

ANNUAL REPORT



EUROPEAN CENTRE
FOR
MINORITY ISSUES

2012

NESTING THE NETWORKS



Preface

The *European Centre for Minority Issues* (ECMI) looks back at 2012 as a year of passing important milestones.

Following the mandate given by the Founders, the Centre has the obligation to undergo an evaluation every five years.

Previous evaluations of the Centre have focused on the technical and administrative operation as well as the management of research at the Flensburg office. In 2012, the regional offices in Kosovo and Georgia came under scrutiny. The Founders wanted to focus specifically on the impact assessment of ECMI's regional action projects on beneficiaries and stakeholders. Impact assessment is without a doubt the most relevant evaluation one could want; it provides a realistic picture of one's labour and ambitions. The ECMI came out of the 2012 evaluations with flying colours: the Centre's impact in the field is noticeable, appreciated, creates change and builds foundations for sustainability.

Another milestone was the target of bringing the members of the Advisory Council closer to the ECMI's research and action projects. The 15 person Council of eminent scholars from Europe and North America aims to support the Centre in research and action strategy planning as well as international networking.

In May 2012, the Council met in Berlin with the Executive Board and the staff of the Centre to review the new Institutional Strategy, 2012-17 and discuss next steps of support and co-operation. Under the Chairmanship of Professor Jim Hughes (London School of Economics), the Advisory Council took important steps to bring the Centre closer to the goal of excellence. This close co-operation guarantees that the work of the ECMI is based on sound and solid scholarship.

2012 was also the year when Europe celebrated the first twenty years of important minority rights instruments. In July, the ECMI celebrated the establishing of the mandate of the OSCE's High Commissioner on National Minorities with a one-day conference critically assessing the success and failures of the work of the office of the High Commissioner.

A group of practitioners and experts, all of whom have been involved in implementing the mandate, discussed the tasks with the current High Commissioner, Ambassador Knut Vollebæk.



The Centre also supported the twenty year anniversary of the *UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities* celebrated in December 2012 in Geneva. Throughout the year, we worked closely with the UN Independent Expert on Minority Issues, Rita Izsak.

Joint initiatives on research as well as direct support in the reporting on the mandate are among the positive collaboration output. In 2012, the ECMI pursued its goal of becoming Europe's main agenda-setting organization in its field by assuming a strong position in relevant fora.

And the Centre's presence in the modern public space is steadily expanding. All the ECMI websites are seeing increased traffic, and its social media is becoming very popular. The research team is now at full capacity, and its expertise is requested in many international academic and professional fora.

The *ECMI Kosovo* operation has almost doubled in 2012 due to donors trust in its capacities and mission. In Georgia, the staff has worked hard to gain the trust of the new government and with quite some success. And locally the ECMI has intensified its co-operation with stakeholders through joint events hosting visitors from all over Europe.

Not least, the link to academia became very close in 2012 through the co-operation with Flensburg University on both the summer school and a full semester course focusing on the European minority rights and protection regime. Taken altogether, it is not surprising that the ECMI is positioning itself very securely on the map of Europe as a reliable partner.

With these milestones of achievements in work and international co-operation, the Centre has reached a position that allows me proudly to hand over the baton to the next generation. After six years I am pleased with the Centre's development and confident that it is on a path to sustainable success. I thank the Executive Board for good co-operation over the years and wish Dr Jørgen Kühl all the best in his new assignment.

Dr Knud Larsen
Chairman of the Board

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In 2012, among many other places, ECMI has expanded its network in Belarus. The picture was taken in Hrodna at Belarus' 9th Republican Festival of National Cultures. Photo: Hanna Vasilevich



Director's message

Looking back at 2012, one might think that minority politics has no political currency in a time of financial crises and economic downturn. High level agendas appear focused on pressing issues causing uncertainty and unpredictability rather than traditional minority issues aiming at creating certainty.

However, minority rights and minority protection did not disappear from the international agenda in Europe in 2012, and it is fair to say that minority issues have attained an important space in European politics and policy. Perhaps not a large space, but a space built on resilience of norms and standards.

This resilience of the European minority rights regime was celebrated not only ceremonially in the 20th anniversaries of important instruments and mechanisms, but also played a crucial role in real life, in the politics and policy of governments.

Resilience of the belief that minority rights protection has an important place in deeply divided societies became very clear in the breakthrough we saw in several conflict regions. Both Northern Ireland and the Basque Country are on the path towards reconciliation based on respect for minority existence. As noted by several speakers at an ECMI Seminar in Flensburg in April, reconciliation usually comes at a high price to all parties involved, and few are willing to pay this price, but it must be paid. However, single events can take the train off course in matter of minutes. The controversy over the Union flag in Northern Ireland at the end of the year may not have such dire consequences, but it shows that any peace can be fragile.

A different type of resilience is evidenced in the willingness of the two parties of Serbia

and Kosovo to come to the discussion table on the North Kosovo issue. The pressing issues of border region management are highest on the priority list, but concepts of status and autonomy loom large on the horizon. However, addressing non-controversial issues is usually a safer path to reconciliation. The road is long and winding, and the sincerity of major actors has yet to be proven, including that of the European Union (EU). As pointed out in *ECMI Issue Brief #27*, the right of self-determination goes through layers and lawyers of international governance and may take years to come to fruition. The opening of a branch office of ECMI Kosovo in Mitrovica in 2012 has the aim to work with all parties on pressing issues related to the rights of minorities on both sides of the Ibar river.

Another important river that may carry warmer, conciliatory streams is the Nistria separating Moldova proper from Transnistria. Many commentators saw a 'window of opportunity' in 2012 with the change in the leadership in Transnistria. Here non-controversial issues are also at the forefront of breaking down barriers. For this reason, education and language rights were in focus in November when the ECMI hosted a study group comprised of members from the education sectors on both sides of the river.

Totally unpredictable is, perhaps, no longer the future of the Kurdish question. Many observers see the rise of Kurdistan as a sovereign nation as one outcome of the Syrian civil war. Unfortunately, this is on the backs of the demise of many innocent people. But the Kurds argue that they have waited decades for this opportunity.

However, at the same time as the Kurdish situation is developing, the situation in Cyprus is becoming deep frozen. The UN talks are stalled and no new initiatives in sight. Whether the Kurdish situation will result in a similar situation in some of the countries home to Kurdish communities is difficult to prophesize. While the Cyprus situation is now a matter for the EU, the Kurdish question will no doubt be a UN concern for some time to come.

Resilience is not exactly the characteristic of the EU and the UN approaches to minority protection. Although the EU started collecting national strategies on Roma inclusion in 2012, these attempts by member states have provided a meek picture of the political will to improve the situation for Roma and Sinti communities in Europe.

And even though the *UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities* could celebrate its 20th anniversary in 2012, it lacks competence powers and is weak in implementation, especially in Europe. The occasion of the Declaration's 20th anniversary, which was the theme of the Minority Forum 2012 in November, provided the opportunity for ECMI to emphasize the invisibility of the Declaration in Europe.

This is why the ECMI supported the current UN Independent Expert on minority issues in her efforts to turn this negative development by addressing tangible issues of governance, such as minority institution-building. Throughout the year and in preparation for the Forum 2012, the ECMI worked closely with the Independent Expert to bring her message to the members of the UN.

More positive was, however, the assessment of the mandate of the OSCE's *High Commissioner on National Minorities* when it began celebrating its 20th anniversary in 2012. This is a conflict prevention mandate implemented through quiet diplomacy which has been very successful in diffusing tensions

throughout Central and Eastern Europe as well as in the Balkans and Central Asia but perhaps less successful in the frozen conflict regions.

The need for a frank assessment of the performance of the mandate was begun during a conference hosted by the ECMI in July. There was general agreement among the speakers that the mandate is resilient.

Another positive development in Europe was the resolve of the tensions between Poland and Lithuania in the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers. As discussed in the *ECMI Study #7*, the two countries have blocked each other on the adoption of the Ministers' resolutions on compliance with the *European Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities* for almost five years. At the end of the year the Convention showed its resilience when the two resolutions were finally adopted through careful diplomacy.

I am delighted that the ECMI research and project teams have been at the forefront of addressing these pressing issues in Europe in 2012. We will continue in 2013.

Dr Tove H. Malloy
ECMI Director

ECMI Executive Board 2012

Chairman Dr Knud Larsen, Honorary Professor at Copenhagen Business School, Former Permanent Secretary at the Danish Ministry for Research, Former Chairman of the Danish Refugee Council – **Vice-Chairman Professor Rainer Hofmann**, Co-Director of Wilhelm Merton Centre, Professor at Johann-Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt, president of the Advisory Committee to the European Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (FCNM) – **Professor Bertel Heurlin**, Jean Monnet Professor, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Science, University of Copenhagen – **Dr Jørgen Kühl**, Rector, A.P. Møller Skolen, Schleswig, Germany – **Mr. Ingbert Liebing**, Member of the German Bundestag – **Ms. Caroline Schwarz** replaced by **Ms. Renate Schnack** in September, Beauftragte für Minderheiten und Kultur des Ministerpräsidenten des Landes Schleswig-Holstein (Minority Representative of the German Land of Schleswig-Holstein) – **Ms. Ilze Brands Kehris**, Director, Office of the High Commissioner on National Minorities, OSCE, The Hague – **Dr Ralf-Rene Weingärtner**, Director of Human Rights and Anti-discrimination at the Council of Europe – **Ms. Karin Riis Jørgensen**, Former MEP, Vice-Chairwoman of the ALDE, Chairwoman of the „European Privacy Association“, Senior adviser for Communication-agency Kreab & Gavin Andersons in Brussels – **Dr Detlev Rein**, Substitute for Mr. Liebing – **Mr. Alexey Kozhemyakov**, Substitute for Dr Weingärtner.



Nesting the networks

By John Petersen

Making a difference creates stories. Thus, when the efforts of ECMI result in such positive difference, taking place in the relationships between majorities and minorities, then there is really a story to tell. And ECMI does; also in this present report. And of course, ECMI *should* spread the word when it makes a difference. However, the efforts of ECMI staff are not fully recognized in such reports, for it conceals perhaps one of the most important and time consuming elements of the value chain: networking.

Networking: part of the value chain

Networking helps to professionally orient staff, identify sponsorship opportunities, keep in touch with the people that minority issues are all about, share knowledge, in project preparation, idea generation, and much more.

The ECMI value chain that seeks to eventually trigger positive changes in relations between minority and majority begins with nesting the values of networking; for instance, the expertise and observations ECMI staff gain through such networking is invaluable, as are the many insights gained through interaction with directly involved majorities and minorities, and ECMI staff members take home with them and integrate these perspectives into their work.

The limited space available for this report allows for only a few examples, from a long list, of the activities of the ECMI headquarters staff.

A peak in ECMI's calendar

Senior Researcher Dr Federica Prina took part in the conference on *European Language Policy for Regional and Minority Language* in Bolzano/Bozen in January.

The conference was an opportunity for Dr Prina to consolidate links with FUEN and other organizations promoting minority languages - linguistic diversity being one of the pillars of the *Culture & Diversity Cluster*.

Dr Prina also established contacts with institutions working on minority language revitalization. Particularly, the "indicators"-project was discussed with EURAC staff representatives.

Research Associates Dr Alexander Osipov and Hanna Vasilevich visited Minsk and Mahiliou in March to conduct discussions and roundtables about the Belarus Programme. Meetings with faculty, scholars, and civil society activists led to joint research projects with scholars from two universities, and five joint project applications were submitted.

Similarly, in May-June, the researchers had the opportunity to get acquainted with leaders of Polish, Lithuanian, and Azeri minorities at the occasion of the *9th Republican Festival of National Cultures* in Hrodna. ECMI was invited by the Belarusian Ministry of Culture.

In May, Dr Tove Malloy took part in the *UN Expert Seminar on Religious Rights* in Vienna. And again in November, Dr Malloy, accompanied by Research Associate Ugo Caruso, joined the *5th Session of the UN Forum on Minority Issues*, organized in Geneva by the *United Nations Office of High Commissioner on Human Rights*.

Both occasions were celebrations of the UN Declaration of 1992 on the *Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities*. As one of the important instruments in minority rights protection, ECMI is a natural fit in the network of institutions implementing this instrument. In September, Dr Osipov participated in the conference *Between Ideology and Social*

Engineering. The conference took place in Szczecin. *The Polish Institute of National Memory* foresaw the launch of a programme on minority issues. In this context, it was important for ECMI to create contacts for future cooperation.

Research Associates Dr Zora Popova and Hanna Vasilevich took part in the *Council of Europe (CoE) conference Human Rights and Democracy in Action - Looking Ahead*. The conference took place in November in Strasbourg.

On behalf of their respective research clusters, Vasilevich and Popova reported on and presented a list of potential future strategic partnerships and donor contacts. Moreover, insights were obtained regarding new research perspectives and dimensions in the field of education. Ideas about mainstreaming minority issues into the field of CoE education are now part of ECMI considerations.

On the institutional level, Director Dr Tove Malloy participated in the workshop *Towards a Strategy for Reconciliation in the OSCE Area*. The Workshop in Vienna was organized by the *OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre* in December. "Reconciliation" has today become a staple of the agenda of the international community. The importance of ECMI's presence at such fora can be illustrated by the fact that "reconciliation" has always been a part of ECMI's agenda.

A final example from the *Culture & Diversity Cluster* is Dr Prina's participation in an expert workshop in Amsterdam in December. A conference which took place in Amsterdam, *The Right of National Minorities to Freedom of Expression in a Digital Age*, was an opportunity for ECMI to develop its network with academics involved in research on media and minorities. Concretely, the papers presented at the event will now be published as articles in a special JEMIE issue which will signify the beginning of a direct cooperative relationship between ECMI and the *Institute for Information Law (IViR)* of the *University of Amsterdam*.

Resources

- Find the ECMI Events calendar at www.ecmi.de > Events

ECMI Flensburg 2012

Main events

ECMI Minority Round Table
ECMI Summer School
ECMI Advisory Council
Conference: The Minority Governance Impasse
Conference: HCNM 20 Years On
Conference: The Challenge of Non-Territorial Autonomy
Conference: Autonomy Arrangements in the World
Seminar: Models and Paradigms of Non-Territorial Autonomy
Seminar: Reconciliation & Peace Building in Post-war Societies
Panel: Non-Territorial Autonomy and New Modalities for National Self-Determination

Strategic Planning Output

ECMI Institutional Strategy
ECMI Networking Strategy
ECMI External Funding Strategy update
ECMI Research Strategy update
ECMI external evaluations

Staff

6 new staff members

Publications (Kosovo & Caucasus included)

1 ECMI Issue Brief ©
1 ECMI Study
4 Journal on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe (JEMIE)
6 Books or handbooks
6 Reports
10 ECMI Working Papers ©

Dissemination

35 conference participation
127 ECMI InfoChannel news
3 ECMI Updates
1 Annual Programme



Employees at the ECMI Headquarter end of 2012: From left in the back row: Head of Secretariat Maj-Britt Risbjerg Hansen, Resource Development Officer Astrid Voss, Senior Research Associate Dr Alexander Osipov, Research Associate Dr Andreea Carstocea, Research Associate Dr Andreea Udrea, visiting fellow Mr. Fateh Shah, Research Associate Dr Zora Popova, intern Silvia La Face, Electronic Services Librarian William McKinney and Project Assistant Oto Skale. From left in front row: intern Raluca Idor, intern Ahmed Nuri, Director Dr Tove Hansen Malloy, intern Andreea Racles, Senior Research Associate Dr Federica Prina, Project Research Associate Ugo Caruso, intern Hans Enverga, and Assistant to the Secretariat Tamari Bulia.



ECMI's Advisory Council 2012 assembled to discuss the minority governance impasse



Has the positive momentum of Europe's minority governance regime of the 1990s totally disappeared? This was the given question when the ECMI Advisory Council met in Berlin on 7 May.

In many contexts, Europe's minority governance regime appears at an impasse. At the macro level, long standing disputes over territory and homelands have seen little constructive dialogue. The reach of minority governance does not include Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Transnistria, Chechnya, Northern Cyprus and Northern Kosovo. And Belarus remains entirely outside the European minority governance regime.

Non-dialogue on minority rights is also the practice in some developed democracies. France and Turkey stand firm on denying the existence of minorities while Belgium, Greece, Iceland and Luxembourg have stopped half way.

These were some of the observations that formed the background for the ECMI Advisory Council Conference 2012.

The conference addressed the extent of the minority governance impasse in discussion with eminent academics, key practitioners and political actors. The conference took place at the Representation of the Land Schleswig-Holstein in Berlin.

Macro level spills over into the micro level

Other observations prepared the ground for the conference in Berlin; one of them referred to an unfortunate spill-over effect.

The macro-micro divide spills over into states that have agreed to implement minority governance. Minority groups complain that local authorities are often not informed of the

European minority governance regime adopted by the central government, and instructions from the centre to the periphery remain lacking.

This makes actors at the micro level look unwilling when in fact it is inertia generated at the macro level that is the cause.

Consequently, the ECMI Advisory Council Conference asked: Can the macro stalemate be undone? Can we imagine a minority governance regime for de facto states? What can be done to the states in denial?

Resources

- Find the conference programme and flyer at www.ecmi.de > Events > The annual advisory council conference
- Find photos from the conference via bit.ly/Z9PxUL
- Find and share this information from www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: Organizational

Advisory Council reflections on the minority governance impasse are now online



On 7 May the ECMI Advisory Council gathered to reflect on Europe's minority governance impasse. The texts are now available online.

Professor James Hughes, London School of Economics, delivered the critical introduction at the Advisory Council Conference 2012 of the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI). His paper, *Conflict and Non-Conflict*, framed the issue; that Europe faces a governance impasse in the context of its minority rights regime.

A subsequent panel discussion on how to link the macro and the micro level consisted of presentations by Dr Jennifer Jackson-Preece, London School of Economics, Professor Dr Thomas Diez, Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen, Professor Stefan Wolff, University of Birmingham, Professor Dr Stefan Oeter, University of Hamburg, President of the ECRML Expert Committee, and Professor Levente Salat, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj.

Resources

- Find and share this announcement from www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: Publications
- Find the conference speeches, texts and summaries at www.ecmi.de > Events > The annual advisory council conference

ECMI Working Paper #61



European Policy-to-Outcome Indicators and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML), by Dr Federica Prina, was published in September on ECMI's website.

To which extent has the ECRML translated into practical implementation? Working Paper #61 represents one step towards answering this question.

With this paper, Dr Federica Prina provides a preliminary conceptual framework for developing a set of indicators. The indicators will be tools to assess the impact of the ECRML in the states parties.

A further developed set of indicators is going to be a tool for the monitoring Committee of Experts and the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers.

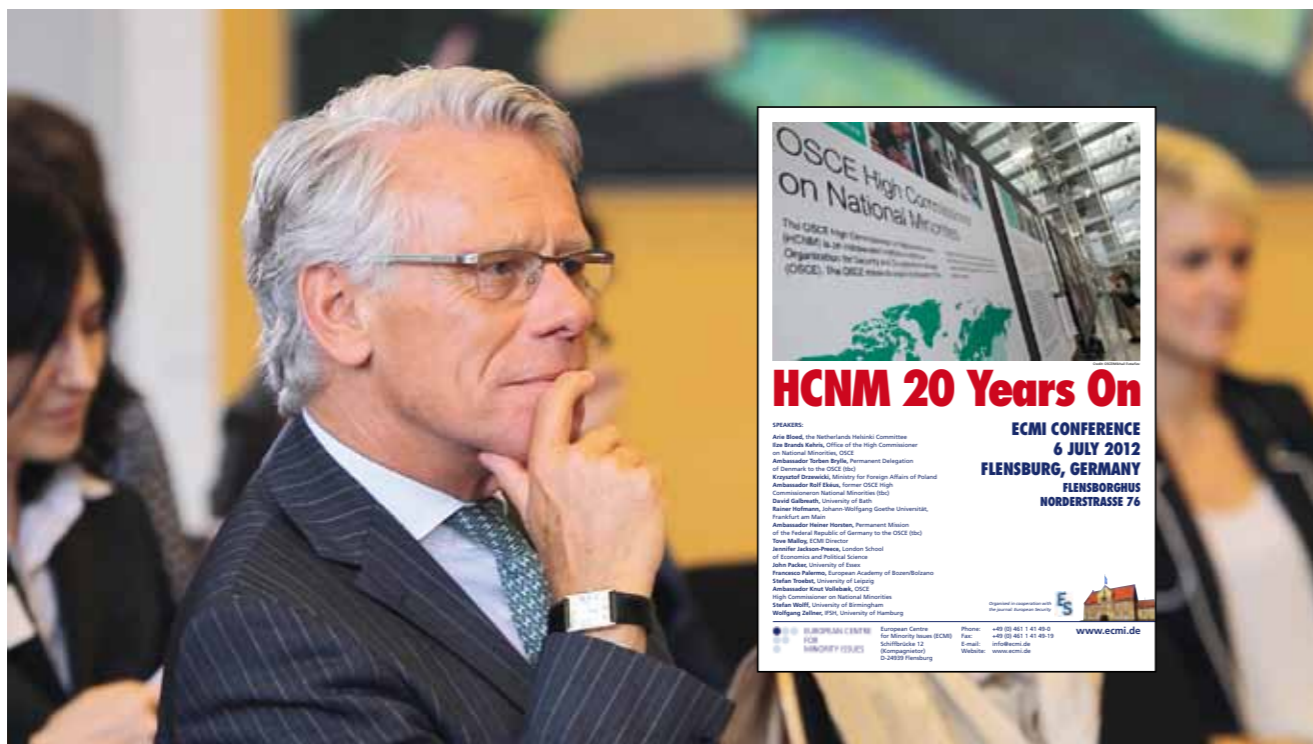
The ECRML is a treaty under the auspices of the Council of Europe (CoE). It was opened for signature in November 1992. To this date, the Charter has been signed by 25 states. It entered into force in March 1998.

Resources

- Find ECMI Working Papers via www.ecmi.de > Publications
- Find and share this announcement via www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: Cross clusterprogrammes



Panel discussion: 'How to link macro and micro efforts?' as part of the general conference theme: 'The Minority Governance Impasse - Overcoming the Macro-micro Divide.' From left: Dr Ilze Brands Kehris (Moderator), Prof Dr Stefan Oeter, Prof Dr James Hughes, MEP Kinga Gal, Dr Jennifer Jackson-Preece, Prof Levente Salat, Prof Dr Thomas Diez, Professor Stefan Wolff



Flensburg in July: OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities Knut Vollebæk took part in the conference HCNM 20 Years On. Photo: Sören Sachau

Experts: High Commissioner on National Minorities should stay the course



The OSCE HCNM has been a successful and “living institution” in its first 20 years. The HCNM 20 Years On-conference in July suggested that the office should continue its vibrant approach.

Nothing should be changed in the mandate of the OSCE HCNM, according to July’s expert meeting in Flensburg. Experts were gathered for the conference *HCNM 20 Years On* to take stock of the first 20 years of the HCNM mandate.

They were also there to reflect on the future challenges that the office of the HCNM will likely be called to address.

The mandate is well composed and all three commissioners of the Office’s first 20 years have used it well, was the general opinion of the experts.

However, some experts questioned the confidentiality condition of the Commissioner’s work; that some may claim this doesn’t reflect modern transparency demands. However, most experts seemed to agree that the confidentiality condition was a *sine qua non*.

Knut Vollebæk’s key messages

12 international experts with knowledge of the mandate plus the High Commissioner Knut Vollebæk himself attended the conference on 6 July.

Schleswig-Holstein’s minority commissioner, Renate Schnack, attended the conference as well.

In his key address to the conference, Knut Vollebæk stated as first thing: “The HCNM is going to remain an important player.”

Vollebæk also stated that the Office could “... work with practitioners, both from academia and civil society.”

Resources

- Find and share this information via www.infoecmi.eu > Categories > Institutional Flensburg
- Find Professor Dr Stefan Troebst’s contribution *A Tribute to Max van der Stoep* via www.ecmi.de > About us
- OSCE HCNM Vollebæk’s key address is available via www.osce.org/hcnm/92215
- Find Professor Wolff’s speaking notes via www.stefanwolff.com

The July conference HCNM 20 Years On in Flensburg



The *HCNM 20 Years On* conference took place in July in Flensburg. The conference sought to take stock of the role of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities.

The High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM) as an institution delivered the occasion for holding the *HCNM 20 Years On* conference. The conference was organized to mark the 20th anniversary of the OSCE HCNM.

The Conference sought to take stock through a historical overview of the role played by the HCNM in the conflicts and transitions in Europe during the 1990s.

The conference presenters were also invited to analyze the international circumstances that

could contribute to the further development of HCNM’s work. Moreover, they were asked to reflect on the future challenges that the Office of the HCNM would be called to address in advancing peaceful interethnic relations in the OSCE area.

Knut Vollebæk was present

The current OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, Ambassador Knut Vollebæk, took part in the conference, where he delivered the keynote address.

The *HCNM 20 Years On* conference was organized by ECMI and its *Conflict & Security Cluster* in cooperation with the journal *European Security*.

Resources

- Download the conference flyer from www.ecmi.de > Conflict & Security
- Find the conference photos from bit.ly/Z9PxUL
- Find and share this information via www.infoecmi.eu > Categories > Institutional Flensburg



The HCNM 20 Years On conference in Flensburg. Panel from left: Arie Bloed (Helsinki Committee of the Netherlands), Tove H. Malloy (ECMI Director), Knud Larsen (ECMI Chairman), David Galbreath (University of Bath), Wolfgang Zellner (IFSH, University of Hamburg), and Krzysztof Drzewicki (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Poland). Photo: John Petersen

Georgian Ambassador to Germany visits ECMI

Ambassador, Professor Dr Gabriela von Habsburg, Georgia’s envoy to the Federal Republic of Germany, visited the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI) on 22 February 2012.

The aim of the visit was to introduce Ambassador von Habsburg to the ECMI’s work in Georgia and exchange ideas for further co-operation. Ambassador von Habsburg met with Director Tove H. Malloy and Regional Representative for ECMI Caucasus, Mr. Tom Trier

who gave an introduction to the Centre’s work in general and ongoing projects in Georgia.

The second Mayor of Flensburg, Mr. Jochen Barckmann, and member of the German Bundestag for Schleswig-Holstein Mr. Wolfgang Börnsen, participated as well.

The ECMI has been operating its Caucasus office based in Tbilisi since 2003 where it works towards building stable and inclusive democracies throughout the region.



POLITICS & CIVIL SOCIETY

BELARUS

Are national minority issues re-politicized by European states?



Tove H. Malloy substantiates the surmise that national minority issues are being re-politicized by European states. According to her *Study #7* this means a potential violation of international treaties.

Is the *Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities* (FCNM) monitoring process re-politicized by state parties? This is the more accurate and technically correct question that guides *Study #7* by ECMI director Tove H. Malloy.

The six case studies of the report deliver an unambiguous but cautious conclusion: the studies confirm the presumed re-politicization of the process, while it remains to be researched whether the result reflects a general European, an Eastern European or another tendency.

The report, *The re-politicization of European minority protection: Six cases from the FCNM monitoring process*, has been issued electronically on ECMI's website. The cases are Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Serbia and Ukraine.

Politicization weakens the Treaty

The FCNM guarantees certain rights of persons belonging to national minorities. It includes a monitoring system and describes a monitoring process aimed at evaluating how the FCNM Treaty is implemented by the states that have signed it. Independent experts are part of the process. They form the *Advisory Committee to the Framework Convention* (ACFC).

The obligation on the *Treaty's* rights and its monitoring system is precisely intended to replace the politicization of national minority issues that Europe has seen in its past. The politicization of national minority issues is - in short - prone to ignite larger conflict.

The six case studies stand in stark contrast to this ambition, because "... the monitoring processes were upheld by bilateral relations between the member states, usually neighbouring states seeking to represent kin-state minorities."

While the *Treaty* was meant to replace so-called politicization, the cases suggest the opposite direction. Politicization is now weakening the *Treaty*.

The question implies that the states might bargain bilaterally about the wording of the resolutions. Have rights of persons belonging to national minorities again become trade objects in bilateral political games?

It is possible, because resolutions based on the ACFC recommendations and the findings of the *Rapporteur Group on Human Rights* have to be adopted by the Minister Council of the Council of Europe. The ministers - naturally - represent the states, even though the scene is Strasbourg.

Re-politicization represents violation of international treaty

The report further informs, that the holding up of the monitoring of international treaties on the basis of bilateral issues clearly goes against the tenets and values of the FCNM instrument and violates international law according to the principles set out in the *Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties* (1969).

ECMI Director Dr Tove Hansen Malloy is a member of the *Advisory Committee to the Framework Convention*.

Resources

- Find ECMI Study #7 at www.ecmi.de > Publications > ECMI Studies
- Find and share this article from www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: Politics & Civil Society



Alexander Osipov interview: Bridging Belarus



Dr Alexander Osipov in his office in front of the old port of Flensburg.

Only few people care, but those few receive us as if we are building a bridge to Belarus, explains Dr Osipov in this interview. A constructive approach to dialogue on minority governance is the key.

By John Petersen

"I don't necessarily agree with Belarus' approach to minority governance, but this is beside the point," declares Dr Alexander Osipov in his Flensburg office. From his office chair with a wonderful view of the old port of Flensburg, in subdued tones he explains the initial results of the Belarus programme of the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI): ECMI's interest is in research and in practice-oriented activities. The Centre wants to qualify its knowledge about the Belarusian approach to minority governance. And vice versa; the partners in Belarus are eager to learn more about the recent academic developments and public policy achievements in other parts of Europe.

This has proven to be a fortunate agenda for establishing local friendships, partners and co-operators for ECMI's Belarus programme: "They feel isolated because Belarus is always criticized, so I think we are kind of building a bridge to Belarus with our more constructive approach," declares Osipov.

Knowledge transfer

In the long run, ECMI's focus will be on integrating Belarus' expert and activist environments into wider European debates and developments.

Issues of ethnocultural diversity are important for the development of Belarus. However, there is a lack of sufficient expertise in the area. The relevant topics are basically neglected in Belarus' higher education, academia and public administration.

ECMI's Belarus activities have also in 2012 proved that there are only a few people who work on minority or even broader diversity related issues. The people who address the thematic area have restricted knowledge of the methodologies and approaches developed in the rest of Europe. Nevertheless, the people who are addressing this thematic area as researchers and practitioners are eager to learn; for instance about the so-called European minority rights regime, explains Dr Osipov.

His gaze is caught for a moment by the screen where emails are regularly hitting the inbox. He regains the moment and explains further.

One of the initial aims of the programme has been to transfer knowledge and experience of "European" standards to local levels of governance in Belarus.

A major accomplishment in this context was the issuing of the guidebook in May: *Minority Issues in the Republic of Belarus, Europe and the World*. (published in Russian).

Dr Osipov himself and Research Associate Hanna Vasilevich had the opportunity to present the book during the *9th Republican Festival of National Cultures* in Hrodna/Grodno, Belarus.

"They were quite happy about the book and our partners were even distributing it," says » Dr Osipov and puts it into the context of another initial aim of ECMI's Belarus Programme:



Alexander Osipov interview:

BELARUS

"We hope to engage Belarus' institutions in expanding the country's approach to minority issues."

Exposure to other regions

Towards minority organizations of Belarus, one aim of 2012 has been to expose them to other minority regions of Europe. Naturally, ECMI has organized visits to the Danish-German borderland.

So far, ECMI has carried out two study visits for Belarusian officials, minority organization leaders, and academic experts. In 2012 the study visit to the Danish-German borderland took place on 10-12 April.

Researchers between the Soviet legacy and "European" standards

It is a distinct aim of the ECMI Belarus programme to stimulate research on minority issues in Belarus.

A donation from the *European Humanities University* with the financial support of *Carnegie Corporation* has been a lever for this ambition.

Currently, two scholars in Belarus are researching and co-operating on the project in the communist legacies in Belarus' diversity policies. Their research efforts began in June and will last for 18 months. The project that encompasses more than just Belarus carries the title:

Ethno-cultural diversity management policy in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine: between the Soviet legacy and European standards.

Framing improved communication

Again in 2012, ECMI carried out a panel discussion on minority related issues at the *Belarusian State University*. An audience of around 60 students, faculty, activists, and civil society organizations attended the panel.

Furthermore, roundtables on minority issues were carried out in Hrodna/Grodno and Mahiliou/Mogilev. Around 70 minority activists, faculty, government officials, students, and civil society representatives took part.

Particularly, the latter events have served the intrinsic project aim of helping to improve communication between Belarus' national and local authorities and its minority organizations.

At this stage Dr Osipov observes that "Belarusians don't want to be isolated from the rest of Europe," as many believe: "Rather, their approach is that there are

different models [of minority governance] and they should be discussed on an equal footing."

We take into account this condition, and this is probably why ECMI experiences a true interest in the 'European' standards at its panel discussions, explains Osipov.

Celebrating the Belarus model

Belarus is not a state for ethnic Belarusians. It is a civic nation or a state-nation. Belarusian officials and academic experts would say that this is the difference between Belarus and most other European states. The ethnic fundament of the statehood is not emphasized, explains Osipov: "Insofar they are like France, but while France claims to be culturally homogeneous, Belarus actually celebrates its cultural diversity."

With the biannual *Republican Festival of National Cultures*, the celebration becomes very tangible. The festival is an occasion for all cultures that live and work in Belarus to present themselves via different performances. Hanna Vasilevich and Alexander Osipov from ECMI's *Citizenship & Ethics and Justice & Governance clusters* respectively took part in the festival.

Taking a look at Hanna Vasilevich's photo set of the Festival and particularly of its opening procession, one finds Dutch people alongside Venezuelians, Belarusians, Russians, Azeri, Roma and many more.

Dr Osipov elaborates: "This civic and multicultural approach implies that there is no distinction between new and old minorities, and in its self-perception the Belarus model is much more open to the inclusion of different groups."

Colleagues are regularly rushing through the hallway outside the office. As if he wants to demonstrate the constructive approach, Osipov's door is always open. While the interview is coming to an end, a colleague takes position in the doorway. Apparently, she wants to conquer the next free bit of Dr Osipov's time.

Resources

- Photo set by Hanna Vasilevich from the 9th Republican Festival of National Cultures. bit.ly/Z9PxUL
- Photo set of the Belarusian visit to the German-Danish borderland, April 2012 bit.ly/Z9PxUL
- Find and share this article from www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: Cross cluster programmes

Belarus' Republican Festival of National Cultures

The *Republican Festival of National Cultures* is held every two years. The festival is a performance representing the culture and traditions of 33 different national or ethnic communities who live and work in Belarus.

It is a place, where the communities sum up the results of their creative activity and get the chance to become closer with the culture of other nations.

The festival was the first of its kind in the post-Soviet space. It was first founded as a forum in 1996, hosting 11 national, cultural and educational associations. Since that time the number of participating nationalities has increased three fold. This year it includes residents of Belarus from Venezuela, Spain, and several African countries.

The festival is organized by the *Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education and Republican Festival of National Cultures, Office of the Plenipotentiary for Religious and Nationalities*

Affairs, Center for Nationality Cultures, regional executive committees, Minsk City and Grodno City.

ECMI was present

Representatives of the ECMI were present at the *9th Republican Festival of National Cultures* in Hrodna, Belarus. The festival spanned over the first three days of June in 2012. ECMI was invited by the Grodno (Hrodna) regional government. ECMI's work was presented during the festival.

Resources

- Find and share this article from www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: Cross cluster programmes
- Photo set by Hanna Vasilevich from the *9th Republican Festival of National Cultures*. at bit.ly/Z9PxUL



While France claims to be culturally homogeneous, Belarus actually celebrates its cultural diversity; from the 9th Republican Festival of National Cultures.



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The ECMI Belarus programme

ECMI's Belarus Programme addresses the issue of minority governance in the Republic of Belarus. Various traditional and post-Soviet minorities constitute over 16% of the Belarus population. Although represented by cultural societies, they do not participate in all aspects of public life as minorities.

The national system of minority protection was established in the early 1990s. It remains isolated from the recent European developments, lacks full and consistent implementation, and resembles the previous Soviet style ethnographic-cultural approaches.

Being on the margins of the activist society, minorities are regarded as a stable part of the population, not attracting much attention.

ECMI's Belarus programme at its initial stage has aimed at:

- Improving communication between national and local authorities and minority organizations
- Transferring knowledge and experience of European standards to local levels of governance in Belarus and to minority organizations through exposure to other regions in Europe
- Stimulating practice-oriented research on minorities through workshops and publications
- Engaging Belarus institutions to expand its approach to minority issues
- Investigating aspects of minority vulnerability related to human trafficking

ECMI issues guidebook on minority issues for Belarus



The ECMI guidebook *Minority Issues in the Republic of Belarus, Europe and the World* was published in May 2012. It was issued in Russian and it is also available online.

ECMI's guidebook for Belarus comprises three overviews respectively of the universal instruments, as well as European mechanisms for minority protection and linguistic rights of minorities. Rounding this out are three analytical commentaries on minority-related norms and policies.

The book also includes Dr Alexander Osipov's article which explains the relevance of the European minority regime for Belarus and a list of useful internet sources on minority issues.

The book's target audience encompasses minority and other civil society groups, governmental officials, journalists, scholars and students of social sciences and humanities.

The guidebook is edited by Alexander Osipov and Hanna Vasilevich. It was first published in May 2012 by *Medisont* in Minsk.

Resources

- *Minority Issues in the Republic of Belarus, Europe and the World* is online at www.ecmi.de > publications > ECMI handbooks
- Find and share this article from: www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: Cross cluster programmes

Prina: Soviet heritage prevents Moldova from ECRML ratification



Perceptions inherited from the Soviet Union prevent Moldova from ratifying the *European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML)*. This observation was presented in October in Cluj by Dr Federica Prina.

Moldova's ratification of the *European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML)* is still pending, even though the country signed the charter in 2002. One of the explanations is that essentialist perceptions on linguistic identities have impaired Moldova's ECRML ratification. The essentialist perception of language and ethnicity stems from the legacy of the Soviet nationalities discourse.

This experience was relayed in October by ECMI's Federica Prina in Cluj-Napoca (Koložvár, Klausenburg), Romania, when she delivered the paper *Language Policies or Language Politics? The Case of Moldova*. Prina took part in the conference *Minority representation and minority language rights: Origins, experiences and lessons to be learned*, that took place at the Sapientia University.

The paper examines and Prina's presentation discussed to what extent essentialist notions of language and ethnicity are at the foundations of current language policies. These notions stem from the past Soviet nationalities discourse. The presentation also attempted to answer, if the essentialism has led to politicization of the notions in the post-Soviet period.

Essentialist views are inimical to the development of a multi-layered identity and an overarching Moldovan consciousness. When combined with other factors essentialist notions have led to Moldova taking a different route from for instance that of Baltic countries with regard to language policies. One other important factor is economic dependency on Russia.

The paper is planned to be published as an ECMI Working Paper ©. Dr Federica Prina is the head of the *Culture & Diversity Cluster* at ECMI.

Resources

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Dr Federica Prina is the head of the Culture & Diversity Cluster at ECMI.

Malloy: Multiculturalism is more than Muslims



Traditional minorities' potential role in the debate on multiculturalism is overlooked. This learning piece was presented in June by Director Dr Tove Malloy to the *Conference on Democracy and Human Rights 2012*.

Traditional European minorities have been steeped in diversity politics for centuries. However, in the debate on multiculturalism, traditional minorities are often left out because the received wisdom in Europe seems to equate multiculturalism with immigration and as of late mainly with Muslim communities.

This is the background to the paper that Dr Malloy presented to the *Conference on Democracy and Human Rights 2012 (CODE'12)* in Budapest. The paper discusses the contribution that traditional minorities have made in making multiculturalism work.

Traditional minorities could inform integration debate

For traditional minorities the diversity challenges of the 21st century are not unfamiliar. They have »



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» been practitioners within diversity politics for centuries and at many levels; the personal, the communal, and the public space. It is the latter that is the focus of Dr Malloy's paper. Some of the arrangements that exist for traditional minorities in Europe could perhaps inform the debate on the integration of immigrants.

The point is that there is a dimension of diversity in Europe which has developed a feasible approach to multiculturalism thus debunking the argument that multiculturalism has limits.



ECMI Director Dr Tove Malloy presenting at the Conference on Democracy and Human Rights 2012. Photo: István Csákány/ICDT

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Minority participation standards unlikely to change policies in Russia



International standards on minority participation are unlikely to induce a substantial shift in minority policies in Russia. According to ECMI's Federica Prina, this is due to the international standards' own flexibility and to the Russian leadership's approach

In a 2012 issued article, *Power, Politics and Participation: The Russian Federation's National Minorities and their Participatory Rights* in Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights 30 (2012), Federica Prina argues that international standards are unlikely to change policies in Russia. The focus of the article is the participatory rights of minorities.

The reason, argues Prina, is the Russian leadership's commitment to its own approach to nationality issues in the context of its plans for a 'managed democracy'. Despite this, Prina also argues that international standards should not be dismissed as irrelevant in Russia.

Over-reliance on informal networks

Prina's article reveals obstacles to Russia's implementation of the *Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities*, with a focus on participatory rights (Article 15). It is argued that Russia does not meet the requirements of Article 15, owing to the fact that

the form of participation offered to minorities is devoid of guarantees that it will be 'effective'.

An analysis of two forms of participation - representation in elected bodies and consultative mechanisms, with a particular reference to National Cultural Autonomy - reveals an over-reliance on informal networks and practices in the management of majority-minority relations.

Mechanisms for participation are locked into a system that has features partly originating from the Soviet period and partly from policies introduced by former Russian President Vladimir Putin.

Participatory rights a well-known challenge

Participatory rights are essential in the formulation of effective minority policies, but they are probably the most complex rights to delineate and regulate. Difficulties in implementing participatory rights exist in all countries: there are logistic difficulties in the establishment of effective mechanisms enabling the involvement of the entire spectrum of stakeholders in decision-making.

Dr Federica Prina is the head of the *Culture & Diversity Cluster* at ECMI.

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REPORT OF ECMI KOSOVO

With the end of supervised independence by the *International Steering Group* in September 2012, and the implementation of the most substantial aspects of the Ahtisaari Plan, Kosovo is now at a critical point in its state-building process.

The crucial obstacle for Kosovo's long-term functioning as an independent state, however, continues to be the normalisation of relations with Serbia. Throughout 2012, Kosovo and Serbia engaged in three EU-mediated dialogues which covered points of concern such as missing persons, parallel structures and the finalisation of the decentralisation process, telecommunications and energy, and border customs.

While the issue of political autonomy for the Serb municipalities in Kosovo remained a stumbling block for the talks, due to the general improvements in relations, the EU has concluded that Kosovo is "largely ready" for Stabilization-Association Agreement negotiations and requested that Serbia respect the "territorial integrity of Kosovo". To date, 98 states recognise Kosovo.

ECMI Kosovo responded to these political shifts in 2012 by focusing several projects on northern Kosovo. It also continued to build on some of its successful projects and expanded its number of projects.

This year, ECMI Kosovo has supported minority communities in some key areas: knowledge of and engagement in political processes; improvement of governance structures; development of local enterprise; advancement of the education system; and advocacy for legal rights.

Apart from the projects listed, ECMI Kosovo continued to offer ongoing support to the *Kosovo Consultative Council for Communities*, a constitutionally-mandated institution, comprised of minority community representatives from civil society, political parties, and key government officials that provides its members with a forum from which to monitor and influence the legislative process, and to advance their needs and interests within Kosovo government programmes and policies.

Opening of Mitrovica Office

As ECMI Kosovo expands its projects in northern Kosovo and aims to strengthen connections with

local CSOs, it opened a branch office in North Mitrovica in November 2012. This new office will become the focal point in coordinating ECMI Kosovo's activities in northern Kosovo.

Discussions and concerns about northern Kosovo typically focus on the tense political situation in the area, whereas the day to day problems and quality of life of those living there receive far less attention. The complex and fragile socio-political situation deeply affects the quality of life; this year, however, ECMI Kosovo sought to circumvent the political issues and focus on the attitudes of its population and practical issues of life.

Its *Youth of Mitrovica for a Democratic Society* project, supported by the *Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands* in Pristina, aimed to address the existence of the culture of war and violence among the youth of Mitrovica by training a number of youth in the region on human rights, democracy, peace, reconciliation, and tolerance and establishing a network of active and motivated young people for promoting those values.

An extensive survey undertaken in the region on locals' perceptions of socio-economic issues, such as personal well-being and safety, brought forward recommendations and policy prescriptions on education, healthcare, social welfare, employment, and economic development.

This survey was supported by the *UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office* and the *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland*.

ECMI Kosovo currently co-produces with local media a number of TV and radio programmes for the north that focus on social and economic conditions of the Serb population in Kosovo.

New projects

Building on its successful series of three governance projects funded by the *Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland*, which focused on the participation of communities in Kosovo's status negotiations and supporting Kosovo's institutions in community rights implementation, ECMI Kosovo began in late 2012 the project *Supporting Effective Governance for Minority Communities in Kosovo*.

Based on recommendations from previous work, this one-year project aims to improve »



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» governance on community issues in Kosovo by targeting a wide range of institutions and civil society actors and focusing on sustainable tools.

These practical tools will include: a curriculum on community rights for Kosovo civil servants; a school on community rights and advocacy for civil society representatives; strategic advice and technical support to institutions set up specifically to deal with minority issues; and, a comprehensive mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of minority rights in Kosovo.

In Kosovo, various legal provisions and institutional mechanisms are in place to allow for public participation in policy and decision-making at the local and central levels. However, there is no regular, systematic and effective dialogue between minority civil society organisations and institutions.

Several challenges thus remain to ensure that participation mechanisms become meaningful, and minority civil society can effectively fulfil its role as a key actor in the development and strengthening of a pluralistic, participatory and accountable democracy.

The project *Empowering Civil Society to Participate Effectively in Policy and Decision-Making Processes through Dialogue with Government Institutions*, started in late November 2012, will in its first year of the two-year project focus on: compiling a database and mapping of minority CSOs in Kosovo; organising workshops to promote dialogue between minority CSOs and local and central level institutions; and, providing training to minority CSOs to enhance their advocacy and networking skills.

This is an EU funded project managed by the *European Union Office in Kosovo*, implemented by *European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI) Kosovo*.

Improving the Delivery of Education for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities

The *Strategy for the Integration of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in the Republic of Kosovo 2009-2015* is a comprehensive strategic plan designed by the *Government of the Republic of Kosovo* to improve the situation of these marginalised communities in all fields through policies and programmes in components such as housing, education, health and gender.

However, the Strategy cannot be implemented effectively without efforts to operationalise it by municipalities.



Assisting the Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje municipality in improving the delivery of education to Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians; June seminar in Durrës, Albania. Photo: ECMI Kosovo.

In October 2012, ECMI Kosovo concluded its one-year project on assisting the Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje municipality in improving the delivery of education to Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities and addressing the challenges of low attendance, high drop-out rates and poor performance.

Throughout the year, ECMI Kosovo conducted training sessions for municipal officials on policy, monitoring and reporting. With the assistance of ECMI Kosovo, the municipality established a *Task Force* on Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian education and implemented activities, such as catch-up classes which resulted in integrating 30 out-of-school children back to school, that contributed to improving delivery of education to the three communities.

This project was conducted in cooperation with, and supported by, UNICEF.

Integration through learning of official languages in Kosovo

Albanian and Serbian are the two official languages of Kosovo and each has equal status and rights as to their use in Kosovo institutions.

However, younger generations educated in either the Kosovo or Serbian education system operating in Kosovo have insufficient opportunities to learn both official languages. Civil servants are only required to speak one official language for employment. This situation creates a communication divide between communities and produces serious obstructions to their integration.



Assisting the Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje municipality in improving the delivery of education to Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians; June seminar in Durrës, Albania. Photo: ECMI Kosovo.

To help overcome this challenge, ECMI Kosovo implemented the project *Integration through learning of official languages in Kosovo* which aimed at promoting the integration of Kosovo's communities into the wider society by improving their knowledge of both official languages.

Over six months, the project provided Albanian and Serbian courses to 78 municipal officials in several municipalities, assisted the *Ministry of Education, Science and Technology* with the development of an 'Albanian as a second language' textbook for the 4th grade and organised a training session for 37 teachers of Albanian as a second language.

Finally, two policy documents were developed to advocate for policy changes: a language teaching programme for Albanian and Serbian language courses for municipal officials and a policy brief with recommendations on how to

enhance the knowledge and use of the two official languages in Kosovo municipalities.

The project was supported by the *OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities*.

Enhancing Minority Communities' Understanding of Kosovo's Electoral System

ECMI Kosovo co-organised a major civic education campaign in October and November targeting non-Albanian and non-Serb minority communities.

The two-month project, *Enhancing Minority Communities' Understanding of Kosovo's Electoral System*, was extensive in its outreach: ECMI Kosovo developed an information leaflet, organised twenty public information meetings, three TV debates and three promotional videos which were broadcast in minority languages on the public TV station.



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TV debate among Ashkali and Egyptian community representatives. The debate is part of the civic education campaign of October and November targeting non-Albanian and non-Serb minority communities. Photo: ECMI Kosovo



Representatives of the Bosniak Community in Kosovo are recorded for the civic educational campaign videos in November 2012. ECMI Kosovo developed the short videos in all minority languages for its electoral education campaign. Among the participants were members of the communities and well-known public figures. Photo: ECMI Kosovo.

» Throughout its implementation, ECMI Kosovo reached more than 30,000 minority community members about electoral issues, democratic participation, rights and responsibilities of citizens, including voting rights, and practical information about the importance of participation in the elections, voter registration requirements, mechanisms for voting and responsible institutions.

The most encouraging outcomes of the meetings were the participation of women and youth, and requests for future campaigns for the entire population.

This campaign was financed by USAID and was implemented by the *International Foundation for Electoral Systems* (IFES) and involved five other NGOs.

Support to Minority Communities during and after the Decentralisation Process

Based on the *Ahtisaari Plan* and the *Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo*, the Kosovo Government and the International Civilian Office have, since 2008, been engaged in implementing a decentralisation process which resulted in the establishment of five new Serb-majority municipalities.

Since December 2008, ECMI Kosovo has supported this process through the implementation of the project *Supporting Minority Communities during and after the Decentralisation Process* with on-going funding from the *Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland*.

The project first focused on increasing the awareness and involvement of minority community members and marginalised groups on the decentralisation process, with a second phase concentrated on supporting the organisation of local elections in the newly decentralised Serb majority municipalities.

Once they were established, ECMI Kosovo then supported them in their daily functioning and in delivering quality services to the local population. The main objective is to improve the economic development of these newly established Serb majority municipalities, and to stimulate their integration within the Kosovo-wide economy.

In 2012, this work continued in order to strengthen the sustainable development of this process. ECMI Kosovo published a report on perspectives for local economic development in Kosovo's newly established municipalities. It offered policy recommendations and aimed to

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help improve the business environment for small and medium size enterprises (SMEs).

Aside from the above, ECMI Kosovo also trained municipal officials on how to develop, formulate and implement business oriented policies at the local level, developed and published socioeconomic profiles for each of the newly established municipalities and supported the establishment and development of the first local Serb business association.

Enhancing the positive impact of the law for vulnerable and marginalised groups in Kosovo

Kosovo has an exhaustive legal system that ensures and protects human rights, including those of marginalised population groups, and encompasses issues such as anti-discrimination and language use.

The difficulty is in the implementation. Many people do not know their rights or how to get access to the legal system to defend their rights. ECMI Kosovo's project *Enhancing the Positive Impact of the Law for Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups in Kosovo* aimed to help people obtain access to justice, to increase the litigation on laws and to create awareness about how this can be achieved.

Over its two-year implementation, ECMI Kosovo and its partner, the *Centre for Legal Aid and Regional Development* (CLARD), operated eight legal clinics throughout Kosovo that offered free legal aid to over 1,000 people in 2011 and 1,500 in 2012.

This past year, training sessions were organised for judges on anti-discrimination standards and for NGOs working on minority rights, people with disabilities and women's rights on advocacy and legal tools. ECMI Kosovo published an extensive legal handbook on the rights of vulnerable and marginalised groups and a booklet on the admissibility criteria of the *Constitutional Court of Kosovo*.

ECMI Kosovo focused its own legal advocacy work on non-discrimination and submitted over two dozen cases to the Kosovo Ombudsperson relating to violations of the *Law on the Use of Languages*, typically addressing unequal availability of information on public institutions' websites.

Amongst its other cases were the rejection of Roma community members to exchange their Serbian driver licenses for Kosovo licenses and the privatisation of a socially owned company during which only some of the previous workers were offered shares. In late 2012, ECMI Kosovo assisted several Roma parents in the preparation of a



International Trainer Asa Solway speaking at an October workshop organized for Kosovo judges. The workshop focused on anti-discrimination in the context of domestic and international legislation. Photo: ECMI Kosovo.

lawsuit on segregation in education.

In the end, the project contributed significantly to bridging the existing gap between communities and Kosovo's laws, to making public bodies accountable, and to the capacity building of NGOs and the judiciary, but demonstrated that considerable training needs remain.

The project was financed by the EU and managed by the *European Union Office in Kosovo*.



Kosovo judges participating in an October training workshop in Durrës, Albania. The training focused on anti-discrimination in the context of domestic and international legislation. Photo: ECMI Kosovo.

Report on Census

Population censuses are key statistical tools to collect information on a wide range of characteristics of a country's population, ranging from its size, ethnic/cultural background, household, and gender structure to information relevant to areas such as education and employment.

Crucially, results can be used by policymakers, researchers and other actors for informed and strategic planning and decision-making.

In Kosovo's complex context, where the last »



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» reliable census was conducted in 1981 and major demographic changes have since taken place, the *Kosovo Population and Housing Census* undertaken in 2011 and published in late 2012 was a particularly important and sensitive undertaking.

Although it provides a wealth of relevant information, the exclusion of northern Kosovo and the partial boycott by Serb and Roma communities in southern Kosovo jeopardised the comprehensiveness of its results and left out at least half of Kosovo’s Serb population.

Minority population statistics are of particular relevance in Kosovo since a series of community rights and provisions are linked to them. For example, according to the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo and the *Law on Local Self-Government*, in municipalities where at least 10% of the residents belong to non-majority communities, the position of Deputy Chairperson of the Municipal Assembly (MA) for Communities must be reserved for a representative of these communities. However, the census established a significantly lower proportion of minority communities than previously estimated (7% against around 10-12%).

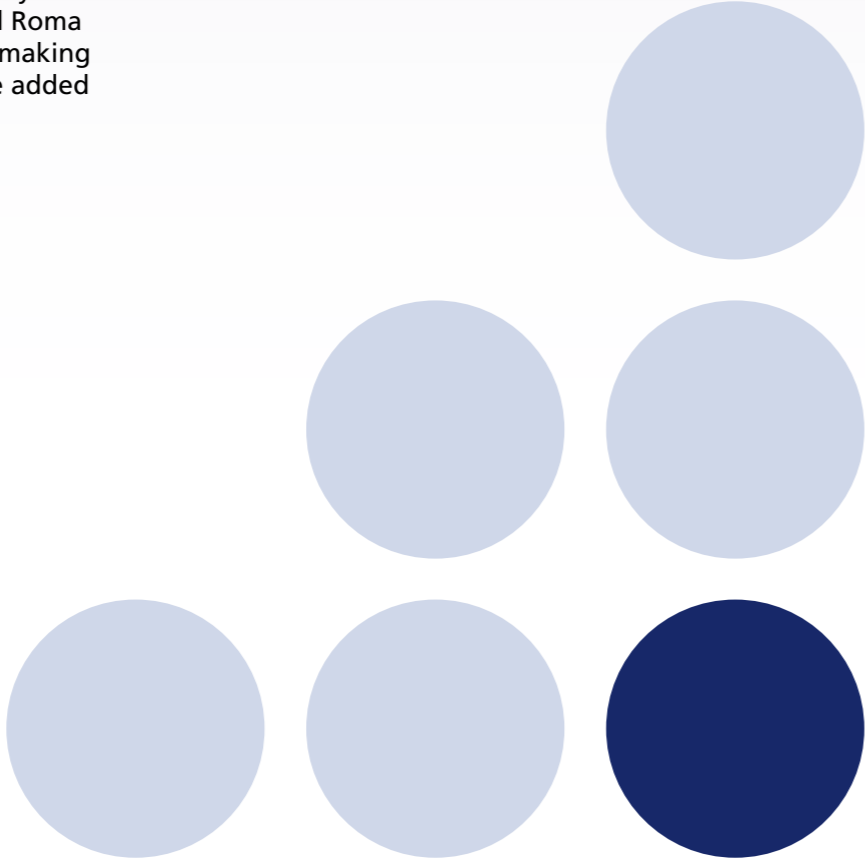
Based on this assessment, ECMI Kosovo recommends caution when using these statistics and suggests avoiding relying exclusively on census results concerning the Serb and Roma communities for planning or decision-making purposes; a footnote should always be added

when making reference to the Kosovo 2011 census results, specifying the exclusion and boycott.

Further analysis on the validity and accuracy of census results for all non-majority communities in Kosovo will need to be conducted in order to avoid uncertainty and dissatisfaction among these communities, which may ultimately affect perceptions and attitudes towards institutions in Kosovo.

Resources

- Find all relevant information via www.ecmikosovo.org
- Find and share ECMI Kosovo related info’s via www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: ECMI Kosovo



CAUCASUS





Repatriating and integrating Meskhetians



From 2010 through 2012, ECMI Caucasus has implemented a large scale programme to support the repatriation and reintegration of people deported from Georgia during the Stalin era. The project has mainly dealt with the indigenous Turkish speaking population of Samtskhe-Javakheti. They are usually referred to as the Meskhetians, the Meskhetian Turks or Ahiska Turks.

Since the government of Georgia had virtually no experience in managing the repatriation of deported people, the support of ECMI has played an important role in the overall facilitation of the process.

An international expert seconded by the ECMI to the *Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia* (MRA) has ensured that the repatriation process is being implemented in accordance with the established international standards.

In order to coordinate the repatriation process between a range of governmental agencies, the government of Georgia has, with the support of the programme, created an *Interagency Governmental Council on the Repatriation of Forcefully Deported Persons from the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia During the 40s of XX Century by Former USSR* and a Working Group. ECMI has closely cooperated with both bodies, especially with regard to the drafting of a repatriation strategy.

Through the programme period, ECMI has also supported the creation, maintenance and updating of a database of repatriate-seekers at the MRA.

Activities up to date

Apart from supporting the government structures in advancing the repatriation process, ECMI has implemented various activities to prepare the Georgian society for the return of Meskhetian repatriates.

These activities include training for regional authorities on diversity management, implemented in partnership with the Georgian ALPE Foundation, public lectures and seminars, winter schools for university students, cultural festivals, publication of information material, the 'repatriation.ge' information website, a photo exhibition and an accompanying photo

documentary book, *The Unpromised Land*.

Moreover, a series of surveys on attitudes of the Georgian population towards repatriation and settlement of the Meskhetians were conducted.

Finally, a historical tourist map of the region was produced. It indicates the various minority cultural sites and former habitation of the Meskhetians in Georgia.

Sponsors and partners

The programme *Supporting the Repatriation of Persons Deported from Georgia in the 1940s and their Descendants* was funded by the European Union (EU) under the Instrument for Stability. It was implemented by *Action Against Hunger* (ACF) and the *European Centre for Minority Issues* (ECMI) Caucasus from 2010 through 2012.

The completed programme consisted of four components and ECMI was responsible for two of them: (1) encompassing support for the government of Georgia in drafting, and (2) implementing its repatriation strategy through enhancing awareness on minority issues and the deported populations.

The programme sought to reach out to a broader public while also targeting particular groups, such as institutions of regional and local self-governance, civil society, public servants, academics and students in Georgia.

The programme was coordinated by Jana Sommerlund.

Three new grants ensure continuation in 2013

Three new grants back ECMI Caucasus' continued support to the Meskhetian repatriation process in Georgia. Ministries and Meskhetian communities can count on ECMI assistance also in 2013.

ECMI and its partners uphold the deep and long term involvement in the Meskhetian repatriation process in Georgia. In the language of ECMI Caucasus this third round project is called *Meskhetian III*. The longer title uncovers the current focus: *Facilitating Civil Integration and Promoting the Rights of the Repatriated Meskhetian Community in Georgia*.

Partners and new sponsors

The largest grant comes from the *EU European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights*. The project, *Facilitating Civil Integration and*

Promoting the Rights of the Repatriated Meskhetian Community in Georgia, will be implemented together with the lead partner *Accion contra el Hambre* (ACF).

A second grant comes from the *OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities*. It will cover activities of the MRA Repatriation Unit.

Photo documentary on print: "The Unpromised Land" portrays the life of the Meskhetians



The Unpromised Land was released in 2012 and is available online. The photo portrayals of Meskhetian life serve the purpose of making people aware of one of Georgia's returning populations.

The Unpromised Land and the photos comprised in it is a highly visible marker for the *European Centre for Minority Issues Caucasus*. The photos were taken and gathered during the period from 2010-2011 in Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, and Kyrgyzstan.

Photographer Temo Bardzimashvili's ethnic portray has already been travelling all regions of Georgia as part of an awareness making exhibition and project.

A third grant from the US Government will allow for the preparation, publication of information, and training of the Meskhetian community leaders.

Temo Bardzimashvili's photos and the accompanying text by Negin Angoshtari are now ready for one more round of enhancing knowledge about the Meskhetians – among Georgians and beyond. *The Unpromised Land* includes an introduction by ECMI Project Manager Jana Sommerlund.

The print edition of *The Unpromised Land* is available for free at ECMI Caucasus in Tbilisi.

Resources

- Find *The Unpromised Land* at www.repatriation.ge > Publications > ECMI Publications
- Find photos at www.repatriation.ge > Gallery
- Find and share this article from www.infoecmi.eu/index.php/tag/meskhetian/



Islam Niazov in his garden in Abastumani. Many Meskhetians believe that agriculture is in their blood. "Give us a rock and we'll make a garden there," they say.



CAUCASUS

CAUCASUS

Surveys on attitudes towards Meskhetians in Georgia



A series of surveys on attitudes towards Meskhetians in Georgia were published in late 2012. The surveys were issued by ECMI Caucasus in the volume *Public attitudes and Integration of Meskhetians in Georgia*.

The commitment of the Georgian state to repatriate the deported Meskhetian population after 68 years in exile has had a mixed response from the Georgian public.

Although only a few retain the memories of living together before 1944, there are currently many stories and retellings of perceptions of each other in certain regions of Georgia.

Three surveys have now been issued by the ECMI Caucasus and by the authors and researchers George Tarkhan-Mouravi and Professor Ketevan Khutsishvili from the *Ivane Javakishvili Tbilisi State University*.

The surveys uncover the state of mind and the emotions related to the repatriation. According to the introduction of the volume, the surveys have one added value. They uncover trends and possible directions of raising of awareness among the Georgian population. Obviously, there is a gap in people's knowledge about the repatriation process, the culture, traditions and history of the deported people who once lived compactly in the territory of Georgia.

The surveys cover three main areas of attitudes: the opinions and perceptions of the general population with regards to the repatriation issue, the attitudes of the local population with regards to the Meskhetians that repatriated themselves throughout a period of several years and who now live in Georgia, and finally the attitudes of the Meskhetian communities in Georgia towards their own integration.

Sponsor and partner

The surveys were conducted within the framework of the EU-funded project *Supporting the repatriation of persons deported from Georgia in the 1940s and their descendants* implemented between 2010 and 2012 in collaboration with *ACF Action Against Hunger, Georgia*.

Resources

- Find *Public attitudes and Integration of Meskhetians in Georgia* at www.repatriation.ge > Publications > ECMI Publications
- Find and share this article from www.infoecmi.eu/index.php/tag/meskhetian/

Reports on the changing ethnic environment of Georgia published



The reports from the *Changing Ethnic Environment in Georgia*-conference have been published. The conference volume including the reports is online in English and Georgian.

The conference *Changing Ethnic Environment in Georgia* was held on 22-23 June at Bazaleti Study Centre. The purpose of the conference was to raise awareness of the recent developments in the sphere of the ethnic and national Minorities governance issues.

The purpose was also to raise awareness of the change in general public opinion during recent years. Well-known experts reported on their recent research and studies of a number of topics:

- the post-Soviet identity and ethnic minorities in Georgia,
- the policy on minorities in contemporary Europe
- the ethnic policy of Georgia and international conventions

- the political aspects of Islam in Georgia
- the role of media in the integration of ethnic minorities
- the dynamics of cross-border conflicts and security challenges in Georgia

Key topics led to very active discussions

The conference brought together around 70 participants working on issues of minorities, border areas, repatriation and reintegration of deportees, as well as public figures and leaders of the diasporas from various regions of Georgia.

The discussions demonstrated great interest among the public and academic community in the issues presented. Active discussions were held on the following topics:

- How is the European Experience relevant for Georgia?
- Changing Ethnic Environment in Georgia - Managing Diversity

- Regional Cooperation - A new Dimension in Minority Participation
- Repatriation and Integration - How can Georgia use the Best Practices?

The conference was organized by *European Centre for Minority Issues Caucasus* within the framework of the EU-funded programme *Supporting the repatriation of persons deported from Georgia in the 1940s and their descendants*.

Empowering Roma communities



Support in obtaining driver's licenses, sewing classes, and in including Roma performances in cultural events; these are some of the activities that ECMI Caucasus has backed up in its second Roma project.

The second Roma project of ECMI Caucasus was carried out through 2012 and comes to an end on 1 March 2013. It was small-scale and practice-oriented and aimed at empowering the Roma communities of Georgia in many ways.

The results are tangible. For instance, several Roma men have received driver's licenses that enabled them to be hired as drivers. For some, it was the first permanent job they ever had.

Many women were offered and made use of tailoring and sewing training, and obtained certificates of vocational skills. As a side effect of parents' educations, several children started attending school; the over aged ones obtaining school certificates in an accelerated system.

Spin-off in the margins

In the margins of the project, several Roma children were selected to participate in an international



The 2012 Roma project was aimed at the further advancement and empowerment of the Roma community in Georgia. The picture shows Roma children from the village of Leninovka. Photo. ECMI Caucasus.

Resources

- Find the conference volume in English and Georgian at www.repatriation.ge Publications > ECMI Publications
- Find and share this article from www.infoecmi.eu/index.php/tag/meskhetian/

multiethnic tolerance camp, organized by the local Jewish foundation.

Also, participation in the *Art Gene Festival* in early August enabled Roma adults and children to present their rich musical culture in a newly formed band. Subsequently, the band proved rapidly to be able to provide a living for the musicians. It is now playing at various private and public events.

Scope and sponsors

The 2012 Roma project was aimed at further advancement and empowerment of the Roma community. It was particularly oriented towards creating a positive environment for better economic, social and civil participation of all marginalized Roma communities in Georgia.

The project has particularly been focusing on enhancement of knowledge of the state language among the Romani community members, enhancement of the social inclusion of Roma children through establishing and equipping kindergartens in Roma settlements, improvement of the technical skills of adult Roma through vocational training courses, furthering of participation of the Roma community in the civic and political arenas, preservation of Roma cultural identity through encouraging the formation of music groups, and to provide support and empowerment to the Kutaisi nomadic Kurdish-speaking Roma.

The project was supported by the *Open Society Georgia Foundation (OSGF)*. It carries the title *Support and Development of Roma Communities in Georgia. Roma*.

Resources

- Find and share this information at www.infoecmi.eu/index.php/tag/roma/
- Photo set by ECMI Caucasus from the *Art Gene Festival 2012* at bit.ly/Z9PxUL



CAUCASUS

CAUCASUS



Denmark's Caucasus Programme Furthering sustainable governance on national minorities

ECMI supports the implementation of a process under the general objective of furthering sustainable and credible governance on national minorities in Georgia.

The process was initiated in May 2009 with the adoption of a National Concept on Tolerance and Civil Integration in Georgia.

The general objective is in accordance with the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. The successful implementation of the 'Concept' requires efficient functioning of the institutional framework for minority governance.

Under Denmark's Caucasus Programme, ECMI provides technical and policy advisory support to the Department on Human Rights, Minorities and the Rule of Law. It also supports the State Minister for Reintegration and the Council of National Minorities (CNM) under the Public Defender of Georgia.

Supporting forward pointing structures

The ECMI action has served to implement a number of important activities, including measures to support the drafting of Georgia's 'state report' on the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

This includes efforts to support the coordination of government implementation of policies towards minorities more generally. This is pursued via the State Inter-Agency Commission on Civic Integration.

ECMI also supports the monitoring of the implementation carried out by the CNM.

This larger intervention is funded by the Government of Denmark, and implemented in partnership with the Council of Europe. The programme will expire by March 2013.

Revised Constitution of Georgia is now available in minority languages

ECMI Caucasus has translated and published the Constitution of Georgia. It is now available in Russian, Armenian and Azerbaijani.

The ECMI-translated Georgian constitution is distributed by the State Inter-Agency Commission (SIAC) in respective minority regions during monitoring visits. It is also distributed by ECMI Caucasus to dispersed minority groups, partner organizations, and local and national authorities.

The translation and publication was carried out on the request of the Office of the State Minister for Reintegration of Georgia. The SIAC contributed to the production. The SIAC, under the Office of the State Minister for Reintegration, coordinates issues relating to civic integration.

The work was made possible due to the support of the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI) - Council of Europe framework of Denmark's Georgia Programme.



160 talented performers display the diversity of Georgia

Armenians, Azeri, Ossetians, Yezidis, Ukrainians, Roma, and more, sang and danced their way through the Art Gene Festival on 23 July. Georgia's diversity was celebrated.

It served more than entertainment purposes, when thirty national minorities' musical and dance performers and 160 talented members of the minority communities joined the Art Gene Festival.

They were part of a broader endeavor of ECMI Caucasus and the Art Gene Festival. The Art Gene Festival endeavor is in promoting and popularizing Georgia's traditional folklore, in gathering new and existing materials in this field, in preserving it for future generations, and in introducing it to the general public.

The representatives of Georgia in all of its diversity were invited by ECMI Caucasus and its partners for the Multicultural Event on 23 July. This day was dedicated specifically to the popularization of the folk culture of Georgia's ethnic minorities. The Multicultural Event was held in the Open Air Museum of Ethnography in Tbilisi as part of the Art Gene Festival 21-29 July 2012.

Sponsors

The event was supported by the European Centre for Minority Issues under its two programmes:

Denmark's Georgia Programme 2010-2013 and Support to and Development of Roma communities in Georgia under the grant from the Open Society Foundation in Georgia.

Resources

- Find and share this article from www.infoecmi.eu > ECMI Caucasus
Find the festival photos via bit.ly/Z9PxUL



Since 2004, the Art Gene Festival has been one of the most successful and highly attended events in Georgia, attracting people of all ages and ethnicities to learn more about Georgia's rich cultural treasures - past and present.



CAUCASUS

This year's minority inclusion reports of Georgia 

Both of Georgia's annual reports on minority inclusion were presented on 19-20 May. The reports were presented at a conference in Batumin, Ajara.

The Civic Integration and Tolerance Council under the President of Georgia and the Council of National Minorities (CNM) under the Public Defender (Ombudsman) were the hosts and organizers of a conference, when Georgia's two minority inclusion reports were presented in May.

The aim of the joint conference was to present and to discuss the two reports.

ECMI supported the conference.

Background to the reports

The 2010-2011 'state report' deals with the implementation of the *National Concept for Tolerance and Civic Integration* and its Action Plan. The 'State Report' has been drafted and compiled every year since 2009. The work is accomplished as a joint effort of the *State Inter-Agency Commission* and the staff of the *Office of the State Minister for Reintegration*.

The monitoring report of the CNM is a shadow report. It shares its findings to and comments on the implementation of the 'Concept' as seen from a minority perspective.

The reports present the assessments of the fulfillment of recommendations from the first monitoring report as well as indicating key issues to be considered for the next implementation period.

Background to the 'Concept'

The *National Concept for Tolerance and Civic Integration* elaborates national strategy and objectives in six main spheres:

- The rule of law
- Education and the state language
- Media and access to information
- Political integration and civic participation
- Social and regional integration
- Culture and the preservation of identity

The institutionalized review

The reviews that the reports represent have only recently been brought into an institutionalized frame. The institutionalized dialogue between

the government and the minorities is a new phenomenon.

The participants represent different relevant state bodies, civil society actors and representatives of media and international organizations.


The CNM, functioning under the Public Defender of Georgia, is facilitated under *Denmark's Caucasus Programme* jointly implemented by ECMI Caucasus and the Council of Europe.

The annual review is supported by the *United States Agency for International Development* (USAID) funded *Advancing National Integration* (ANI) project of the *United Nations Association of Georgia* (UNAG), *United Nations Development Programme* (UNDP), and *European Centre for Minority Issues* (ECMI) - *Council of Europe framework of Denmark's Georgia Programme*.

Resources

- Find the shadow report, *Monitoring results of implementation of the National Concept and Action Plan on Tolerance and Civic Integration*, via Google.
- Find the 'state report', *2011 Annual Report of Implementation of the National Concept and Action Plan for Tolerance and Civic Integration* (state report), via www.smr.gov.ge
- Find and share ECMI Caucasus related information via www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: ECMI Caucasus

More ECMI Caucasus appetizers from 2012

 ECMI Caucasus observed the elections

On 1 October Georgian citizens voted in the parliamentary elections. Prior to, during, and after elections ECMI Caucasus' so-called election observatory followed the parties' attitudes towards the country's minorities.


Read on: bit.ly/V7YFWr

 ECMI Caucasus joins Gender Thematic Group

ECMI Caucasus became part of the UNDP initiated Gender Thematic Group in October.


The aim is to include minority women issues in the Group's work.

Read on: bit.ly/XxGqbF

 ECMI Caucasus brings minority rights into the prisons of Georgia

ECMI introduces minority rights in the Georgian places of detention. The endeavor is a consequence of the Georgian prison scandal, and it is made possible via collaboration with NORLAG.

Read on: bit.ly/V7Yx9f

 Armenia and Azerbaijan included in media digest

ECMI Caucasus has expanded its weekly online Media Digest. Armenia and Azerbaijan are now supplementing the Digest that already included Georgia.

Read on: bit.ly/Y2kRXL

CONFLICT & SECURITY

Seminar: Reconciliation and Peace building in Post-war Societies 

On 25 April, the *Conflict & Security Cluster* opened the ECMI headquarters' doors to a specific seminar on reconciliation and peace-building in post-war European societies.

The *Conflict & Security Cluster* at ECMI anchored a thematic seminar on reconciliation and peace-building in post-war European societies in April. The occasion of the 20th anniversary of the breakout of the Bosnian War invited special attention to be paid to the Balkans.

The Seminar developed on the core issues of intergroup conflicts with in-depth attention over the feasibility of policies aimed at reconciliation and the establishment of lasting peace within post-conflict contexts.

Young researchers networking

The meeting was primarily intended for talented young researchers to share knowledge and experiences.

In doing so, the ECMI conceived this seminar as an opportunity to liaise and to get to know more about on-going research interests and future plans of the selected speakers.

Wishing to seize the opportunity to discuss the future challenges of reconciliation and peace-building in Europe, the aim of the seminar and the activity of ECMI altogether was to enhance the knowledge and understanding of reconciliation by engaging speakers and participants in a meaningful reflection about the past, present and future post-war experiences within Europe.

The seminar saw the participation of young talented researcher from Croatia, Kosovo and Northern Ireland respectively.

Resources

- Find and share information about *Conflict & Security Cluster* activities from www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: Conflict & Security
- Find the seminar programme via www.ecmi.de > Conflict & Security



Can Non-Territorial Autonomy reconcile national and liberal principles?



Does Non-Territorial Autonomy (NTA) hold potential for reconciling nationalism and liberal principles? This was a key question at an ECMI co-organized expert panel in early April. The panel started on ECMI's 2012 NTA-programme.

From 3-5 April 2012, ECMI Director Tove H. Malloy and Senior Research Associate Alexander Osipov participated in the annual conference of the UK *Political Studies Association* (PSA), titled *In Defence of Politics*.

At the occasion, ECMI and the *Queen's University Belfast* organized a panel of experts on *Non-Territorial Autonomy and New Modalities for National Self-Determination*. The 62nd annual conference of the PSA took place in Belfast, Northern Ireland.

NTA in a shifting paradigm

The aim of the panel was to consider an ongoing paradigm shift that has led to a more multi-dimensional understanding of the relationship between nation, sovereignty, self-determination and democratic governance.

The focal point of this shift is the dispersal of democratic governance across multiple and overlapping jurisdictions, whether taking consociational shape, as in the case of Northern Ireland, or of territorial self-determination, as in Québec, Catalonia and the Basque country.

But there is yet another form that is relatively infrequently considered: the principle of NTA, a form of self-determination available to territorially dispersed minorities.

The panel looked at NTA first from a theoretical perspective. It tried to assess the extent to which it constitutes a potentially valuable item on the menu of liberal nationalism in its effort to reconcile nationalism with liberal principles. It also examined its capacity to promote the construction and maintenance of community identity.

Two papers then considered empirical realities in post-communist Central and Eastern Europe. They sought to evaluate the capacity of NTA to contribute to the formation of a sense of political community there, and the extent to which it could be a response to the legacy of the communist period.

The annual PSA conference

The annual conference of the PSA in 2012 was organized by *Queen's University Belfast*. It addressed all aspects of political science studies and provided a forum for keynote lectures from some of the most renowned scholars of the discipline.



The concept of non-territorial autonomy takes shape



During 2012, ECMI has facilitated a clarification process on the concept of non-territorial autonomy (NTA). The NTA research network's effort is expected to result in concrete minority policy recommendations. The process is anchored in ECMI's Justice & Governance Cluster.

The *NTA research network* gathered in Budapest on 11-12 May. This was the second of a series of meetings, debates and conferences in 2012 dealing with the concept of NTA. The first was the panel debate organized at the UK *Political Studies Association's* annual conference in April.

In Budapest, the network was convened jointly by the *Tom Lantos Institute* and ECMI, while the work was led by Tove H. Malloy and Alexander Osipov of ECMI.

The task that the *research network* had set for itself in Budapest was to identify models and paradigms of NTA which have been applied in Europe. More narrowly, the ambition is and was to extract policy recommendations for application in societies where ethnic and cultural minorities seek the right to decide and manage their own affairs.

"We are here to help with recommendations but also to describe advantages and risks to the policy makers," explains Osipov.

Osipov foresees that exposing certain cases and recommendations can be explored by a number of policy makers throughout Europe, possibly including those of Hungary and Western Balkans.

Publications in the funnel

The Budapest participants submitted short papers describing one individual case each. More publications are expected as a result of the clarification process and the papers. Publications will deliver practice-oriented and rights-based analysis of cases with related recommendations for the relevant stakeholders.

Autonomy arrangements in the World

The conference *Autonomy Arrangements in the World* took place on 14-15 September at Flensburg in Flensburg, Germany. This was another occasion for the *NTA research network* to meet and to add further elements to the NTA conceptual framework.

Autonomy Arrangements in the World hosted a range of scholars and researchers from around the world. The task was to identify and to describe as many active autonomy arrangements in the world as possible. There was a special focus on cases which have received a lesser exposure.

No comprehensive list of autonomy arrangements exists. This was one major aspect of the background to the conference and also to the ambition that carries the clarification process as a whole. A comprehensive list is a first step for a research-based typology, for comparative analysis, and for an informed assessment of the advantages and shortages of the existing autonomy set-ups.

The Flensburg-conference was co-organized by the *Political Science Department of Babes-Bolyai University*, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, *Romanian Institute for Research on National Minorities*, Cluj-Napoca, and the *European Centre for Minority Issues*.

The Challenge of Non-Territorial Autonomy

The conference *Minorities, Nations and Cultural Diversity - The Challenge of Non-Territorial Autonomy* took place on 9-10 November 2012 at Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland.

The conference was organized jointly by ECMI and *The School of Politics, International Studies and Philosophy at Queen's University Belfast*, and the *Department of Central & Eastern European Studies, University of Glasgow*.

The aim of this conference on NTA was to examine in theory, empirically and through the work of legal practitioners, the challenges and possible solutions offered by different models of NTA for the effective participation of minorities in public life.

NTA takes a variety of different forms, such as Consociationalism and *National Cultural Autonomy*, but also in the forms of representation that de-territorializes self-determination. Examples are indigenous communities, the juridical autonomy of some religious communities, and the practice of some models of multiculturalism.

Resources

- www.ecmi.de > Justice & Governance > Work Package: Non-Territorial Autonomy
- Find and share this article from www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: Justice & Governance



JUSTICE & GOVERNANCE

Malloy: The “referendum” in Northern Kosovo will not be respected



The self-styled referendum of Northern Kosovo misses all ingredients leading towards success. Tove H. Malloy draws lessons from the case of Schleswig.

Almost 100% of respondents in Northern Kosovo say they do not accept the Kosovo authorities. This is the result of the self-imposed, unofficial and non-binding referendum that took place in February 2012.

However, the case of Northern Kosovo is not likely to be any different than past referenda on national allegiance and sovereign borders, claims ECMI's Director Dr Tove H. Malloy. And this means, it will fail. In the *ECMI Issue Brief #27*, she analyses preconditions for successful settlements after referenda.

“While no case is similar,” writes Malloy, one relatively clear conclusion is: “A referendum is not respected unless it holds international backing, even if it is considered a domestic matter.”


Naturally, more ingredients are needed.

Instructively, the case of Schleswig is recalled. The referendum in 1920 in the small disputed piece of land linking Germany and Denmark is usually referred to as successful. Dr Malloy examines how the referendum was ‘made’ in *Self-determination and national minorities: the difficulties of ‘making’ a referendum in Schleswig-Holstein and why to think twice in Kosovo*.

Resources

- Find the *ECMI Issue Brief #27* at www.ecmi.de > Publications > Issue Briefs
- Find and share this and other Justice & Governance related articles at www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: Justice & Governance

Working Paper #60 examines ten unilateral measures towards kin-minorities



European Minority Rights Law: Unilateral Legislation in Favour of Kin-Minorities, by Tove H. Malloy, was published as a Working Paper in September 2012.

A number of countries in Europe have adopted legislation or policies that pertain to kin-minorities living outside the territory of the state. While a number of the new democracies in Eastern Europe after 1989 incorporated statements in their constitutions indicating concerns for nationals living outside the mother state, ten European countries have taken explicit unilateral action to adopt public law legislation or regulations in favour of kin-minorities outside the mother state.

ECMI Working Paper #60 examines ten unilateral measures in force in Europe and puts them in the perspective of international law.

International law does not sanction unilateral legislation as a means to protect minorities. Only in the event that no other measure or mechanism can secure the protection, does international law reluctantly sanction legal unilateralism. And in such cases, both parties to the issue must agree and give consent.

Resources

- Find the *ECMI Working Paper #60* at www.ecmi.de > Publications > Working Papers
- Find and share this and other *Justice & Governance* related articles at www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: Justice & Governance

ECMI: UN Declaration should reconquer a place in European discourse



The *UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities* needs to be injected back into the European discourse, noted ECMI Director Tove H. Malloy at the Declaration's 20th anniversary.

The UN Declaration deserves a place in the European discourse on minorities. This was one of the notes put forward by ECMI at the 5th session of the *UN Forum on Minority Issues* in November.

ECMI also drew the Forum's attention to the fact that in the current times of serious economic crisis there is a “tendency to see minorities as part of the problem rather than part of the solution”. A second message was that “educating media actors about minority rights is also important.”

The notes were put forward by Director Dr Tove H. Malloy in the context of contributing to the Recommendation of the Forum. The Forum assembled in Geneva and it also marked the 20th anniversary of the UN Declaration.

The Declaration's current European relevance

In some European countries “governments have arbitrarily selected which minorities to recognize under the European regional regime of minority rights,” explained Dr Malloy.

In these countries, unrecognized minorities have only the UN Declaration to which they can turn. Most prominently are France, Greece, and Turkey, which don't recognize any minorities. However, there are many more examples. Roma are not recognized in Denmark, Turks are not recognized in Germany, and the Cornish are not recognized in the UK to cite but a few examples.

“Therefore, the Declaration needs to be injected back into the European discourse.”

Resources

- Find and share this information from www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: Institutional Flensburg





Acknowledgements and recommendations



by John Petersen

Two major evaluation reports are drawing attention at ECMI. Both reached the ECMI in 2012. The staff is currently engaged with coming to the right conclusions from the given acknowledgements and recommendations.

“The ECMI synergy wheel is a very good project implementation tool”.

This is the first conclusion in one of the two major ECMI evaluation reports from 2012. Obviously, the ECMI organization is delighted by this particular observation. ECMI is on the right track. The reports also offer tangible recommendations on how to improve.

The evaluation that emphasizes the ECMI Synergy Wheel © was delivered by CEval Consult GmbH. This evaluation is one of the regular external evaluations that ECMI commissions on a once every five years basis. The first evaluation in 2002 concentrated on administration and management performance. In 2007, the second one stressed ECMI’s action and research. The current evaluation finalized in 2012 focuses on the impact of the work of ECMI in the case of the activities in Georgia.

Two models are applied in the evaluation done by CEval. The first relates to measuring the impact of projects; the second, about assessing the acceptance among stakeholders. The latter model is important, because of the “proven logic that an innovation is more likely to be adopted ... the more mature it appears to the users.”

Concretely, the evaluation material was collected by interviewing stakeholders and staff.

It is in the context of acceptance that the ECMI synergy wheel approach scores high. The stakeholders confirm the approach that “ECMI considers and integrates relevant stakeholder perspectives when planning new projects and that ECMI’s work is based on up to date research.”

The evaluator has caught sight of how ECMI research and publications play an important and positive role in the ECMI Synergy Wheel approach; that projects are built on minority protection standards, which research is built upon, and eventually the results translate into action.

The external impact of research and publications is also stressed by the interviewees. “ECMI research and publication activities are excellent and it is strongly recommended to continue this highly renowned and very important work.”

The evaluation focuses on six selected projects realized by ECMI between 2007 and 2012.

Thorny roses surface, when the report discusses the impact of some certain project elements. For instance, a range of minority organizations that were successfully co-established by ECMI, are not yet self-sustainable. Since self-sustainability was a success criterion of projects, there is obviously space for improvement:

In order to raise organizational capacity, it is recommended to “revise the desired training outcomes, focusing on the most important ones,” says the report.

The Swiss funded projects in Kosovo

The second evaluation report was drawn up by *Prolog Consult* by request of the *Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA)*. Three projects were within the purview of this evaluation; projects financed by the FDFA and implemented by ECMI Kosovo from 2006-2011.

The three projects contributed and still contribute to the development, strengthening and implementation of relevant legislation, the support of the operationalization of governmental bodies working with minority communities, and the enhancement of the capacity of civil society actors.

The concerns behind these tasks are shared by the FDFA. In this light staff can be applauded that ECMI is found to be a respected partner everywhere in Kosovo. The following key finding is very similar to assessments in Georgia:

The ECMI “is positively received by the large majority of actors and stakeholders in Kosovo, both at central level and in the field.”

Naturally, the evaluation report feed factors into the FDFA’s decision making concerning continued sponsoring. In this context, the evaluation report has been well received throughout the ECMI organization:

“ECMI is currently the only prominent NGO of its kind, and therefore also a valuable asset for the donors.”

Among the recommendations, “a better assessment of risks and assumptions in the proposals” is well worth mentioning here. This particular recommendation stems from the finding that some activities were disturbed by factors outside ECMI Kosovo’s control. Concretely, a number of project activities were interlinked with efforts from the *Office for Community Affairs (OCA)*. Considering internal management problems of the OCA, activities were negatively impacted at various levels.

Acknowledgements and recommendations of both reports are already translating into new projects and vigilance on certain points; this applies to all three ECMI offices.

There are of course many more acknowledgements and recommendations in both reports. However, a report would be biased if it did not reproduce one of the many praising remarks of the Swiss evaluation: “Some of the results have been far-ranging, and have managed to achieve longer-term positive impacts ... The draft Law on Communities and other provisions first defined at the Durres workshop in May 2007, have now been translated into legislation and the Constitution. The rights ... are reportedly more advanced in Kosovo than anywhere else in Europe.”

ECMI Georgia Activities Evaluation
Center for Evaluation (CEval), July 2012.

Evaluation of the Swiss Funded Projects of the NGO European Center for Minority Issues Kosovo, Prolog Consult, January 2012.





CROSS CLUSTER

LIBRARY



Flensburg University students visiting European Centre for Minority Issues.
Photo: Tove H. Malloy

The European Minority Regime at the University of Flensburg

The *European Minority Regime* is the title of a course held at the University of Flensburg. Students had the opportunity to attend the course during the winter semester of 2012-13. The course was conducted by staff of the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI). It consisted of a thorough introduction to minority history and politics and to social and cultural issues related to minority identity.

Tove Malloy, Alexander Osipov, Federica Prina, Andreea Udrea, Andreea Carstocea, Ugo Caruso, Hanna Vasilevich, and Tamara Jovanovic took turns in introducing students at the University of Flensburg to European minority issues. As can probably be easily observed, all ECMI research clusters were represented in carrying out *The European Minority Regime*.

The major aim of the course was to provide students with the basis to develop an informed understanding of minority issues in the 21st century.

Minority issues were examined from the perspectives of political science and law, political theory, political sociology and cultural studies. The political science and law review included international human rights law and international relations studies.

Course description

The following is the introduction to the course on understanding minority issues in the 21st century:

"Minorities have been part of European history and politics since the middle of the 16th Century. Early on, religious minorities were seen as obstacles to state-building, and later, national and language minorities came to be seen as a threat to nation-building.

Minorities who left Europe for the New World experienced less pressure as distinct groups but were nevertheless met with a lack of acceptance and respect.

In the 20th Century, minorities in Europe became the object of major bellicose conflicts and were seen as an anomaly of international relations - at times as a *fifth column*. Domestically, traditional minorities had to fight their own way to be able to remain in their homelands while new arrivals were received with rejection and were expected to return home. At the same time, personal identity became a public domain item and minority groups emerged and formed on the basis of identity and difference.

Whether *old Europe* or the New World, minorities have often been seen as a threat to peace and security and mostly as outsiders who do not fit in. In the early 21st Century of interconnected societies, minorities are more than ever seen as a threat to social cohesion."

A throughout thorough description of the seminar outline is downloadable at the ECMI website:

> Trainings > The European Minority Regime Seminar

New tool complements the ECMI online library catalogue

Since autumn 2012, ECMI publications have been indexed via the *FIV Online Public Access Catalogue*. Records of all institutions in the FIV library consortium are likewise available.

European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI) has added another feature to its library services. The link to the *Online Public Access Catalogue* (OPAC) of the FIV can also be found at the ECMI Library webpage. It is now possible to search for records held by ECMI as well as the records of all institutions in the FIV Library consortium.

The OPAC complements the standard ECMI Library Catalogue. The OPAC includes indexing of all ECMI publications. This means chapters

of the *European Yearbook of Minority Issues*, articles from *Journal on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe* (JEMIE), *ECMI Issue Briefs*, *ECMI Working Papers*, and ECMI Reports.

It also encompasses journal articles from relevant print and online journals. This would include for example articles from the *International Journal on Minority and Group Rights* and the *European Diversity and Autonomy Papers* from EURAC.

A click on the tab 'Electronic Resources' provides direct access to electronic publications.

Please contact Electronic Services Librarian William McKinney at mckinney@ecmi.de for any questions on use of the new online catalogue.

European Yearbook of Minority Issues volume 9 published

European Yearbook of Minority Issues 2010 was finally published during 2012. The 9th volume features a special focus on education, minorities in the media, and minorities and religion.

The *European Yearbook of Minority Issues* (EYMI) is available from Brill.

Aside from book reviews, the 2010 edition contains titles of Fernand de Varennes, Alexander Osipov, Claudia Tavani, David J. Galbreath, Guido Schwellnus, Liudmila Mikalayeva and Lilla Balázs, Malte Brosig, Emelyne Cheney, Gulara Guliyeva, Sia Spiliopoulou Åkermark, Dieter Halwachs, Andrea Abel, Chiara Vettori and Doris Forer, Aleksandra Vujić, Andrea Grgić, Tarlach McGonagle and Tom Moring, Laszlo Vincze, Robert Dunbar, Tarlach McGonagle, Joseph Marko, Roberta Medda-Windischer, Nazila Ghanea-Hercock, Jennifer Jackson-Preece, Françoise Kempf, Vesna Cрниć-Grotić, Pierre Garrone, Stéphanie Marsal and Vincent de Graaf, Gabriel N. Toggenburg and Karen McLaughlin, Elçin Aktoprak, Tove H. Malloy, Iryna Ulasiuk, Jürgen Pirker, and Ulrike Haider Quercia.

Resources

- Acquire the EYMI and find the table of contents at Brill's landing page www.brill.com > Publications > Reference Works
- Find and share this announcement via www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: Publications
- Find previous yearbooks via www.ecmi.de > Publications > European Yearbook



Acquire the *European Yearbook of Minority Issues* at www.brill.com

Facts about the European Yearbook of Minority Issues

The *European Yearbook of Minority Issues* is edited by ECMI and EURAC - European Academy of Bozen/ Bolzano Institute for Minority Rights in Italy.

The *European Yearbook of Minority Issues* provides a critical and timely review of contemporary developments in minority-majority relations in Europe. It combines analysis, commentary and documentation in relation to conflict management, international legal developments and domestic legislation affecting minorities in Europe.

Apart from providing a unique annual overview of minority issues for both scholars and practitioners in this field, the Yearbook is an indispensable reference tool for libraries and research institutes, as well as governments and international organizations.



Participants of ECMI Summer School 2012 at Glücksburg. Every year, the ECMI organizes the National Minorities and Border Regions Summer School for young researchers at its premises in the German-Danish Borderland.
Photo: Stéphanie Chouinard.

ECMI Summer School 2012



The ECMI National Minorities and Border Regions Summer School took place in Flensburg, Germany, 6-13 September, 2012. 19 young scholars from all over the world took part.

The annual National Minorities and Border Regions Summer School is an intensive ten-day programme of postgraduate level study in national minorities and border regions studies. It is carried out at the ECMI headquarters in Flensburg.

Once again in 2012, ECMI recruited junior scholars and practitioners from all over the world for the Summer School.

The *ECMI Summer School* aims to set out the conceptual and normative approaches to the study of national minorities in border regions and to explore their different applications in relation to current arrangements across Europe.

The ambition is to make students able to critically evaluate the successes and failures regarding the accommodation of national minority groups in the border regions of the European states.

In carrying out the *ECMI Summer School*, researchers from ECMI are joined by distinguished international scholars, local politicians and representatives of minority groups from the Danish-German border region.

The Summer School 2012 was organized in cooperation with the *University of Flensburg*.

Resources

- Find more about the ECMI Summer School at www.nmbr.de
- Find photos from the ECMI Summer School 2012 via bit.ly/Z9PxUL

The Summer School professionally unfolded



By Tamari Bulia
ECMI Summer School team

Since 2011, the Summer School has become an inseparable part of ECMI's annual programme. As a co-organizer, I sense that we have once again contributed to the positive reputation of the course. And I believe the interest in our topics from international scholars, the quality of ECMI's learning approach, and the dedicated work of ECMI staff is key to this reputation.

The ECMI Summer School on *National Minorities and Border Regions* took place in September.

The students had the chance to attend lectures from outstanding experts in their particular areas from different European Universities.

The German-Danish Border Region, in relation with minority rights in Europe, as well as conflicts, tensions, languages and the autonomy border cases were the general topics discussed by the 19 international young scholars.

Participants, contents, highlights

The highlights of the summer school were the keynote speakers Professor Stefan Wolff from *University of Birmingham* and Dr Jennifer Jackson-Preece from the *London School of Economics*. After welcoming notes from the director of ECMI Dr Tove Malloy, followed by an inspiring keynote speech by Dr Jackson-Preece, students began to get to know each other over the reception at the ECMI headquarters.

The successful first day marked the enthusiastic spirit of the group.

The diverse group included participants from 14 different countries; among them were young scholars from master and PhD programmes and practitioners from the public sector, NGOs, and the field of journalism. The diversity of the group usually led to interesting questions and discussions from different perspectives.

"Why Minorities?" was the first question asked during the first day of lectures by Dr David Galbreath who opened the floor with an energetic presentation on *The Minority Rights*

Regime. The ECMI researchers were joined by international scholars and local practitioners in the Danish-German border region to present such issues as: *History of Danish-German Border Region*, by Dr Jørgen Kühl, A. P. Møller School, *Minority Participation*, by Dr Annelies Verstichel, Belgian Permanent Representation to the EU, *Autonomy and Self-determination*, by Professor Ephraim Nimni, Queen's University Belfast, and others.

Local interaction

The course also included interactive ways of learning: panel discussions and a movie screening.

The members of the panel on *Minority Participation in the German-Danish Border Region* were the local politicians from the Danish minority parties. It was moderated by Tove Malloy.

The members of the panel on *Young People in Politics* were representatives from local minority youth organizations. The panel was moderated by Tobias Koch.

The discussions with local representatives gave the group close insight towards local border region issues and comparative cases.

Along with the courses and intense seminars, students participated in social activities as well. They had a chance to enjoy the advantages of Northern Germany: boat trip along the Flensburg harbor towards the shores of Denmark, guided tours to Glücksburg Castle and Flensburg City, and the get-to-know talks over the dinners.

The end of the summer school was marked with the diploma ceremony at the Flensburg City Hall, hosted by Mayor Mr. Henning Brüggemann. The Mayor and the director Dr Malloy congratulated the students and the ECMI summer school team on the successful completion of the course and distributed to participants their achievement certificates.

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Finances

In 2012 ECMI received funding from its institutional founders covering the costs of the core staff, library and maintenance at headquarters in Flensburg. Additionally ECMI also raised funds for several international projects.

ECMI 2012 total Funding 2009-2012 Contributions from founders and other donors in EUR

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Kingdom of Denmark	346.000	446.000	446.000	446.000
Republic of Germany	187.000	241.000	241.000	241.000
State of Schleswig-Holstein	142.000	205.000	205.000	205.000
Subtotal contribution from founders	675.000	892.000	892.000	892.000
Contributions from donors	586.000	603.000	358.350	481.419
Other funding	10.901	12.000	30.000	24.955
Total	1.271.901	1.507.000	1.280.350	1.398.374

ECMI Externally Funded Projects 2012 Region and Project Title

Donor

ECMI HQ

"Enhancing Good Governance - Human Rights and the Rule of Law in Georgia", Denmark's Georgia Programme (in partnership with the Council of Europe)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark
"Support to minority communities during and after the decentralization process in Kosovo"	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland
"International Minority Standards and Inter-Ethnic Dialogue in Belarus"	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark
"Supporting Effective Governance for Minority Communities in Kosovo"	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland
"Policy management of ethnocultural diversity in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine: between the Soviet legacy and European standards"	Carnegie Foundation
"Minorities in Action"	Sydbank Foundation

ECMI Externally Funded Projects 2012 Region and Project Title

Donor

ECMI Kosovo

Support to Minority Communities during and after the Decentralisation Process	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland
Knowledge Increase on Socioeconomic Situation in Northern Kosovo	United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Integration through learning of Official Languages in Kosovo	OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities
Improving the Delivery of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities' Education in the Municipality of Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje	UNICEF
Institutional Support to the Kosovo Consultative Council for Communities 2011	- UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) - Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Norway
Enhancing the Positive Impact of the Law of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) in Kosovo	European Commission
Enhancing Minority Communities' Understanding of the Electoral System in Kosovo	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
Empowering Civil Society to Participate Processes through Dialogue with Government Institutions	European Commission
Supporting Effective Governance for Minority Communities in Kosovo	Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland
Youth of Mitrovica/ë for a Democratic Society	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Pristina

ECMI Georgia/Caucasus

Denmark's Caucasus Programme	Council of Europe & Foreign Ministry, Denmark
Supporting Repatriation of Persons deported from Georgian SSR in 1940ies and their descendants	-EU delegation to Georgia EU Instrument for Stability - Action Against Hunger, Spain
Facilitating Civil Integration and Promoting the Rights of the Repatriated Meskhetian Community in Georgia	-EU delegation to Georgia - European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights -Action Against Hunger, Spain
Community support to information and trainings on repatriation and integration of the seekers of repatriation to Georgia	US Embassy, Georgia
Support to the Government of Georgia on the Repatriation of Deported People	OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities
Roma Community Development support	Open Society Georgia Foundation



Publications 2012

European Yearbook on Minority Issues Volume 9, 2010
Edited by ECMI & EURAC
Brill/Martinus Nijhoff

Osipov, Alexander and Hanna Vasilevich (eds.),
Minority Issues in the Republic of Belarus, Europe and the World [in Russian]
Minsk: Medison

Bardzimashvili, Temo,
The Unpromised Land, photo reportage
Tbilisi: Cezanne

Tarkhan-Mouravi, George, and Ketevan Khutsishvili,
Public Attitudes and Integration of Meskhetians in Georgia. Reports.
Tbilisi: Cezanne

Sommerlund, Jana and Ewa Chylinski (eds.),
The Changing Ethnic Environment in Georgia,
Conference volume.
Tbilisi: Cezanne

Informational Booklet: Constitutional Court of Kosovo
Pristina: European Centre for Minority Issues, Kosovo

A Legal Handbook: Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups in Kosovo
Pristina: European Centre for Minority Issues, Kosovo

Minority Communities in the 2011 Kosovo Census Results: Analysis and Recommendations. Report.
Pristina: European Centre for Minority Issues, Kosovo

Improving the Delivery of Education for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities: Good Practices and Recommendations. Manual for Municipal Officials
Pristina: European Centre for Minority Issues, Kosovo

Perspectives on Local Economic Development in Kosovo's Decentralised Municipalities
Pristina: European Centre for Minority Issues, Kosovo

ECMI Working Papers

- Working Paper #52**
Akerlund, Tobias, *National Minorities and the Media Situation in Georgia*
Tbilisi: European Centre for Minority Issues, Caucasus
- Working Paper #53**
Lyle, Justin, *Resettlement of Ecological Migrants in Georgia: Recent Developments and Trends in Policy, Implementation and Perceptions*
Tbilisi: European Centre for Minority Issues, Caucasus
- Working Paper #54**
Zhou, Jiayi, *Chinese in Georgia*
Tbilisi: European Centre for Minority Issues, Caucasus
- Working Paper #55**
Prasad, Conor, *South African Boers in Georgia? Recent Developments and Trends in Policy, Implementation and Perceptions*
Tbilisi: European Centre for Minority Issues, Caucasus
- Working Paper #56**
Jovanovic, Tamara, *National minority groups in post-Lisbon Europe: the presence of Europeanisation and transnational human rights in one policy field*
Flensburg: European Centre for Minority Issues
- Working Paper #57**
Liles, Thomas, *Islam and Religious Transformation in Adjara*
Tbilisi: European Centre for Minority Issues, Caucasus
- Working Paper #58**
Prasad, Conor, *Georgia's Muslim Community: A Self-Fulfilling Prophecy?*
Tbilisi: European Centre for Minority Issues, Caucasus
- Working Paper #59**
Taye Chekole, Haileyesus, *Issues of Minority Rights in the Ethiopian Federation*
Flensburg: European Centre for Minority Issues
- Working paper #60**
Malloy, Tove H., *European Minority Rights Law: Unilateral Legislation in Favour of Kin Minorities*
Flensburg: European Centre for Minority Issues
- Working Paper #61**
Prina, Federica, *Policy-to-Outcome Indicators and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages*
Flensburg: European Centre for Minority Issues

ECMI Issue Briefs

Issue Brief #27
Malloy, Tove H., *Self-determination and national minorities: the difficulties of 'making' a referendum in Schleswig-Holstein and why to think twice in Kosovo*
Flensburg: European Centre for Minority Issues

ECMI Studies

Study #7
Malloy, Tove H., *The re-politicization of European protection: Six cases from the FCNM monitoring process*
Flensburg: European Centre for Minority Issues

Journal on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe (JEMIE)

Issue 1/2012: *Special Issue on Minority Languages*
Flensburg: European Centre for Minority Issues

Issue 2/2012: *Special focus on new media*
Flensburg: European Centre for Minority Issues

Issue 3/2012: *Special Issue: The Europeanization of Minority Issues in the Western Balkans*
Flensburg: European Centre for Minority Issues

Issue 4/2012: *Special focus on Reconciliation in the Western Balkans: New Perspectives and Proposals*
Flensburg: European Centre for Minority Issues

Journal on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe (JEMIE)



Journal on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe (JEMIE) is a peer-reviewed electronic journal edited under the auspices of the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI).

JEMIE is a multi-disciplinary journal which addresses minority issues across a broad range of studies, such as ethnopolitics, democratization, conflict management, good governance, participation, minority issues and minority rights. It is devoted to comparative analyses of current developments in minority-majority relations in the wider Europe. JEMIE seeks to publish critical analyses of policies and developments in European institutions and member states, their relations with the countries of the European neighborhood and other immediate neighbors.

Contributions on non-European perspectives on ethnopolitics in the wider Europe and on minority issues applicable to the wider global context are also welcome.

Resources

- Find JEMIE online at www.ecmi.de > Publications
- Find and share announcements of the individual issues at www.infoecmi.eu > Categories: JEMIE

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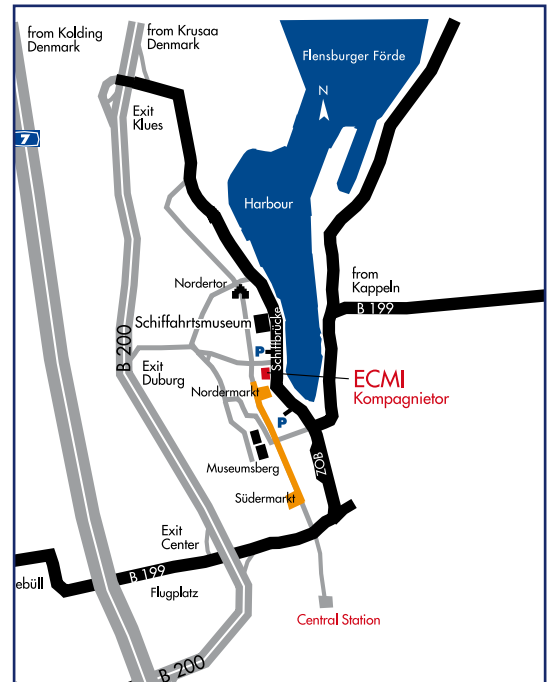
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