



Security Council

Distr.: General
4 October 2019

Original: English

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction and Mission priorities

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#), by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and requested me to report at regular intervals on the implementation of its mandate. The report covers the activities of UNMIK, and developments related thereto, from 16 May to 15 September 2019.

2. The priorities of the Mission remain to promote security, stability and respect for human rights in Kosovo and in the region. In furtherance of its goals, UNMIK continues its constructive engagement with Pristina and Belgrade, all communities in Kosovo and regional and international actors. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Kosovo Force continue to perform their roles within the framework of Security Council resolution [1244 \(1999\)](#). The European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) continues its presence in Kosovo, in line with the statement by the President of the Security Council of 26 November 2008 ([S/PRST/2008/44](#)) and my report of 24 November 2008 ([S/2008/692](#)). The United Nations agencies, funds and programmes work closely with the Mission.

II. Key political and security developments

3. The reporting period was marked by the resignation of the Prime Minister of Kosovo, Ramush Haradinaj, on 19 July. The Prime Minister cited as a major reason his invitation to be interviewed by the Specialist Chambers and the Specialist Prosecutor's Office, and clarified that he would continue to perform his functions pending the formation of a new government. On 5 August, in response to a request by President of Kosovo, Hashim Thaçi, to propose a new candidate for Prime Minister, the President of the Assembly of Kosovo announced that the governing coalition comprising the Democratic Party of Kosovo, the Alliance for the Future of Kosovo, the Socialist Democratic Initiative of Kosovo, the New Kosovo Alliance and the Serbian List, would not continue under a new Prime Minister. This was followed by the dissolution of the Assembly on 22 August and a subsequent announcement by the President of Kosovo that early parliamentary elections would be held on 6 October.

4. On 10 September, the Central Election Commission certified 25 political entities (20 political parties, including 3 representing Kosovo Serbs, 4 pre-election coalitions,



including 1 representing Kosovo Serbs, and 1 independent candidate) for participation in the parliamentary elections. To date, the following registered political parties and coalitions have announced their respective candidates for the position of Prime Minister: Albin Kurti for the Movement for Self-Determination (Vetëvendosje), Vjosa Osmani for the Democratic League of Kosovo, Kadri Veseli for the Democratic Party of Kosovo, Ramush Haradinaj for the coalition between the Alliance for the Future of Kosovo and the Social Democratic Party of Kosovo and Fatmir Limaj for the coalition between the Socialist Democratic Initiative of Kosovo and the New Kosovo Alliance. The electoral lists of all certified political entities also met the required 30 per cent representation of women, as required by the Law on General Elections. On 9 September, the Central Election Commission issued an instruction that only identification documents issued by Kosovo authorities would be accepted during the vote. The Serbian List protested the instruction as violating the Law on General Elections and submitted an appeal to the Election Complaints and Appeals Panel. The Panel upheld the instruction, following which the Serbian List sent an appeal to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court had not issued a decision at the time of writing.

5. Following the Prime Minister's resignation, international actors stressed the importance of resuming the dialogue with Belgrade as soon as a new government is in place. However, persistent tensions between Belgrade and Pristina have continued to undermine prospects for the resumption of the dialogue, while reviving concerns about the overall stability of the situation on the ground. As Belgrade and Pristina have remained entrenched in their positions regarding the conditions under which the dialogue could be resumed, another controversy arose concerning the reported refusal by the Kosovo police to allow holders of Serbian passports to enter Kosovo, which led to protests by Belgrade.

6. On 13 August, the Governments of France, Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America issued a joint statement calling on Pristina and Belgrade to avoid actions hindering the resumption of the dialogue. They pressed upon Pristina authorities to suspend the 100 per cent tariff on goods from Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which has remained in place since November 2018, and on Belgrade authorities to halt the "de-recognition campaign against Kosovo". In another joint statement, issued in Pristina on 30 August, they stressed the need to rise above populist and nationalist rhetoric, underlining that the next government would need flexibility to negotiate and the ability to articulate a positive vision of its future relationship with Belgrade.

7. Meanwhile, on 27 June, the Constitutional Court of Kosovo declared unconstitutional the mandate and competences of Pristina's negotiating team for the dialogue with Belgrade, which had been established in December 2018. This was followed by the resignation of the co-chairs and the members of the team. The Court concluded that "representation of foreign policy is the responsibility of constitutional institutions", and that powers to reach an international agreement cannot be transferred from constitutional institutions to "special mechanisms", such as the negotiating team. While Pristina's negotiating position remains to be determined by the new government when it is established, political parties in Pristina, in positioning themselves for elections, advocated adherence to the 100 per cent import tariff, with some proposing an even more forceful "policy of reciprocity" towards Belgrade, including in the area of trade. In response, the President of Serbia, Aleksandar Vučić, expressed doubt that the dialogue could resume soon and reiterated Belgrade's position that it would not return to the negotiating table until Pristina has lifted the tariff.

8. Following the announcement of the new leadership of European Union institutions in July 2019, political leaders in Pristina reiterated their commitment to

Kosovo's European perspective. The Prime Minister used the opportunity to also reiterate his position that the dialogue with Belgrade should result in an agreement on mutual recognition "within existing borders". While participating in the Western Balkans Summit within the framework of the Berlin Process, held from 3 to 5 July in Poznań, Poland, the Prime Minister emphasized the complexity of trade relations with Belgrade, arguing that they could not be addressed separately from the European Union-facilitated dialogue. In response, the Prime Minister of Serbia, Ana Brnabić, questioned Kosovo's willingness to continue the dialogue and stressed that the outcome of a dialogue process could not be predefined.

9. Prior to its dissolution on 22 August, the Assembly of Kosovo ratified an agreement for European Union financial assistance through the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance, which foresees support for democracy and good governance, in line with the European reform agenda for Kosovo, as well as alignment of the rule of law and fundamental rights in Kosovo with European standards. The ratification followed the publication, at the end of May, of the 2019 European Commission report on Kosovo, in which Pristina's progress in the rule of law and public administration reforms was acknowledged, while Kosovo's fight against corruption and organized crime was still recognized in the report as being "at an early stage". During the reporting period, representatives of the international community in Pristina continued to express concern about political influence over senior-level appointments for independent institutions in Kosovo.

10. On the morning of 28 May, Kosovo police conducted an operation targeting suspects of smuggling and organized crime at different locations in northern Kosovo. The operation was conducted under warrants issued by the Basic Court of Pristina and following an investigation by the Police Inspectorate of Kosovo into misconduct involving Kosovo police officers. According to the Kosovo Police Service, it led to the arrest of 29 suspects, including 19 local police officials. Two Kosovo police officers and approximately 10 civilians were injured in the course of the operation. In addition, two members of UNMIK staff, an international staff member and a local civilian staff member, were arrested and detained by Kosovo authorities for alleged obstruction of the police operation in two separate locations in the Zubin Potok municipality. Applicable immunities of the staff from arrest and detention and from legal process were not observed. My Special Representative issued a statement noting this, calling for the immediate release of the detained UNMIK staff and also urging all parties to abide by the principles of the rule of law. Both UNMIK staff members were subsequently released. During their arrest and detention, both suffered serious injuries that required hospitalization. The international staff member received medical treatment in local hospitals and was subsequently transferred to a hospital in Belgrade. He was declared "persona non grata" by Kosovo authorities, a doctrine that is not applicable to, or in respect of, United Nations personnel. The local staff member, along with five other defendants, was brought before the Basic Court of Mitrovica on 29 May for a hearing in connection with their detention. The Court ordered their immediate release on the basis that their continued detention at the request of the Mitrovica Basic Prosecutor's Office was unfounded. The local staff member was taken back to the Mitrovica North Medical Centre on the same day, where he remained until 3 June for further treatment. In August, the Mitrovica Basic Prosecutor expanded the investigation against eight individuals, including the two UNMIK staff members, for participating in a crowd, committing a criminal offence and hooliganism. At the end of the reporting period, judicial proceedings against the two UNMIK staff members were still ongoing, despite reiterated assertions of immunity. My Special Representative appointed an ad hoc investigation team in July, comprising United Nations legal, investigative and security experts from outside UNMIK to ascertain all the facts regarding the two incidents involving the arrest and detention of the two UNMIK staff. The investigation team visited the mission area to

collect information and meet with all parties concerned. At the time of writing, the investigation had not been concluded. The authorities of the Member State whose national was affected also initiated a national investigation.

11. During the reporting period, there were a number of incidents targeting religious sites and cemeteries. Unknown perpetrators vandalized a Serbian Orthodox Church in the municipality of Prizren on 28 May and a mosque in the municipality of Ferizaj/Uroševac on 18 June. On 13 July, unknown perpetrators damaged 19 tombstones in a Kosovo Serb cemetery in the town of Lipjan/Lipljan. On 4 August, 15 Muslim gravestones were vandalized in Pristina. These incidents are being investigated by the Kosovo Police Service. International actors, including my Special Representative, condemned the desecration of gravestones and called on law enforcement institutions to ensure a swift investigation and to bring those responsible to justice.

12. The Mission continued to monitor, in coordination with the United Nations Kosovo team and international partners, the reintegration process for the 110 persons (74 children, 32 women and 4 men) who had been repatriated from the Syrian Arab Republic to Kosovo in April 2019. The 74 children continue to live with relatives. On 26 July, the Basic Court of Pristina extended the house arrest of 24 of the repatriated women, on suspicion of participation in terrorist groups. On 3 September, one of them received a suspended sentence of two and a half years of imprisonment. Among the remaining eight women, four must report regularly to the police, while another four were released from house arrest. The four men continue to be detained in a high-security prison while investigations are ongoing. According to the competent authorities, all returnees received appropriate medical attention, which revealed that most of the children suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder.

13. In a separate development, on 30 August, the Basic Court of Pristina sentenced an individual to six months in prison for posting terrorism-related material on social media. On 4 September, the Basic Court of Pristina convicted six individuals (five men and one woman) on terrorism-related charges and sentenced them to a total of 25 years and nine months in prison. Reportedly, the Special Prosecution Office of Kosovo charged the six individuals with attempting to set up terrorist groups in Kosovo, North Macedonia and Albania, and with allegedly planning terrorist attacks in Kosovo Serb-majority areas and against Kosovo Force troops. The defendants were arrested in late June 2018 in Kosovo, following a joint international police operation. On 12 September, the Basic Court of Pristina sentenced another individual to 20 months in prison for posting terrorism-related material on social media. He was also convicted of using social networks to issue threatening messages against the Prime Minister of Kosovo.

III. Northern Kosovo

14. On 19 May, extraordinary mayoral elections took place in North Mitrovica, Zubin Potok, Leposavić/Leposaviq, and Zvečan/Zveçan, resulting in the Serbian List winning over 90 per cent of the vote in all four municipalities in northern Kosovo. The absence of other Kosovo Serb political parties in the elections prompted the representatives of France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom and United States to issue a joint statement on 20 May, in which they recalled the serious concerns expressed by the European Union Election Observation Mission in 2017 about intimidation in many Kosovo Serb-populated areas, especially against political parties competing against the Serbian List. The statement pointed out that these and other electoral shortcomings, such as the lack of up-to-date voter registries and clear election-related procedures, remained unaddressed, resulting in restricted electoral competition and limited political participation. The four elected mayors took office on 19 June and the

respective municipal assemblies resumed regular sessions one week later, almost six months after the suspension of activities in response to the imposition of the 100 per cent tariff by authorities in Pristina. In protest against Pristina's import tariff, shops and private businesses operated by Kosovo Serbs in the four northern municipalities were closed on 1 and 2 July.

IV. Normalization of relations between Belgrade and Pristina

15. During the period under review, no high-level meetings were held between Belgrade and Pristina within the framework of the European Union-facilitated dialogue. Consequently, there was no progress on efforts to implement existing agreements nor to engage constructively in dialogue for the normalization of relations. A meeting in Paris planned for early July, in follow-up to the meeting of Western Balkans leaders in Berlin at the end of April (S/2019/461, para. 15), was cancelled.

16. At an informal meeting of Foreign Ministers of the European Union, with the participation of Western Balkan officials, held in Helsinki on 30 August, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission, Federica Mogherini, reiterated the importance of a timely resumption of the Belgrade-Pristina talks. For his part, the Commissioner for European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations, Johannes Hahn, called on both parties to avoid unilateral actions that undermine the normalization of relations.

V. Returns, reconciliation and cultural heritage and community relations

17. During the reporting period, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recorded 31 voluntary returns by members of non-majority communities who had been displaced within and outside Kosovo. The returnees included 19 women and 12 men (25 Kosovo Serbs, 5 Kosovo Roma and 1 Kosovo Albanian). This brings the total number of displaced members of non-majority communities who have found durable solutions in Kosovo since 2000 to 28,185, including 13,834 women and 14,351 men (12,004 Kosovo Serbs, 7,581 Kosovo Egyptians and Ashkali, 3,935 Kosovo Roma, 1,875 Kosovo Bosniaks, 1,464 Kosovo Gorani, 1,282 Kosovo Albanians, 21 Kosovo Montenegrins, 19 Kosovo Turks and 4 Kosovo Croats). There remain 16,193 displaced persons within Kosovo (7,479 women and 9,714 men), as well as 69,627 persons with displacement-related needs across the Western Balkans region, out of the approximately 200,000 displaced persons from Kosovo residing in the region, most of them in Serbia.

18. The government of Kosovo, with support from OSCE and UNHCR, provided training to 40 municipal officials from Prizren, Pristina and Gjilan/Gnjilane regions aimed at ensuring effective implementation of the government regulations on the return of displaced persons and on durable solutions. In addition, out of Kosovo's 38 municipalities, 32 now have established municipal commissions on returns with assistance from OSCE.

19. On 13 June, UNMIK, in partnership with UNHCR, organized a workshop on challenges and good practices in facilitating the return of displaced persons at the local level. The workshop was chaired by my Special Representative and attended by representatives of 18 municipalities and the international community. Participants recommended that the Ministry of Communities and Returns develop and maintain a database and a case management system for all displaced persons and voluntary

returnees in Kosovo. On 26 June, the United Nations development coordinator, UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) co-chaired a round-table discussion with the Minister for Communities and Returns, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, with the participation of displaced families and representatives of receiving communities, as well as relevant international actors. The discussion focused on ways of promoting sustainable solutions for internally displaced persons and receiving communities.

20. During the reporting period, the government of Kosovo expanded the mandate of the independent commission on degrees issued by the University of Mitrovica to include accreditation of all secondary-level educational institutions operating in the Serbian language. The certificates can be used by graduates to apply for positions in public institutions in Kosovo. The independent commission continues to receive support from the European Centre for Minority Issues, an international non-governmental organization, in implementing its expanded mandate.

21. The Implementation and Monitoring Council, which oversees the special protective zones surrounding religious sites, met on 3 July. In follow-up to previous discussions, the Council noted no further objections to issuing a permit for the construction of a residential building inside the special protective zone of the Serbian Orthodox Church of the Presentation of the Virgin in the municipality of Lipjan/Lipljan. The Council also discussed the proposed construction of an administrative centre for the Islamic community in the same special protective zone and reiterated the need for an amicable solution to be found between the two religious communities. During subsequent meetings, the representatives of the two communities reached an agreement on the matter. At the same meeting, representatives of the Serbian Orthodox Church reiterated their concern about the plans of the municipality of Deçan/Dečani to build a transit road to Montenegro through the special protective zone of the Visoki Dečani monastery. In response, the Council reiterated the need to uphold the Law on Special Protective Zones and the need for the consent of the Serbian Orthodox Church before any construction can commence. The Council also discussed the non-implementation of the Constitutional Court ruling of 19 May 2016 in favour of the Church's ownership right to 24 ha of land, concluding that the decisions of the Court are final and binding, and therefore, must be implemented.

22. During the reporting period, the Eparchy of Raška-Prizren expressed concern over restoration works carried out by the Archaeological Institute of Kosovo on the remains of St. Nicholas Church in Novo Brdo/Novobërdë municipality. The Eparchy argued that the restoration was not compliant with the Law on Special Protective Zones. In addition, on 2 August, the Eparchy issued a communiqué expressing disappointment about a Catholic liturgy that took place in the same Church on 1 August, which in their view had undermined interfaith relations in Kosovo.

23. From 15 June to 15 July, the municipality of Pristina offered free civil registration for members of Ashkali, Egyptian and Roma communities. UNHCR also continued to support members of these communities in obtaining civil documentation and resolving civil status issues so as to enable their access to public services. UNHCR assisted 111 individuals (42 women and 69 men) in obtaining civil documentation. In addition, UNHCR provided legal assistance and counselling to 30 individuals from these communities (14 women, 16 men), including assistance to 9 returnees in resolving issues related to their property rights. UNHCR also provided psychosocial support to 35 members of Ashkali, Egyptian and Roma communities, with a special focus on enhancing their access to education.

24. UNHCR organized 15 focus group discussions across Kosovo, with the participation of 352 members of Ashkali, Egyptian and Roma communities

(108 women, 244 men) to raise awareness about the importance of, and about access to, services relating to birth registration and child protection. On 2 July, UNHCR facilitated a panel discussion with the former President of Kosovo, Atifete Jahjaga, the United Nations Development Coordinator, civil society organizations and 10 women representing the Ashkali, Egyptian and Roma communities, aimed at empowering women to identify and implement solutions to problems faced by their communities.

25. The Mission intensified its engagement with Ashkali, Egyptian and Roma communities, including with members of grass-roots organizations, educators and health service providers, as well as international partners working with these communities in the Mitrovica region, where health and education indicators remain precariously low, especially among women and children. UNMIK has continued to advocate the full exercise by the Ashkali, Egyptian and Roma communities of their social, economic and cultural rights.

26. Efforts continued to attract voluntary contributions for the trust fund in support of the Ashkali, Egyptian and Roma communities affected by lead poisoning in Kosovo, established in 2017 pursuant to the recommendations of the UNMIK Human Rights Advisory Panel. Following an initial contribution received in May 2019, no further contributions were received during the period under review.

VI. Rule of law and human rights

27. Kosovo institutions have continued efforts to strengthen the judiciary. The Special Departments of the Basic Court of Pristina and of the Court of Appeals, which were established under the new Law on Courts on 18 December 2018 in order to ensure the standardization of court practice, became operational in July. The departments have jurisdiction over all cases falling within the competence of the Special Prosecution Office of Kosovo, including war crimes, organized crime and corruption cases. On 30 May, the Assembly of Kosovo adopted the Law on the Special Chamber of the Supreme Court of Kosovo on Privatization Agency Related Matters. The Law allows for panels of judges to be composed entirely of local judges, therefore unblocking the work of the Chamber, which had not been functional since the departure of international judges in June 2018.

28. On 3 July, the Basic Court of Prizren, consisting of local judges, adjudicated a war crimes case concerning the 1998 abduction and murder of a Kosovo Albanian suspected of collaborating with Serbian forces. The Court convicted a former Kosovo Liberation Army commander of war crimes against the civilian population and sentenced him to 14 years of imprisonment.

29. On 24 June, the Assembly of Kosovo approved a report previously submitted by an investigative committee of the Assembly on the expulsion of six Turkish nationals in March 2018. The report cites 31 breaches of law and procedures, including alleged violations of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights) and the Constitution of Kosovo, by Kosovo authorities. In August, the Police Inspectorate of Kosovo submitted to the Special Prosecution Office of Kosovo criminal reports against 22 members of the Kosovo Police Service in relation to the expulsion of the Turkish nationals.

30. On 27 June, the Assembly of Kosovo, with support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), adopted the Law on Child Protection, which aims to ensure a well-coordinated government system of child protection to improve the prevention of and response to all forms of violence against boys and girls.

31. During the reporting period, UNMIK continued to support efforts to determine the fate of missing persons in Kosovo. On 24 May, UNMIK participated in the forty-ninth meeting of the Working Group on persons who are unaccounted for in connection with events in Kosovo, during which the delegations from both Belgrade and Pristina called upon my Special Representative to continue to facilitate assessments of potential sites of interest through ground-penetrating radar surveys. At the meeting, the International Committee of the Red Cross reported that 1,653 persons out of 6,063 remained missing as of May 2019. During the reporting period, the Kosovo Institute of Forensic Medicine, with support from EULEX, assessed possible mass grave sites in Deçan/Deçane, Ferizaj/Uroševac, Mitrovica, Podujevë/Podujevo, Prizren, Suharekë/Suva Reka, Vushtrri/Vučitrn and Viti/Vitina municipalities. The assessment resulted in the discovery of human remains at four of those sites, for which DNA testing is pending. A site assessment was also conducted by Serbian authorities in Kiževak, Serbia.

32. On 18 June, the government of Kosovo adopted a concept paper on the issue of missing persons, which foresees an amendment to the Law on Missing Persons, as advocated by the families of the missing and by international actors, to align the status and entitlements of the families of the missing with those of other groups of people who had suffered as a consequence of the conflict.

33. In August, the Office of Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination in the Office of the Prime Minister issued its first report on human rights in Kosovo. The report was initiated following a public appeal to the Prime Minister by the Ombudsperson Institution of Kosovo. While the report reveals the need for more regular and comprehensive monitoring and reporting by the government, using consistent methodology, it represents a positive step by Kosovo authorities to enhance accountability in applying international human rights standards. During the reporting period, the Ombudsperson Institution of Kosovo, the Committee on Human Rights, Gender Equality, Missing Persons and Petitions, and UNDP have continued to reach out to central and local level institutions to raise awareness of the importance of implementing the Ombudsperson's recommendations as they pertain to the promotion, protection and upholding of fundamental rights and freedoms.

VII. Women and peace and security

34. During the reporting period, the Kosovo government commission responsible for the verification and recognition of the status of survivors of conflict-related sexual violence received 75 applications, bringing the total number of applications received since its establishment to 1,057. To date, 406 applicants (394 women and 12 men) have been granted survivor status. Challenges persist in terms of assessing and evaluating applications owing to the sensitivity and complexity of cases.

35. On 1 July, the Islamic Community of Kosovo organized an interfaith gathering entitled "All together in one voice" aimed at supporting survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. The event resulted in a joint declaration by representatives of different religious groups in Kosovo in support of the survivors and their continued integration within their families and society. During the conference, UNMIK reiterated its commitment to maintain its support for the survivors and that combating sexual violence was a matter of human rights and dignity.

36. The Mission also supported a project, implemented by the Jahjaga Foundation, in cooperation with civil society partners, which helped to economically empower more than 50 women survivors of conflict-related sexual violence from majority and non-majority communities, including through their participation in professional training sessions and the provision of assistance to five survivor-led small businesses.

The support enabled the beneficiaries to overcome isolation, contribute to the well-being of their families and elevate their status and role within their community.

37. During the reporting period, the United Nations continued to help empower women professionals in Kosovo. On 5 July, with support from UNMIK and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Kosovo women parliamentarians marked the fourteenth anniversary of the women's caucus with a symbolic exhibition outside the Assembly of Kosovo, followed by a ceremonial session in the Assembly plenary hall. From 10 to 17 July, international experts engaged by UN-Women provided training to prosecutors from the Special Prosecution Office of Kosovo responsible for the prosecution of war crimes, as well as to investigators from the Kosovo Police war crimes unit, on interviewing witnesses and on the handling of confidential information.

38. On 5 July, within the framework of a project supported by the Peacebuilding Fund on "Empowering youth for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable future in Kosovo", UN-Women, UNDP, UNICEF and the United Nations Volunteers programme organized an extraordinary session of the Assembly, with 70 young women. The session, which served as an intergenerational dialogue between decision makers and young women aspiring to become leaders, highlighted the need for the increased involvement of young women in decision-making. Similarly, in August, under the same project, UN-Women organized two separate advocacy training sessions in Prizren for 30 young women from different communities and municipalities. In addition to equipping the young women with advocacy tools and strategies to increasing their influence in decision-making, the training sessions helped to foster cross-community dialogue and cooperation.

VIII. Trust-building, partnerships and cooperation

39. During the reporting period, UNMIK, in close collaboration with the United Nations Kosovo team, advanced the implementation of the recommendations arising from the United Nations Kosovo Trust-Building Forum, held in Ljubljana in May 2018. Efforts included the implementation of trust-building programmatic activities, in particular in the areas of language rights, youth empowerment and intercommunity dialogue, gender equality, access to justice and human rights.

40. In June, UNMIK, in partnership with IOM and the Office of the Language Commissioner, completed the first phase of a trust-building initiative aimed at promoting the learning of both official languages in Kosovo. As a result, the first online Albanian-Serbian and Serbian-Albanian dictionary, containing 20,000 words, and an associated online language course, were developed. On 5 August, a documentary produced by UNMIK, entitled "With Throat in Strawberries: A Test of Multilingualism in Kosovo", highlighting the value of multilingualism among communities and individuals, was featured during the international film festival DokuFest in Prizren. The screening of the documentary was followed by a high-profile panel discussion, organized jointly by UNMIK, IOM and the Embassy of the United Kingdom in Pristina, on the importance of multilingualism in Kosovo.

41. During the reporting period, UNMIK, in collaboration with UNICEF, advanced the implementation of its strategy in support of the youth, peace and security agenda in Kosovo. It supported the implementation of six innovative youth-led projects stemming from the third United Nations Youth Assembly in Kosovo, which took place on 24 April. The projects, which brought together some 300 young people from different communities (195 women and 105 men), aimed to foster reconciliation through creative activities, including the establishment of the first multi-ethnic astronomy club in Kosovo and a series of masterclasses in the areas of business, arts

and culture. In addition, in order to encourage the participation of young people in local decision-making processes, UNMIK funded a capacity-building project that focused on supporting some 30 members of municipal youth councils (17 women and 13 men) from five ethnically mixed municipalities, with community advocacy and engagement tools and strategies.

42. During the reporting period, as part of a project funded by UNMIK and implemented by Women's Rights, a local non-governmental organization, a multi-ethnic women's advocacy group, developed gender equality action plans for each of the four municipalities in northern Kosovo. The plans, which are based on the shared priorities of more than 200 women and men from rural areas and villages across Albanian, Serb, Bosniak, Gorani, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, were presented at a conference in Gračanica/Graçanicë on 14 June.

43. During the reporting period, UNMIK supported cooperation between media representatives and aspiring entrepreneurs from different communities through confidence-building projects funded by the Mission. A local non-governmental organization, the Centre for Communities' Development, brought together 20 women media professionals representing diverse communities in Kosovo, who signed a joint pledge to commit institutions and individual journalists to improve access to information, gender responsiveness and ethical reporting on crimes and security incidents. In addition, a local non-governmental organization, LINK, established the Mitrovica Innovation Centre and trained more than 50 youth from all communities in the region in information technology skills, with a focus on improving young people's access to entrepreneurial opportunities. Another local non-governmental organization, an association of business women known as "Sabor", facilitated business partnerships between Kosovo Albanian and Kosovo Serb producers, connecting small and medium-sized enterprises to larger production chains and new markets.

44. In the area of justice, from 17 to 19 June, UNMIK supported the holding of an annual seminar of Court of Appeals judges, facilitated by the Kosovo Academy of Justice. The seminar, which brought together judges from different communities, was a positive step towards the standardization of judicial practice throughout Kosovo. In partnership with UNICEF, UNMIK also funded a workshop with a view to providing assistance in drafting secondary legislation to enable the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Code.

45. With respect to the Ljubljana trust-building recommendations on the environment, on 27 June, with support from UNMIK and the United Nations Kosovo team, a local non-governmental organization, Let's Do It, organized a forum entitled "EverGreen Kosovo", which connected environmental activists from different ethnic backgrounds with decision makers and donors. The forum discussed the environmental challenges in Kosovo and resulted in a call for action on the environmental priorities and commitments agreed by the participants. In September, as a follow-up to the forum, UNMIK supported another local non-governmental organization, GAIA, in organizing a multi-ethnic youth initiative, with the participation of some 30 young persons from different municipalities in Kosovo to discuss creative solutions to environmental challenges.

46. The Mission continued to provide document certification services. During the period under review, a total of 845 documents were processed, including 484 relating to pensions and 361 to civil status, such as high school and university diplomas and marriage, birth and death certificates. UNMIK also continued to facilitate bilateral police cooperation between Kosovo authorities and the Ministry of Interior of Serbia, with a total of 61 requests received and processed. UNMIK facilitated the issuance of 31 Red Notices and 19 extradition requests from States members of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to Kosovo. It also opened 559 cases for

investigation within the INTERPOL database, bringing the total number of open cases related to the territory or people of Kosovo to 1,432, and processed 4,434 items of official correspondence related to its INTERPOL liaison function during the reporting period.

IX. Observations

47. Elections, when free and fair, provide an opportunity to advance democracy and to encourage debate on policies and programmes as well as public dialogue. I call on all parties in Kosovo to use the opportunity offered by the early parliamentary elections scheduled for 6 October to focus on tackling social and economic priorities and ensuring the strengthening of good governance, the rule of law and effective and accountable public institutions. I encourage the timely formation of a new government in Kosovo following the elections, so that the dialogue with Belgrade can resume promptly.

48. The long break in the formal talks facilitated by the European Union between Belgrade and Pristina has stalled the progress towards the normalization of relations, which in turn risks undermining stability on the ground. I strongly value the commitment of the European Union to continue engaging the parties and helping to temper adversarial rhetoric and actions from both sides. All obstacles to dialogue should be removed. I welcome efforts aimed at ensuring greater involvement in the political process by wider segments of society. I particularly encourage women to engage and lead in the democratic governance of Kosovo.

49. Many young women and men in Kosovo have a vision for a better future, which has inspired the efforts of UNMIK, under the leadership of my Special Representative, to help empower young change-makers. I welcome the contributions made by UNMIK and the United Nations Kosovo team to take forward the multifaceted recommendations of the United Nations Kosovo Trust-Building Forum of 2018 to promote youth empowerment, multilingualism, intercommunity dialogue and respect for human rights. Creative initiatives have already shown results in empowering all those determined to work together towards a more peaceful, prosperous and inclusive society.

50. Trust-building cannot be successful if the rule of law is not strengthened and if the judiciary is not perceived as credible, independent and impartial. The efforts undertaken by several actors in Kosovo to uphold the rights to reparation and help address the needs of survivors of conflict-related sexual violence are encouraging and should continue to be supported. However, Kosovo's reparations process falls short of being fully inclusive and needs a strengthened rights-based approach. It currently excludes cases of sexual violence that occurred in the aftermath of the conflict. The absence of non-majority communities in the verification and compensation process is also of concern. I urge all stakeholders to ensure an inclusive approach to supporting survivors of conflict-related sexual violence, starting by changing the applicable law to enable all survivors to equally benefit from the government reparations scheme.

51. The United Nations remains committed to the protection of religious sites, which is also in line with my global initiative, the United Nations Plan of Action to Safeguard Religious Sites, "In Unity and Solidarity for Safe and Peaceful Worship", launched in September 2019. I call upon all relevant stakeholders in Kosovo to protect religious heritage and ensure that places of worship are safe and that all communities are able to observe and practice their faith in peace.

52. I note the progress made by the Specialist Prosecutor's Office in furthering its important investigations into the crimes committed during the Kosovo conflict. I call

upon all relevant parties, Kosovo institutions and international actors to extend their full support and cooperation for these efforts, which are essential for the peaceful future of Kosovo.

53. I welcome the ongoing efforts of the Working Group on persons who are unaccounted for in connection with events in Kosovo and encourage continued sustained attention to determining the fates of missing persons. This is essential for achieving long-term reconciliation. I also welcome the planned amendment to the Law on Missing Persons by the government of Kosovo, which aims to better protect the rights and entitlements of the concerned families.

54. I am disappointed by the paucity of contributions to the United Nations trust fund in support of the Ashkali, Egyptian and Roma communities affected by lead poisoning in Kosovo. It is our shared responsibility to support the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo and ensure that they receive the assistance that they need. I once again call upon Member States, other actors and organizations to contribute to the trust fund.

55. The arrest and detention of UNMIK staff members on 28 May, the injuries they suffered and the continued legal proceedings against them by Kosovo authorities are of serious concern. I take note of cooperation by Kosovo authorities and other actors with the ad hoc investigation team established to ascertain the circumstances of the detention of the UNMIK staff. I urge the Kosovo authorities to ensure respect for the privileges and immunities of United Nations staff. I will consider any follow-up action once my Special Representative has received the report of the team.

56. I thank my Special Representative and all UNMIK staff for the energy, creativity and dedication they put into the Mission's work. I reiterate my gratitude to the long-standing partners of the United Nations in Kosovo, the Kosovo Force, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union Special Representative and offices on the ground, and to the United Nations Development Coordinator, as well as to the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, for their continued teamwork and collaboration with UNMIK.

Annex I

Report of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to the Secretary-General on the activities of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo from 16 May to 15 September 2019

1. Summary

The European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) continued its monitoring of selected cases and trials in the justice system, finding progress in some high-profile cases given that trials had been scheduled and conducted after longer periods of inactivity. After a year-long gap, as of 12 July the Special Chamber of the Supreme Court became operational again, composed entirely of local judges after references to international (EULEX) judges were removed in an amendment to the law regulating its work. Since the establishment of the Special Department of the Basic Court of Pristina in July, the Mission identified a number of concerns that would require further attention by judicial authorities.

In its work to monitor, mentor and advise the Kosovo Correctional Service, the Mission found that the preferential treatment of high-profile inmates remained an issue, in particular, during the hospitalization of inmates. Furthermore, despite EULEX advice to close down old correctional facilities, as new ones have been opened, the Kosovo Correctional Service continued to maintain a large number of facilities, placing a strain on staff resources despite a recent influx of correctional officers.

In support of the European Union-facilitated dialogue, progress was made in completing the construction of two of the three common crossing points foreseen to be hosted by Pristina, although Serbian authorities remained in their temporary premises owing to political reasons. The integration of 36 former Serbian Ministry of Interior administrative staff was completed, as the staff were formally recruited into civil servant positions in northern Kosovo municipalities. Meanwhile, following EULEX advice, the President of the Court of Appeals in Pristina has taken a decision to also include Kosovo Serb criminal judges in the deliberation of cases in Pristina, thereby correcting a previous decision and acting in line with the Justice Agreement.

Within the scope of the work of the operations pillar, the Mission continued to facilitate international police cooperation matters with the Kosovo police. EULEX contributed to the work of the Institute of Forensic Medicine in the identification of missing persons, with two missing persons identified in the reporting period. The formed police unit of EULEX maintained its capability as a second security responder in Kosovo, and responded to a request by the Kosovo Police Service to increase its patrols in northern Kosovo after a Kosovo police operation in the area on 28 May.

EULEX also continued to provide logistical and operational support to the Specialist Chambers and the Specialist Prosecutor's Office.

2. Activities of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo

2.1. Monitoring

The Mission continued its close monitoring of selected cases and trials in the justice system of former EULEX cases and other ad hoc cases.

Progress has been marked as hearings in some high-profile cases, inactive for years, were scheduled and conducted. Considering the hearings monitored by the Mission, a clear improvement could also be observed in the ratio of productive versus non-productive hearings, averaging 30 per cent of non-productive sessions in 2019

compared with 50 per cent in 2018. A number of shortcomings remain a concern, however, including the overall slow progress in adjudicating high-profile cases, as investigations often take a very long time, and in some cases, suspicions are raised that investigations are being obstructed, something which remains nevertheless difficult to prove. Furthermore, some prosecutors of the Special Prosecution Office of Kosovo display a passive attitude towards defendants, hearings are often adjourned for no evident legal reasons, and courts tend to issue lenient sentences or acquittals.

The amended law on the Special Chamber of the Supreme Court was finally adopted by the Assembly in May and has been in force since 12 July, thus ending the blockade of the Chamber, following the end of the mandate of EULEX international judges therein. However, the Special Chamber of the Supreme Court still lacks 10 or 11 judges, who are mainly needed to replace the EULEX international judges. The Mission has repeatedly urged the authorities to speed up the process of recruitment of judges.

The Mission offered further support to the Kosovo Police Service in better qualifying hate crimes, as it became evident that awareness and knowledge in this field were still lacking in large parts of the Kosovo police structure. An assessment by EULEX revealed that an inter-institutional cooperation agreement with a view to better coordinating the work of all relevant authorities and civil society actors in this field, signed in 2018, has hardly been implemented, and in some cases officers were not even aware of its existence. A major impediment has been the prevailing understanding within the judicial system that crimes qualify as hate crimes only when the motives relate to ethnicity or religion. EULEX will continue monitoring this issue and has agreed with the Kosovo police that all possible hate crimes should be brought to the attention of the Mission for advice, as appropriate.

The Mission has been closely monitoring the establishment of the Special Department within the Basic Court of Pristina, which is expected to deal with Special Prosecution Office of Kosovo cases. While the Department has been declared as functional since July, the Mission's robust monitoring has detected some areas of concern, including, among others, regarding the process of transferring cases from the different Basic Courts to the Special Department and the considerable backlog of Special Prosecution Office of Kosovo cases, especially those transferred from EULEX after its executive mandate ended.

The Mission continued to monitor, mentor and advise the senior management of the Kosovo Correctional Service, with a view to supporting the further development of a consolidated and professional senior management team.

The recruitment processes within the Kosovo Correctional Service improved slightly. Several key positions were filled, while two key positions of Deputy Directors General of the Kosovo Correctional Service were finally advertised in August.

The assessment, intelligence and economic units were not officially established; this is expected to happen once the new Law on Execution of Penal Sanctions becomes effective.

The issue of preferential treatment of high-profile inmates was still present. The Mission observed poor oversight procedures and non-adherence to regulations during the hospitalization of inmates, as well as, in some cases, failure by the Kosovo Correctional Service to inform the Mission regarding the suspension of sentences, hospital transports or inmates being on leave. This matter has been raised with the senior management of the Kosovo Correctional Service, which has recommitted to full cooperation in line with the EULEX mandate. The Kosovo Correctional Service has been working on finding solutions with the University Clinic Centre of Kosovo

to have special rooms in a number of different wards, where prisoners would be placed and held securely during their hospitalization.

Rehabilitation activities continued, yet too many were still being organized by non-governmental organizations and little attention was being given to adjusting the activities to individual needs. The insufficient number of social workers within the Kosovo Correctional Service structure is an additional impediment.

The facilities and human resources of the Kosovo Correctional Service were still not being managed fully in line with European Union best practice, and, to date, the Kosovo Correctional Service has not endorsed EULEX recommendations to take the necessary steps towards closing down old and partially derelict facilities, reallocating staff currently employed there to other existing and modern detention centres and prisons. The 119 new correctional officers who had completed their training in July started working in the high security prison and in the Gjilan/Gnjilane detention centre in August. This improved the situation in the new facilities, yet even this considerable addition will not suffice to staff all the positions in the current facilities of the Kosovo Correctional Service.

The Mission continues to facilitate the implementation of the integrated border management technical protocol stemming from the European Union-facilitated dialogue between Pristina and Belgrade. In this regard, EULEX continued to facilitate contacts between the authorities involved at all six common crossing points between Kosovo and Serbia.

Given that no joint meetings have taken place since April 2018, continued engagement by EULEX has become essential in guaranteeing regular contact with both parties in line with the integrated border management technical protocol, and in ensuring the necessary minimum exchange of information between the two sides, thereby enabling their respective authorities to more effectively carry out their regular work at the six common crossing points.

The construction work of two of the three permanent common crossing points hosted by Pristina were finally completed in July. While the Kosovo Border Police and the Kosovo Customs Service moved into their new premises at the common crossing points Merdarë/Merdare and Mutivodë/Mutivode, the Serbian authorities have been instructed to remain in their interim premises and not move into the newly built common crossing points. Owing to these issues at the Merdarë/Merdare and Mutivodë/Mutivode common crossing points and because of the lack of communication between the two sides, long tailbacks of passenger vehicles and lengthy waiting times were experienced at the common crossing points throughout the summer season.

The Mission continued to support the technical implementation of the European Union-facilitated agreements related to freedom of movement. EULEX continued to advise the Ministry of Internal Affairs on renewing various expiring decisions, which enable the Kosovo Serb population, in northern Kosovo in particular, to gain access to Kosovo civil registry documents necessary for their free movement in and out of Kosovo. The long pending integration of former Serbian Ministry of Interior administrative staff (36 people) was completed in mid-May. The 36 staff members were formally recruited into civil servant positions at the four northern Kosovo Serb-majority municipalities. Upon the completion of this process, EULEX again reiterated to all involved parties the importance of establishing fully staffed civil status offices located in the respective centres of the municipalities. This is currently the case only in Mitrovica North, whereas those in the other three municipalities remain understaffed and are located in isolated Kosovo Albanian-majority villages.

The Mission continued to support the President of the Mitrovica Basic Court and the Head of the Court of Appeals Division in Mitrovica in the implementation of

the European Union-facilitated Justice Agreement. In mid-May, as foreseen by the Justice Agreement and in line with EULEX recommendations, the President of the Court of Appeals in Pristina made a corrective decision to involve Kosovo Serb criminal judges from the Court of Appeals Division in Mitrovica in the deliberations of cases in regular review panels in Pristina, in addition to their duties in Mitrovica. The latest decision was thus a step forward in ensuring the full implementation of the Justice Agreement, after the President of the Court of Appeals in Pristina had rendered a decision effectively ruling out that possibility earlier in the year.

2.2. Operations

The Mission continued to support the Kosovo police in international police cooperation. The Mission facilitated the exchange of information between the Serbian Ministry of Interior and the Kosovo Police Service in line with the protocol on police cooperation between the Kosovo police and the Serbian Ministry of Interior. In this regard, EULEX identified some progress in the functioning of the protocol on police cooperation between the two parties. EULEX also facilitated information exchange between the National Central Bureaus of International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Kosovo Police International Law Enforcement Coordination Unit under the umbrella of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) INTERPOL Liaison Office.

The Institute of Forensic Medicine intensified its work on locating and identifying missing persons. EULEX experts supported local counterparts in five site assessments and contributed to recovering two missing persons as a result of conducting three exhumations. In addition, forensic support was provided in Ferizaj/Uroševac, where four bodies were exhumed.

The draft regulation on the internal organization of the Institute of Forensic Medicine, supplementing the Law on Forensic Medicine adopted in April 2016, remains to be signed by the Office of the Prime Minister. EULEX leadership repeatedly addressed the outstanding issues of the by-laws directly with the Prime Minister.

The formed police unit of EULEX maintained its rapid intervention capacities. The unit continued to conduct joint exercises with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Kosovo Force and the Kosovo Police Service in order to ensure their combined required readiness as first, second and third security responders. On 28 May, upon the request of Kosovo police, EULEX acted as second security responder in northern Kosovo by increasing the frequency of formed police unit patrols for more than a week, following the Kosovo police anti-smuggling operation conducted on the same day. Within the framework of support provided to the Regional Police Directorate for Mitrovica North on crowd and riot control capacity and capability, the formed police unit designed an exercise scheme in cooperation with the Kosovo police, aimed at enhancing the capabilities of the Kosovo police quick response team. In this regard, a number of exercises were conducted between June and August.

The Mission also provided logistical and operational support to the Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office in line with relevant legislation and within its means and capabilities.

Annex II

Activities of the Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office from 16 May to 15 September 2019

Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office

A major milestone was reached during the reporting period when, on 11 June, all staff and operations of the Specialist Chambers and the Specialist Prosecutor's Office were transitioned from the temporary premises to the permanent premises in The Hague. After the move, the security system testing and training was completed. Courtroom testing was conducted over a two-week period, culminating in a mock trial held on 3 July.

On 28 June, the President, the Registrar and the Specialist Prosecutor hosted a visit of the Political and Security Committee of the European Union. The ambassadors of the Political and Security Committee were shown the new courtroom and were briefed on the progress being made. During the visit, the President, *inter alia*, emphasized the critical importance of State cooperation to the institution's ability to carry out its mandate. The Specialist Prosecutor further explained the importance of States responding to his requests for international legal assistance, in order to enable him to move his investigations forward. The Registrar noted in this regard that agreements between States and the Specialist Chambers to facilitate the protection of witnesses must be finalized. During the visit, the States members of the European Union reiterated their strong support for the work of the Specialist Chambers and of the Specialist Prosecutor's Office.

The judges continue to be engaged in a variety of ways in the preparation for the conduct of efficient and expeditious proceedings.

On 4 and 5 July, the Specialist Chambers hosted its court information network. The network, established in 2018 and consisting of 15 representatives of non-governmental organizations from Kosovo and Serbia, assists the Specialist Chambers by providing regular feedback on its outreach programme and activities, and provides information on affected communities and expertise on the best outreach approaches. The focus of the 2019 workshop was on evaluating the outreach material and activities of the past year and suggesting improvements thereto.

Outreach activity has remained high throughout the reporting period. Representatives of the Specialist Chambers met in June with civil society, journalists and students in several locations in Kosovo. In July, the Victims' Participation Office organized an information session in Pejë/Peć with Roma students and later in the reporting period with minorities in Prizren and in Velika Hoča/Hoçë e Madhe.

On 2 September, the electronic court management system, Legal Workflow, was activated across the Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office. Prior to this launch, in May, having consulted with the President and the judges, the Registrar adopted the Practice Direction on Files and Filings before the Kosovo Specialist Chambers. In June, the Registry instruction on access to Legal Workflow was issued. Close cooperation with the host State continued with the negotiations regarding the finalization of the cost provisions for the detention services.

With increased activity from the Specialist Prosecutor's Office, the Specialist Chambers Defence Office received requests for legal aid during the reporting period. After detailed assessments of indigence, six requests for legal aid were granted and one request was denied. The processing of applications for the Lists of Counsel (both Defence Counsel and Victim's Counsel) remains open and is ongoing. There are currently 148 counsel admitted to the public Lists of Counsel, 73 of whom are

qualified to represent victims. The Defence Office further assisted a working group of counsel with the drafting of the constitution of the independent representative body of specialist counsel.

In the first half of July, an external expenditure verification in relation to the European Union grant agreement CFSP/2018/12 for the Kosovo Specialist Chambers (reporting period 15 June 2018 to 14 June 2019) was conducted by the Specialist Chambers' external auditors. On 22 July, they issued an expenditure verification report, in which no findings were identified.

Throughout the reporting period, the Specialist Prosecutor's Office continued its investigation into the allegations contained in the report of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, entitled "Inhuman treatment of people and illicit trafficking in human organs in Kosovo", requesting the presence of suspects, victims and witnesses for questioning, and collecting and reviewing evidence. The Specialist Prosecutor's Office is fulfilling its mandate in an independent and impartial manner. Recently, its activities have increasingly generated media and more general interest in both Kosovo and the wider region. The then Prime Minister of Kosovo, Ramush Haradinaj, announced on 19 July that he would be resigning in order to attend a summons from the Specialist Prosecutor's Office in The Hague, thereby heralding an early election in Kosovo.

In order to fulfil its mandate and properly expedite the investigation, the Specialist Prosecutor's Office requires the increased engagement and support of the international community, international organizations and individual States in all its activities, including in particular for the expeditious clearing of documents requested by the Specialist Prosecutor's Office for use in court and with respect to allowing former staff of diplomatic missions or international organizations involved in Kosovo during the mandate period to give comprehensive witness statements and to testify at future trials. Delay in such clearances will significantly impede the ability of the Specialist Prosecutor's Office to complete its investigation in a timely fashion and make an informed and timely decision on bringing charges.

Annex III

Composition and strength of the police component of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

(as of 15 September 2019)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Total</i>
Austria	1	–	1
Finland	–	1	1
Germany	2	–	2
Hungary	–	1	1
Russian Federation	1	1	2
Ukraine	–	1	1
Total	4	4	8

Composition and strength of the military liaison component of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

(as of 15 September 2019)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Total</i>
Czechia	1	1	2
Poland	–	1	1
Republic of Moldova	–	1	1
Romania	–	1	1
Turkey	–	1	1
Ukraine	–	2	2
Total	1	7	8



Map No. 4133 Rev. 81 UNITED NATIONS
September 2019 (Colour)

Office of Information and Communications Technology
Geospatial Information Section