the international donor community. The seminar gave an opportunity for the representatives of the Transnistrian civil society to discuss with international donors their main problems in receiving new grants and funding and the prospects for the implementation of new projects in the region.

ECMI would like to thank the German Foreign Ministry for its generous grant which supported the organisation of this seminar.



Romani Expert Groups for Romani Integration in Macedonia

EBEN FRIEDMAN

Following on their successful research projects of the first project year, between October 2005 and February 2006 ECMI's Romani Expert Groups laid the groundwork for a new series of research projects. Whereas most of the field research for these projects will be conducted in the second half of the current project year, project implementation began in March 2006, with the Expert Groups presenting their research topics at the joint meeting also held in that month.

The themes selected by the four Expert Groups for their research in the second project year are given below.

EXPERT GROUP ON EDUCATION

- Refugee Children and their Integration in the Educational System
- Better Schools: Through the Eyes of Romani, Macedonian and Albanian Children

EXPERT GROUP ON HEALTH

- Confidence in Healthcare Institutions: Personal Experiences, Knowledge of Rights and Awareness of Health Insurance and Protection
- The Romani Population and its Level of Information on Family Planning and Sexually Transmitted Diseases

EXPERT GROUP ON CIVIL RIGHTS

- Social Status of Roms in Macedonia before and after the Ohrid Framework Agreement: Roms' Subjective Feelings Regarding the Ohrid Framework Agreement
- Roms' Attitude Towards Political Parties and Reasons for their (Non-) Participation

EXPERT GROUP ON EMPLOYMENT

- Active Employment Measures and their Effect within the Romani Community

The research reports generated by the Expert Groups from the projects which they designed and implemented with ECMI facilitation will be compiled in a volume and presented to the public in Skopje in October 2006.

Beyond continuing to design and implement their own research projects, the Expert Groups have taken an increasing role in preparing and moderating their own regular meetings, with the facilitation provided by the ECMI Project Team moving gradually in the direction of supervision. The Expert Groups will also be actively involved in the process of refining ECMI's exit strategy for the project in such a way as to maximize the Expert Groups' self-sustainability.

Supporting Local Romani Coordinators in Serbia and Montenegro

Travelling in December 2005 and January 2006 to the thirteen municipalities in the Republic of

Serbia where local Romani coordinators had been established, the ECMI Project Team established contact not only with the local Romani coordinators, but also with the coordinators' (non-Romani) counterparts in local government responsible for the education, employment, health, and housing sectors. The selection of sectors corresponding to the action plans adopted at the national level in the framework of the Decade of Roma Inclusion was made in order to maximize coordination among the municipalities included in the project as well as between the individual municipalities and the central government.

While the demand for aid from the thirteen Romani coordinators established to date demonstrates the potential for the coordinators to serve the corresponding local Romani communities, the continued existence of these positions depends in large part on the coordinators' ability to generate the concrete results necessary to gain support from the state budget in future. The achievement of these results in turn requires increased capacity on the part of not only the local Romani coordinators, but also the local government officials in charge of the sectors within which Roms' complex and multi-faceted marginalization manifests itself. For this reason, training activities have constituted the main emphasis of the first half of the project year.

In consultation with the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights as well as with the Romani coordinators themselves, ECMI designed specialized training sessions for the local Romani coordinators on the following topics:

- General computer literacy;
- Human and minority rights (including the rights of women);
- The Decade of Roma Inclusion and the National Action Plans;
- Project design and fundraising;
- Project management; and
- Advocacy.

With an eye to improving coordination between local Romani coordinators and relevant heads of sector, the training sessions on human rights, action plans, and project design were administered to mixed groups consisting of heads of sector and local Romani coordinators. *The project is supported by a grant from Swedish International Development Agency.*





Mount Shkara in Svaneti, the highest mountain in Georgia.

New ECMI-Denmark Caucasus Programme

TOM TRIER

In June, ECMI has entered into a new programme agreement with the Neighbourhood Programme Department (NAB) of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the period June 2006 to December 2007. The programme, which is part of Denmark's Neighbourhood Programme 2005 – 2007, will continue efforts to enhance relations between the government and minority communities in Georgia towards the development of more inclusive policies on national minorities in Georgia.

The ECMI interventions under the programme are organized in three components:

- COMPONENT I seeks to further the empowerment of minority communities in Javakheti and Kvemo Kartli. This will be performed through resource mobilization skills to implement local initiatives and to enhance dialogue and information exchange between regional and national level stakeholders, thereby enhancing inter-ethnic relations and further regional integration. ECMI will continue to enhance and develop regional stakeholder networks — structures consisting of civil society organisations and local governance structures, in particular in Javakheti and Kvemo Kartli. In Javakheti this will be done by further developing the network of community representatives, the “Javakheti Citizens’ Forum”, established in August 2005,

while similar structures will be established in Kvemo Kartli with a special focus on the multiethnic Tsalka district populated by Armenians, Greeks, Azeris as well as those displaced due to natural calamities from the ethnic Georgian mountain regions of Svaneti and Adjara.

- COMPONENT II seeks to strengthen the capacity of government institutions in the formulation and delivery of minority related policies and regional issues that are sensitive to minority concerns. At the government level, the programme in its first phase will build on supporting existing structure. In addition, activities to further the development of on-going efforts of the governments will be implemented, e.g. in the field of the on-going considerations on repatriation of involuntarily displaced Meskhetians (deported in 1944); in developing policy on the resettlement of ecological migrants; and in streamlining the implementation of the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and support for the ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. Moreover, a Council of National Minorities established under the auspices of the Public Defender in December 2005 will be developed and institutionalized.

- COMPONENT III aims at raising government awareness of national context specific minority issues and ensuring compliance with international treaties

on minority protection. With ECMI's basis as a research oriented institution, the conduct of analysis on minority — majority relations and on government policies and their effect on minority populations will help to make data available on the need for improvements in the national minority field and will also contribute to measure the impact of the programme activities. Moreover, the research will assist in improving and refining the programme methodology and contribute to enhanced standards of implementation.

The overall success of the ECMI programme in Georgia will depend on the government's continued commitment to maintain a constructive dialogue with national minorities and further regional integration. Efforts under this programme could be negatively affected if the central government embarks upon policies that neglect the concerns of national minorities. However, given the government's commitment to reform and to Euro-Atlantic integration, it is not expected that a major deterioration will take place. However, other factors can play a role in determining the success of the programme. An escalation of inter-regional tension in the Caucasus or a worsening situation in Georgia, e.g. in relation to the conflict over South Ossetia/the Tskhinvali Region, could also impede the ECMI programme.

More details on the new ECMI programme in Georgia is available at: <http://www.ecmigeorgia.org>, where publications of research materials on minority issues in Georgia are also available for downloading.



From a meeting in the multi-ethnic Tsalka district of Georgia, where ECMI implements activities to enhance relations between the districts' Armenian, Azeri, Greek and Georgian population groups. In the centre, the districts head of Administration, Mikheil Tskhitishvili and to the right ECMI's Gagi Pasuri and Teimuraz Lomsadze from the Office of the State Minister for Conflict Resolution Issues.

Social Inclusion of Minorities – Assessing Cultural Policies in the European Union

The Evaluation of the Impact of Inclusion Policies under the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) in the European Union reviews the cultural policies introduced in the National Actions Plans (NAPs) of six member states of the EU. Senior research teams from Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Sweden analyze the effectiveness of the NAPs of their country in promoting social inclusion of ethnic minorities, in-

cluding Roma/Sinti groups.

Since the inception of the project 'The Aspect of Culture in the Social Inclusion of Ethnic Minorities' in late 2005, ECMI has facilitated two workshops in Flensburg and several electronic discussions boards on the project website to serve as platforms for the teams to pioneer an index of Common Inter-Cultural Indicators (CICIs) and to discuss specific issues like effectiveness and cost-effectiveness for

comparative analyses and benchmarking within the EU.

The results of the evaluation project will be presented at a public dissemination seminar in Flensburg on 17th October 2006. The country reports will be available on the project website in October and the final reports in December 2006 (www.ecmi-eu.org/projects/omc).

— Ulrike Schmidt

Foundations' Day Schleswig-Holstein, May 2006

For the second time since 2003 the German Land of Schleswig-Holstein arranged a general presentation and a fair for all registered foundations. ECMI as one of the key foundations dealing with minority issues on the academic and practical level was also represented. The purpose was to encourage establishment of foundations with various missions and mandates as an efficient form of target oriented grant-making and also to present the work of already existing foundations. The Foundation Day was convened on the premises of the newly renovated historic docks of the Lübeck harbour.

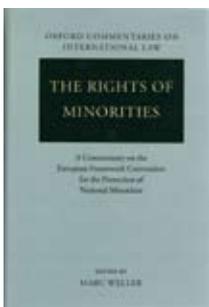
EBLUL conference on Implementing Language Legislation

As a last activity under the EU-supported programme "Partnership for Diversity" the European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages organized a conference on Implementing Language Legislation. It was hosted in the Gaelic-speaking region of Scotland, Isle of Skye, by the Highland Council at the premises of the Gaelic college in which the revitalisation of the Gaelic language at all levels, including education, has been put in motion since the mid-1980s.

Participants from many linguistic minority groups shared their experiences on the legislative measures taken by their respective governments in relation to the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages. The keynote speaker, Prof. Robert Dunbar, dealt with the question of what type of legislation — enabling or enforcing — is most efficient in the promotion and protection of minority languages. Case studies from Wales, Ireland, Finland and various regions of Spain were discussed and the importance of an active approach to social inclusion through language was underscored. The Highland Council presented a family-based Gaelic support programme as well as programmes related to the use of minority languages, for example in police force and community services. As ECMI has included language and cultural rights in its strategy for the next two to three years, it was very important to hear voices of the minority language users, as well as to consider experiences from this conference.

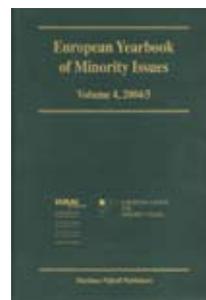


External Publications by ECMI Staff



The Rights of Minorities in Europe: Commentary on the European Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (paperback version), edited by Marc Weller

Publisher: Oxford University Press
Publishing date: July 2006



European Yearbook of Minority Issues, Volume 4, 2004/2005

Publisher: Brill Academic Publishers
Publishing date: June 2006



Minority Issues Mainstreaming: A Practical Guide for European Agency for Reconstruction Programmes

European Agency for Reconstruction (EAR) and European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI).
September 2006.



Eben Friedman, "Minority Rights in Europe: Roms in Slovakia and the Czech Republic", in Brosig, Malte (ed.) Human Rights in Europe. A Fragmented Regime?

Publisher: Peter Lang
Publishing date: 2006

●●● New ECMI Publications

Recent ECMI Reports, Working Papers and Briefs

ECMI Working Paper #25

Denis Dafflon.

Managing Ethnic Diversity in Javakheti:
Two European Models of Multilingual Tertiary Education.

February 2006. 25 pp., appendix.

(ISSN 1435-9812)

➔ www.ecmi.de/download/working_paper_25.pdf

ECMI Working Paper #26

Jonathan Wheatley.

The Status of Minority Languages in Georgia And the Relevance of Models from Other European States.

March 2006, 37 pp., appendix.

(ISSN 1435-9812)

➔ www.ecmi.de/download/working_paper_26.pdf

ECMI Working Paper #27

Florian Bieber and Jenni Winterhagen.

Ethnic Violence in Vojvodina: Glitch or Harbinger of Conflicts to Come?

April 2006, 49 pp. appendix.

(ISSN 1435-9812)

➔ www.ecmi.de/download/working_paper_27.pdf

Mini Guide to Ethnic and National Minorities in Europe

European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI)

October 2006

Calendar of Events

March

DH-MIN Meeting in Brasov / Romania

Workshop on the Strategy and Operationalization of Sustainable Returns in Kosovo - Ohrid, Macedonia

April

FUEN Civil Society Dialogue, Akademie Sankelmark. Presentation by ECMI Director

May

FCNM Conference, Brussels

ECMI at 2nd Day of Schleswig-Holstein Foundations, Luebeck

ECMI at Akademie Sankelmark, Session of delegation of Parliament of Schleswig-Holstein

June

Visit by Dr. Rein, German Ministry of the Interior, Dr. Bergner, new appointed Minority Representative of the German Government and Mr Kayenburg, President of the Parliament of the land of Schleswig-Holstein to ECMI

ECMI at Glücksburg Castle, Meeting with GMF Fellows on Minority Policy in Schleswig-Holstein

Visit of ECMI Chairman Dr Knud Larsen and ECMI Director Marc Weller to Minister President of Schleswig-Holstein, Mr Peter Harry Carstensen, Kiel

Meeting of the Kosovo Delegation discussing the "Framework Document for the Protection of Rights of Communities in Kosovo", Thessaloniki, Greece

ECMI Lecture at EBLUL seminar, Scotland

July

ECMI Seminar "Power Sharing and Allocation of Competencies between Central and Autonomy Governments in Moldova" Cambridge on July 12-14, 2006, Cambridge

2nd Workshop of the Open Method of Coordination - The Aspect of Culture in the Social Inclusion of Ethnic Minorities, Flensburg.

ECMI seminar "Strengthening Links between Constituencies for Constructive Conflict Settlement in Transnistria", Flensburg

September

Youmm – Minority Marathon – ECMI Information Stand and Press Office, Flensburg

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