



Qendra për Arsim e Kosovës
Kosova Education Center

KEC



**PROJECT
ON
COMPILING A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE
PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS (2006-2016)
/ DRAFT/**



PRISHTINA, MARCH 2005

“THE FUTURE OF KOSOVO IS A RACE BETWEEN: COMPLETION, PROTECTION AND STRENGTHENING OF HUMAN / CHILD RIGHTS- AND AVOIDING CATASTROPHY”



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THE CONTENT OF ACRYNOMS

GEP / WGE– Working Groups of Experts

KNMDF/ NPCR- National Committee for the Protection of Child Rights

KNPVGJDF / NCTESCR – National Committee for Tracking and Evaluating of the Situation of Child Rights

MKL / MLF – Methods of Logical Framework

KSHMDF/ SCPCR – School Committee for the Protection of Child Rights

MKRDF/ RSCCR- Regional Sub-Councils for the Child Rights

KKDF/MCCR - Municipality Council for Child Rights

PNEDNJF/NPEHCR - National Program for the Education of Human/Child Rights

OJQ/NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

QAK/KEC-Kosovo Education Center

SNFK/ NSCK - National Strategy for the Children of Kosovo

KEC – KOSOVA EDUCATION CENTER

KNDF – International Convention on Child Rights

SGNHSE/SNGCSC- The Structure of National Groups in Compiling the Strategy for Children

SHPK/KPS – Kosovo Police Service UDHR- Universal Declaration on Human Rights

1.GENERAL FRAMEWORK

1.1. Respect, implementation and ensuring of the child rights in Kosovo in accordance with the International **Convention on Child Rights – ICCR**; With the European Strategy for Children¹; with the **Universal Declaration on Human Rights**; with the International Pact on civil and political Rights; with the International Pact on social, economic and cultural rights; with the World Declaration on survival, protection and development of children²; with the Action Plan on implementing the Declaration on favor of survival, protection and development of children³; with the Recommendations of the International Conference in eliminating children pornography at internet (Vienna/Wien 1999), is a **national priority of Kosovo and its citizens**, of all ethnic, racial, language, religious, social and economic communities;

1.2. Respect, promotion, practicing of child rights should be determined by a national Strategy of Kosovo, a clear, consistent, coordinated, oriented toward the development of a **society – friendly society for children⁴...” a better protection for children⁵”**. that “**...would promote children interests⁶**.”

1.3. National Strategy on Child Rights (NSCR), should be based on the fact that children of Kosovo are same as the children of the world”... they are innocent, vulnerable and dependent. They are also curious, active and full of hopes. Their time should be filled with joy and peace, games, studies and development. Their future should be built on the harmony and cooperation, spreading their horizons and gaining new experiences. Their lives should be fulfilled.⁷”. **NSCR** should ensure such opportunities and conditions for the children of Kosovo.

1.4. During education on child rights and on the civic and democratic responsibilities, it is suggested that education evidently influences the improvement of the situation on children rights situation and democracy in all places and all countries. Postmodern times, process of globalization have made places, countries, people and different cultures, to cooperate. Faraway countries, with the help of technology for communication, have got closer. Cultures and different values interrelate, establish contacts, and face each other. The same happens with the ways of behavior and manners. In this cultural diversity, a new language is created with enables well understanding of this diversity of cultures. This common language is the language of human/child rights and common responsibilities. **NSCR** should communicate in this language.

1.5. NSCR cannot be compiled without knowing the true indicators, which give an overview of the existing situation of children rights.

¹ Recommendation 1286(1996). Doc.8287 dt.23rd Dec. 1998.Reply from the Council of the Ministers approved by Vice-Ministers on 15th Dec. 1998

² Hyseni, H. and others (2004). Child Rights. Manual on human and child rights, KEC, Prishtina, pg.199-204

³ The same manual, pg. 203- 208

⁴ See: European Strategy for children, Parliamentary Assembly, Recommendation 1286(1996) pg.1

⁵ Same, pg.3

⁶ Same, pg.3

⁷ World Declaration on Survival, Protection and Development of Children

Although there is no objective expertise based on different researches, whether they would be empirical, meta-analytical, theoretical or fundamental, still there are indicators that can come to a conclusion that such a situation is not a satisfactory one and thus can not be a guarantee for a normal development of Kosovo in the future, because of the following reasons:

a. Non-systematic surveys, in one hand, and, researches, on the other hand, no matter they are small empirical or detailed researches, reports and articles in the newspapers, reports from organizations and governmental prestigious agencies and also non-governmental international organizations, children that we meet everyday in the streets begging and children that we meet in different pubs and stores who try trading a little, children we meet in the market carrying goods and who do not attend regular education process, are clear indicators of a very difficult situation of children in Kosovo, a situation which is getting worse after the war, a situation which is in the crossroad and from where a clear way out should be found, a way out with a vision, a real and all inclusive way out in the interest of children of Kosovo;

b. A considerable number of children who drop their compulsory education is also an indicator showing that many children do not enjoy the right for education which then unable them a normal development in one hand, and on the other hand, these children will never be in a favorable position, because they will not have a possibility and equal chances for an active participation in the social developments (taking into consideration the human and moral aspect of the problem and the negative impact for the general prosperity of Kosovo in the future);

c. A number of children suffering from the post traumatic stress as a consequence of the war that happened in Kosovo, children that need specific treatments and rehabilitation, is also an indicator of a difficult situation which has started resulting with an increased rate of suicides in the last years. NSCR should also take into consideration this mentioned fact.

d. A considerable number of children in Kosovo, because of the war, lost their parents and are left without a parental care (children of the heroes and victims of the war); they are left without a care with love. These vulnerable children need a stronger support from the government and other institutions. There are no counseling and similar institutions that might offer help to such children in Kosovo. Is it virtuous and noble to stay indifferent towards these children? The question that may arise is what will happen with these children when they grow up, if they grow up (let's recall the scientific facts that tell the link between the health system, and the working conditions as well as the care offered to them with love not forgetting the problems that the new Kosovar society will face, in case we do not think about such children?)

e. In Kosovo there is a great number of poor children (16% live on extreme poverty and about 40% live in poverty). Such high rate of poverty in one hand shakes their full psychological and physical development, and on the other hand, these children are in a discriminated position with an insecure perspectives and with big chances in loosing the health immunity and with a risk of undergoing unsocial orientations and a life full of challenges and individual and social problems for themselves and the society, too.

f. A considerable number of children of Kosovo have violated the law. The position of such children should be looked at and the source of such actions and attitudes of children should be analyzed. The work on the rehabilitation and reconciliation of these children after the completion of the process of their reeducation in the detainment institutions should be looked at. The process of their reeducation in prisons should be looked at in order to give an answer to how successful the process of education has been within such prisons.

g. Insecurity, limited freedom of movement (in this case of the children) obstructs building of the bridges of well understanding, disables integration and social cohesion, doesn't create space for inter- and multi-cultural education, for promotion of the true educational role; on the contrary it plants hatred, insecurity, general individual and collective anxiety. It is quite clear that a way should be found to overcome such a situation, which is very fragile, unsafe, and in discrepancy with the democratic character of the society which we tend and we have to realize.

h. The position of Roma, Ashkalia and Egyptians (RAE) for different reasons is not a satisfactory one, and such a position is dangerous and unjustified for Kosovo. A number of RAE children live in difficult conditions for their health (in the camps in Plemetin and Zvečan, in Dubrava and elsewhere). This is not human, it goes against the aspirations and the free will expressed by the citizens of Kosovo, regardless their ethnic, religious, language, etc. belonging.

A great number of RAE children do not go to school and do not get their compulsory education. This may be a big obstacle for the future development of Kosovo since it might face economic, social, education, and political, cultural and ethnic obstructions.

What's more, this issue is not just a human and/or morality issue, but an issue for a normal development of Kosovo, a necessary condition for the integration of Kosovo in the family of the European Union and the family of democratic countries.

i. The nowadays system of education (despite all the initiatives undertaken for changes) in Kosovo, is not in the level which enables children a full physical and psychological development, which feeds schoolchildren with human values, is not deeply involved in multi- and inter-cultural education, does not train children for life-long learning, has no developing vision, is not flexible for accepting the changes, has no advanced bases and/or infrastructure for governing and leading, does not have sufficient sensibility for challenging the changes, there is no social consensus and neither a national strategy for changes. The National Strategy of Children should clearly define the role of education in realizing the rights of children in one side, and on the other side, it should be conceptualized in a way to be approved by all the children of Kosovo no matter their ethnic, racial, religious, gender, social, language, etc, origin. The National Strategy should ensure mechanisms that would guarantee quality in education.

j. The actual legislation, legal infrastructure and configuration, despite the promising initiatives⁸ is inadequate and non adaptable for the implementation and fully respecting the human and child rights, in one side, and on the other side, there are many laws and legal acts lacking. Also, a part of the laws that deal with the human and child rights is not

⁸ Several basic laws on human rights have been approved (gender equality, family, law on non-discrimination, the law on Child Rights is still on the procedure to be approved) and other legal acts which are linked to respect and protection of human and child rights (Constitutional Framework of Kosovo, Law on Primary and Secondary education, and some other laws)

being implemented (for example, amendment on free textbooks, etc). The strategy should create mechanisms that would protect, respect and promote and strengthen human rights in general and child rights in particular.

k. The lack of laws and amendments, the consequent disrespect of the laws, low level of democracy, different ways of abuse such as corruption, nepotism, politicizing and clannish of education, misuse of bids, no transparency, have created an unsuitable environment for the implementation and respecting of human and child rights, by allowing thus violence, maltreatments to take place, by disrupting the services and different health treatments, by allowing a high rate of mortality amongst children and new-born babies, by damaging the ethics and by challenging morality erosion, by discrediting the ethos of the public institutions, by making them non credible and not trustworthy. All these are damaging the morality, increasing no equity, strongly hitting rightfulness and the future of the citizens of Kosovo. With the help of the strategy, quality health education, social security, welfare, freedom and political and civic equity, free movement, trust in institutions, especially in judicial, safety, court, legislative and executive institutions, should be ensured.

L. Kosovo lacks the National Program for Education for human and child rights, therefore the level of awareness on human and child rights is not on the level to make pressure in the organs of the government. It looks like we are accommodated with people and children begging in the streets, sell and work in the markets; with girls who drop school, with the violence which is present in schools and other social institutions, with prejudices and stereotypes; with discrimination and xenophobia and with animosities that do not allow Kosovo to fulfill the standards of true democratic countries. With the strategy for children, a solution should be found for these major issues.

m. Media in Kosovo, in general, do not work in accordance with the Convention on the role of the media for spreading the philosophy of human and child rights. Published works have an informative character without any major influence in the public opinion. There are no analytical and research articles. The journalists are not trained to track, study and analyze the situation of the human and child rights, therefore, there are no rare cases when the media violates human and child rights because of non-professionalism, ethnocentrically ideas, prejudices and stereotypes and other animosities. With the NSCK, solutions should be found so that means of information will change into powerful instruments for protection, respect, promotion and strengthening of control, monitoring of human rights in general and child rights in particular.

n. Local Non-governmental Organizations, aside from their contribution in improving the situation of child rights, have not used all the possibilities; (their work often become schemes, they become formal, they become more of a possibility for some people to get their salaries than to improve and advance human and particularly child rights. It shouldn't be emphasized that in the work of such organizations, cooperation, transparency, basic trainings and specialized trainings, education for the NGO staff, should be in a higher level. The support and training in the field, continuous support and advices should be advanced. Many non-governmental organizations lack equipment and trainings; professionalism of educational programs on human rights is not on the needed level; they lack sufficient financial support and the increase of funds. We are convinced that posters, TV advertisements, the mission of NGOs cannot be fulfilled, as it was done until now. The strategy should ensure coordination, transparency, reporting, efficiency

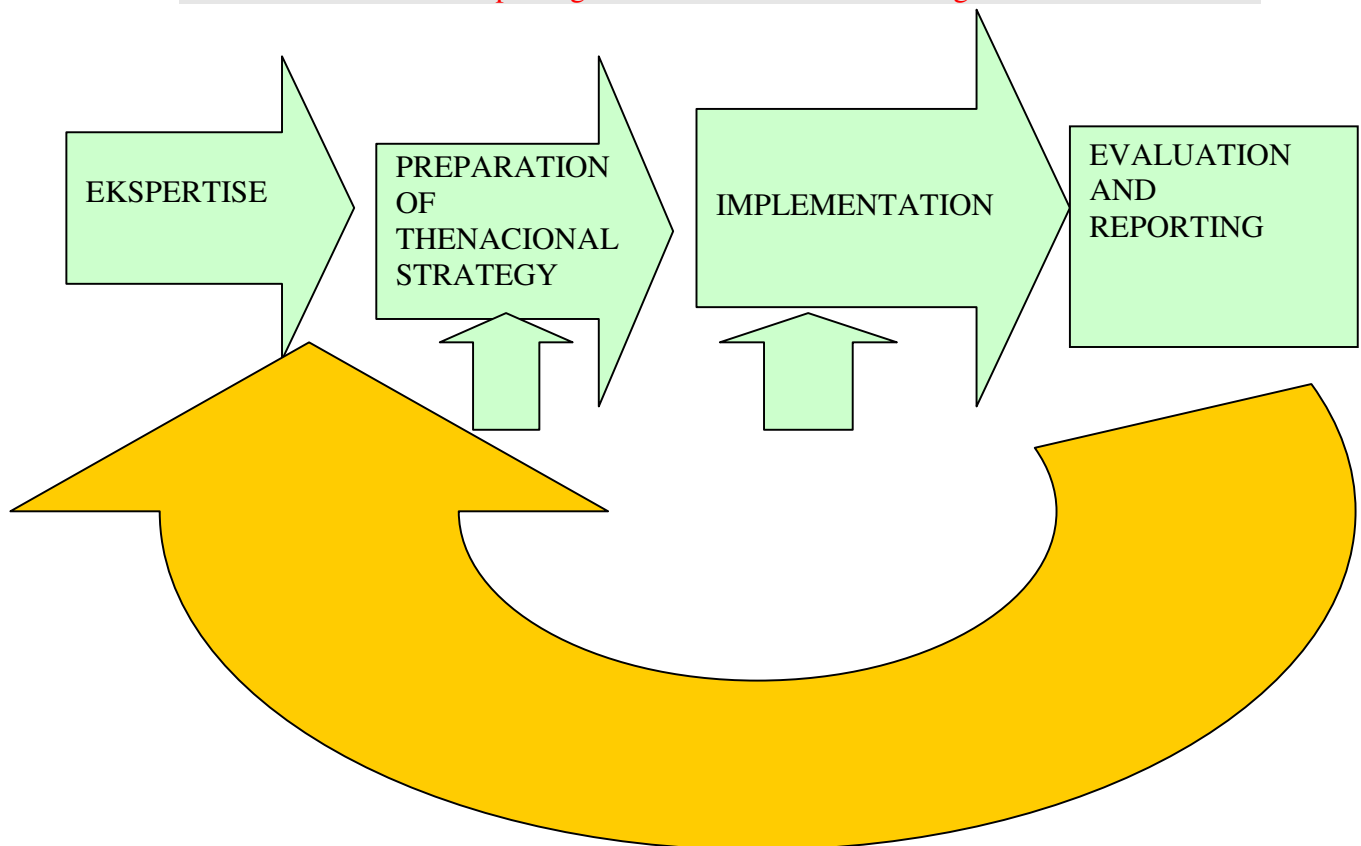
and efficacy of the NGOs. Initiatives that NGOs should be supervised by a governmental control would cause a great damage to the democracy and implementation of human and child rights.

o. Legislative, executive and court organs are not involved appropriately in trainings so that they could be capable and objective in protecting, respecting, promoting and strengthening of child rights. The strategy should ensure that such organs, with the use of the experience of developed countries, should be involved in trainings. This goes for the members of the assemblies, police service, lawyers, judges, inspectors, social workers and other administrative employees.

II. Four main stages in compiling, implementing and evaluating of the National Strategy in protecting Child Rights

Compiling the National Strategy in Protecting the Child rights is a complex process. This process requests a systematic approach, which means a multitask view, in many angles and aspects, an inter- and multi-disciplinary approach. This inter- and multi-disciplinary character derives from the nature and philosophy of human rights. In order to deal with such a complex process, four main stages seem to be imposed:

- I. Expertise on the situation of human/child rights in Kosovo
- II. Preparation of the national strategy for the protection of child rights
- III. Implementation of the national strategy with the possibility of piloting few aspects
- IV. Evaluation and reporting about the situation of child rights



2.1. The expertise of the situation on human rights in Kosovo

The expertise would cover:

- 2.1.1 Geographical, historical, political, social and economical context
- 2.1.2 A review of the works done on the situation of human and child rights in Kosovo during the period 1999 – 2001
- 2.1.3 The review of institutions dealing with human and child rights in Kosovo
 - 2.1.3.1. Social centers nets
 - 2.1.3.2. The net of institutions dealing with care and social and health
 - 2.1.3.3 .The review of the NGO nets dealing with the advancement and promotion of human and child rights in Kosovo
- 2.1.4 The review of the laws approved by the Kosovo Assembly which regulate the rights and fundamental freedom of people in Kosovo (analysis about the implementation of such laws, organizing debates)
 - 2.1.4.1. Analysis of the laws approved in Kosovo which regulate the fundamental human and child rights and freedom
 - 2.1.4.2. Human and child rights based on the Constitutional Framework of Kosovo
 - 2.1.4.3. Human and child rights based on the Law on Primary and Secondary education in Kosovo
 - 2.1.4.4. Human and child rights included in the Standards for Kosovo
- 2.1.5 The situation of the political rights
- 2.1.6 The situation of the civic rights
- 2.1.7 The situation of the economic rights
- 2.1.8 The situation of the social rights
- 2.1.9 Situation of the cultural rights
- 2.1.10. Situation on the rights for sustainable development

I

2.2. Compiling the National Strategy on Children

NSCK should be as a result of a wide involvement and participation, including pupil organizations, youth organizations, institutions, NGOs, religious organizations, ethnic communities, various humanitarian organizations, organizations dealing with human and child rights, etc. Thus, there will be working groups established based on different fields and levels. Compiled strategy should be a production of a broader consensus, since that is the only way to ensure its efficient implementation in practice.

Initial steps would be international standards, European standards and National standards, especially: Standards for Kosovo.

The draft of NSCK will be discussed on levels and various professional, ethnic, religious, gender, age, etc, structures.

After the discussions, final draft of the NSCK will be compiled and it will be evaluated at an international conference, which will be held in September 2006. After the Conference is held, NSCK will be issued to the Assembly of Kosovo to be approved.

2.3. Preparation of the action plans – an integral part of the strategy –social cohesion rightly oriented towards “ a friendly society for children”.

Action plans should ensure the participation, promotion and protection of children. Objectives of the action plans should be the following:

- ✚ Evaluation what has already been accomplished with the children and the environment where they live
- ✚ Proposing suitable strategies for cooperation between the public sector (on the national and local level) and in the private sector and the voluntaries one on the issues dealing with children;
- ✚ Drafting the contours of a friendly society for children, i.e. a society where families would fulfill their duties toward their children in a clear and positive way, and where the democratic forces protect children in an adequate way against exploitation

Three key elements where the work on these plans should be focused are:

- ✚ Children and the environment
- ✚ Children and care for them during the day
- ✚ Social supporting systems for endangered children, or children that have been victims of abuse, violence and exploitation

Action plans should also be focused in the following specific issues:

- ✚ Checking the situation of the children left without shelter
- ✚ Identification, rehabilitation, training of children who were used for financial benefits
- ✚ Organizing of trainings and integrating the left-out children
- ✚ Ensuring new approaches towards children involved in the youth delinquency
- ✚ Clear determination for the family in the society
- ✚ Determining the policies on public health and about children
- ✚ Prevention and early treatments against addiction to alcohol
- ✚ Fighting the sexual commercial exploitation of children (including internet)
- ✚ Education and care for education
- ✚ Measures against the maltreatment of children
- ✚ Situation of children living under the institutional care
- ✚ Social consequences of illiteracy of children living outside their family environment
- ✚ Children in specific circumstances (social exclusion, immigrants, children with special needs)
- ✚ Children trafficking
- ✚ Gender inequity
- ✚ Inter- and multi-cultural education
- ✚ Supporting and protecting non-sociable children
- ✚ Law on family about the children and especially contacts with children, legal status of children regarding their origin, fatherhood, motherhood; children of the divorced parents; the issues of bringing them back together; the perspectives of children with special needs.

2.4. Evaluation

National Tracking Committee for evaluation of the situation of child rights will be established –**NTCESCR**. The Committee will consist of 10 expert members. They will meet three times a year. Every element will have its initial activity (press conference, seminars, published materials at the internet). Committee will report about the situation of the children rights. Projects, reports and training packages will be presented at the

“Fair of Ideas” or at the “ Market for Action”⁹. Involved agencies with the implementation of the program and the experts from main groups will have the possibility to preset the projects, answer questions, advise and further discuss for the ways of their actions.

Results of a Program (Action Plans) in each filed will be¹⁰:

- ✚ Examples of a good practice
- ✚ Training packages
- ✚ Technical advises
- ✚ Exchange of knowledge and the ways of work
- ✚ Development of joint policies
- ✚ A challenge for further actions

2.5. Commissions, bodies and working groups

Compiling of the National strategy will be sponsored by Government of Kosovo or the Office of the Prime-Minister of Kosovo¹¹

With the purpose of having a sophisticated experience and determination, creative definition and articulation of the national Strategy for the Protection of child Rights, there will be commissions and working groups established on the central but also on the regional level.

On the central level there would be: A National Commission or a Council on Child Rights.

The National Council /Commission/ will establish seven regional sub-commissions or sub-councils.

The Council or the Commission will establish the working groups including: The Legislation Group, group on Political rights, group on economical rights, group on social rights, group on cultural rights, group on environmental rights and sustained development.

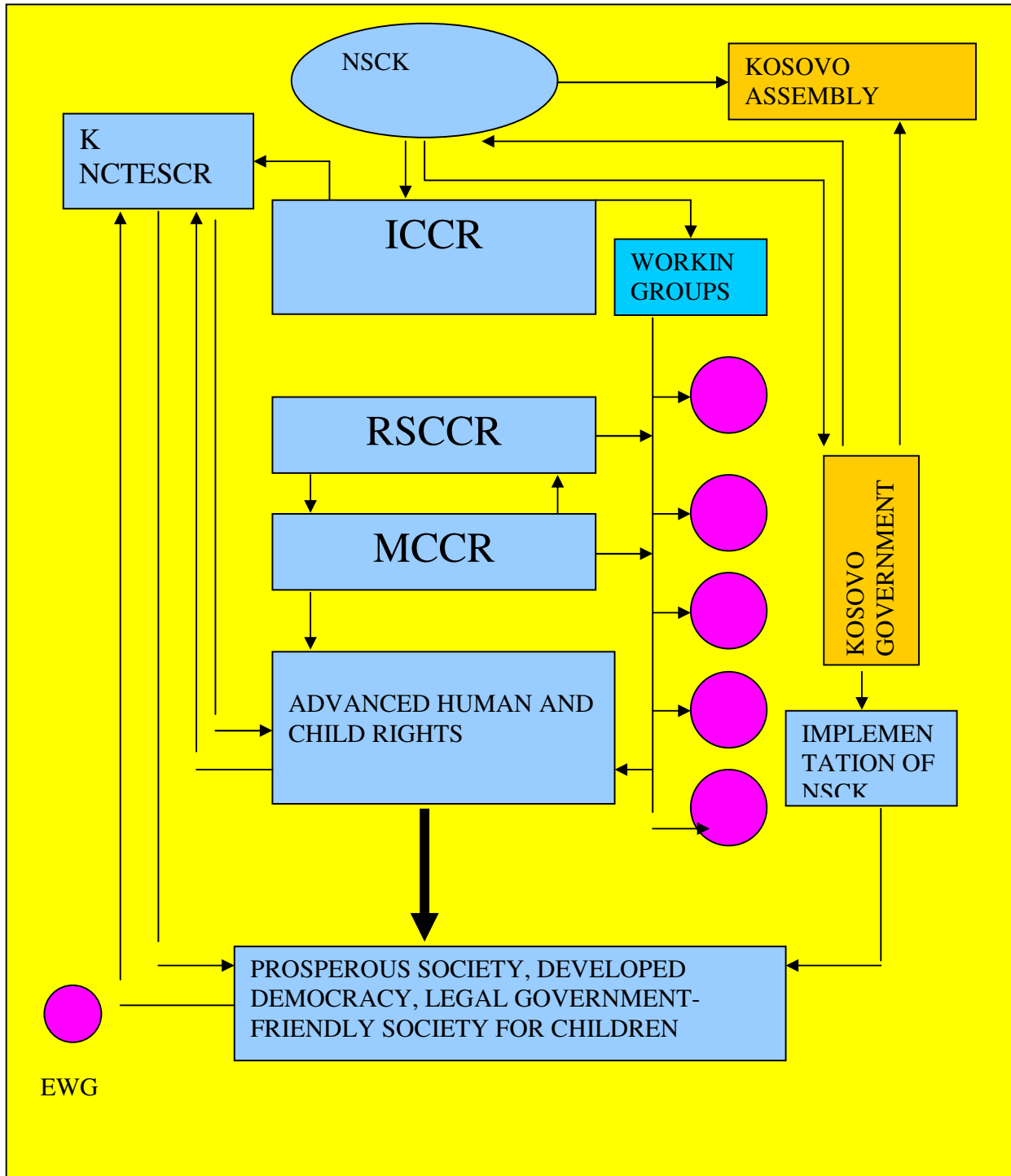
Similar groups will be established in the regional levels.

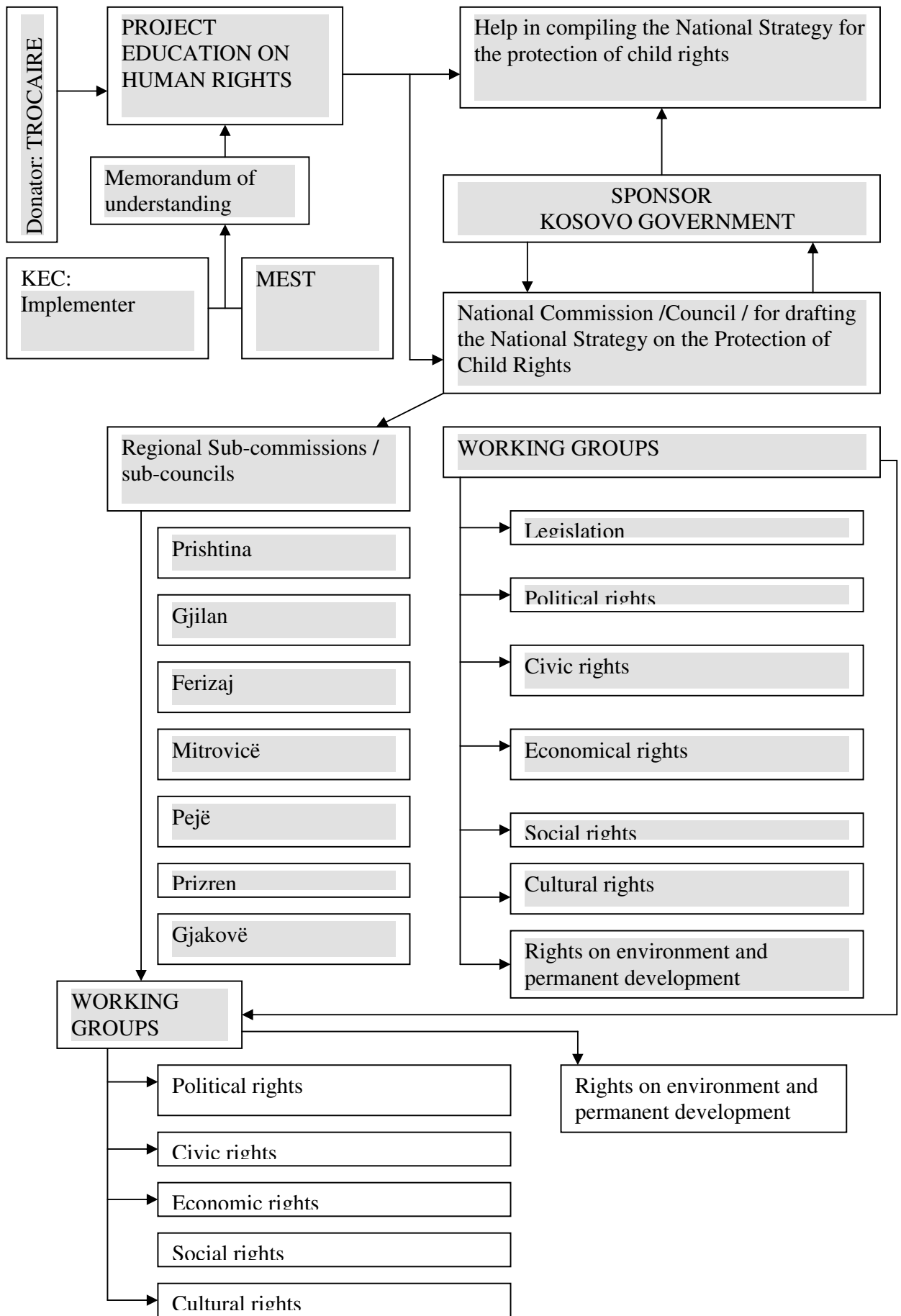
⁹ Borrowed notions from the European Strategy on Children

¹⁰ See: European strategy on Child Rights

¹¹ It would be a great contribution in realizing the standards and in creating a suitable and sustainable political climate in Kosovo; and a stable and sustainable social cohesion.

Sch.1. Organizational scheme of the commissions and working groups in compiling the NSCK





National Commission or Council for drafting the NSCK, would consist of the representatives from the following institutions:

1. Representative of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
2. Representative of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare
3. Representative of the Ministry of Health
4. Representative of the Ministry of Environment
5. Representative of the Ministry of Economy and Finance
6. Representative of the Ministry of Minorities
7. Representative of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Non-Residential Issues
8. Representative of the Legal Office
9. Representative of the working group on standards
10. Representative of the Office of the Prime Minister of the Government
11. UNMIK representative
12. UNICEF representative
13. Save the Children representative
14. KEC representative
15. Representative of the Council on Human rights
16. Representatives of the Islamic Religious Community
17. Representatives of the Catholic Religious Community
18. Representatives of the Orthodox Religious Community
19. Representative of the Serb community
20. Representative of the Bosnian community
21. Representative of the Turkish community
22. Ombudsman
23. Representative of KPS

Regional Commission:

1. Representative of the regional education office
2. Representatives of the education and science municipal directorates
3. Representatives of NGOs acting in the region (3-5 representatives)
4. Representatives of the trainers Council for human rights in the region
5. Representatives of the municipal directorate of culture, sport and youth
6. Representatives of the municipality directorates for health
7. Parent representatives
8. KPS representative
9. Center for Social Issues
10. Representatives of religious communities

In 2005, the evaluation on the situation of child rights in Kosovo would be completed (a detailed report on the situation of child rights would be written), whereas in 2006, the national strategy on child rights would be presented at an international conference planned for September 2006.

Drafting the action plans and programs which will be a part of the strategy, would start in September 2006 and complete in March 2007. The evaluation on the implementation of the action plans would start in March 2007, while the first reports would be ready after three months.

3. Necessary budget for drafting the National Strategy on children of Kosovo

a. Needed budget for expertise

Nr.	Description of activities	Unit		Amount in € Per unit	Total
		Unit	Number		
1.	Compiling the draft of the Project for the Strategy (writing, translation in English, Serb and Turkish)	Draft	4	200	800
2.	Establishing the groups for the evaluation of the situation and drafting the strategy	Body	30	500	15.000
3.	Organizing debates about the Draft project	Meetings	3	50	150
4.	Publishing of the Draft project in four languages)	Exemplars	500	3	1500
5.	Analyzing the works, materials, written reports about the situation of child rights in Kosovo	Analysis	1	1000	1000
6.	Compilation of the review of institutions dealing with the situation of human and child rights in Kosovo	Evaluation review	1	500	500
7.	Analyzing the Net of Centers for Social work	Evaluation analysis	1	500	500
8.	The net of institutions dealing with care and social and health safety-SWOT analysis of the work of institutions for care and social welfare	Evaluation analysis	1	500	500
9.	Review of the net of NGOs dealing with the advancement and promotion of human and child rights in Kosovo	Evaluation analysis	1	500	500
10.	Review of specific laws on human and child rights with an evaluation	Review with a specific emphasis on implementation	1	1000	1000
11.	Situation on political and civics rights of children in Kosovo (preparation of the project, means for researches, organizing the research and reporting)	Reporting about the research results	1	5000	5000
12.	The situation on economic, social, and cultural rights of children in Kosovo (preparing the research project, organizing the research, reporting)	Feedback on the results of the research	1	8000	8000
13.	Checking the situation on human and child rights of the children with special needs	Feedback	1	5000	
14.	Situation of the environment and the right for permanent development (preparing the needed means, organizing the research, feedback)	Feedback about the research results	1	5000	5000
15.	Evaluating the interethnic relations	Feedback	1	5000	5000
16.	Monitoring the published works in the written media – daily newspapers	Feedback	1	3000	3.000
17.	Preparing the edition on the situation of human /child rights in Kosovo (in Albanian, Serb, Bosnian, Turkish and English language)	First draft	1	10.000	10.000
18.	Consultations, assessment	Assessment	1	2.000	2000
19.	Publishing/printing the book	Exemplary	2000	6	12.000
20.	Total means for the expertise				71.350

B. Necessary budget for drafting the NSCK

No.	Description of activities	Unit		Amount in € Per unit	Total
		Unit	Number		
1.	Defining the vision, mission and identifying the problems	Workshops- 6 planning the method of framework with 25 experts	25 units X 6 days+3exs 150 e. X6 days	(25 p.x 6 daysX35 E. accom. =5250)+(2 mod. X150 euro 6 days=1800)	7.050
2.	Organizing a debate for the vision, mission and identified problems	Table	5	5x 50	250
3.	Preparing the national program of education for human/child rights: in Albanian Serb/Bosnian, Turkish and English language	Program	1	3000	3.000
4.	Organizing a debate about the national education program on human/child rights	Debate	6	200	1.200
5.	Preparations for the printing of National education Program on human/child rights	Program	1	6000	6.000
6.	Consultations, corrections, improvements and scientific reading	Assessment	1	500	500
7.	Printing/publishing	Exemplar	1000	5	5.000
8.	Preparation of the action plan for the implementation of the national education program on human and child rights	Action Plan	3(action for three year time)	500	1.500
9	Preparation of the cooperation program for the NGOs	Program	1	1.000	1.000
10.	Preparing of the National Strategy for the protection, respect and advancing of children rights in Kosovo (in Albanian, Serb/ Bosnian, Turkish and English language)	Draft	1	10.000	10.000.
11.	Organizing the debate on the draft Strategy	Debate	8	200	2.400
12.	Incorporating the remarks, suggestions from the organized	Document	1	500	500
13.	Consultations, improvements, corrections and scientific elaboration of the national strategy	Elaboration	1	2000	2.000
14.	Publishing of the National Strategy	Exemplar	1500	8	12.000
15.	Organizing the International Conference	Conference	2	2	20.000
16.	Preparation of the elaborate for establishing the Regional Institute for Child Rights	Elaborate	1	5.000	5.000
17.	Preparation of the Action Plans for the implementation of the strategy	Action Plan	3	1000	3.000
18.	Monitoring and evaluation	Feedback	7	1.000	7.000
	Total				80.350
	Total				151.700

NSCK should contribute in: “A new Kosovo where everyone no matter their ethnicity, race or religion, is free to live, work and move, with no presence of hostility or risk, a place where tolerance, justice and peace for all prevails.”
STANDARDS for KOSOVO, Prishtina, 10th December 2003.