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**Platforma kombëtare për mbrojtje  
nga diskriminimi për komunitetet  
Rom, Ashkali dhe Egjiptian**

**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW ON THE PROTECTION  
FROM DISCRIMINATION**

**BASED ON CASES REPORTED TO THE NATIONAL PLATFORM FOR  
PROTECTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION**

**FOR THE ROMA, ASHKALI AND EGYPTIAN COMMUNITIES**

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- 1.FLAA - Free Legal Aid Agency;
- 2.KAS - Kosovo Agency of Statistics;
- 3.UDHR - Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- 4.Technical Group - Technical working group for protection against discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in the Republic of Kosovo;
- 5.ECHR - European Court of Human Rights;
- 6.HEX/EPER - HilfswerkDerEvangelischenKirchenDerSchweiz;
- 7.OIK – The Ombudsperson Institution of Kosovo;
- 8.NIPHK - National Institute of Public Health of Kosovo;
- 9.KEC - Kosova Education Centre;
- 10.ECHR - European Convention on Human Rights and its Protocols;
- 11.KFOR - NATO Kosovo Force;
- 12.KJC – Kosovo Judicial Council;
- 13.FCNM - Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities;
- 14.CCC - Consultative Council for Communities;
- 15.KPC - Kosovo Prosecutorial Council;
- 16.Constitution - Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, 2008;
- 17.LPD - Law on the Protection from Discrimination, No. 05/L -021
- 18.MESTI - Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation;
- 19.MIA - Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- 20.MOH - Ministry of Health;
- 21.Platform-National Platform for Protection Against Discrimination for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities;
- 22.SwissCooperationAgency - Swiss Office for Cooperation;
- 23.TdhK - TerredeshommesLaussane in Kosovo;
- 24.VoRAE - Voice of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians;
- 25.OGG/OPM - Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister - Republic of Kosovo.

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## Introductory speech by the Director of the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination



The Government of the Republic of Kosovo is committed to and prioritizes prevention and the fight against discrimination in general, and in particular for vulnerable groups such as the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo. The legal framework in Kosovo is in accordance with human rights standards and the main focus of Kosovo's institutions is the implementation of laws in the field of human rights and in particular for protection against discrimination. The Office for Good Governance - Office of the Prime Minister (OGG/OPM) is one of the key and most important mechanisms in the Government of Kosovo, mandated by the Law on the Protection from Discrimination, specifically Article 10 of this Law.

The key role of the OGG/OPM is the development of anti-discrimination policies, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Law on the Protection from Discrimination and in particular the strengthening of the mechanisms for protection against discrimination at the central government level and at the local level.

Seeing the importance of undertaking specific actions to prevent and fight discrimination, the Government of the Republic of Kosovo has developed adequate mechanisms at the local level. For this, the Government developed the institutional mechanism - the Technical Working Group for the protection against discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in the Republic of Kosovo. This mechanism has a composition of the respective responsible ministries, including the Police and other relevant structures as well as organizations from the civil society sector, and aims to address complaints from members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, for discrimination against them.

In order to facilitate and accelerate the prevention and fight against discrimination, in June 2021, the Government of Kosovo launched the National Platform for Protection against Discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. This platform is a key window that enables citizens to report cases of discrimination in all fields and is accessible and easy to use for reporting by all communities in the Republic of Kosovo.

The citizens of the Republic of Kosovo and in particular the non-majority Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo have increased their trust in the work of the institutions and this is best proven by the fact that, through the national platform for protection against discrimination, many cases of discrimination, which have been addressed to the responsible institutions such as the Police, the courts, the Ombudsperson Institution and government departments responsible for fighting discrimination. In the end, I want to emphasize that we remain committed to work every day, every week, month and year in the prevention and fight against discrimination, and I call for a joint commitment from all institutions in Kosovo and civil society.

Don't be silent, we must present cases of discrimination on the national platform for protection against discrimination! Report to: [www.raportodiscriminanimin.org](http://www.raportodiscriminanimin.org)

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## 1. Introduction

Based on the purpose of the Law on the Protection from Discrimination, No. 05/L -021 (LPD) based nationality, or affiliation with any community, the efficient implementation of the LPD is important to fight discrimination on ethnic grounds.

The Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/ Office of the Prime Minister, according to Article 10 of the LPD (Law on the Protection from Discrimination) has the obligation to submit a report on the implementation of the LPD, in order to fight Discrimination<sup>1</sup>



In order to fight discrimination, to fulfill the purpose of the LPD, the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister has taken the initiative by developing the National Platform for Protection from Discrimination for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities (Platform), in order to facilitate and accelerate the prevention and fight against discrimination.

In order to fight discrimination, to fulfil the purpose of the LPD, the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/ Office of the Prime Minister has taken the initiative and with the support of partners has developed the National Platform for Protection against Discrimination for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities (Platform). This report aims to reflect the state of discrimination of the respective communities, through the cases reported on the platform, which have been addressed by the Platform and the competent institutions according to the LPD. The report also aims to reflect the practical implementation of LPD in relation to the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, based on the cases that have been reported to the Platform and their treatment.

Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/ Office of the Prime Minister in addition to general reports on the implementation of the LPD, in this case together with partners supported by the project "Social Justice for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians in Kosovo" implemented by TerredeshommesLaussane in Kosovo (TdhK) in partnership with the organization Voice

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<sup>1</sup> Law No. 05/L -021 on the Protection from Discrimination, Article 10.7.



of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians (VoRAE) and SwissChurchAid (HEKS/EPER) and financed by the Swiss Office for Cooperation (SwissCooperationAgency) has drafted this report to reflect the implementation of the LPD, in particular regarding the protection against discrimination of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. This report has been compiled based on the data of the platform as well as the cases reported on it.



"No one can be discriminated against on the basis of race, color, gender, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, affiliation with any community, property, economic and social status, sexual orientation, birth, disability or any other personal status"

In this report, all the cases reported and handled by the platform, since the beginning of its work, until the cases presented on 15 November 2023, are included.

The report is based on a comprehensive methodology, which reflects data on the discrimination of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities as well as the measures taken by the Republic of Kosovo to prevent and fight discrimination against the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. The methodology of this report includes: the analysis of reports and other sources that talk about the implementation of the LPD and the situation of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities; Analysing the data for the cases presented on the platform, including the statistical aspect and their treatment by the institutions; meeting with focus groups of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities; analysing the issues raised in relation to the implementation of the LPD, etc.

The report reflects the work of the platform in a period of 17 months, starting from June 2022 to 15 November 2023. The report also reflects the analysis of cases reported on the platform, together with specific statistics, including cases that have been successfully handled by the platform regarding the protection from discrimination of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.



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## 2. The constitutional and legal aspect of protection against discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo

The Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo gives a special protection to non-majority communities, both within the human rights, as well as special rights guaranteed to non-majority communities, including Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities<sup>2</sup> According to the constitution, the Romani language has official status even at the municipal level<sup>3</sup> Article 22 of the Constitution has also determined the direct implementation of international instruments, including the Protection of Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms and its Protocols (ECHR), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (FCNM) etc. This means that in addition to the provisions of the Constitution, international instruments also offer additional guarantees for the protection of the rights of the communities, in this case the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian ones.



"The Republic of Kosovo will take all necessary measures to protect persons who may be subjected to threats or discriminatory actions, hostility or violence, as a result of their national, ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity."

Regarding the protection from discrimination of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, it is particularly important to highlight Article 24 of the Constitution, which, among other things, states that: "No one can be discriminated against on the basis of race, colour, gender, language, religion, political opinions or other, national or social origin, affiliation with any community, property, economic, social status, sexual orientation, birth, disability or any other personal status"<sup>4</sup> Article 53 of the Constitution, which defines the obligation of public institutions to interpret human rights in harmony with the practice of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), is a constitutional priority for the protection of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities against discrimination. The Constitution of Kosovo, also in its Article 58, states that: "The Republic of Kosovo shall take all necessary measures to protect persons who may be subject to threats or acts of discrimination, hostility or violence as a result of their national, ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity"<sup>5</sup> So, this Article represents the obligation of the Republic of Kosovo to take measures to protect non-majority communities from discriminatory actions, including the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

Even within the handling the cases reported on the platform, with the aim of protecting the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities against discrimination, Article 24 of the Constitution, the practice of the ECHR and the LPD have been applied with special emphasis.

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<sup>2</sup> Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, chapter II and III.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., Article 6.2.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., Article 24.2.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., Article 58.3.

Regarding the LPD, in its Article 1, it is determined that the purpose of this Law is to create a general framework for preventing and fighting discrimination, including on ethnic grounds.<sup>6</sup> The LPD is applicable to the following categories: state and local institutions, natural and legal persons, public and private sector.<sup>7</sup> It should be emphasized that in the cases reported on the platform, their treatment is in the context of protection against discrimination of communities Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian is made considering the areas defined by the LPD in Article 2.1 of the LPD.<sup>8</sup>

Based on the cases reported on the platform, it has been observed that according to the classification of Article 5 of the LPD, there have also been serious forms of discriminatory actions against Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian community members, which have lasted and had particularly harmful consequences for the discriminated party.<sup>9</sup> In all cases reported on the platform, the LPD was applied to address them as well as the mechanisms defined in it to fight, prevent and address cases of discrimination against Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. However, in the cases reported on the platform, there were observed situations that did not result in discrimination and that the parties had a greater need for legal assistance, beyond protection against discrimination. In these cases, other laws had to be applied instead of the LPD.<sup>10</sup>

Regarding the legal basis, another law that directly affects the issues of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities is Law No.03/L-047 on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Communities and Their Members in Kosovo. Regarding the rights of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, Article 9 of the Law states that: "The Republic of Kosovo shall develop public employment programs and other initiatives, in addition to specially targeted measures, aimed at overcoming direct and indirect discrimination against persons belonging to communities. Special consideration shall be given to improving the situation of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities"<sup>11</sup>



<sup>6</sup> Law No. 05/L-021 on the Protection from the Discrimination, Article 1.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., Article 2.1.

<sup>8</sup> Article 2.1 of the LMD defines the following areas: 1.1. conditions for access to employment, self-employment and occupation, including employment conditions, selection criteria, regardless of activity at all levels of the professional hierarchy, including promotions; 1.2. access to all types and levels of vocational guidance, vocational training, advanced vocational training and re-qualifications, including internship experience; 1.3. conditions of employment and working conditions, including discharge or termination of the contract and salary; 1.4. membership and involvement in organizations of workers or employers or in any organization whose members exercise a particular profession, including the benefits provided by such organizations; 1.5. social protection, including the social assistance scheme, social security and health protection; 1.6. social advantages; 1.7. social amenities, including but not limited to humanitarian aid; 1.8. education; 1.9. access to housing, which is available to the public, as well as access to other forms of property (movable and immovable); 1.10. access to and supply of goods and services which are available to the public; 1.11. fair and equal treatment in court proceedings and all other authorities administering justice; 1.12. access and participation in science, sports, art, services and cultural activities; 1.13. personal insurance; 1.14. participation in public affairs, including the right to vote and the right to be elected, 1.15. access to public places, and 1.16. any other rights provided by the legislation in force.

<sup>9</sup> One such case was that of a member of the Egyptian community, A.Q. who was discriminated against by the MoH, continuously, for a long time, starting in 2004. This case was confirmed by the Judgment of the Basic Court in Pristina, Cnr. 400/2019. 18.05.2023. Article 5 of the LPD qualifies the severe clarification of discrimination.

<sup>10</sup> Cases which resulted in the need for legal assistance and where there was no discrimination were those reported by M.K., M.B., B.B., D.I., which were addressed by the platform and by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

<sup>11</sup> Law No. 03/L-047 on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Communities and their Members in Kosovo, Article 9.2.

### 3. The situation of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo and discrimination against them

Based on the data of the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS), the population statistics for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo are as follows: in the general population of Kosovo, 8,824 individuals, constituting 0.5%, are Roma, 15,436 individuals, constituting 0.9%, are Ashkali, and 11,524 individuals, constituting 0.7% of the total population, are Egyptian. According to the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS), the data on the population of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo, from the population structure of Kosovo, of 8,824 or 0.5% of the total population are Roma, 15,436 (which is 0.9% of the total population) are Ashkali and 11,524 (0.7% of the total population) are Egyptian.<sup>12</sup>

Regarding the distribution of the population of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in the municipalities of Kosovo, the municipalities where most of the members of these communities live are: Fushë Kosova, Prizren, Peja, Gjakova and Ferizaj.

#### The municipalities with the largest number of inhabitants, members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities<sup>13</sup>

Municipality	Roma	Ashkali	Egyptian
Ferizaj	204	3629	24
Fushe Kosova	436	3230	282
Gjakova	738	613	5117
Prizren	2899	1350	168
Peja	993	143	2700

In general, according to the statistics of the territorial distribution of the population, the Roma community in Kosovo lives in the areas of the municipalities of Graçanica, Peja and South Mitrovica. The Ashkali community lives mainly in the areas of the municipalities of Ferizaj, Fushë Kosova, Lipjan, Prizren and Shtime, while the Egyptian community lives in the municipalities of Gjakova, Peja, Istog and Klina.<sup>14</sup>

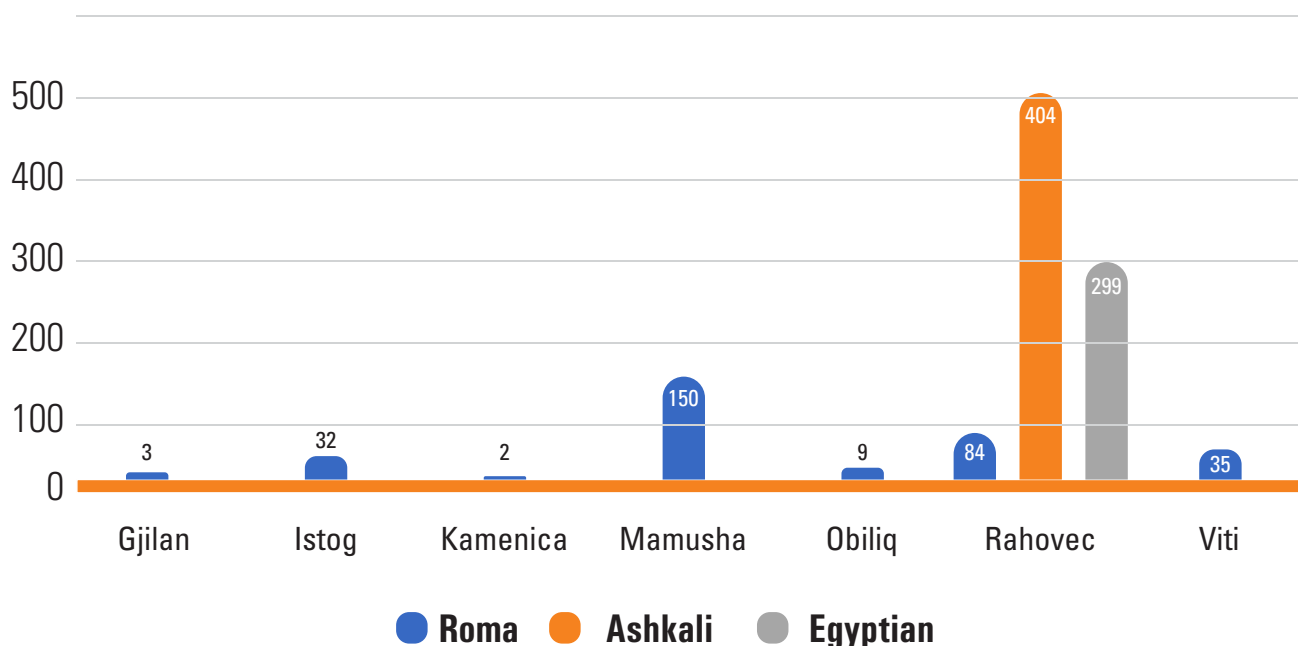
Regarding the issue of the population and the registration of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, it should be noted that for the month of April 2022 there are only seven (7) municipalities that have had cases of registration of these communities. According to the table,<sup>15</sup> a total of 1,018 people are registered. The municipalities that have had cases of registration of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities are: Gjilan, Istog, Kamenica, Mamusha, Obiliq, Rahovec and Viti.

<sup>12</sup> Monitoring Report, "Integrating the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in the education system in Kosovo", October-December 2018, Kosint 2020, p.10

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., p. 10-11.

<sup>14</sup> Ada Huibregtse, "Perspectives of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian youth on opportunities and challenges decent work in Kosovo, Municipality of Gjakova, Fushë Kosova and Graçanica", International Labor Organization 2018, p.15.

## Registration of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities 2022



The situation of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo, in terms of discrimination, can be assessed in various areas including: their employment, education, employment and social welfare, housing, health.<sup>16</sup> All these aspects are accompanied by discrimination of these communities in these areas.<sup>17</sup>

Regarding the situation of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in education, according to data published in 2018, only 73% of women and 87% of men are literate. Meanwhile, at the level of the Republic of Kosovo, the ratio of participation in education for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities is 96% in primary education and 82% in upper secondary education.<sup>18</sup>

Likewise, the school attendance rate in the 2019/2020 school year for these communities was as follows: Early childhood education (35-59 months), 8%; Pre-primary education 45%; Primary education 84%; Lower secondary education 64% and High education 31%.<sup>19</sup> Meanwhile, in the 2022/2023 school year, the number of students from the Roma community was 1,039, from the Ashkali community was 3,965, and from the Egyptians were 1,358.<sup>20</sup> Meanwhile, the inclusion in the education system of Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian students in early childhood remains low, according to the 2023 progress report for Kosovo.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>15</sup> See: Data in the table based on: Annual Report (2022) on the Protection from Discrimination in the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, Implementation of Law No. 05/L-021 on the Protection from Discrimination, June 2023, p.12.

<sup>16</sup> The Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali Communities in the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2026 and the Action Plan 2022-2024, has identified these areas in the form of objectives, p.22-51.

<sup>17</sup> Based on the platform's data, there has been discrimination against the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in the fields of education, health, housing, etc.

<sup>18</sup> Ada Huibregtse, "Perspectives of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian youth on decent work opportunities and challenges in Kosovo, Municipality of Gjakova, Fushë Kosova and Graçanica", International Labour Organization 2018, p.19-20.

<sup>19</sup> Education of Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, published by KEC, 2021, p.25.

<sup>20</sup> Report for the year 2022 on the Implementation of the Action Plan 2022-2024 of the Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali communities in the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2026, p.11.

<sup>21</sup> Kosovo 2023 Report, Brussels, 8.11.2023, SWD (2023) 692 final, p.105.



In order to stimulate students to attend secondary education, the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) like every school year, also in 2022, has allocated 498 scholarships for students from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, who have met the criteria. The total allocated amount is 149,400.00 euros<sup>22</sup>. In continuation, the issue of participation in education of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities and their participation in the education levels in Kosovo has been done using stimulating policies, through the allocation of scholarships.

Thus, from the students of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities of high schools, in the year 2019/2020, there were 812 applicants and 500 beneficiaries, while in the school year 2020/2021 there were 700 applicants and 585 beneficiaries<sup>23</sup>. In order to facilitate the registration of students from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, the Government has used and continues to use affirmative measures, applying reserved places for members of these communities.<sup>24</sup>

However, despite this level of affirmative measures, dropping out of school at all levels for members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities remains a concern. Thus said, from the year 2017/2018 to the school year 2020/2021, a total of 288 students belonging to the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities have dropped out of school<sup>25</sup>. In the context of this abandonment, although according to the Law No. 04/L-032 on Pre-University Education, every child upon reaching the age of 6 must start compulsory schooling and despite the fact that compulsory schooling is the responsibility of the parents, for members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, the institutions must also consider other aspects that cause this problem.<sup>26</sup>

The poor state of participation of children in education, from the ranks of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, is also described by the Ombudsperson in his annual report for 2022<sup>27</sup>. The Ombudsperson has noticed that the inclusion of Roma, Egyptian and Ashkali students lags significantly behind other communities, especially in pre-school and upper secondary education. Although in recent years there has been progress in the education of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children at the primary school level, their participation in other educational levels remains low and in particular it is observed that the participation of girls is lower than boys in high school. Also, a division of chosen fields has been observed in the upper secondary school, where Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian students are forced to choose professional schools due to the strict criteria of high schools".<sup>28</sup>



<sup>23</sup> Education of Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, published by KEC, 2021, p.28.

<sup>24</sup> See: Administrative Instruction, 09/2016, Application of Affirmative Measures and quotes for enrollment of candidates from non-majority communities, in Public Institutions of Higher Education.

<sup>25</sup> Education of Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, published by KEC, 2021, p.33-34. This statistic is collected in all respective school years.

<sup>26</sup> Involvement of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in decision-making, Analysis of the needs of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities through open meetings in the municipalities: Prishtina, Prizren, Peja, Gjakova, Obiliq, Ferizaj, Gjilan, Fushë Kosova and Kamënica, Kosovo Law Institute, 20/2022, December 15, 2022, p.17.

<sup>27</sup> Annual Report for the year 2022 of the Ombudsman, p.62.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., p.130.

The situation in education for these communities is also reflected in the cases presented on the platform, since a significant number of reported cases were related to discrimination in education<sup>29</sup>; even one of the cases involved a large number of students whose alternative education was interrupted by the Municipality of Fushë Kosova.<sup>30</sup>

Regarding the issue of employment of members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, it has been evidenced that the unemployment rate among the members of this community is over 90% and that they usually work in the informal sector, holding insecure jobs with low qualifications<sup>31</sup>. Meanwhile, regarding the under-representation in public institutions of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, the inefficient implementation of the Law on the Protection from Discrimination, the Law on Public Officials is also seen as a factor.<sup>32</sup>

According to the overview of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in 2020 and the data of the municipal employment offices, where 19 municipalities are involved, approximately 1,622 members of the Roma community, 1,609 Ashkali and 664 Egyptians are registered as active job seekers. According to the information provided by the Centres for Social Work in these municipalities, 701 Roma families consisting of about 3,500 individuals, 1,320 Ashkali families consisting of about 6,800 individuals and 385 Egyptian families consisting of about 1,700 individuals are beneficiaries of social assistance.<sup>33</sup>

In connection with the employment and social situation of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, in the meetings held with members of these communities, during the research, their difficult social situation was highlighted, as their income appears to be very limited, even insufficient to cover basic expenses for another week.<sup>34</sup> Another challenge for members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities is their inability to appear in the labour market with formal contracts.<sup>35</sup> In order to promote self-employment, long-term employment subsidies have been made for the Roma and Ashkali communities in the private sector. The number included in the wage subsidy during 2022 was 26 people, of which there were seven (7) Roma, ten (10) Ashkali and nine (9) Egyptians.<sup>36</sup>

Regarding the health sector, it should be noted that in the Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali Communities in the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2026 and the Action Plan 2022-2024, three objectives have been defined as follows:

1. Improve access to health services for members of the Roma and Ashkali communities;
2. Improve the behavior and health practices towards the members of the Roma and Ashkali communities;
3. Improve the awareness of the population of the Roma and Ashkali communities in healthy nutrition and the prevention of chronic non-communicable diseases.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Cases reported on the platform such as case A.M. (2023); the case of PLSS "Mati Logoreci" in Prizren (2023); the case of E.K. (2023), the case of the "Përparimi" Centre.

<sup>30</sup> The case of PLSS "Selman Riza", Fushë Kosova, reported in 2023.

<sup>31</sup> Kosovo 2023 Report, Brussels, 8.11.2023, SWD (2023) 692 final, p.100.

<sup>32</sup> Encouraging and promoting the employment of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, to achieve the employment quota in public institutions, according to the legislation in force of the Republic of Kosovo. The consortium of organizations Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen Schweiz HEKS, Terredeshommes Foundation, on behalf of the project "Social Justice" co-financed by The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, represented by the NGO "Voice of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians", April 2021, p.32.

<sup>33</sup> Analysis for the identification of obstacles and difficulties of vulnerable groups and communities for inclusion in the Social Assistance Scheme, supported by TDH, 2023, p.21.

<sup>34</sup> Analysis for the identification of obstacles and difficulties of vulnerable groups and communities for inclusion in the Social Assistance Scheme, supported by TDH, 2023, p.35.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> Report for the year 2022 on the Implementation of the Action Plan 2022-2024 of the Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali communities in the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2026, p.17.

<sup>37</sup> Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali Communities in the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2026 and Action Plan 2022-2024, p.26.

Despite the strategy, the situation of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities is not reflected well even in the health sector. People belonging to these communities have limited access to health services, including the low immunization rate of their children<sup>38</sup>. In a research carried out in the municipalities of Fushë Kosova, Shtime, Obiliq and Graçanica, regarding the health condition of community members, out of 574 families interviewed, 336 of them stated that they could not buy medicines for healing<sup>39</sup>. However, one achievement, which is reflected in the Report on the Implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan, for the advancement of the rights of the Roma and Ashkali communities, is the identification of unvaccinated children of these communities. "NIPHK has identified unvaccinated children from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities through door-to-door visits." Through the "door to door" campaign, 9,149 children from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities have been visited. 2,548 children (48% girls) were identified as unvaccinated, who were vaccinated through the "catch-up vaccination" mobile vaccination campaign. 458 children have been vaccinated with the MMR vaccine<sup>40</sup>.

Within the platform, there have been cases of discrimination which have been reported and which had to do with discrimination in the health sector, respectively the lack of access to these services. Thus, the member of the Roma community, K.K., reported the case on the platform, claiming that a member of his family was subjected to violence and racial discrimination in the Clinic of Psychiatry at the University Clinical Centre of Kosovo, where the patient had gone to receive medical treatment<sup>41</sup>. Meanwhile, in a case reported on the platform and which was addressed by the platform, the court found that the Ministry of Health (MoH) indirectly discriminated against a member of the Egyptian community, A.Q., possibly through the non-verification of the specialization certificate, creating unequal conditions for him in the profession<sup>42</sup>.

In terms of housing and the situation of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in this regard, in the Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali Communities in the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2026 and the Action Plan 2022-2024, the four objectives are defined as in following: "1. Identify the needs of Roma and Ashkali communities for adequate housing and social housing and reduce segregation in urban planning; 2. Increase the awareness of members of the Roma and Ashkali communities for active participation in solving housing problems; 3. Provide support for adequate housing and stable and budgeted social housing. 4. The Roma and Ashkali communities benefit equally from housing policies"<sup>43</sup>. Regarding the fulfilment of these objectives, an important development is the drafting of the Draft Law on Social Housing during 2022<sup>44</sup>.

The issue of difficulties in housing and discrimination based on the choice of housing has also been addressed by the Ombudsperson Institution of Kosovo in the exofficio report for No. 453/2018 "Lack of suitable housing conditions for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities returned from North Macedonia in Obiliq". According to this report, the Ombudsperson concluded that the denial of the right to choose a place of residence represents a violation of human rights, defined by Article 35 of the Constitution, local legislation as well as the UN's guiding principles for displaced persons within the decision.

38 Kosovo 2023 Report, Brussels, 8.11.2023, SWD (2023) 692 final, p.95.

39 Report on the health status of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in the municipalities of Fushë Kosova, Shtime, Obiliq and Graçanica, BalkanSunflowers Kosova, 2020, p.11.

40 Report for 2022 on the Implementation of the Action Plan 2022-2024 of the Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali communities in the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2026, p.8.

41 Case reported by K.K. in 2022. However, this case was declared closed by the platform because no evidence was received from the party to substantiate its claims, despite meetings of the platform team with the reporting party, K.K.

42 Judgment, Basic Court in Prishtina, Cnr. 400/2019. 18.05.2023.

43 Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali Communities in the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2026 and Action Plan 2022-2024, p.26.

44 Report for 2022 on the Implementation of the Action Plan 2022-2024 of the Strategy for the Advancement of the Rights of the Roma and Ashkali communities in the Republic of Kosovo 2022-2026, p.8.



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This situation also constitutes discrimination for the current residents of the municipality of Obiliq, due to the rejection of this municipality, on the grounds that the returnees are not residents of this municipality<sup>45</sup>. Also, the Ombudsperson has recommended the municipality of Obiliq to undertake actions for creating conditions for the return of displaced persons of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities from North Macedonia.<sup>46</sup>

It is worth noting that with regard to the situation of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, based on the complaints received during 2022, the Ombudsperson notes that the delay in judicial procedures for the validation of property rights continues to be a concern for these communities as well. Another challenge remains the non-execution of the final judgments of the courts and the decisions of the Kosovo Property Claims Commission.<sup>47</sup>

Also, regarding the situation of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, it should be noted that the municipality of Prizren has formalized the Roma language as a language for official use<sup>48</sup>. However, this decision has remained as such until now and the municipality of Prizren has not taken any other action to implement the same, because in order to completely fulfil this decision, the Statute of the Municipality must be changed even though the Constitution of Kosovo in the Article 6 defines the Romani language as a local language.

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<sup>45</sup> Exofficio report for no. 453/2018 "Lack of suitable living conditions for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities returned from North Macedonia to Obiliq", paragraph 42.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid, the part of recommendations.

<sup>47</sup> Annual Report for the year 2022 of the Ombudsperson, p.90.

<sup>48</sup> Kosovo 2023 Report, Brussels, 8.11.2023, SWD (2023) 692 final, p.41.

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### 3.1. Reporting cases of discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities

The platform, the technical group, the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/ Office of the Prime Minister and supporting partners have continuously encouraged the reporting of cases of discrimination within the platform. As a result of on-going work, there has been a significant increase in case reporting in the second half of 2023.

However, even the non-reporting of cases of discrimination constitutes a challenge in itself for the institutions of the Republic of Kosovo, and such a thing has also been observed from the cases reported within the platform. "For the Ombudsperson, the fact that the reporting of cases of discrimination is still small remains worrying. Most of the discrimination complaints submitted to the Ombudsperson do not result in discrimination, while true cases of discrimination continue to not be presented or reported - both due to ignorance of the concept of discrimination, fear of victimization, but also due to a lack of trust in citizens to the courts"<sup>49</sup>The Ombudsperson points out two main reasons for not presenting cases of discrimination, which are: 1. Fear of victimization and 2. Ignorance of the concept of discrimination.

The reluctance of the members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities to report cases of discrimination is also observed by the number of complaints sent to the Ombudsperson during 2022, given the fact that the Ombudsperson is one of the main protection mechanisms against discrimination. The number of complaints submitted to the Ombudsperson for 2022 is as follows:

1. 10 Roma;
2. 12 Ashkali;
3. 2 Egyptians.<sup>50</sup>

However, in the Ombudsman's report, there is no data on how many of the 24 complaints submitted by the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities are based on discrimination.

The National Research on Anti-Gypsyism in Kosovo, published in May 2022, regarding the reporting of cases of discrimination by members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, has found that one of the reasons for the reluctance to report cases is their lack of proper treatment from the institutions. Also, some fear that they do not have enough evidence for the case, while others do not know how to report the case. For this reason, most reporters are afraid to report because they believe that their case will not be handled properly.<sup>51</sup>

Even within the cases that have been reported on the platform, a reluctance to report cases for protection from discrimination, from and for the cases of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, has been observed. The argument for reluctance to report cases on the platform is related to the degree of anonymity of the cases presented. For this reason, the platform has not been able to address many cases in the absence of information and in the absence of the discriminated person. However, members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities should be encouraged when reporting cases on the platform to put their contact number or other contact so that they can be contacted and decide if they do not want their identity to be revealed.. This is made possible by the rules set by the technical group for the platform. Thus, out of 11 cases presented in 2022 on the platform, 6 of them, or over 50%, were anonymous. On the other hand, out of 21 cases reported on the platform in 2023, 11 of them or 50% were reported anonymously.

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<sup>49</sup> Annual Report for the year 2022 of the Ombudsperson, p.52.

<sup>50</sup> Summary of the annual report of the Ombudsperson 2022, May 2023, p.9.

<sup>51</sup> Ann Morton Hyde - Dr Iulius Rostas - Drenushë Telaku - Delia Spatareanu, "National Research on Antigypsyism in Kosovo", May 2022, p.56.

This also indicates a state of reluctance to report cases on the part of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, given the degree of anonymity of reported cases. Anonymous reports can also be related to the fear of openly reporting the case, a finding that the Ombudsperson gave in the 2022 report.

Based on the cases reported on the platform, the reluctance of the reporting parties to cooperate in the handling of the cases in the competent institutions has been observed, refusing to answer or provide evidence for what they asserted in the case of reporting.<sup>52</sup> Based on the analysis of the platform staff, this hesitation occurred for the following reasons: 1. Lack of understanding of the parties regarding the concept of discrimination; 2. The lack of evidence related to the presented case and the construction of the case only on the description of the event; 3. Mixing the concept of protection from discrimination with free legal aid and with the legal aid that these communities need; 4. Lack of proper knowledge for reporting cases.

Reporting cases anonymously can also be considered a challenge in reporting cases of discrimination, from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, which should be carefully addressed by the technical group, Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/ Office of the Prime Minister, partners and competent institutions for the implementation of the LPD.

Based on the cases reported on the platform, in a total of 39 of them, until 15.11.2023 and 41 until 01.12.2023, it is observed that especially in the last six months of 2023, there was an intense increase in the reporting of cases. A total of 14 cases reported on the platform were registered in the period 1 July - 1 December 2023. This figure constitutes 35% of all cases reported for the 17 months of activity of the platform. Also, the intensive increase in the reporting of cases in the period July - December 2023, shows the increase in confidence in the work and engagement of the platform due to the success of the cases.



<sup>52</sup> This happened in the case reported by K.K. and in the case of LQ, who did not appear to bring evidence, for what they claimed when they reported the case to the Platform.

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#### 4. Institutional mechanisms on protection from discrimination for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities

In terms of the institutional mechanisms on protection from discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, the current Law on the Protection from Discrimination No. 05/L -021 (LPD). As institutional mechanisms on protection from discrimination on ethnic grounds and all other types of discrimination are the following: Ombudsperson; Competent courts; Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office; Ministries and municipalities through designated officials for reporting discrimination; the state prosecutor and the Kosovo Police, when discrimination results in a criminal offense, as well as other institutions, according to the mandate of special laws, such as the case with the Inspectorate of Education, etc.



Technical group on protection against discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities was created by the decision of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kosovo, as an institutional mechanism, to address cases and fight discrimination against the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities

Meanwhile, as supporting (alternative) mechanisms for preventing and combating discrimination against members of the non-majority communities, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian, are the following: the technical working group on protection from discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities as well as the National Platform for Protection by the Discrimination of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities, which operates within the technical group and is administered by the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office, as the secretariat of the technical group.

## 4.1. The technical working group on the protection from discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in the Republic of Kosovo and the connection with the Platform

The technical group on the protection from discrimination of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities was founded by the decision of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kosovo, as an institutional mechanism, to address cases and combat discrimination against these communities, on all the bases that the legislation allows applicable. Among other things, this group undertook to address all complaints to protect the members of these<sup>53</sup> communities from discrimination. In addition to the Constitution and LPD, the technical group aims to implement the declaration of the partners of the Western Balkans on the integration of the Roma, within the process of the enlargement of the European Union.

The main scope of the technical group is the protection of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities from discrimination.<sup>54</sup> The composition of the technical group includes representatives of the institutions of the Republic of Kosovo, such as representatives of the relevant ministries; two (2) representatives from the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister; Kosovo Prosecutorial Council (KPC); Consultative Council for Communities (CCC); the Ombudsperson Institution of Kosovo (OIK); Director of VoRAE etc.<sup>55</sup> Later, taking into account the needs, the composition of the technical group was completed and the other partners became part of the meetings of the technical group, since such a thing is allowed by decision. The Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister is the head of the technical group and leads the secretariat of this group.

The scope of the technical group includes the following issues:

1. The responsibility to implement the issues arising from the Declaration of the Western Balkan Partners for the integration of the Roma, in the framework of the enlargement process of the European Union;
2. Cooperation with the responsible institutions to address complaints from members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, for discrimination against them;
3. Procedure of complaints against discrimination of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities to the competent institutions;
4. Cooperation with the responsible institutions to provide legal support, to ensure protection from discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities;
5. Implementation of activities for public awareness, to prevent discrimination against Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities;
6. Carrying out other activities aimed at addressing cases of discrimination against the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.<sup>56</sup>

The National Platform on the Protection from Discrimination of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities is serving as an alternative mechanism for combating discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities and as a mechanism that implements the mandate of the Technical Group, according to the Prime Minister's decision to create this Group.

<sup>53</sup> Decision of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kosovo, no. 139/2020, dated 11.09.2020, point 3.1.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid., point 1.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid., point 1.

<sup>56</sup> Decision of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kosovo, no. 139/2020, dated 11.09.2020 point 3.



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In order to implement its mandate, the Technical Group and the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister as the secretariat of this group, has established the National Platform on the Protection from Discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. This platform is serving as an alternative mechanism for fighting discrimination for these communities and as a mechanism that implements the mandate of the Technical Group, according to the Prime Minister's decision to establish this group.

During 2021, 2022, 2023, in order to address the issues of protection from discrimination against the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, the technical group has held 8 (eight) meetings.<sup>57</sup> According to the founding decision, the technical group must hold at least 4 meetings a year, including one meeting every 3 months.

In the meetings of the technical group, in addition to the members, other civil society organizations are also invited, according to the founding decision.

In order to function well, as stated above, the work of the Technical Group is organized by the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister and this group, including the platform, is supported by staff professional (expert and administrator) who is supported by the project "Social Justice for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians in Kosovo". The legal expert, within the technical group,, analyzes and follows the cases that are reported on the platform, as well as drafts the letters for addressing these cases to the competent institutions. The legal expert also drafts concrete recommendations for the technical group.

Of the cases handled by the professional team supporting the technical group and the platform, 2 of them were reported to the technical group, and 5 of them to the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister, during 2019, while the technical group has not yet been established.

Since the launch of the Platform, 34 new cases have been submitted directly to the platform. This shows that the Platform has had a significant effect on the activation of the technical group and the completion of the fulfillment of its mandate. After the launch of the platform, the cases reported in 2020 to the technical group and in 2019 to the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister have been registered and handled by the platform and this has increased the total number of cases on the platform to 39 cases by November 15, 2023 and 41 cases by December 1, 2023.

<sup>57</sup> Technical Group meetings held on: 18.05.2021; 04.08.2021; 25.11.2021; 29.03.2022; 05.09.2022; 15.12.2022; 07.02.2023; 11.07.2023



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## 5. National Platform for Protection from Discrimination for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities/case analysis addressed

The National Platform for Protection from Discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities was established by the Government of the Republic of Kosovo to support the values defined in the Constitution of Kosovo and to fight discrimination against the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. Committed to combating and preventing discrimination against these communities, the platform constitutes an additional affirmative measure to ensure equal treatment for all citizens of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. The platform was launched in June 2021 and since its launch, until December 1, 2023, 17 months of work have been done on this mechanism.

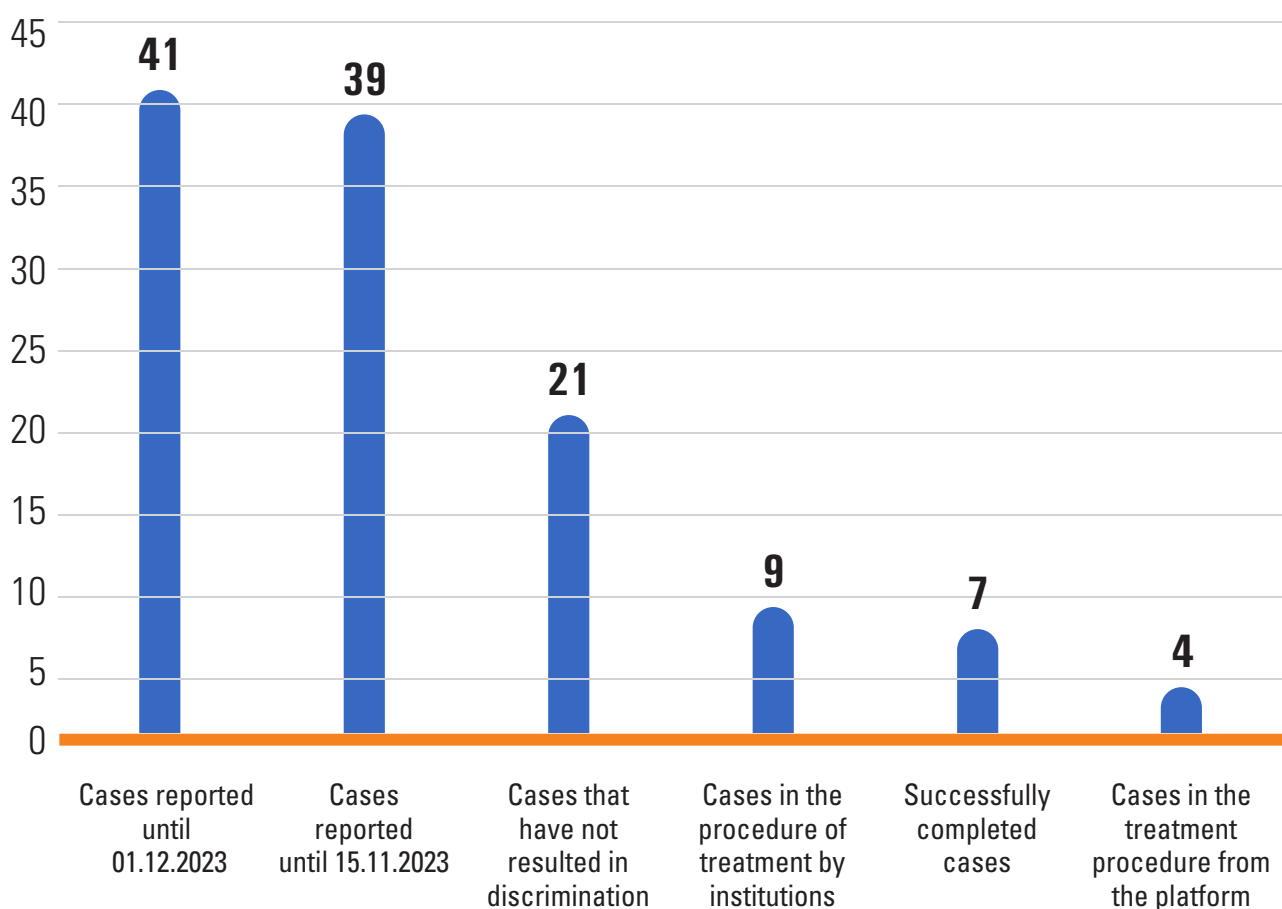
Committed to combating and preventing discrimination against the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, the National Platform for Protection against Discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities constitutes an additional affirmative measure to ensure equal treatment for all citizens of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

Managed by the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister and supported by the project "Social Justice for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian" implemented by TdhK in partnership with the organization VoRAE and HEKS/EPER and funded by the Swiss Cooperation Agency, the platform aims to serve the technical working group for the protection from discrimination of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo. The technical group, through the "Social Justice" project, as said, in addition to the platform, it is also supported by the legal expert and the administrator of the platform who facilitate and support the technical group, and above all the reporters of the cases throughout the process from reporting to completion random.<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>58</sup> See more in the Report, Protection from Discrimination, A comprehensive overview of the one-year efforts of the National Platform for Protection from Discrimination for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities (2022-2023), English version, p.4-5.





**Table: General statistics for the national platform for protection against discrimination for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities regarding reported cases.**

Since its launch, until November 15, 2023, the platform has recorded a total of 15,296 visitors. The platform operates with a clear mission to accept and address cases of direct, indirect, collective discrimination as well as other forms of discrimination against Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. It aims to ensure equal access and facilitate the reporting of cases of discrimination, with a special focus on the aforementioned Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

The platform also plays a crucial role in raising awareness of relevant legislation and institutional mechanisms for protection against discrimination. Supporting the vision of equal constitutional and legal treatment for all citizens of Kosovo, regardless of different personal characteristics, the platform strives to promote a society without discrimination between the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities on the basis of on gender, age, marital status, language, physical or mental disability, sexual orientation, nationality, political opinion or belief, religion or belief, ethnic or social origin, race, wealth, birth or any other status.<sup>59</sup>

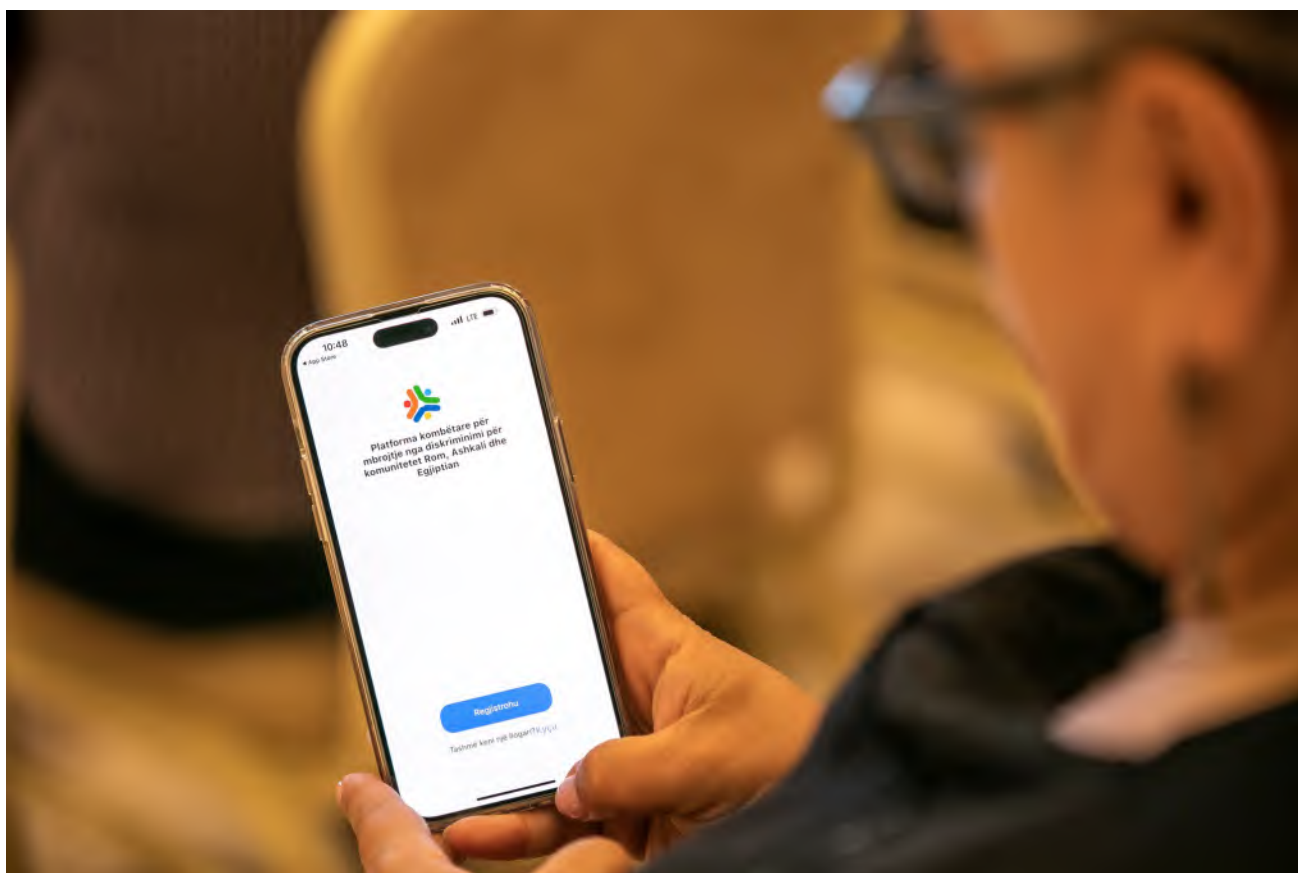
<sup>59</sup> Po aty Shih më shumë Raportin, Mbrojtja nga Diskriminimi, Një përmbledhje gjithëpërfshirëse e përpjekjeve një vjeçare të Platformës Kombëtare për Mbrojtje nga Diskriminimi për Komunitetet, Rom, Ashkali dhe Egjiptian (2022-2023), versioni anglisht, f.4-5.

The platform serves as a vital avenue for citizens belonging to the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities to report cases of discrimination, regardless of when and where they occur. It aims to promote cooperation between institutions, civil society organizations, media and citizens to actively and effectively fight and prevent discrimination against these communities. In addition to its role as a reporting mechanism, the platform is a comprehensive information center, providing updates on cases of discrimination, preventive measures, national and international legislation for protection against discrimination, various activities organized by the Government and the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister and annual reports. The virtual platform includes a website, database and mobile application for users, regularly updated with policy and practice material, including regional and national legislation, operational procedures and instructions.<sup>60</sup>

Users of the platform can directly report cases of discrimination, whether related to their own experiences or incidents they have witnessed, even if they are not directly involved.

The platform team works based on the principle of confidentiality of parties and preservation of official secrecy, in handling reported cases. All reported cases are thoroughly reviewed by professional staff and adequately referred to the relevant institutions, in accordance with the applicable Law on the Protection from Discrimination (LPD).<sup>61</sup>

The establishment of the platform is also mentioned in the 2023 progress report, in which case the platform is evaluated as a mechanism for addressing cases of protection against discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.. However, it is emphasized that LPD remains ineffective in combating anti-gypsyism.<sup>62</sup>



<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

<sup>62</sup> Kosovo 2023 Report, Brussels, 8.11.2023, SWD(2023) 692 final, p.41.

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## 5.1. Analysis of the cases addressed by the National Platform for Protection from Discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities

Throughout the period, from the establishment until November 15, 2023, a total of 39 cases were reported on the platform, which can be divided into two categories as follows:

1. Cases reported on the platform that have resulted in discrimination and that have been addressed to the competent institutions;
2. Other cases reported on the platform, which did not result in discrimination.<sup>63</sup>

### 5.1.1. Cases reported to the National Platform for Protection from Discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities that have resulted in discrimination and that have been addressed to the competent institutions<sup>64</sup>

There are a total of 16 cases on the platform that belong to this category of cases addressed to competent, successful institutions and that are in the review procedure. Of which 7 have been closed with a decision, according to the LPD, while 9 are in the process of treatment by the competent institutions defined in the LPD.

Two (2) cases that do not belong to the category of treated cases are under treatment.

The parties, from among the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, should take into account to respect the legal deadlines, within which cases of eventual discrimination must be sent to the Platform. This is because all institutions, according to their laws, apply the specified deadlines. Thus, for example, according to the Law on the People's Advocate, the deadlines are defined as follows: "The Ombudsperson does not initiate proceedings to investigate violations of human rights if from the date that the party has received the final decision or has been informed about it and until submitting the complaint to the Ombudsperson Institution have passed more than three (3) years. 2. Regardless of paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ombudsperson may initiate procedure after the expiration of a period of three (3) years, if he/she considers that the submitter of the complaint has been obstructed, in case the violation is still present or if estimates that the issue is of particular importance."<sup>65</sup> Therefore, even when dealing with cases, the platform respects the legal deadlines applied by the institutions responsible for fighting and preventing discrimination.

#### 1. The case of collective discrimination against the Roma community from Obiliq:

Type: Collective discrimination

Description: The case involves the Roma community from Obiliq, who are experiencing discrimination regarding access to housing and other forms of property. The National Platform for Protection from Discrimination has prepared a special report and forwarded it to the Ombudsperson. Currently, the Ombudsperson is handling the case, which is also being monitored by the Platform. This case was addressed by the Ombudsperson according to an ex officio report, published on 18.11.2023.

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<sup>63</sup> This category of cases is clarified in the next section 5.1.2.

<sup>64</sup> Cases 1-8 of this category are also addressed in the Report, Protection from Discrimination, A comprehensive summary of the one-year efforts of the National Platform for Protection from Discrimination for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities (2022-2023), English version, p. 12-13.

<sup>65</sup> Law No. 05/L -019 on Ombudsperson, Article 23.

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## **2. The case of discrimination by the Kosovo Police against a member of the Roma community:**

Type: Individual discrimination/participation in public affairs

Description: A member of the Roma community claims to have been discriminated against by the Kosovo Police, because he was not allowed to organize freedom of assembly during the Covid 19 pandemic. The platform has conducted an investigation and established the grounds for discrimination. The case is now being reviewed by the competent Basic Court, based on the relevant articles of the Law on the Protection from Discrimination. Although the LPD determines the possibility for cases of discrimination to be dealt with urgently by the courts, since the year this case was presented to the court, there has not been any decision yet.

## **3. The case of discrimination against a woman from the Roma community:**

Type: Individual discrimination that constitutes a criminal offense

Description: A woman from the Roma community is facing discrimination on multiple grounds, including discrimination based on criminal offences. The National Platform has made a special report highlighting discrimination through physical attack (criminal offense) and hate speech on social networks. The case is currently under review by the competent courts and is being monitored by the Platform. In relation to this case, the Ombudsperson issued a report with recommendations, where he addressed with special emphasis the aspect of discrimination through hate speech.<sup>66</sup>

## **4. Cases of denial of citizenship due to non-fulfillment of legal conditions:**

Type: Discrimination alleged but found to be non-discriminatory

Description: Four citizens from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities claim that their applications for citizenship were rejected due to discrimination. The National Platform investigated these cases and received a response from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, stating that the denial was not discriminatory, but due to the non-fulfillment of legal requirements by the applicants. The cases are considered closed.

## **5. The case of persistent discrimination by a natural person, affecting access to property:**

Type: Individual discrimination/unequal treatment by the institutions administering justice

Description: A citizen, who is a member of the Roma community, is involved in an ongoing case involving a criminal investigation. The platform is in contact with the affected party to prevent further discrimination. The discrimination in this case is attributed to a natural person and concerns the obstruction of the complainant's property. This case has been addressed to the Ombudsperson and there has not yet been any decision/recommendation regarding this case. The platform will continue to monitor and handle this case, as discrimination is ongoing, while the technical group will ask the Ombudsperson to prioritize these cases. The entity that caused the discrimination in this case is a public natural person, including the State Prosecutor.

## **6. The case of hate speech and collective discrimination promoted through social networks:**

Type: Collective discrimination and hate speech

Description: An Albanian citizen of the Republic of Kosovo has engaged in hate speech through social networks, targeting communities. The platform has treated this case as discrimination that constitutes a criminal offense. They have initiated the necessary procedures and filed a criminal complaint with the competent institutions.

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<sup>66</sup> "Report with recommendations of the Ombudsperson of the Republic of Kosovo", Exofficio No. 468/2019, Institution of the Ombudsperson, Prishtina, December 9, 2019.

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### **7. The case of discrimination in higher education:**

Type: Individual discrimination/discrimination in the field of education

Description: A citizen member of the Roma community has faced discrimination regarding higher education. The platform has received a response from the Institution (University), involved in this case. In their answer, clarifications were given about the procedure of her registration at the University and the institution clarified the legal reason for not registering her.

### **8. The case of ongoing discrimination in employment by the Ministry of Health:**

Type: Individual discrimination/persistent discrimination and unequal treatment

Description: A citizen from the Egyptian community has reported ongoing discrimination in employment by the Ministry of Health. The platform has analyzed and addressed the case to address issues of discrimination. The case was successfully addressed and ended with the Judgment of the Basic Court, C. no. 400/2019, 18.05.2023, which proved the indirect discrimination of the MOH. The Court's judgment finds indirect discrimination of the same, due to not offering him equal opportunities for employment.<sup>67</sup>

### **9. The case of hate speech on the occasion of the celebration of the day of the Egyptian community:**

Type: Individual discrimination/hate speech

Description: An Albanian citizen, a citizen of the Republic of Kosovo, through a post on the official Facebook page of the Prime Minister of Kosovo, has been involved in the spread of hate speech and the expression of intolerance towards members of the Egyptian community. The case has been addressed to the competent bodies as discrimination that constitutes a criminal offense. The platform has not been informed of any results regarding this case.

### **10. Discrimination of 25 Roma and Ashkali children in the municipality of Fushe Kosova and denial of the right to education:**

Type: Collective discrimination/unequal access in the field of education

Description: 25 children from the Roma and Ashkali communities were denied the continuation of alternative education by a school in the municipality of Fushe Kosova. The case happened in 2021 and was addressed by the platform in 2023, after reporting by TdhK, since TdhK itself supported the alternative education of these children, at the "Selman Riza" school in Fushe Kosova. The case has been addressed to the Inspectorate of Education and the Ombudsperson and the platform is continuously monitoring this case. No response was received from the Education Inspectorate, while the Ombudsperson registered this case in April 2023.

### **11. Discrimination of children from the Roma and Ashkali communities in a school in the municipality of Prizren:**

Type: Collective discrimination/Prevention of discrimination

Description: The case was reported on the platform in 2023 as well as publicly displayed by the National newspaper. According to the circumstances of the case, it was reported that a school in Prizren has divided students into classes according to ethnicity. The platform addressed the case and immediate measures were taken by the Municipal Directorate in Prizren, preventing discrimination.

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<sup>67</sup> This case is also clarified in the following section, as a case of the platform which has been successful.

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## **12. Discrimination of a student from a school in the municipality of Fushe Kosova:**

Type: Individual discrimination/Prevention of discrimination

Description: The case was reported in the municipality of Fushe Kosova, a 6th grade student, by the school director, in an elementary school of this municipality, was denied the continuation of her education, with the justification of repeating the school year. The case, with the consent of the parents, has been addressed to the Education Inspectorate and the platform has received a response and the inspectorate has recommended disciplinary measures against the school director and it has been successfully addressed.

## **13. Discrimination of two students with disabilities from the Roma community:**

Type: Individual discrimination/Discrimination in education

Description: Two students with disabilities from the municipality of Fushe Kosova, have not been able to enroll in a center (special school), because the municipality of Fushe Kosova has failed to establish the commission to prove the degree of disability. This approach of the municipality has made it impossible for them to continue their education regularly. The case has been addressed to the municipality of Fushe Kosova and is being monitored by the Platform. The platform has not yet received a concrete answer regarding the solution of the case, since the municipality is competent for the formation of the respective commission.

## **14. Two cases in the procedure of treatment by the platform - ethnic differences of the students and non-action of the institutions:**

Type: Collective and individual discrimination

Description: Recently, between November 11-15, 2023, the platform has received two new cases, which are under analysis and will be addressed to the competent institutions. In one case, we are dealing with the non-action of law enforcement institutions and in the other case with the difference made to the children of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, compared to the Serbian students of a school in Obiliq. The cases are being analyzed and will be addressed by the technical group through the platform.



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## 5.1.2. Other cases reported to the National Platform for Protection from Discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities which did not result in discrimination<sup>68</sup>

There are a total of 21 cases, which the platform has assessed as having no scope of discrimination, based on the applicable legislation (LPD) and other legislation in force.

These cases are registered on the platform and appear in its database, and as such have been handled by the professional team of the platform, in order to address them professionally.

The reasons for not evaluating these cases as non-discriminatory cases are as follows:

1. Only registered cases, where the person (subject) discriminated against and his/her contact was unknown and that in the description of their reporting they did not present any evidence of discrimination. Usually, the description on the platform for these cases has been very short, and as such, insufficient for the case to be initiated further in the competent institutions.

2. Cases which have been dealt with, but the parties have not cooperated with the platform, not bringing concrete evidence for what they have reported. In these cases, the platform's professional staff has continuously contacted the parties to bring additional evidence. 3 such cases have been reported.

As a result, all cases of this category were handled professionally by the platform, but it was not possible to proceed to the competent institutions, according to LPD.

All the cases presented in this part of the report and described are in the order presented on the platform, based on a chronology of the time of reporting and registration in the platform's database.

### 1. The case of discriminatory language used in a reality show:

Type: Hate speech and media discrimination

Description: An anonymous report has been made to the Platform regarding discriminatory language used against communities in a reality show. The language specifically referred to them as "Magjup". The platform took action by addressing the case and highlighting the consequences caused by discriminatory videos. The production responded by removing the video and the case is now considered closed.

### 2. The case of discrimination reported to the Municipality of Klina:

Type: Alleged discrimination by a public institution

Description: An anonymous report of discrimination was made to the Municipality of Klina and reported on the Platform. The platform has addressed the case and received a response from the Municipality of Klina that this case is not about discrimination.

### 3. The case of an anonymous report of discrimination against a passenger transport company:

Type: Alleged discrimination by a private company

Description: An anonymous complaint of discrimination was made against a passenger transport company and reported on the Platform. Although it is not known which is the discriminated party, the Platform has handled this case. The competent ministry for infrastructure (MESPI) has responded to the Platform regarding the case. The details of the response and the result are not given, but it is mentioned that the case is considered closed.

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<sup>68</sup> Cases 1-13 of this category are also addressed in the Report, Protection from Discrimination, A comprehensive summary of the one-year efforts of the National Platform for Protection from Discrimination for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities (2022-2023), English version, p. 13-15.



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#### **4. Anonymous case reported in Peja:**

Type: Unqualified discrimination

Description: An anonymous report was made in Peja, which gave only one word without any additional information. Due to the lack of details and contacts, the platform has not been able to handle the case.

#### **5. Anonymous case reported in Fushe Kosova where "racism" is mentioned:**

Type: Alleged Racism

Description: An anonymous report was made in Fushe Kosova, where the word "racism" was mentioned without any further information. The platform was unable to address the issue due to lack of details.

#### **6. Anonymous case of discrimination reported in Peja:**

Type: Unqualified Discrimination

Description: Another case of discrimination has been reported anonymously in Peja, without any information other than a word. The platform could not handle the case due to lack of details.

#### **7. Anonymous case of discrimination reported in a private business in Fushe Kosova:**

Type: Unknown discrimination in a private business

Description: A case of discrimination was reported in a private business in Fushe Kosova, with only one sentence given and no additional information. The platform was unable to address the issue due to lack of details.

#### **8. The anonymous case of discrimination addressed to the Prime Minister of Kosovo:**

Type: Unknown discrimination against the Prime Minister

Description: An anonymous person has written an open letter to the Prime Minister of Kosovo regarding discrimination. However, the case could not be handled due to the lack of information, anonymity and reporting method.

#### **9. Anonymous case of discrimination against the Government of Kosovo:**

Type: Alleged discrimination by government

Description: An anonymous report claimed that the Government of Kosovo denies the existence of Egyptians in Kosovo. The case lacks essential information and the person remains anonymous.

#### **10. Anonymous case of discrimination reported against the "Retro" bar in Gjakova:**

Type: Unqualified discrimination in a business

Description: An anonymous person has reported a case of discrimination against the "Retro" business in Gjakova. No information was provided, and the affected party did not leave any contact details or provide further explanation for the discrimination.

#### **11. Anonymous case of discrimination in a health institution in Fushe Kosova:**

Type: Alleged discrimination in a health institution

Description: A person claims to have experienced discrimination in a health institution in Fushe Kosova. However, the person who reported the case remains anonymous and the Platform has not been able to handle the case due to the lack of information and basic evidence.

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### **12. Case of discrimination reported by a member of the Roma community (Case 1):**

Type: Unfounded claim of discrimination

Description: A member of the Roma community reported a case of discrimination on the platform, providing some details about how the incident happened. The Platform team handled the case and met with the party to discuss the case. However, despite the discussions, the party failed to provide concrete evidence of discrimination or to identify the entities responsible for it. The case remains unsolved due to a lack of supporting evidence.

### **13. Case of discrimination reported by the same member of the Roma community (Case 2):**

Type: Unfounded claim of discrimination

Description: The same person from the Roma community reported a particular case of discrimination on the Platform. This case differs from the previous one in its nature. Again, the Platform team engaged with the party and discussed the case, but the party failed to provide concrete evidence or identify the subjects involved in the alleged discrimination. The case remains unsolved due to a lack of supporting evidence.

### **14. Anonymous case of discrimination by natural persons:**

Type: Discrimination claimed by natural persons

Description: A person who wanted to remain anonymous, who works in KFOR, claims that she is being discriminated against by some of her Albanian colleagues.. The platform has failed to take any action in the absence of other information and contacts of the reporter.

### **15. Case of hate speech in Obiliq:**

Type: Alleged discrimination/hate speech

Description: An anonymous person reports that hate speech has been used in Obiliq. However, neither data nor other details that would help address cases from the platform have been reported on the Platform.

### **16. Case addressing Platform issues:**

Type: No discrimination

Description: A person from the Roma community reports and requests that the anti-discrimination platform for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities be translated into the Roma language. The platform team has responded to the person regarding the raised issue.

### **17. Case of denial of property right through usurpation:**

Type: Discrimination accompanied by a criminal offense

Description: An anonymous member of the Roma community has reported that in Prizren, the exercise of the right to property is being denied, through the usurpation of the business premises by another person, on ethnic grounds. The platform has no other data related to the report and has not been able to contact the reporting party.

### **18. Case of denial of registration in a "fitness club":**

Type: Discrimination by the private sector

Description: An anonymous person reports that he is being denied registration in a fitness club, in the municipality of Obiliq, just because he belongs to the Roma community. The platform did not have any data and was not able to contact the anonymous complainant, and also no evidence was presented in the database that proves the reported case.

## 19. Two other cases reported anonymously and without object

Type: Not existing

Description: Two other cases reported as anonymous, have only written one word on the Platform, respectively the word "discrimination" and the word "Bullying". There was no other data and the platform was unable to contact the reporters.

## 20. Discrimination in the field of musical art

Type: Individual discrimination

Description: An anonymous person reports that in a song featuring two Albanian singers and one from the Roma community, which was also published on the YouTube channel, the name of the member of the Roma community is not mentioned. The platform has not been able to proceed with further procedures due to the lack of information and the identity of the reporter.

## 21. Hate speech caused by a female doctor

Type: Alleged discrimination/hate speech

Description: An anonymous complainant claims that a doctor from the municipality of Gjilan, on the Facebook social network, used racist expressions against the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, using the term "black". The reporting party has not provided evidence related to this case and his/her identity.

## 22. Discrimination by private business in Gjakova

Type: Alleged discrimination

Description: An anonymous reporter states that because he belongs to the Egyptian community he left the bar, just because he belongs to the respective community. However, the platform does not have any information about where and how the case happened, and the platform is not familiar with the identity of the reporter.



## 6. The impact of preventing and combating discrimination through the National Platform for the protection from discrimination of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities

Throughout the 17 months of its work, since the establishment of the platform, in addition to other cases reported directly to it, the technical group and the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister also dealt with 7 cases which were presented as follows:: 5 at the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/ Office of the Prime Minister (2019) and 2 at the technical group (2021), before the launch of the National Platform for Protection from Discrimination against Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. These cases are registered in the database of the platform and are being monitored by the platform continuously, until their conclusion. Also, these cases have been treated in the entirety of the statistics presented in this report, as they were manually registered in the platform's database, after its launch in 2022.<sup>69</sup>

The platform's professional team, The platform's professional team, after reporting each case, has followed a work methodology and following actions such as:: analyzing the facts; communications with the reporting party/parties; collection and review of the respective evidence submitted by the reporting party/parties; meetings with the parties; preparation of the analytical report for the case; preparation of documents for addressing the case to the responsible institutions according to the LPD (Ombudsperson, local/administrative institutions; central institutions; State Prosecutor; Kosovo Police and competent Courts); monitoring the case as needed, in all phases of progress.

Throughout the work of the platform team, anonymous cases have been handled with reports for each case, but without having the opportunity to address them, due to the lack of the subject who was discriminated against, as well as information (evidence) related to eventual discrimination. On the other hand, in some cases the reporters have not responded to bring facts and evidence that prove the issues raised in the report and as a result the case has not had the opportunity to be addressed, as a result of the will of the parties, despite the meetings held.<sup>70</sup>



During the 17 months of its work since its launch, the platform has managed to serve as an important window for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, with the aim of protection from discrimination, registering a total of 15,296 visitors.

During the 17 months of its work since its launch, the platform has managed to serve as an important window for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, in order to protect them from discrimination.<sup>71</sup> For one (1) year of its work, the platform managed to have 9976 visitors, this indicator that shows its (platform) spread within the respective communities. In 2023, in the second half of 2023, the number of visitors to the platform increased by 15,296. So only for 5 months, respectively in the July-November period, the platform had an increase of 5320 visitors.

<sup>69</sup> The platform's professional team consists of: officials from the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister; legal expert; platform administrator; responsible persons designated by supporting partners within the project such as TDH.

<sup>70</sup> Such cases are those submitted by members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities KK and LQ.

<sup>71</sup> Report, Protection from Discrimination, A comprehensive overview of the one-year efforts of the National Platform for Protection from Discrimination for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities (2022-2023), English version, p.6.



Meanwhile, for one year of its work (June 2021-June 2022), a total of 23 cases have been reported on the platform.<sup>72</sup> Meanwhile, only from June 2023 to November 2023, in the space of five (5) months, 16 new cases were reported on the platform. This fact means that in the period July-November 2023, more than 70% of the cases that were reported throughout the year, respectively June 2021-June 2022, were reported on the platform. This argument points to a significant increase in the number of reporters on the platform, a increasing awareness of the importance of reporting cases and this constitutes a work evaluation for the platform.

While in the one-year period of work, within the framework of the platform, out of 23 reported cases, 2 of the cases were completed, until November 2023,<sup>73</sup> in addition to the new cases presented, 7 cases are completed as a whole. On the other hand, while in the one year anniversary of the platform's work, out of 23 reported cases, 10 of them were in process, in November 2023,<sup>74</sup> out of 39 reported cases, only 9 of the cases are waiting for the treatment procedure at the competent institutions according to the LPD. This shows an increase in efficiency and cooperation with institutions in addressing cases.

However, compared to the one-year work of the platform, the increase in the number of reported cases to 39, has also increased the number of reported anonymous cases, to a total of 17, from 8 in the one-year period. This shows a similar trend of the reporters and clearly a reluctance of them to report the cases openly. Also, this constitutes an issue in itself which requires a broader and comprehensive addressing, apart from the platform and the technical group.

What distinguishes the 5-month period of reporting cases (July-November 2023) is related to the fact that out of 16 cases presented during this period, 5 cases<sup>75</sup> were presented for discrimination in the field of education, related to certain situations in schools and which also resulted in the interruption of students' learning.



<sup>72</sup> Ibid., p.6.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid., p.9.

<sup>74</sup> Ibid. p.9.

<sup>75</sup> Three of these cases are related to the Municipality of Fushe Kosova, one to the municipality of Obiliq and another case to the municipality of Prizren. All three constitute discrimination against children of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

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## 6.1 Evaluation of the platform by members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities and the problems expressed beyond it

In order to draw up this report and evaluate the work of the platform, a focus group was organized with members of the Roma and Ashkali communities at the Children's Day Center in Prishtina, which is led by TdhK and the Municipality of Prishtina. The age group of the participants in the meeting was from 25 and up and all the participants were married women with at least 3 children.

In the context of the conversation with the participants in the meeting, all the participants stated that they have smart phones and that they have heard widely about the platform, however, they have never logged into the platform to report cases over the phone, as they reported the cases through the Children's Day Center in Prishtina.

In the question discussed with the participants whether they have ever been a victim of discrimination on ethnic grounds and if they have addressed the case, most of them answered that they have not been a victim of discrimination personally. Only two of the participants stated that they felt discriminated against, in a situation where the public transport company and one of its employees were involved, while in another case a participant in the meeting had not received proper care from a doctor in Prishtina for her child. However, these two cases were not reported due to the lack of trust in the institutions.<sup>76</sup>

In the question discussed during the meeting, regarding the difficulties of reporting cases on the platform, almost all participants were unable to respond,, because they did not have the opportunity to report any case on the platform personally, while they claim that they heard about the case on the platform from other people.<sup>77</sup>

In the question discussed at the meeting, whether you think your circle in your community has heard of the platform as an address to report cases of discrimination,, all participants affirmed that their circle heard about the platform and mentioned a case of their colleague, who reported the case to platform, through the Day Center in Prishtina.<sup>78</sup>

In the next question addressed at the meeting, whether you believe that the case will be resolved if you address it on the platform,, all the participants affirmed that the platform is a good opportunity to fight discrimination, except for one participant who expressed skepticism due to the loss of trust in institutions competent to fight discrimination. All the participants also agree that the platform will help to solve some problems of discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, except for a person who expresses doubts in trust, not to the platform but to the competent institutions.<sup>79</sup>

Regarding the work of the platform, all participants in the meeting agreed to talk to their neighbors so that they report as many cases of discrimination on the platform as possible.<sup>80</sup>

However, in addition to the issues discussed for the platform, the participants in the meeting highlighted a number of problems related to the lives of members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. All the participants emphasized the social problems and the impossibility of covering the monthly expenses with the social benefits they receive, while the participants in the meeting were mothers of 3-6 children. Meanwhile, in all cases, the family members and spouses of the participants in the meeting work only in the private sector without a work contract and without any other guarantee according to the law.

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<sup>76</sup> Ibid.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid.

<sup>79</sup> Ibid.

<sup>80</sup> The meeting held at the Day Center in Prishtina, date 21.11.2023, 11:00.



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## 7. Measures taken to implement the Law on Protection from Discrimination against the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities

The measures taken for the implementation of the LPD, especially for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, are related to the general aspect of protection against discrimination and the implementation of the LPD. One of the main measures undertaken by the Government in relation to the implementation of the LPD regarding the issue of the implementation of the LPD is the work of the platform itself, which is presenting an additional facilitation mechanism that helps the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities to address cases of discrimination.

In relation to the measures taken for the implementation of the LPD,<sup>81</sup> the Government has approved the ex-post report for Law No. 05/L-021 on Protection from Discrimination, which clearly defines the parameters of implementation and non-implementation of the LPD. All parameters of obstacles in the implementation of LPD highlighted in the ex post evaluation report of LPD are related to the cases reported on the platform.

The report on the ex post assessment of the LPD has emphasized that the mechanisms for protection against discrimination have not been operationalized according to the Regulation (GRK) - No. 03/2017 on Institutional Mechanisms for Protection from Discrimination in Government and Municipalities, while not unifying the appointment, duties and responsibilities of the relevant unit or official for Protection from Discrimination.<sup>82</sup> Even in the complaints and requests addressed by the platform to the respective municipalities in relation to the reported cases, the relevant officials for Protection from Discrimination have never been activated in the answers given. This constitute a clear indicator that these officials are very little functional in the respective municipalities. In this case, it is worth mentioning the case of Fushë Kosova, where during the months of July-November, several cases of discrimination on the platform were reported. In some cases, there was even a delay in the response from the municipality of Fushë Kosova, and this response was given without the involvement of discrimination officials.<sup>83</sup>

"There are many cases when certain individuals, groups or communities may be discriminated against, but they do not initiate these cases, in accordance with article 12 and 13 of the LPD, due to the lack of sufficient knowledge about this law, fear of punishment, their stigmatization, or even a lack of trust in the mechanisms for protection against discrimination and the justice bodies",<sup>84</sup> points out the report on the ex post evaluation of LPD.

Even in the case of the platform and the cases reported on it, it has been observed that members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities have reported the cases mostly anonymously, mainly under the fear of punishment or lack of sufficient knowledge. Out of all the 39 cases presented, 17 of them were reported anonymously, without concrete evidence related to eventual discrimination.

A problem according to the ex post report on the implementation of the LPD is the lack of unified judicial practice regarding the implementation of articles 13, 14, 16 and 17 of the LPD, these articles are related to the implementation of the LPD by the courts and for this matter the Judicial Council of Kosovo (JCK) should issue certain policies that will enable the unification of judicial practice.<sup>85</sup>

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<sup>81</sup> Ex-Post Evaluation Report for Law No. 05/L-021 for Protection from Discrimination was approved at the 159th Meeting of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, with Decision No. 05/159, dated 13.09.2023.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid., p.10.

<sup>83</sup> E.K. case reported to the platform by E.G.

<sup>84</sup> Ex-Post Evaluation Report for Law No. 05/L-021 for Protection from Discrimination was approved at the 159th Meeting of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, with Decision No. 05/159, dated 13.09.2023, p. 11.

<sup>85</sup> Ex-Post Evaluation Report for Law No. 05/L-021 for Protection from Discrimination was approved at the 159th Meeting of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, with Decision No. 05/159, dated 13.09.2023, p. 12.

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Another issue related to the implementation of the LPD is the prioritization of cases related to discrimination. Such a thing has made ineffective all competent institutions for the implementation of the LPD, despite the legal obligation that cases must be treated urgently, according to Article 16 (9) of the LPD.<sup>86</sup> The non-prioritization of cases has also affected the work of the platform, due to the slowness in the treatment by the competent institutions of the reported cases.

In the cases reported on the platform, the Ombudsman has accepted them since April 20, 2023, and from the moment of acceptance until November 20, 2023, 7 months have passed and the platform has not received any response from the OI regarding the cases.<sup>87</sup> According to the work regulations of the Ombudsman's Institution (OI), the investigation of a case can last at most 6 months, and after the expiry of this period, a separate justification must be presented for each month related to the case.<sup>88</sup> Likewise, in the other cases reported on the platform, no element of emergency treatment was observed, according to the obligation defined by the LPD. Even in one of the handled cases, the State Prosecutor did not even invite the reporter of the case to an interview as an injured party.<sup>89</sup>

A problem in itself related to the implementation of the LPD is also the issue of the lack of financial and human resources.<sup>90</sup> It cannot be ruled out that the slowness of the platform's handling of cases is also related to the lack of these resources. Another issue related to the implementation of the LPD and related to the platform concerns the recommendation of the ex post assessment report of the LPD, according to which the court and the prosecutor's offices must register cases of discrimination in the database, according to a special registration.<sup>91</sup>

The platform, being one of the main mechanisms that affects the facilitation of the implementation of the LPD, has influenced the implementation of this law by addressing cases in all the mechanisms recognized by the LPD for preventing and fighting discrimination. The cases reported on the platform have been addressed in all the mechanisms recognized by the LPD, such as: the Ombudsman; Competent Court; Competent prosecution; Police; local level; Inspectorate of Education, etc.<sup>92</sup> Also in terms of the implementation of the LPD, the platform has served and serves as an additional mechanism that helps fight discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, also because most of the cases presented before the launch of the platform were not handled or have had little results.

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<sup>86</sup> Ibid., p.13.

<sup>87</sup> Platform cases submitted to the Ombudsman's Institution and registered with numbers 331/2023 and 332/2023.

<sup>88</sup> Work Regulations of the Ombudsman's Institution 02/2016, Article 55.

<sup>89</sup> It is about the complainant D.Q., whose case is now also being handled by the Ombudsman.

<sup>90</sup> Ex-Post Evaluation Report for Law No. 05/L-021 for Protection from Discrimination was approved at the 159th Meeting of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, with Decision No. 05/159, dated 13.09.2023, p. 14.

<sup>91</sup> Ibid., p. 20.

<sup>92</sup> Some of these cases have been addressed and completed, some others are in the process of being addressed, according to the statistics presented in the annex.

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## 8. Inter-institutional cooperation in the handling (management) of cases of discrimination that have been reported to the National Platform for Protection from Discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities

The cases reported on the platform since the beginning of its work have been handled according to a work methodology that follows the logic of the competent institutions according to the LPD and the institutions that are determined by special laws. All cases at the institutions are worked on by the platform's professional team and addressed by the Technical Group, which is chaired by the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office. In the case of reporting, the platform, according to the rules established by the Technical Group, has analyzed the case and prepared an analytical report for each case, giving recommendations, including the institutions to which the case should be addressed. The professional team of the platform and the Technical Group initially addressed all cases to the institutions where the discrimination occurred, in order to prevent them, as well as to other competent institutions for combating discrimination according to the LPD.

In the framework of inter-institutional cooperation, in some cases there has been a satisfactory efficiency in the handling of cases by some of the institutions. One such example can be mentioned the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), which professionally handled the cases addressed by the platform.<sup>93</sup> Also, in the case of discrimination against children in a school in the Municipality of Prizren, the platform received a quick response, within 24 hours from the Municipal Directorate of Education, to deal with the case and prevent discrimination.<sup>94</sup>

Also in the cases of discrimination that occurred in the Municipality of Fushë Kosova, although the platform team took immediate actions, however, a delay was observed in the return of answers from the Municipality of Fushë Kosova, and the answers received were not adequate and did not have clarified the issues raised by the platform team.<sup>95</sup>

As for the cases reported to the Ombudsman, even though the requests for treatment have been received, since April 2023, the platform team and the Technical Group have not received answers regarding these cases, even though the 6-month deadline for the investigation of the case has passed, as defined in the work regulations of the Ombudsman.<sup>96</sup>

Meanwhile, the procedure for handling cases by the Court is evident, although it is a legal obligation according to LPD, article 16.9 to be treated with priority, such a thing has not been done.<sup>97</sup>

The Inspectorate of Education, in dealing with the discrimination that occurred in the Municipality of Fushë Kosova, responded within the day, announcing the platform for undertaking actions related to the case and issued a report and recommendations regarding the reported case.<sup>98</sup> Based on the status of the cases, in the sense of their treatment, except for cases closed and terminated by the platform or terminated by a decision of the Institutions, there are also cases that have been reported anonymously or are in the process of treatment by the institutions.

The following table reflects the state of inter-institutional cooperation in the management of cases reported on the platform for 17 months of its work, respectively until November 15, 2023.

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<sup>93</sup> Cases, M.K., M.B., B.B. and D.I.

<sup>94</sup> The case reported by N.G.J.

<sup>95</sup> The case reported by E.G. and the case where E.K. is discriminated against

<sup>96</sup> Platform cases submitted to the Ombudsman's Institution and registered with numbers 331/2023 and 332/2023.

<sup>97</sup> Ex-Post Evaluation Report for Law No. 05/L-021 for Protection from Discrimination was approved at the 159th Meeting of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo, with Decision No. 05/159, dated 13.09.2023, p. 13.

<sup>98</sup> The E.K. case, reported by E.G., is being treated as a priority by the Education Inspectorate, according to the responses received from the technical group Secretariat/Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office..

## Cases handled according to institution and procedural status of case handling in the period June 2022-November 2023

The institution that is handling the case	Number	The procedure/status of the case being handled
Ombudsman	1	Handled with exofficio report 11/18/2023 <sup>99</sup>
Ombudsman	1	No report or recommendation
The Ombudsman and the Education Inspectorate	1	There is no decision from the inspectorate or the Ombudsman.
Basic Court in Pristina	1	There is still no first instance decision.
Basic Court in Pristina	1	Indirect discrimination has been confirmed by a court ruling.
The Inspectorate of Education and the People's Advocate	1	Being treated and no final decision yet.
Municipality of Fushë Kosova	1	Awaiting decision/response.
Municipality of Prizren/Directorate of Education	1	Case closed/prevention of discrimination.
Ministry of Internal Affairs/Civil Registration Agency	4	Completed/no discrimination.
Kosovo Police/Pristina	2	In the investigation procedure.
State prosecutor	1	In handling the criminal complaint.
University of Gjakova	1	Handled by the University.
Processing by the platform.	2	Collecting and analyzing information and facts.
Cases registered on the platform	21	The cases were only registered and did not result as discriminatory, due to the lack of information reported on the platform, according to the clarifications given in the report.

**39 CASES**

<sup>99</sup> A similar case was handled by the Platform and the same was presented to the Ombudsman.

## 9. The cases handled by the institutions and the reflection of three (3) success stories

From all the cases dealt with in recent times, we are highlighting three cases which can be considered success stories related to the verification, prevention and combating of discrimination. The cases are as follows:

1. The case, A.Q., in which indirect discrimination by the Ministry of Health was confirmed by the first-instance judgement;
2. The case of discrimination in PLSS "Mati Logoreci" in Prizren, which constitutes a prevention of discrimination;
3. The case in which the Education Inspectorate managed to prevent the discrimination that was being done to the E.K. student in Fushë Kosovë.

### 9.1 A.Q. case and proof of discrimination by court verdict

A.Q., a member of the Egyptian community, in a legal battle since 2006/2007, was continuously discriminated by the Ministry of Health, which did not certify his specialization and prevented him from exercising his right to profession. A.Q., after continuous complaints, had discussed the case with the platform team and the Technical Group. Currently, the case of A.Q. has ended with a verdict of the first instance, according to which it has been proven that the MoH has indirectly discriminated him.

A.Q., for the purposes of drafting this report, according to the agreement with the platform team, regarding the success of his case, expressed as follows: "After a long, many-year effort to deal with the fight against discrimination, which began in 2004, due to the arbitrary and illegal behavior of the Ministry of Health, where I was denied the right to be licensed as a general and vascular surgeon and this denial has been made to me continuously, a situation that has made it impossible for me to exercise my work and profession in Kosovo. Through the team of the national platform for the protection against discrimination of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, I managed to address my case in a professional manner. Now my case has ended with a verdict of the first instance and with this verdict only the indirect discrimination of the Ministry of Health against me has been proven. I will continue to follow my case and seek compensation for the damage caused as a result of this discrimination and the punishment of the arteries involved in the case, and for this I have received the promise of help from Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister and the team of the national platform for the protection against discrimination of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities".

### 9.2 The case of PLSS "Mati Logoreci" and the prevention of discrimination

This case appeared in public and was reported on the platform by N.GJ. According to the circumstances of this case, it was reported that in the PLSS "Mati Logoreci" in the Municipality of Prizren, it was reported that classes were established only with children from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. The Technical Group and the team of the platform contacted the competent Directorate for Education in the Municipality of Prizren and communicated in writing with this Directorate. The Directorate of Education in the Municipality of Prizren responded within 24 hours to the technical group, taking immediate measures and reactions to clarify the situation and prevent possible discrimination.<sup>100</sup>

### 9.3 The case of PLSS "Selman Riza" and the measures taken by the Education Inspectorate

Discriminated against is a student of PLSS Selman Riza school in Fushe Kosova. She was deprived of the right to education, through the actions of the director of the respective school. The Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office and the platform team had continuously attempted to communicate<sup>101</sup> with the competent Directorate for Education in the Municipality of Fushë Kosova, but they had not received adequate answers and also the answers had come very late. The case was addressed to the Education Inspectorate on 21.11.2023. The Education Inspectorate has notified the Technical Group and the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office, regarding the results of the inspection, and has recommended that a disciplinary procedure be imposed against the school principal and has recommended to the Directorate of Education in Fushë Kosovë to deal with the student's case within 5 days and to notify her parents.<sup>102</sup>

<sup>100</sup> The answer addressed to the Secretariat of the Technical Group, on September 7, 2023, from the Director of Education in the Municipality of Prizren, Mrs. Luljeta Veselaj.

<sup>101</sup> Request addressed to the Directorate of Education in Fushë Kosovë from the Technical Group, dated 26.09.2023.

<sup>102</sup> Minutes of the Education Inspectorate, no. 430/11, dated 21.11.2023.



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## 10. Conclusions and recommendations

The National Platform for Protection from Discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities has successfully handled 39 cases of discrimination within 17 months of operation. These cases involve various forms of discrimination, individual and collective, in accordance with the existing Law on Protection from Discrimination. The platform, managed by the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister and supported by the composite consortium TdhK in partnership with VoRAE and HEKS/EPER, consists of a professional team of dedicated to handling these cases. Each reported case has been thoroughly analyzed and for each case contacts have been established with the relevant institutions involved in discrimination. After legal analysis, cases are usually forwarded to the responsible institutions for further actions.

It has been evident the continuous progress that the platform has achieved, in the number of cases, including their handling. This can also be seen with the fact that in June 2023 the number of reported cases on the platform was 23, while for 5 months, until November 2023, this number has increased to 39, which means 16 more cases.

It is essential to note that handling cases of discrimination through the platform and directing them to the relevant institutions follows a time-consuming investigative procedure. This should not discourage members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities from reporting cases. Instead, the platform should be seen as an additional mechanism that supports these communities in their fight against discrimination.

Despite the work and commitment on the platform as well as the commitment of the Technical Group, the number of anonymous cases that are reported and for which evidence is not submitted, has continued almost in the same manner, in the event that until November 15, 2023, 17 anonymous cases were submitted.

The platform during 5 months period, from the report of one (1) year of work, has achieved a significant increase in the reporting of cases. Only in the 5-month period, 16 new cases were reported on the platform. This shows the increased awareness and courage of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities to report cases.

Also, from the last reporting of one (1) anniversary of the work of the platform, out of 3 cases that were completed, for the period of 5 months, 4 additional cases were completed, respectively in total 7 cases and 9 of them are in the procedure of handling by the institutions. This argument also shows the increase in efficiency and reliability in the handling of cases by institutions.

From all the reported cases, it is evident that one case handled by the platform ended with a judgment confirming discrimination. This constitutes a success of the Technical Group, the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office and the platform, because in judicial practice, cases that end with a court verdict are rare, which proves discrimination.

In general, throughout the meetings that the platform team has held with the institutions in which the cases have been addressed, there has been a correct cooperation, although in some cases with delays, the nine (9) cases that are being addressed by the platform are being handled with seriousness on the part of the team of institutions.<sup>103</sup>

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<sup>103</sup> One of these cases is that of E.K., which was addressed to the Inspectorate of Education for discrimination in PLSS Selman Riza in Fushë Kosovë. According to the minutes sent by the technical group from the Education Inspectorate

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Based on what has been highlighted above, we can give the following recommendations:

1. The Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office to continue with campaigns that encourage the reporting of as many cases as possible on the platform.

2. Civil society organizations and the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office should jointly continue to undertake ongoing campaigns to raise awareness among the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities about the importance of reporting cases.

3. The Technical Group and the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office should continue to organize information sessions with the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities to see their situation on the ground and organize information sessions to show Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian citizens their role.

4. The Technical Group and the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister, in cooperation with the municipalities, communicate with the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities to obtain their opinions regarding improvement and advancement of the case reporting platform. To include Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian citizens in important processes related to the protection and advancement of their rights in order to influence the increase of the trust of these institutions towards the respective communities and the reduction of the number of anonymous cases reported to the Technical Group through the platform.

5. The Ombudsman's Institution to prioritize the handling of complaints related to the protection from discrimination of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. The Technical Group, using legal arguments, to requesting from the competent institutions (except the Ombudsman's) that the cases that are accepted based on LPD, to be prioritized and dealt with in the most urgent term.

6. The Technical Group and the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office through the platform continue to monitor the cases in process until they are completed and dealt by the competent institutions.

7. The access of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian students to education is enabled through supplementary and alternative education. Regarding this issue, the demands of students and parents in the municipalities where the respective communities live should be taken into account, so that alternative education can be developed.

8. The Technical Group continues to provide more instructions in the languages of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities for using the platform, especially the applications over the phone.

9. The Technical Group should continue to advocate and take action so that institutions other than the Ombudsman urgently deal with cases of discrimination reported on the platform.

10. The Technical Group should consider the possibility that within the framework of protection against discrimination for the non-majority communities, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian, through the platform and the Agency for Free Legal Aid (AFLA) to refer all cases that need free legal assistance to the AFLA .

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11. The Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office to undertake actions to, through constitutional mechanisms, and coordinate the initiation of supplementing and amending the current Law on Protection from Discrimination (LPD), in order to set strict deadlines for the prioritization of cases related to the discrimination of members of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities by the competent institutions.

12. The Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office and the Technical Group to continue to handle and address all cases reported to the national platform for protection from discrimination for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

13. The Technical Group, from time to time, to addresses letters and requests to all competent institutions that implement LPD, with the aim of informing about the work of the platform and to request from the respective institutions that the cases addressed by the platform, under these legal conditions, are handled with priority, in order to stop the possible consequences that can be caused by discrimination, towards the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

14. It is recommended for all those who report cases of discrimination, that if they do not wish to report the case with their data (name and surname) they leave only an email or phone contact, so that the platform team can contact them, to address their case anonymously and protecting their data, upon request. This recommendation should be completed through campaigns and information sessions, through the technical group, the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office, municipalities and other relevant institutions, according to LPD.

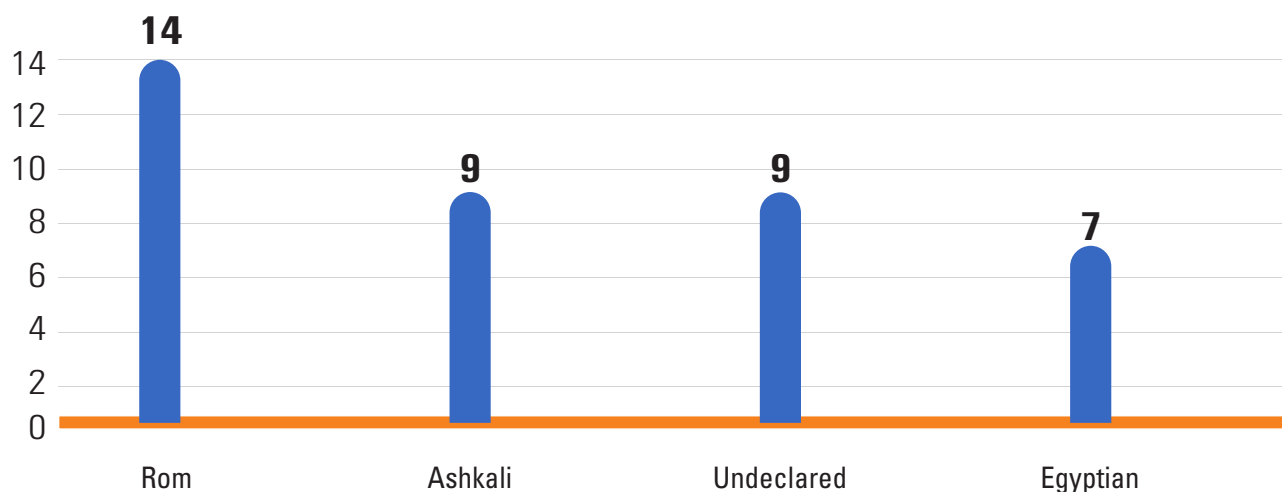
15. Donor-supported Technical Group and Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office hold focus group meetings in order to facilitate access to the submission of cases to the platform as well as within the financial possibilities, to make some technical advances in the use of the platform, so that it is easier to use for the parties in terms of reporting and communication with the reporters, in order to collect the evidence of the reported case as easily as possible. It is also recommended to allocate a budget for the maintenance of the platform by the Government, in order to fulfill the mandate of the Technical Group as fully as possible.

16. The Technical Group and the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office, in order to ensure the sustainability of the platform, to create internal capacities for the administration of the platform and to advance and update the platform, according to the needs of the citizens and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

17. In order to ensure the stability of this platform even after the end of the project Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister should create the internal capacities for the administration of the platform either through opening a new position with the duties and responsibilities of the platform administrator or even carry these tasks and responsibilities in the job description of the existing staff within it.

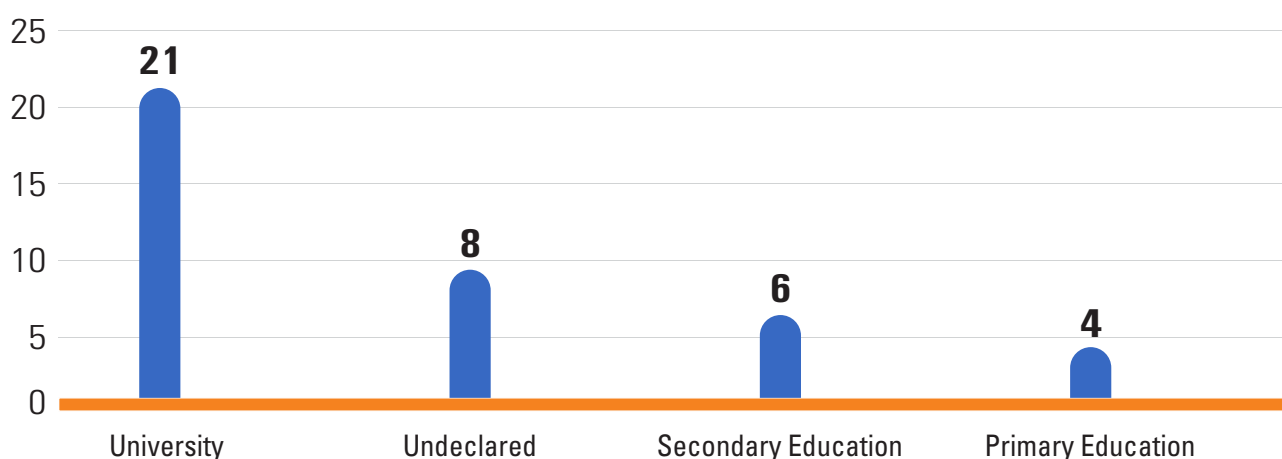
## ANNEX: NATIONAL PLATFORM FOR PROTECTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION FOR THE ROMA, ASHKALI AND EGYPTIAN COMMUNITIES PRESENTED IN STATISTICS

### I. Cases reported by ethnicity



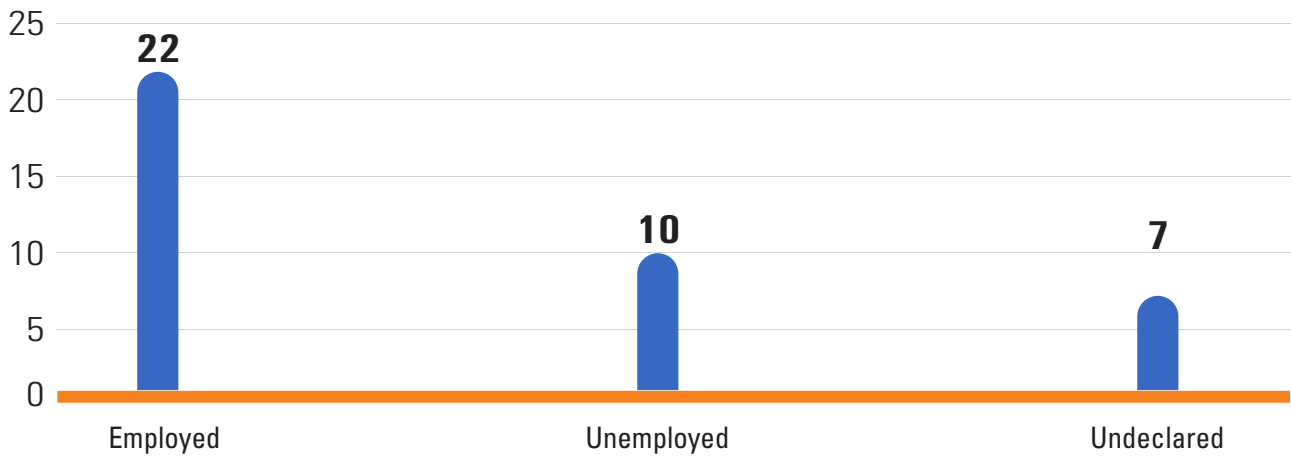
Description: From 39 cases reported on the platform, 14 case reporters were declared from the Roma community, 9 from the Ashkali community and 7 from the Egyptian community. In 9 cases, the reporters did not declare their ethnicity

### II. Cases reported by status of education level



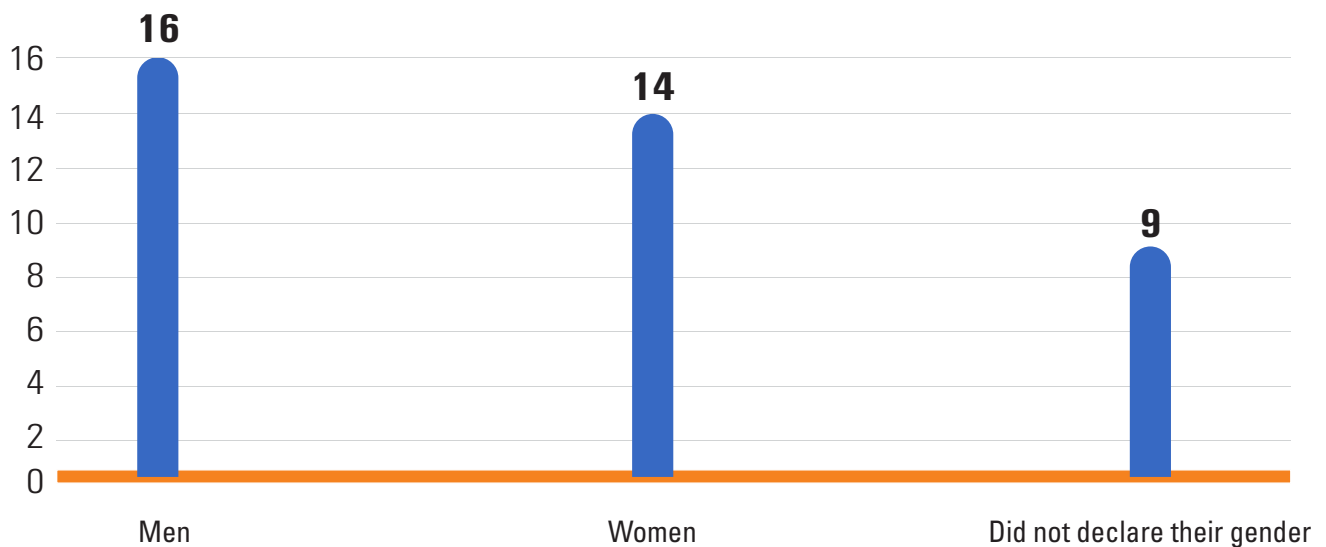
Description: From 39 cases reported on the platform, taking into account the educational level of the reporter, 21 reporters of the cases on the platform declared that they had completed university, 6 that they had completed secondary education, 4 that they had completed primary education, while 8 of them in the statement did not mention their level of education at all.

### III. Cases reported by employment status



Description: From 39 cases reported on the platform, taking into account the employment status of the case reporters, 22 of them have declared that they are employed, 10 are unemployed, while 7 of them have not declared their employment status at all.

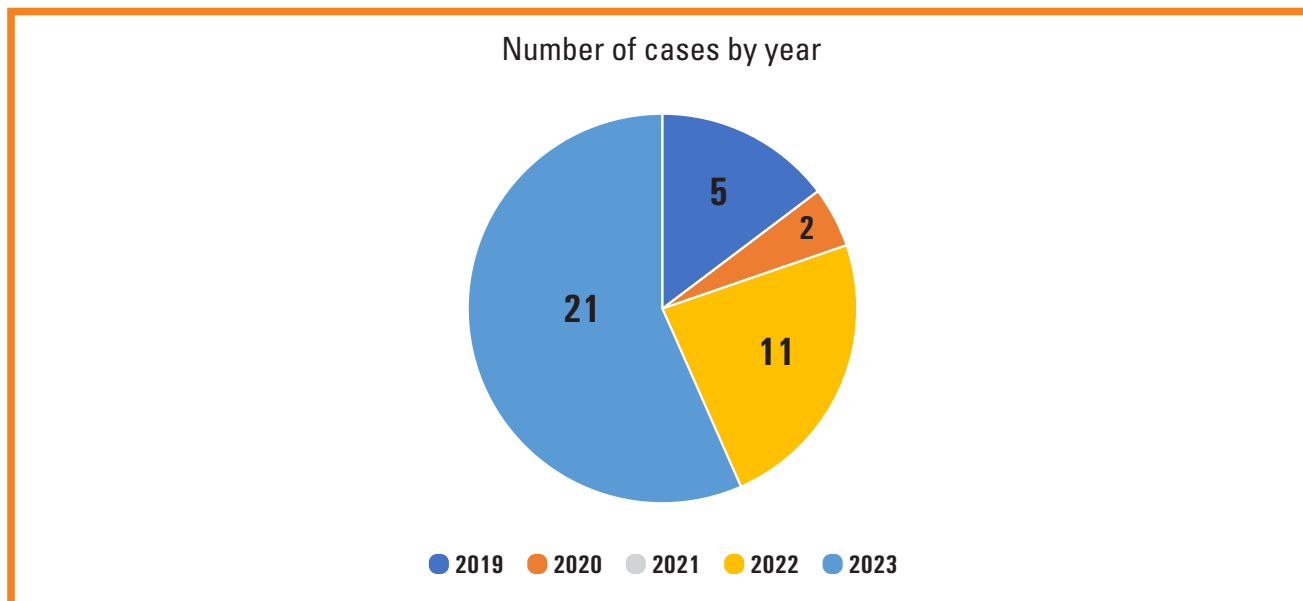
### IV. Cases reported by gender



Description: From 39 cases reported on the platform, taking into account the gender of the case reporters, 16 of them were declared as male reporters, 14 were female, while 9 of them did not declare their gender status at all.

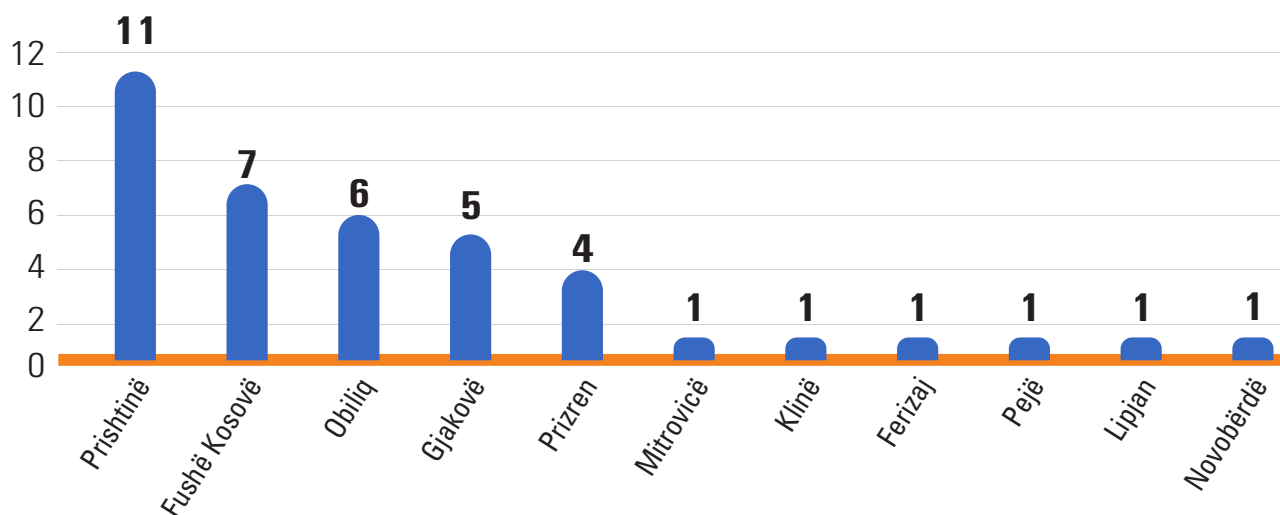


## V. Cases of discrimination against Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities reported by year <sup>104</sup>



Description: From 39 cases reported on the platform, 7 cases are from the 2019-2020 period, which were reported to the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Prime Minister's Office and the Technical Group, before the platform is launched, cases which are later registered in the platform's database. 11 cases were reported during 2022, while 21 cases were reported during 2023.

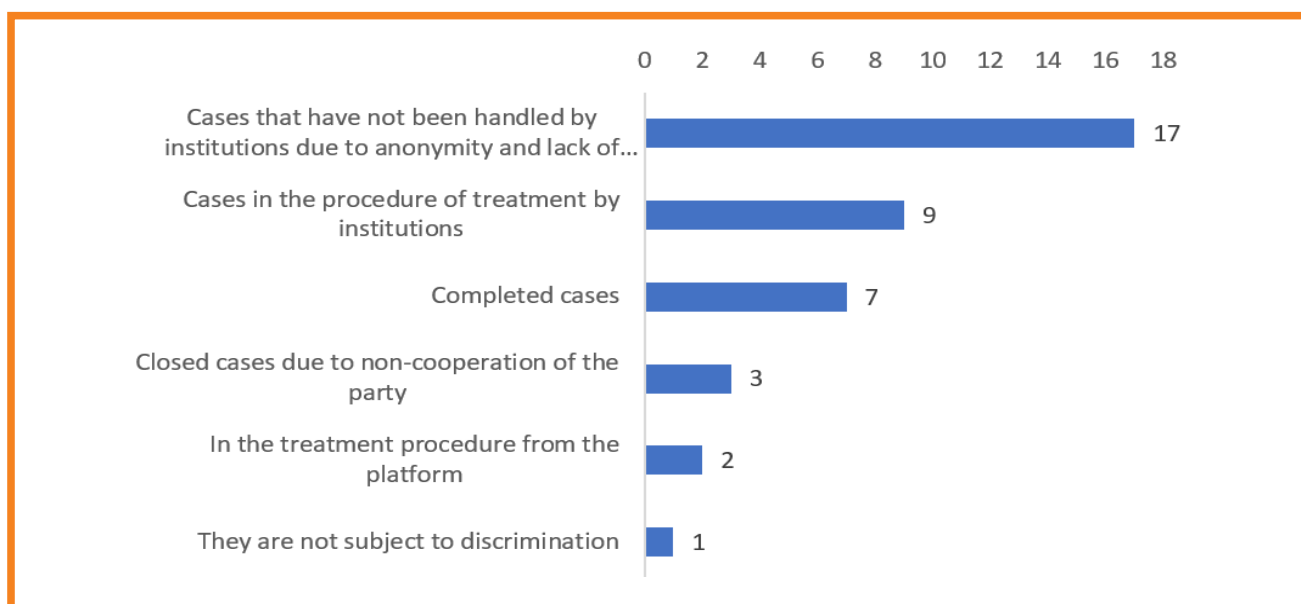
## VI. Cases reported by municipality where the discrimination occurred



Description: From 39 cases reported on the platform, taking into account the municipality where the case occurred, it appears that the municipality of Pristina has a higher percentage in terms of the place of discrimination and this happened due to the involvement in discrimination of hundreds of institutions that are mainly in Pristina. The next municipality with more cases is that of Fushë Kosova, which stands out for a high percentage of residents from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. The third municipality in a row is that of Obiliq.

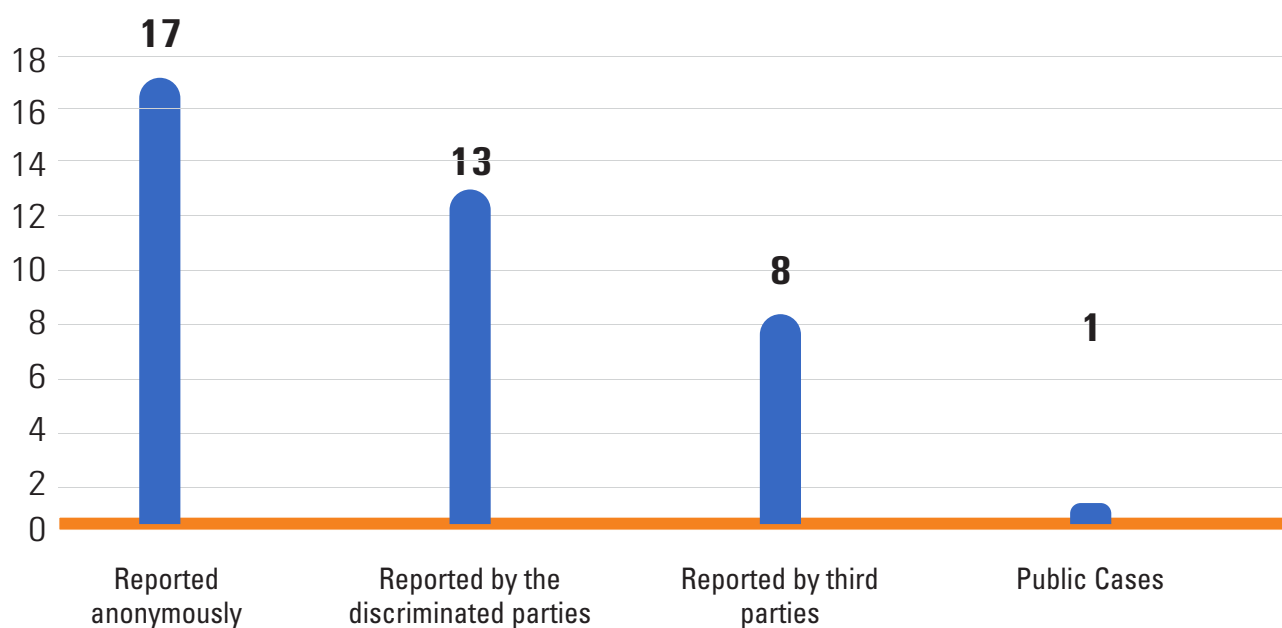
<sup>104</sup> Only in the period August-November 2023, 12 new cases were reported. Seven (7) cases have been registered and handled by the National Platform for Protection from Discrimination for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities, reported to the Office for Good Governance, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination/Office of the Prime Minister prior to launching the platform.

## VII. Cases reported according to handling status



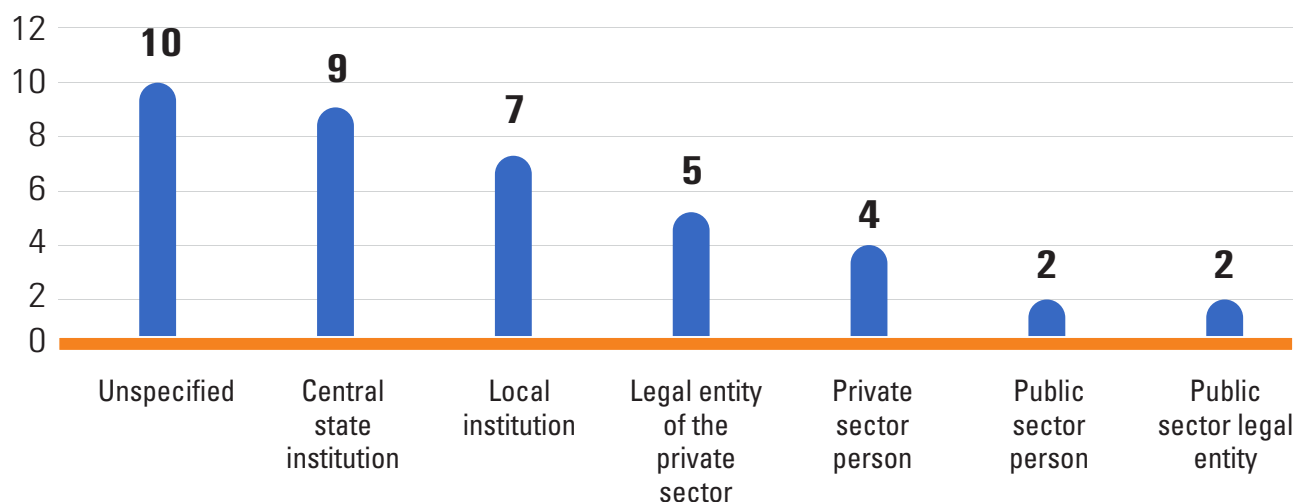
Description :Of the 39 cases reported on the platform, taking into account the status of their treatment, from the platform or the institutions, the large number of 17 reported anonymous cases stands out, in which the person discriminated against is not known, nor his/her contact, but and no evidence proving discrimination has been presented. 7 cases have been completed by the platform and for them there is a decision issued by the competent institutions, while 9 of them are in the procedure of handling by the institutions. 2 cases are in the process of handling by the platform, because they were submitted late and are being analyzed.

## VIII. Cases reported according to the status of the person who reported the case



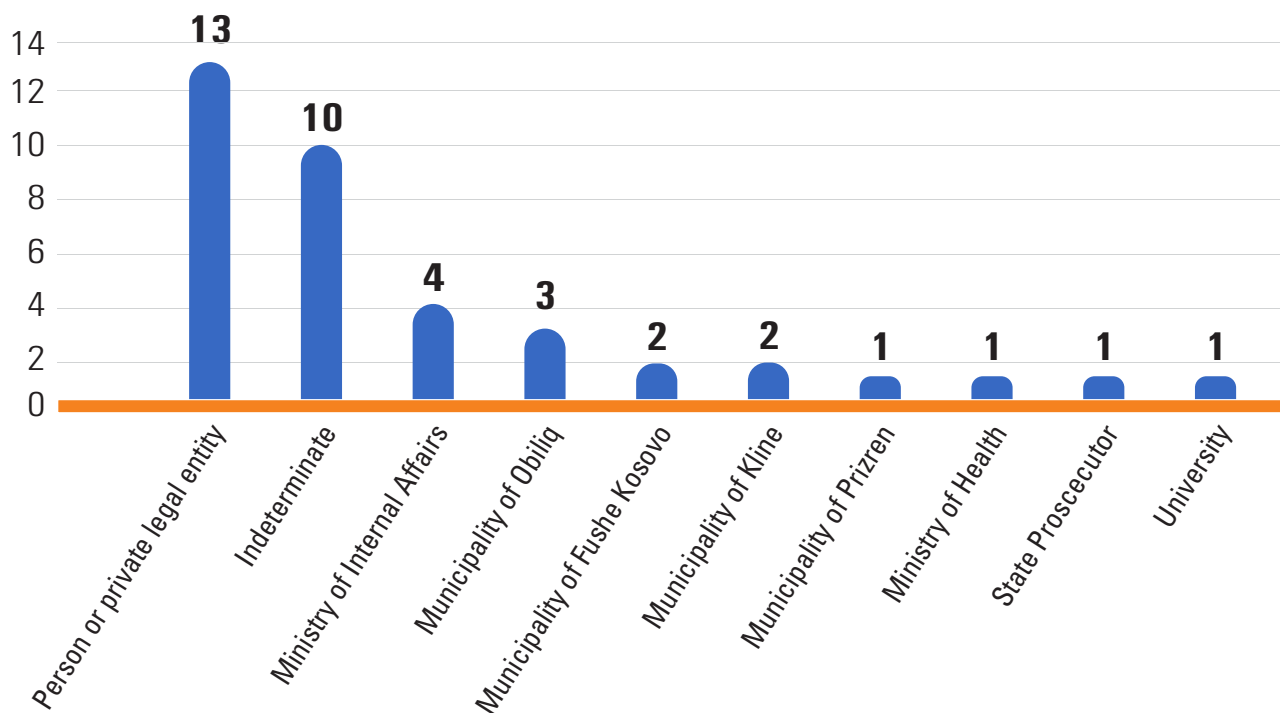
Description : From 39 cases reported on the platform, taking into account who is reporting the cases, it turns out that 17 cases are anonymous, 8 were reported by third parties, and 13 of them directly by the discriminated parties.

## IX. Cases reported on the platform according to the subject to which applies the Law on Protection from Discrimination



Description: From 39 cases reported on the platform, taking into account article 2.1 of the LPD, it results that in 9 cases central institutions were involved in discrimination, in 7 cases local institutions, in 5 cases the discrimination was caused by legal entities of the private sector, while in the other 4 individuals from the private sector. Due to the effect of Article 2.1 of the LPD, 10 cases have been undetermined.

## X. Cases reported on the platform according to the public authority involved in discrimination



Description: From 39 cases reported on the platform, starting from the authority/institution involved in discrimination, it results that 13 cases are legal entities or private individuals, in 4 cases the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 3 cases the Municipality of Obiliq, and in two cases the Kosovo Police.





VOICE OF ROMA, ASHKALI  
AND EGYPTIANS IN KOSOVO



Terre des hommes

Ndihmë për fëmijët.



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